



Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2007
**Of the Secretary of the Army
On Civil Works Activities
(1 October 2006 – 30 September 2007)**



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
CIVIL WORKS
108 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0108

AUG 22 2008

Honorable Richard B. Cheney
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510-0010

Dear Mr. President:

I am submitting the Annual Report on Civil Works Activities for Fiscal Year 2007, in accordance with Section 8 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1888 and Section 925(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

This field report contains narrative summaries and statistics on water resources development projects of the Army Corps of Engineers where there has been activity between October 1, 2006, and September 30, 2007.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Paul Woodley, Jr.".

John Paul Woodley, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Civil Works)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
CIVIL WORKS
108 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0108

AUG 22 2008

Honorable Nancy Pelosi
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515-6501

Dear Madam Speaker:

I am submitting the Annual Report on Civil Works Activities for Fiscal Year 2007, in accordance with Section 8 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1888 and Section 925(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

This field report contains narrative summaries and statistics on water resources development projects of the Army Corps of Engineers where there has been activity between October 1, 2006, and September 30, 2007.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Paul Woodley, Jr.".

John Paul Woodley, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Civil Works)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter

North Atlantic Division

New England, MA, District	1-1
New York, NY, District	2-1
Philadelphia, PA, District	3-1
Baltimore, MD, District	4-1
Norfolk, VA, District	5-1

South Atlantic Division

Wilmington, NC, District	6-1
Charleston, SC, District	7-1
Savannah, GA, District	8-1
Jacksonville, FL, District	9-1
Mobile, AL, District	10-1

Mississippi Valley Division

New Orleans, LA, District	11-1
Vicksburg, MS, District	12-1
Memphis, TN, District	13-1
St. Louis, MO, District	14-1
Rock Island, IL, District	15-1
St. Paul, MN, District	16-1
Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, MN	17-1

Great Lakes and Ohio River Division

Pittsburgh, PA, District	18-1
Ohio River	19-1
Buffalo, NY, District	20-1
Detroit, MI, District	21-1
Chicago, IL, District	22-1
Nashville, TN, District	23-1
Louisville, KY, District	24-1
Huntington, WV, District	25-1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Chapter</u>
Northwestern Division	
Omaha, NE, District	26-1
Kansas City, MO, District	27-1
Portland, OR, District	28-1
Seattle, WA, District	29-1
Walla Walla, WA, District	30-1
Pacific Ocean Division	
Honolulu, HI, District	31-1
Alaska District	32-1
South Pacific Division	
Los Angeles, CA, District	33-1
San Francisco, CA, District	34-1
Sacramento, CA, District	35-1
California Debris Commission	35-1-A
Albuquerque, NM, District	36-1
Southwestern Division	
Little Rock, AR, District	37-1
Tulsa, OK, District	38-1
Fort Worth, TX, District	39-1
Galveston, TX, District	40-1
Mississippi River Commission	41-1
Engineer Research and Development Center	42-1
Institute for Water Resources	43-1
International Boundary Water Boards	44-1
Regulatory, Sunken Vessel Removal and	
National Emergency Preparedness	45-1
Civil Emergency Management Activities	46-1

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Chapter

Appendices

Flood Control Reservoirs Operable	A-1
Flood Control Reservoirs Constructed or Contributed to by Corps of Engineers but Operated by Others	A-23
Flood Control Projects Under Construction	B-1
Beach Erosion Control Projects Under Construction	B-15
Environmental Restoration Projects Under Construction	B-19
Navigation Locks and Dams Operable	C-1
Navigation Project Under Construction	D-1
Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power Operable	E-1
Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power Under Construction	F-1
Flood Damages Suffered and Prevented	G-1

Index

I-1

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

The New England District comprises all of New England except western Vermont and small portions of Massachusetts and Connecticut along their western boundaries, and includes small portions of southeastern New York. These areas are all embraced in the drainage basins tributary to Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean east of the New York-Connecticut State line. The District also includes Fishers Island, NY.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation	Page	Flood Control (Continued)	Page
1. Aunt Lydia's Cove, Chatham, MA	1-3	29D. Colebrook River Lake, CT	1-15
2. Block Island Harbor of Refuge, RI	1-3	29E. Conant Brook Dam, MA	1-15
3. Boston Harbor, MA.....	1-3	29F. Knightville Dam, MA.....	1-15
4. Bridgeport Harbor, CT.....	1-4	29G. Littleville Lake, MA.....	1-15
5. Bullocks Point Cove, RI.....	1-5	29H. North Hartland Lake, VT	1-16
6. Cape Cod Canal, MA.....	1-5	29I. North Springfield Lake, VT	1-16
7. Carvers Harbor, Vinalhaven, ME.....	1-6	29J. Otter Brook Lake, NH	1-16
8. Clinton Harbor, CT	1-6	29K. Partridge Brook, Westmoreland, NH	1-16
9. Cocheco River, NH.....	1-6	29L. Salmon River, Haddam and East Haddam, CT	1-17
10. Connecticut River Below Harford, CT	1-7	29M. Surry Mountain Lake, NH.....	1-17
11. Green Harbor, MA	1-7	29N. Townshend Lake, VT	1-17
12. Merrimack River, MA.....	1-7	29O. Tully Lake, MA.....	1-17
13. Narraguagus River, ME	1-8	29P. Union Village Dam, VT	1-18
14. New Bedford and Fairhaven Harbor, MA.....	1-8	30. Fox Point Barrier, RI	1-18
15. Norwalk Harbor, CT	1-8	31. Holmes Bay, Whiting, ME	1-18
16. Pawtuxet Cove, RI	1-9	32. Housatonic River Basin, CT and MA.....	1-18
17. Point Judith Pond and Harbor of Refuge, RI	1-9	32A. Black Rock Lake, CT	1-19
18. Portland Harbor, ME.....	1-10	32B. Hancock Brook Lake, CT.....	1-19
19. Providence River and Harbor, RI.....	1-10	32C. Hop Brook Lake, CT	1-19
20. Salem Harbor, MA.....	1-10	32D. Northfield Brook Lake, CT	1-19
21. Westport River, MA.....	1-11	32E. Thomaston Dam, CT	1-19
22. Weymouth-Fore and Town River, MA	1-11	33. Merrimack River Basin, NH and MA.....	1-20
23. Navigation Work Under Special Authorization ...	1-12	33A. Blackwater Dam, NH	1-20
 		33B. Edward MacDowell Lake, NH	1-20
Beach Erosion Control		33C. Franklin Falls Dam, NH	1-20
24. Seabrook Harbor, NH	1-12	33D. Hopkinton-Everett Lakes, NH.....	1-21
25. Inspection of Completed Beach Erosion Control Projects	1-12	34. New Bedford, Fairhaven and Acushnet, MA	1-21
26. Beach Erosion Control Work Under Special Authorization	1-13	35. Pleasant Point, Perry, ME.....	1-21
 		36. Roughans Point, Revere, MA	1-21
Flood Control	Page	37. Stamford, CT	1-22
27. Blackstone River Basin, MA and RI.....	1-13	38. Thames River Basin, CT, RI, and MA	1-22
27A. West Hill Dam, MA.....	1-13	38A. Buffumville Lake, MA	1-22
28. Charles River (Natural Valley Storage Areas), MA	1-13	38B. East Brimfield Lake, MA	1-22
29. Connecticut River Basin, VT, NH, MA and CT	1-13	38C. Hodges Village Dam, MA.....	1-23
29A. Ball Mountain Lake, VT.....	1-14	38D. Mansfield Hollow Lake, CT.....	1-23
29B. Barre Falls Dam, MA.....	1-14	38E. West Thompson Lake, CT.....	1-23
29C. Birch Hill Dam, MA	1-15	38F. Westville Lake, MA	1-23
		39. Town Brook, Quincy and Braintree, MA.....	1-23
		40. Vermont Dams Remediation, VT.....	1-24

Flood Control (Continued)	Page	Tables	Page
41. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects	1-24	Table 1-A Cost & Financial Statement.....	1-31
42. Flood Control Reservoir Operations.....	1-25	Table 1-B Authorizing Legislation.....	1-41
43. Hurricane Barrier Operations.....	1-25	Table 1-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects.....	1-48
44. Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization	1-26	Table 1-D Other Authorized Beach Erosion Control Projects	1-52
Environmental			
45. Allin’s Cove, Barrington, RI.....	1-26	Table 1-E Other Authorized Flood Control Projects.....	1-53
46. Lebanon, NH	1-26	Table 1-F Other Authorized Multiple-Purpose Projects including Power	1-56
47. Lonsdale Drive-In, Lincoln, RI.....	1-26	Table 1-G Other Authorized Environmental Projects.....	1-56
48. Nashawannuck Pond, Easthampton, MA.....	1-27	Table 1-H Deauthorized Projects.....	1-57
49. Nashua, NH	1-27	Table 1-I Navigation Activities Pursuant to Sec. 107	1-60
50. Ninigret and Cross Mills Ponds, Charlestown, RI.....	1-27	Table 1-J Mitigation of Navigation Projects Pursuant to Sec. 111	1-60
51. Sagamore Marsh, Cape Cod Canal, MA.....	1-28	Table 1-K Beach Erosion Activities Pursuant to Sec. 103	1-60
52. Town Pond (Boyd’s Marsh), Portsmouth, RI.....	1-28	Table 1-L Flood Control Activities Pursuant to Sec. 205	1-61
53. Environmental Restoration Work Under Special Authorization	1-28	Table 1-M Emergency Bank Protection Activities Pursuant to Sec. 14	1-61
General Investigations			
54. Surveys	1-29	Table 1-N Environmental Improvement Activities Pursuant to Sec. 1135	1-61
55. Collection and Study of Basic Data.....	1-29	Table 1-O Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Activities Pursuant to Sec. 206.....	1-62
56. Planning, Engineering and Design.....	1-29	Table 1-P Beneficial Use of Dredged Material Activities Pursuant to Sec. 204.....	1-62
57. Preconstruction Engineering and Design.....	1-29	Table 1-Q Estuary Habitat Restoration Activities Pursuant to Estuary Act of 2000.....	1-62
Regulatory Program			
58. Regulatory Program.....	1-29	Table 1-R Blackstone River Basin	1-63
FUSRAP			
59. Combustion Engineering, Windsor, CT.....	1-29	Table 1-S Connecticut River Basin	1-64
60. Shpack Landfill, Norton and Attleboro, MA.....	1-30	Table 1-T Housatonic River Basin	1-66
		Table 1-U Merrimack River Basin	1-67
		Table 1-V Thames River Basin.....	1-68
		Table 1-W Reconnaissance and Condition Surveys.....	1-69

Navigation

1. AUNT LYDIA'S COVE, CHATHAM, MA

Location. Aunt Lydia's Cove is located in Chatham Harbor, Chatham, Massachusetts. The cove is located on the "elbow" of Cape Cod approximately 90 miles southeast of Boston, Massachusetts. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Chart 13248.)

Existing project. Provides for an entrance channel 8 feet deep and 100 feet wide for a length of 900 feet and a 9.5-acre anchorage also to a depth of 8 feet. Project was completed in June 1995. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work.

Terminal facilities. The Chatham Municipal Fish Pier is the only terminal facility in Aunt Lydia's Cove. Initially constructed in 1945, the pier is used to offload catch, access boats, load supplies and perform some repairs. Two independent fish companies lease space at the pier's main packing facility where fish are offloaded, packed in ice and shipped to various distributors. The pier provides diesel fuel, gasoline, parking, and restroom facilities. Transient and recreational boaters use the pier for loading, offloading, and refueling. This facility is adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Dredging of the Federal channel was performed by the Government-owned dredge CURRITUCK from June 12, 2007 to July 1, 2007. About 44,010 cubic yards of sand were removed and placed in two near shore disposal areas; one southeast of the dredging area and outside the outer bar, and the other off Andrews Harding Beach. Plant rental cost was \$224,800. Hired labor costs included \$17,927 for performing and plotting pre- and after-dredge surveys, and \$6,636 for preparation of an Environmental Assessment.

2. BLOCK ISLAND HARBOR OF REFUGE, RI

Location. The Block Island Harbor of Refuge is located on the east side of Block Island, about 13 miles southwest from Point Judith Harbor, Rhode Island, and about 25 miles southeasterly from Stonington Harbor, Connecticut. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Charts 13215 and 13217.)

Existing project. Provides for two rubble-mound breakwaters inclosing an area of about 800 square feet, the east breakwater extending northerly about 1,950 feet from

the shore and the west breakwater extending northeasterly about 1,100 feet; a "T" shaped stone jetty, 140 feet long and 100 feet wide, located about 600 feet southeast of the east breakwater; masonry walls in the southeast corner of the inner harbor inclosing an area of about 300 square feet designated as the basin; and steel sheet pile bulkhead, 225 feet long, constructed on the east side of the 15-foot basin. The project includes a 15-foot entrance channel, anchorage and basin area. The project was completed in 1916 except for dredging of two 15-foot anchorages in the outer harbor west of the entrance channel, which were deauthorized in November 1986. (See Table 1-B for Acts authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work.

Terminal facilities. The Harbor of Refuge on Block Island contains the ferry terminal receiving goods and passengers from Point Judith, Rhode Island and subsequently serves as the only subsistence harbor for the island. There is a small feet of commercial and charter fishing vessels berthed in this harbor as well. This harbor serves as a Harbor of Refuge for vessels navigating Block Island Sound during severe storms.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Initiated environmental coordination and preparation of contract plans and specifications to repair the steel sheet pile bulkhead and wharf located along the east side of the 15-foot basin. Hired labor costs included \$14,806 for developing plans and specifications, \$5,538 for environmental coordination in preparation for an Environmental Assessment, and \$22,872 for project coordination and management.

3. BOSTON HARBOR, MA

Location. Boston Harbor includes all expanse of tidewater lying within a line from Point Allerton to Point Shirley and extending from that line westward to the mainland. This comprises an area of about 47 square miles, exclusive of the islands. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Charts 13270 and 13272.)

Existing project. Completed work at Boston Harbor, adopted in 1825 and supplemented by enactments through 1958, provides for the improvement of the harbor proper and its approaches - Fort Point Channel, Reserved Channel, Chelsea River and Weir River. For a more detailed description see page 3 of the Annual Report for 1974. These improvements were completed in May 1966 with the construction of the Chelsea River 35-foot channel and maneuvering basin. New work involves deepening the

Mystic River and Reserved Channels from 35 to 40 feet and the Chelsea River Channel from 35 to 38 feet; widening and deepening to 40 feet the Inner Confluence Area which provides access to the Mystic and Chelsea River Channels; and widening at the entrance to the Reserved Channel. The proposed project would increase the navigational efficiency and safety of harbor operations and reduce tidal delays for larger vessels. New work was completed in December 2001. (See Table 1-B for Acts authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work. A Project Cooperation Agreement was signed on May 29, 2007 between the Corps and the Massachusetts Port Authority for cost sharing the construction of the first confined aquatic disposal (CAD) cell necessary for project maintenance. Consistent with the cost sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the non-Federal sponsor must pay 10 percent of the cost to construct any new dredged material disposal facilities necessary for project maintenance, and to reimburse an additional 10 percent of the cost to construct dredged material disposal facilities (partially offset by a credit allowed for the value of lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations) within a period of 30 years following completion of construction.

Terminal facilities. There are 156 wharves and piers in the harbor, not including Mystic, Weymouth-Fore, and Town Rivers, which are reported elsewhere. Of the terminals, 28 are publicly owned, 13 are open to public use, 73 have mechanical-handling facilities, and 70 have railroad connections. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. For a full description of channel facilities in Chelsea River, refer to House Document 350, 87th Congress, 2nd session. (See Port Series No. 3, Part 2, Port of Boston, MA dated 1967.)

Operations during fiscal year. New work: Preliminary lands, easements, rights-of-way, and utility relocations (LERR) costs have been identified; however, the sponsor has asked to delay finalizing LERR costs until the Keyspan gas line can be removed and those costs included in the final cost sharing. An Administrative Consent Order was executed on August 15, 2006 between Keyspan Energy and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection. In accordance with this agreement, the earliest the gas line can be removed is May 1, 2008. An option for removal of the Keyspan gas line is included in the contract awarded September 28, 2007 for maintenance dredging of the Inner Harbor.

Maintenance: A contract for removal of rock areas from the Federal project was awarded on March 15, 2007. Work began in late September 2007 and was about 10 percent complete at FY end with contractor earnings of \$104,377. Other costs associated with the rock contract included

\$49,671 for supervision and administration, \$133,751 for surveys, \$32,310 for engineering during construction and \$23,000 for the silent inspector. Costs of \$138,208 were incurred for work to complete preparation of a Decision Document, supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, and plans and specifications for maintenance dredging of the Inner Harbor. Proposed maintenance involves the removal of about 1.7 million cubic yards of silt material from the Main Ship Channel, the upper Reserved Channel, a portion of the Mystic River, the approach channel to the Navy Dry Dock and a section of the Chelsea River immediately below and up through the Chelsea Street Bridge. A contract for maintenance dredging of the Inner Harbor was awarded on September 28, 2007 to Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company. Work had not begun by FY end.

4. BRIDGEPORT HARBOR, CT

Location. Bridgeport Harbor is located on the north shore of Long Island Sound, about 51 miles east of New York City. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Chart 12369.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements see the Annual Report for 1968. (See Table 1-B for Acts authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work. There is no reasonable prospect that required cooperation will be forthcoming from local interests for the breakwaters at Black Rock Harbor and the Burr and Cedar Creek anchorages. For further details see the Annual Report for 1968.

Terminal facilities. There are 35 waterfront facilities serving the port of Bridgeport. Three wharves are owned by the City of Bridgeport. (See Port and Terminal Facilities of Southern New England No. 4, revised in 1952.) Facilities are adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Work continued on preparation of a Dredged Material Management Plan (DMMP) for proposed maintenance dredging of Bridgeport Harbor. The DMMP will identify and evaluate suitable placement alternatives for dredged material from the Federal project. Costs of \$89,948 were incurred this FY for field investigations that included borings and probes, geophysical surveys and vibrocore efforts to determine the feasibility of constructing a confined aquatic disposal cell for placement of unsuitable material. Chemical analysis was performed on samples to determine the interface between maintenance and parent material. Costs of \$80,500 were incurred to perform condition surveys of the project.

5. BULLOCKS POINT COVE, RI

Location. Bullocks Point Cove is located along the east shore of the Providence River about three-quarters of a mile above the head of Narragansett Bay and 4.5 miles south of Providence Harbor. The lower one-half mile of the cove, covering approximately 100 acres, is separated from the Providence River by a small peninsula extending southeasterly from the mainland to Bullocks Point. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Chart 13224.)

Existing project. For a description of the existing project see the Annual Report for 1974. Construction of the project was completed in May 1959. Dike and jetty construction was initiated in June 1958 and completed in September 1958. Improvement dredging of the 8-foot channel, 6-foot anchorage and 6-foot turning basin was initiated in January 1959 and completed in May 1959. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work.

Terminal facilities. There are three boatyards and one marina that offer supply, repair and service facilities to the general public. These private interests offer cove moorings, berthing areas and spaces for land storage during winter months. Additional moorings are available for the general public in the anchorage areas controlled and supervised by the harbormaster. A public landing ramp was constructed in the Cove for use by the general public as a condition of local cooperation in conjunction with project authorization.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Work consisted of investigations in anticipation of maintenance dredging. Hired labor costs included \$985 to complete preparation of an Environmental Assessment, \$44,318 for preparation of plans and specifications and \$4,020 to complete work on the Decision Document.

6. CAPE COD CANAL, MA

Location. This waterway is a sea level canal; extending from the head of Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts, easterly to a point on Cape Cod Bay about 15 miles southeast of Plymouth Harbor, Massachusetts. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Charts 13236 and 13246.)

Existing project. For a description of existing project see the Annual Report for 1975. Navigational improvements were completed in April 1963, with completion of the East Boat Basin extension. Initial recreational development consists of public use facilities at various locations, which were completed in February 1965. Improvements to public use facilities at the East Boat Basin were completed in May

1974. Constructions of public use facilities at Bourne Scenic Park were completed in May 1976. Two high-level highway bridges and a vertical-lift railroad bridge cross Cape Cod Canal. Major rehabilitation of the Bourne Highway Bridge was completed in December 1965 and major rehabilitation of the Sagamore Highway Bridge was completed in 1980. Minor rehabilitation of the stone breakwater was completed in October 1963. Major rehabilitation of the vertical-lift railroad bridge was completed in November 2004. (See Table 1-B for Acts authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work. Local interests must also bear 50 percent of future recreational development in accordance with the 1965 Federal Water Project Recreation Act.

Terminal facilities. There are seven terminals on the canal, of which three are privately owned. Four are used for receipt and freezing of fish and two are used for receipt and storage of oil. The seventh terminal is the State pier, which is owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and is located on the north bank of the canal at Bourne Neck. Terminals are adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: The cost of operation and maintenance work at the Cape Cod Canal totaled \$7,975,580. Operation and maintenance work included \$5,089,475 for navigation and \$1,680,653 for recreational facilities. Other costs included \$51,989 for general real estate activities, \$433,901 for periodic inspections, \$169,250 for engineering and design, \$110,864 for environmental compliance and \$44,583 for supervision and inspection of contracts including those described below. A contract to repair docks and mooring dolphins was awarded on September 8, 2000. Work began in late September 2000 and was completed in February 2002. Contractor had no earnings this FY and final payment is still pending. A contract for concrete and pavement repairs on the Bourne and Sagamore Highway Bridges was awarded on September 27, 1999. Work began in October 1999 and was about 90 percent complete at FY end. Contractor earnings total \$2,640,239, none of which was earned this FY. Final contract payment is still pending. A contract for sandblasting and painting the Bourne Highway Bridge was awarded on September 20, 2003. Work began in April 2004 and was completed in December 2006. Final contract amount was \$8,476,139, of which \$394,865 was earned this FY. A contract to repair the canal banks was awarded on July 30, 2007. Work had not begun by FY end. A purchase order for emergency deck repairs on the Sagamore Highway Bridge was awarded on September 21, 2007. Work had not begun by FY end.

7. CARVERS HARBOR, VINALHAVEN, ME

Location. Carvers Harbor is located at the southeastern end of Vinalhaven Island, at the mouth of Penobscot Bay, about 15 miles east of Rockland, Maine. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Chart 13305.)

Existing project. The project provides for a 16-foot anchorage of about 23 acres; two 10-foot anchorage areas totaling about 7 acres located along the south side of the harbor, a 10-foot anchorage of about 3-acres located adjacent to the main waterfront along the north side of the harbor and a 6-foot access channel and turning basin at the inner end of the harbor. The project was completed in May 1964. (See Table 1-B for Acts authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work.

Terminal facilities. The area depends on ferry service which carries cargo, automobiles and passengers to and from Rockland, Maine. This service is run by the Maine Port Authority out of a terminal located along the west side of the inner harbor. A large fleet of lobster fishermen and numerous transient recreational boats operate out of Carvers Harbor. There are 23 wharves in the harbor, four of which have marine railways. Two wharves are publicly owned and open to the public. These facilities are adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Work consisted of investigations in anticipation of maintenance dredging. Hired labor costs included \$12,000 for environmental coordination and project management, and \$73,000 for sampling and testing of materials proposed to be dredged.

8. CLINTON HARBOR, CT

Location. Clinton Harbor is located along the north shore of Long Island Sound, about 10 miles west of the mouth of the Connecticut River and about 20 miles east of New Haven Harbor, Connecticut. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Charts 12374 and 12354.)

Existing project. The project includes a channel 8 feet deep at mean low water from Long Island Sound to the upper end of the wharves at Clinton Harbor, and an anchorage area of the same depth opposite the wharves. The project also provides for the maintenance of a stone dike closing a breach in the sandy peninsula which separates the

river from the outer harbor. Project was completed in 1950. (See Table 1-B for Acts authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work.

Terminal facilities. There are several small private wharves, some of which are open to the public. These facilities are adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Work consisted of investigations in anticipation of maintenance dredging. Hired labor costs included \$12,000 for project management and environmental coordination, and \$32,000 for initial development of plans and specifications.

9. COCHECO RIVER, NH

Location. The Cochecho River is located about 9 miles northwest of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Chart 13285.)

Existing project. Provides for a 7-foot tidewater channel 60 to 75 feet wide (7.5 feet deep and 30 feet wide in rock), extending from the confluence of the Cochecho and Piscataqua Rivers to the head of navigation in Dover, New Hampshire. Work was completed in 1906. (See Table 1-B for Acts authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work. The City of Dover constructed the Dredged Material Disposal Facility (DMDF) necessary for maintenance of the project at an estimated cost of \$3,900,000. A Memorandum of Agreement was signed with the City of Dover on July 19, 2004 for payment of a tipping fee for use of the City's DMDF. The fee will be based on 80 percent of the City's cost to construct that portion of the facility used for disposal of material dredged from the Federal navigation project.

Terminal facilities. The channel is used primarily by recreational craft based at a marina located near the head of the waterway.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: In coordination with project stakeholders, it was agreed to maintain the remainder of the Federal channel to a depth of 6 feet instead of the authorized 7 feet. The reduced depth would adequately serve all current and potential future users of the channel. A contract in the amount of \$2,183,935 for continuation of maintenance dredging of the Federal project was awarded on August 3, 2006. Work under this contract began on November 15, 2006, the start of the allowable dredging window, and continued through March 15, 2007. Approximately 16,800 cubic yards of material (including contaminated sediments and rock) was removed from the Federal channel. Additional contract costs in the amount of

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

\$108,778 were incurred to settle a contract claim associated with an earlier dredging contract. Hired labor costs associated with maintenance dredging included \$149,968 for construction supervision and inspection, \$15,180 for contract administration including settlement of the contract claim, \$76,630 for surveys, \$795 for travel, and \$39,843 for project coordination and management. A total of \$300,000 was paid to the City of Dover for use of their disposal facility.

10. CONNECTICUT RIVER BELOW HARTFORD, CT

Location. The Connecticut River has its source at Connecticut Lake in northern New Hampshire, then flows southerly about 380 miles to Long Island Sound. Navigation extends about 52 miles upstream from the mouth of the river in Saybrook to Hartford, Connecticut. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Charts 12375, 12377 and 12378.)

Existing project. For a description of the existing project and authorizing legislation, see the Annual Report for 1995.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work.

Terminal facilities. Along both the Connecticut and Eightmile Rivers there are two to three wharves at each riverside town, one or more of which are open to public use. Facilities are adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Hired labor costs of \$8,760 were incurred to update project documents in association with proposed maintenance dredging of North Cove. Project maintenance was not performed this FY because of insufficient funds.

11. GREEN HARBOR, MA

Location. Green Harbor is located within the town of Marshfield on the west side of Massachusetts Bay, about 30 miles southeast of Boston, Massachusetts, and 9 miles north of Plymouth Harbor, Massachusetts. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Chart 13253.)

Existing project. For a description of the existing project see the Annual Report for 1995. Construction was completed in October 1969. (See Table 1-B for Acts authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work.

Terminal facilities. The major terminal facility is the Town Pier in the village of Brant Rock. The facility is an earth-filled bulkhead with landing and parking area about 290 feet wide, extending 210 feet into harbor. A marina service is south of the Town Pier; and a facility for recreational craft has been developed on the south side of the harbor near the head of navigation.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: A contract for maintenance dredging of the 8-foot and 6-foot deep, 100-foot wide entrance channel portion of the Federal project was awarded to Burnham Associates on March 16, 2007. Work began on April 25, 2007 and was completed on June 6, 2007. Approximately 35,697 cubic yards of sand and cobbles were mechanically removed and placed at the previously used near-shore disposal site located off Green Harbor Beach. The final adjusted contract amount was \$759,056. Hired labor costs included \$45,127 for surveys, \$34,463 for plans and specifications, \$17,571 for project management and coordination for preparation of an Environmental Assessment and \$41,444 for contract administration.

12. MERRIMACK RIVER, MA

Location. The Merrimack River originates at the confluence of the Pemigewasset and Winnepesaukee Rivers in Franklin, New Hampshire. The river flows southerly through Concord, Manchester and Nashua, New Hampshire; then northeasterly through Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill, Massachusetts; and enters the Atlantic Ocean at Newburyport Harbor, about 35 miles northeast of Boston, Massachusetts. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Chart 13274.)

Existing project. The project provides for channel 7 feet deep and 150 feet wide extending upstream a distance of about 16.5 miles from the Newburyport Highway Bridge at the head of Newburyport Harbor to the railroad bridge in Haverhill. The project was completed in 1907. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work.

Terminal facilities. Recreational boat facilities are located along the lower river, primarily in the communities of Amesbury and Newburyport, Massachusetts.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Hired labor costs of \$25,000 were incurred to continue preparation of an Environmental Assessment and coordination of proposed maintenance dredging with resource agencies. A Federally endangered species, the short nosed sturgeon, is found in the

river. Funds of \$53,000 were used to conduct sampling and testing of materials proposed to be dredged and placed upland at the City of Haverhill's landfill.

13. NARRAGUAGUS RIVER, ME

Location. The Narraguagus River originates in Eagle Lake and flows southeasterly for about 49 miles to Narraguagus Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Chart 13324.)

Existing project. The project provides for a channel 11 feet deep and 150 feet wide from deep water in Narraguagus Bay to Wyman, then 9 feet deep and 100 feet wide to Milbridge, and then 6 feet deep and 100 feet wide to the landing downstream from the Route 1A Highway Bridge. The project includes three 6-foot anchorage areas adjacent to the 6-foot channel in Milbridge, two 9-foot anchorages and an 11-foot anchorage adjacent to the 11-foot channel between Wyman and Jordan Pier, and a 6-foot turning basin near the landing in Milbridge. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work.

Terminal facilities. There are four major wharves along the Narraguagus River. One is on the east bank, a short distance downstream of the Route 1A Highway Bridge, two are on the west bank in Milbridge, and the fourth is near the mouth of the river at Wyman. The upper and lower piers are municipally owned. The others are privately owned. All are in fair condition. Facilities are adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: A base bid contract for maintenance dredging was awarded on September 1, 2006 to Prock Marine Contractors of Rockland, Maine. Work began on November 1, 2006 and was completed on January 10, 2007. A total of 76,841 cubic yards of material was mechanically dredged from the 6 and 9-foot channels, the 6-foot turning basin, the 6-foot northwest anchorage, the 9-foot east anchorage and the 9-foot west anchorage. Dredged material was disposed of in Narraguagus Bay, about six miles away. The final contact amount was \$1,499,789 with the final payment being made in March 2007. The allowable dredge window extends from November 1 to April 15. Hired labor costs associated with maintenance dredging were \$84,293 for pre-, progress-, and after-dredge surveys, quantities, and plotting; \$86,138 for construction administration and supervision including travel; \$8,489 for project coordination and management; and \$5,171 for contract processing.

14. NEW BEDFORD AND FAIRHAVEN HARBOR, MA

Location. New Bedford Harbor is a tidal estuary located on the western side of Buzzards Bay, about 27 miles northwesterly from the harbor at Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts and about 37 miles east of Point Judith Harbor, Rhode Island. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Chart 13232.)

Existing project. The project provides for a channel 30 feet deep and 350 feet wide from deep water in Buzzards Bay to just above the New Bedford-Fairhaven Bridge, nearly 5 miles, with increased widths for anchorage and maneuvering purposes in the area northwest of Palmer Island and above the bridge; a channel 25 feet deep and 200 to 250 feet wide along the New Bedford wharf front near the bridge, about 0.2 miles; a channel 15 feet deep and 150 to 400 feet wide from Pierce and Kilburn Wharf to the Old South Wharf, then 10 feet deep and 150 feet wide to a point 1,000 feet south of the old causeway pier, about 0.7 miles; and for the maintenance of the 25-foot anchorage area east of the channel north of Palmer Island. The project was completed in 1939. (See Table 1-B for Acts authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work

Terminal facilities. There are 31 wharves in the harbor with a total berthing space of about 19,000 feet. Seven are publicly owned, five have railroad connections and seven have mechanical handling facilities. These facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Project condition surveys were conducted at a cost of \$92,500.

15. NORWALK HARBOR, CT

Location. Norwalk Harbor is located on the north shore of Long Island Sound, about 10 miles east of New York City. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Chart 12368.)

Existing project. For a description of the existing project and authorizing legislation, see the Annual Report for 1973. The project was completed in 1950.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work. A Project Cooperation Agreement was signed on June 28, 2005 between the Corps and the City of Norwalk for cost sharing the construction of confined aquatic disposal (CAD) cells necessary for project maintenance. Consistent with the cost sharing and financing concepts reflected in the

Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the non-Federal sponsor must pay 10 percent of the cost to construct any new dredged material disposal facilities necessary for project maintenance, and to reimburse an additional 10 percent of the cost to construct dredged material disposal facilities within a period of 30 years following completion of construction.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: A contract for maintenance dredging of Norwalk Harbor was awarded on September 20, 2005 to Jay Cashman Incorporated of Quincy, Massachusetts. Work was completed on February 28, 2006. Final contract payment was made in December 2006. Final contract amount was \$3,911,681. Hired labor costs associated with contract close-out were \$403 for construction administration, \$3,631 for project coordination and management, (which also includes costs associated with the next proposed phase of maintenance dredging), and \$531 for contract processing.

16. PAWTUXET COVE, RI

Location. Pawtuxet Cove is located in the city of Warwick, Rhode Island along the west shore of the Providence River at the mouth of the Pawtuxet River. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Chart 13224.)

Existing project. The project consists of a channel, 6 feet deep and 100 feet wide, extending from deep water in the Providence River to the head of Pawtuxet Cove. The project also includes a 6-foot turning basin near the upper end of the cove, a 6-foot anchorage area of about 14 acres located south of the entrance channel, and a sheltering dike 2,200 feet long constructed along the east side of the anchorage. The project was completed in April 1966. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. The City of Warwick has not fulfilled all assurances of local cooperation. The city has yet to provide two public landings. An amendment to the Providence River Project Cooperation Agreement was signed on August 3, 2005 between the Corps and the Governor of Rhode Island for cost sharing the construction of confined aquatic disposal (CAD) cells necessary for maintenance of Pawtuxet Cove. The State of Rhode Island is required to provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way and relocations (LERR) necessary for project maintenance; pay 10 percent, during construction, of the total cost to construct those portions of the CAD cells used for the disposal of material dredged from Pawtuxet Cove; and reimburse an additional 10 percent of the total cost to construct those portions of the CAD cells used for the disposal of material dredged from Pawtuxet Cove, partially offset by a credit allowed for the value of LERR, within the 30-year period following completion of construction.

Terminal facilities. There are several wharves, two boat yards and one marina in the cove.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Initiated efforts to determine actual cost of CAD cell construction for cost-sharing purposes.

17. POINT JUDITH POND AND HARBOR OF REFUGE, RI

Location. Point Judith marks the southwestern entrance to Narragansett Bay. The harbor lies in a shallow bight west of the point, about 14 miles southwest of Newport Harbor, Rhode Island, and 33 miles east of New London Harbor, Connecticut. Point Judith Pond is a shallow salt pond, lying inland of the beach, with a length north and south of about four miles. A small artificial opening through the beach and sand dunes connects this pond to the ocean. (See National Ocean Surveys Charts 13218 and 13219.)

Previous project. For details see Annual Report for 1948.

Existing project. See the Annual Report for 1977 for a description of the existing project and list of authorizing legislation. All work for the project authorized prior to 1949 was completed in 1950. Breakwaters were completed in 1914 and dredging of shoals in project area was done in 1921. The main and east shore arm breakwaters had deteriorated and required restoration to project design. Reconstruction of the east arm breakwater and main breakwater dock facilities were completed in 1962. Rehabilitation required for remainder of breakwater restoration was completed in October 1963. The extension of the 15-foot channel was completed in April 1977.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work.

Terminal facilities. Facilities consist of one town wharf of steel sheet pile bulkhead construction, which comprises the southern and eastern limits of the basin. Total docking space amounts to 500 feet. No mechanical handling facilities are available. The wharf is owned by the town and is open to the public. The State of Rhode Island maintains two piers, one in Galilee and one in Jerusalem, each having about 500 feet of berthing space. A facility comprising a bulkhead with 15 finger piers provides berthing space of about 4,000 linear feet. This facility is used for receipt of fish and fish products. Mechanical handling facilities, including fish pumps, are available for discharge of cargo. In addition, there are approximately ten small privately owned wharves used in the fishing business and passenger traffic. Facilities are adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: A contract for maintenance dredging of the 15-foot entrance channel and east and west branch channels, as well as the 10-foot anchorage, and the 6-foot channel extending up Point Judith Pond, was awarded on October 11, 2006. Work began in December 2006 and was completed in March 2007. Contract dredging costs associated with this project amounted to \$939,713, with final contract payment still pending at FY end. Hired labor costs associated with the maintenance dredging consisted of \$61,013 for surveys, \$64,642 for construction supervision and inspection, \$6,493 for contract administration, \$2,625 for travel and \$21,236 for project coordination and management.

18. PORTLAND HARBOR, ME

Location. Portland Harbor is located on the southwestern coast of Maine, about 100 miles northeast of Boston, Massachusetts. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Chart 13292.)

Existing project. For a description of the existing project and authorizing legislation, see the Annual Report for 1978. The project was completed in 1966, except for ledge removal that was completed in 1968.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work.

Terminal facilities. There are 37 waterfront facilities, seven of these facilities are publicly owned; the U.S. Government owns four, the State of Maine owns two, and the City of South Portland owns one. Mechanical-handling facilities are available at 24 wharves and railroad connections have been made to 27 wharves. The facilities are adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Hired labor costs associated with proposed maintenance dredging of the 35-foot channel were \$7,336 for environmental coordination and \$1,340 for project management.

19. PROVIDENCE RIVER AND HARBOR, RI

Location. The Providence River originates in Providence, Rhode Island at the junction of two small streams, the Woonasquatucket and Moshassuck Rivers. It then flows southerly about a mile to the head of Providence Harbor at Fox Point where it is joined by the Seekonk River and continues southerly another 8 miles to Narragansett Bay. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Charts 13224 and 13225.)

Existing project. Provides for a channel 16.8 miles long and 40 feet deep, generally 600 feet wide from deep water in Narragansett Bay just south of Prudence Island Light to the turn below Field Point at Providence, thence up to 1,700 feet wide to Fox Point. The existing 40-foot channel was completed in January 1976. Dredging of a 30-foot channel, 150 feet wide from the upper end of the existing project to India Point at the mouth of the Seekonk River was deauthorized in November 1986. (See Table 1-B for Acts authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work. A Project Cooperation Agreement was signed on November 26, 2002 between the Corps and the Governor of Rhode Island for cost sharing the construction of confined aquatic disposal (CAD) cells necessary for project maintenance. The State of Rhode Island is required to provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way and relocations (LERR) necessary for project maintenance; pay 25 percent, during construction, of the total cost to construct those portions of the CAD cells used for the disposal of material dredged from the Federal navigation project; and reimburse an additional 10 percent of the total cost to construct those portions of the CAD cells used for the disposal of material dredged from the Federal navigation project, partially offset by a credit allowed for the value of LERR, within the 30-year period following completion of construction.

Terminal facilities. There are 27 water terminal facilities serving the port of Providence, Rhode Island. Three-fourths of all facilities have railway connections. The City of Providence owns four of these facilities and the State of Rhode Island owns two others. Facilities are adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: A contract for removal of rock areas from the Federal project was awarded on March 15, 2007 to RDA Construction. Work was initiated on June 20, 2007 and completed on September 7, 2007. The contractor removed 464 cubic yards of rock. Contract payments totaled \$478,894 this FY. Final contract payment was still pending at FY end. Hired labor costs associated with the rock removal contract included \$15,930 to complete preparation of plans and specifications, \$1,967 to complete the Environmental Assessment, \$92,997 for construction supervision and administration, \$182,700 for surveys and \$2,825 for project management and coordination. Funds of \$2,010 were used to prepare a summary report for the overall Providence River dredging project.

20. SALEM HARBOR, MA

Location. Salem Harbor is located on the north shore of Massachusetts Bay, about 12 miles north of the entrance to

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Charts 13275 and 13276.)

Existing project. Provides for a channel 32 feet deep and generally 300 feet wide, widened to 400 feet at bends and at the inner end, extending about 1.5 miles from deep water in the outer harbor to a point about 1,500 feet from Salem Terminal wharf, where it joins locally dredged approach channel of same depth leading to wharf. Project also provides for a channel 10 feet deep in South River, 300 feet wide and gradually narrowing to 50 feet wide at the upstream end of Pickering Wharf, and for a branch channel on the east side of Derby Wharf, 8 feet deep, 100 feet wide, and about 700 feet long, which widens into a basin of the same depth, 500 feet long and 200 feet wide. Existing project was completed in November 1967. (See Table 1-B for Acts authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work.

Terminal facilities. The extensively developed waterfront of Salem Harbor and the South River is about 1 mile in extent and includes 9 wharves owned by private interests. The Salem Terminal is the largest of these and serves the New England Power Company's generating station. It is also the principal terminal for receipt and distribution of coal and petroleum products in Salem and tributary area. The Navy uses one of the two wharves owned by the National Park Service as a training center. Nine other wharves in the harbor are outside of the extensively developed area.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: A contract for maintenance dredging of the Federal project was awarded to Great Lakes on October 11, 2006. Work began in late November 2006 and was completed in January 2007 with contractor earnings of \$1,982,320. Final contract payment was still pending at FY end. A total of 160,000 cubic yards of material was dredged and disposed of at the Massachusetts Bay Disposal Site. Work included \$123,214 for construction supervision and administration, \$11,800 for surveys, \$10,000 for the silent inspector, and \$67,615 for project management.

21. WESTPORT RIVER, MA

Location. The Town of Westport is located in Bristol County in southeastern Massachusetts along the Rhode Island state line, about 30 miles southeast of Providence, Rhode Island. The Westport River flows through the Town of Westport and empties into the Atlantic Ocean just west of Horseneck Beach. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Chart 13228.)

Previous projects. The previous project provides for the removal of obstructions in the East and West Branches of the Westport River to a depth of 7 feet. For additional details see the Annual Report of 1942.

Existing project. The existing project provides for an entrance channel, 9 feet deep and 150 to 200 feet wide, extending from deep water in the Atlantic Ocean up the Westport River a distance of about 9,700 feet to Westport Harbor. (See Table 1-B for Acts authorizing the project.)

Local cooperation. A Project Cooperation Agreement was signed on August 30, 2007 between the Corps and the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation. The project sponsor must provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and perform all relocations determined by the Government to be necessary for project construction; provide 10 percent of total General Navigation Feature (GNF) costs during construction; reimburse an additional 10 percent of total GNF costs within a period not to exceed 30 years following completion of construction (partially offset by a credit allowed for the value of lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations); and shall operate and maintain the local service facilities in a manner compatible with the authorized purposes of the project.

Terminal facilities. Facilities located around the harbor include the Westport Town pier and docks, a marina, two yacht clubs and a boat yard. The harbor also contains three boat launch ramps and smaller boating facilities. During the summer boating season, the harbor contains about 1,300 recreational vessels which are docked evenly at slips and moorings. The harbor has a full-time commercial fishing fleet of about 36 vessels. Facilities are considered adequate for present harbor activities.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: A fully funded contract for improvement and maintenance dredging of Westport River was awarded on September 29, 2007. Work had not begun by FY end.

22. WEYMOUTH-FORE AND TOWN RIVER, MA

Location. The project is located along the southeastern limit of Boston Harbor. (See National Ocean Service Coast Survey Chart 13270.)

Existing project. The project provides for a 35-foot channel extending from deep water in Nantasket Roads through Hingham Bay and up the Weymouth Fore River to about 3,000 feet upstream of the Fore River Bridge. The 35-foot channel also extends up the Town River from its confluence with the Weymouth Fore River to the head of Town River Bay. The project also includes a 35-foot turning basin in Town River Bay, a 35-foot turning and

maneuvering basin at the confluence of the two rivers and King Cove, an 8-foot anchorage area in Town River Bay, a 15-foot channel extending from the turning basin in Town River Bay to just below the Quincy Electric Light and Power substation, and a 6-foot channel extending from the 35-foot channel in Weymouth Fore River 8,000 feet upstream to the Quincy Avenue Bridge. The project was completed in July 1983. (See Table 1-B for Acts authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work.

Terminal facilities. Weymouth-Fore River has nine wharves all grouped near the head of Federal improvements. Construction consists mainly of pile and timber piers extending from timber or concrete bulkheads. There are 6,092 feet of berthing space available. Six of the wharves have railroad connections and seven mechanical handling facilities. Five of the wharves are used in connection with a large shipyard, two with oil terminals, one with an electric generating plant, one with a large soap manufacturing plant and two with yacht clubs. On the south bank of the Town River are 9 wharves, 4 of which are used for boat building and repair work, 3 are used for receipt of petroleum products and one for receiving scrap materials. On the north bank of the river is a yacht building and repair yard. There are no publicly owned wharves. Facilities are considered adequate for the present needs of commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: A contract for maintenance dredging of the 35-foot deep Fore River Channel was awarded to Jay Cashman Incorporated on May 16, 2006. Work began on November 15, 2006 and was completed on March 16, 2007. A total of 313,151 cubic yards of material was removed and placed at the Massachusetts Bay Disposal Site. Final contract amount was \$4,321,482. Hired labor costs included \$121,562 for surveys, \$5,353 for environmental coordination, \$80,994 for construction supervision and administration, \$1,494 for project management and \$1,767 for contract administration.

23. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Navigation activities pursuant to Section 107, Public Law 86-645, as amended (preauthorization).

(See Table 1-I)

Mitigation of damages caused by Federal navigation projects pursuant to Section 111, Public Law 90-483 as amended (preauthorization).

(See Table 1-J)

Beach Erosion Control

24. SEABROOK HARBOR, NH

Location. The town of Seabrook is located along the coast of New Hampshire on the state border with Massachusetts. Seabrook Harbor is located at the mouth of the Blackwater River just south of Hampton Harbor. The two harbors share a common inlet to the ocean.

Existing project. The natural channel at the mouth of the Blackwater River changed course breaching the protective sandbar lying between the river and developed harbor areas to the east, causing erosion along residential and commercial shoreline property and loss of ecologically and commercially valuable tidal flats and their shellfish resources. The project involved dredging the Blackwater River to restore its natural outlet course, along with filling of the breach, shoreline protection and restoration of tidal flats. Sheet pile bulkheads were placed at each end of the breach and filled with dredged material. Each bulkhead consists of two parallel vinyl sheet-pile walls driven 16 feet apart and joined by steel ties and whalers. The double walls were needed to provide structural stability during filling of the breach. The east and west walls are 560 and 960 feet long, respectively, with a total of 62,300 square feet of sheet piling. Stone filled mats were placed along the toe of the sheet pile walls at each terminus point and along adjacent properties to protect against further erosion. Wood pilings were driven along each wall to warn navigation traffic. Construction of the project was completed in April 2005. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. A Memorandum of Agreement was signed on May 27, 2004 between the Corps and the Pease Development Authority, a New Hampshire state agency. The project sponsor must provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged material disposal areas, and perform all relocations determined by the Government to be necessary for project construction; and assume responsibility for all operation, maintenance, repair and rehabilitation of the project after completion.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: Funds to complete as-built drawings were not received. Further efforts are on hold.

25. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS

No beach inspections were conducted in FY 2007.

26. BEACH EROSION CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Beach erosion control activities pursuant to Section 103, Public Law 87-874, as amended (preauthorization).

(See Table 1-K)

Flood Control

27. BLACKSTONE RIVER BASIN, MA AND RI

Works covered by this plan include a dam and reservoir on the West River and local protection works at three sites along the Blackstone River. The Flood Control Act of 1944 authorized the plan for construction of a reservoir on the West River and local protection works at Worcester, Massachusetts, and Woonsocket and Pawtucket, Rhode Island, substantially in accordance with House Document 624, 78th Congress, 2nd session. The Flood Control Act of 1960 authorized a local flood protection project at lower Woonsocket, Rhode Island, substantially in accordance with Senate Document 87, 85th Congress, 2nd Session. A nonstructural local protection project was authorized in 1982 for the Belmont Park section of Warwick, Rhode Island, along the Pawtuxet River. Stream bank protection projects on the Blackstone River in Millbury, Massachusetts, and on the Clear River in Burrillville, Rhode Island, were authorized in 1985. (See Table 1-R for projects comprising the authorized plan.)

27A. WEST HILL DAM, MA

Location. West Hill Dam is located on the West River in Massachusetts, about three miles above its confluence with Blackstone River and 2.5 miles northeast of Uxbridge, Massachusetts. (See Geological Survey maps Blackstone, MA and RI, Milford, MA, and Grafton, MA.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam and appurtenant structures was initiated in June 1959 and completed in June 1961. Construction of recreational facilities was completed in June 1967. Major rehabilitation of the dam was completed in July 2003.

Local cooperation. Section 3, Flood Control Act of 1944 applies.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

28. CHARLES RIVER (NATURAL VALLEY STORAGE AREAS), MA

Location. The Charles River extends inland from Boston Harbor southwesterly toward the Massachusetts-Rhode Island border and is some 80 miles long with a watershed covering 307 square miles.

Existing project. For a description of the existing project and authorizing legislation, see the Annual Report for 1995. Land acquisition was completed in 1990.

Local cooperation. Local interests are required to prevent modifications or alteration of existing roadways, utilities, bridges, culverts, and any other improvements that might affect the drainage characteristics of the natural storage areas; adopt and enforce regulations to restrict development of flood plain lands; and operate and maintain the existing dams along the Charles River. Local assurances were provided by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Hired labor costs for ordinary maintenance activities, project surveillance and inspection, and land use administration were \$308,525.

29. CONNECTICUT RIVER BASIN, VT, NH, MA AND CT

The Flood Control Act of 1936, as amended by Act of May 25, 1937, authorized construction of ten reservoirs on tributaries of Connecticut River in accordance with plans in House Document 412, 74th Congress, 2nd session, as the same may be revised upon further investigation of 1936 flood. Flood Control Act of 1938 approved a general comprehensive plan for control of floods and other purposes in Connecticut River Valley, as set forth in House Document 455, 75th Congress, 2nd session, and authorized \$11,524,000 for construction of local flood protection projects in the plan. Act of October 15, 1940, modified Act of June 18, 1938, to provide additional protection at East Hartford, CT, as set forth in House Document 653, 76th Congress, 3rd session. Act of August 18, 1941, modified comprehensive plan approved in 1938 to include improvements recommended in House Document 653, 76th Congress, 3rd session, and House Document 724, 76th Congress, 3rd session, with such further modifications as may be found justifiable in discretion of Secretary of the Army and Chief of Engineers. Latter Act also authorized to be appropriated additional \$6 million for local protection works and \$10 million for reservoirs. Act of October 26, 1942, further modified plan by including construction of Gully Brook conduit at Hartford, CT. Flood Control Act of 1944 authorized expenditure of \$30 million in addition to previous authorization for comprehensive plan approved in

1938 and modified plan by directing specific consideration of an alternative plan of Vermont State Water Conservation Board instead of Williamsville Reservoir in West River Basin, VT; directing consultation with affected States during course of investigations and transmission of proposal and plans to each affected State for written views and recommendations for reservoir projects heretofore authorized for construction at Cambridgeport, Ludlow, South Tunbridge, and Gaysville, and resubmission of projects or modifications for construction of Sugar Hill site. Flood Control Act of 1950 modified project for flood control at Hartford, CT, authorized by Flood Control Act of 1938, as amended to include Folly Brook dike and conduit. Flood Control Act of 1954 modified plan for flood control in Connecticut River Basin to provide for construction of a reservoir on Otter Brook at South Keene, NH, in lieu of any reservoir or reservoirs heretofore authorized. This Act further modified plan for West River Basin of Connecticut River in Vermont to consist of three reservoirs at Ball Mountain, The Island, and Townshend sites, in lieu of plan of eight reservoirs authorized in Flood Control Act of 1944. Flood Control Act of 1958 modified plan for flood control in Connecticut River Basin to include construction of Littleville Reservoir on Middle Branch of Westfield River, MA, and Mad River Reservoir on Mad River, above Winsted, CT. Flood Control Act of 1960 included authorization in Connecticut River Basin of plan for flood protection on Chicopee River, MA, substantially in accordance with House Document 434, 86th Congress; plan for flood protection on Westfield River, MA, substantially in accordance with Senate Document 109, 86th Congress; plan for flood control and related purposes on Farmington River, Connecticut, substantially in accordance with House Document 443, 86th Congress. Flood Control Act of 1968 included authorization in Connecticut River Basin of plan for construction of Beaver Brook Reservoir, on Beaver Brook in Keene, NH, substantially in accordance with Senate Document 60, 90th Congress; and plan for protection on Park River, Connecticut, substantially in accordance with Senate Document 43, 90th Congress. Flood Control Act of 1970 deauthorized the construction of a reservoir at Claremont, NH. The Water Resources Development Act of 1976 deauthorized the construction of Gaysville Lake, VT project. Flood control projects at Cambridgeport Lake, Brockway Lake, Victory Lake, South Tunbridge Lake, Ludlow Lake and The Island Lake, Vermont; Honey Hill Lake, West Canaan Lake, and the Alternative to Sugar Hill Reservoir, NH, were deauthorized in August 1977 in accordance with Section 12 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974. The authorization for Beaver Brook Lake, NH project expired in April 1978 due to lack of local cooperation. Local protection projects at Gardner, MA, West Springfield, MA, Hartford, VT, Wethersfield, CT, and Keene, NH authorized and constructed in accordance with Section 205 of 1948 Flood Control Act. Emergency stream bank erosion control projects at

Brownsville, VT; Conway, MA; Huntington, MA; Charlestown, NH; North Stratford, NH; Colchester, CT; Middletown, CT; Milford, CT; Simsbury, CT; and two projects in Leominster, MA authorized in accordance with Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act were completed. The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 modified the comprehensive plan for the control of flood-waters in the Connecticut River Basin, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, authorized by Section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1572) by authorizing the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities at Townshend Dam, West River, VT to enable upstream migrant adult Atlantic salmon to bypass that dam and Ball Mountain Dam, VT, and to provide at both Townshend and Ball Mountain Dams facilities as necessary for the downstream passage of juvenile Atlantic salmon. This work was completed in February 1993. (See Table 1-S at end of chapter for reservoirs and local protection works for Connecticut River Basin.)

29A. BALL MOUNTAIN LAKE, VT

Location. The Dam is on West River, 29 miles above its junction with Connecticut River at Brattleboro, Vermont. It is two miles north of Jamaica, VT. (See Geological Survey map for Londonderry, VT.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1994. Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was initiated in May 1957 and completed in November 1961. Cost of work was \$10,448,000 for construction and \$350,000 for lands and damages, a total of \$10,798,000. Construction of recreation facilities was initiated in June 1975 and completed in June 1977. Fish passage facility work began in June 1992 and was completed in February 1993. The project is a unit of comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in Connecticut River Basin.

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

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

29B. BARRE FALLS DAM, MA

Location. The Dam is on Ware River in the Town of Barre, Massachusetts, 31.9 miles above confluence of Ware and Swift Rivers. It is 13 miles northwest of Worcester, MA. (See Geological Survey maps for Barre, MA and Wachusett Mountain, MA.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Report for 1975. Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was initiated in May 1956 and completed in May 1958.

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

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted. A contract to demolish the former lab building was awarded on July 26, 2007. Work began in August 2007 and was about 50 percent complete at FY end with contractor earnings of \$162,000.

29C. BIRCH HILL DAM, MA

Location. Dam is on Millers River, 27.3 miles above its junction with the Connecticut River. It is 1.3 miles east of South Royalston, Massachusetts and 7.5 miles northwest of Gardner, MA. (See Geological Survey maps for Royalston and Winchendon, MA-NH and Templeton, MA.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was initiated in June 1940 and completed in February 1942.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies. Local interests have contributed \$32,000 as their required 50 percent cost sharing of recreational development in accordance with 1965 Federal Water Project Recreation Act.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities.

29D. COLEBROOK RIVER LAKE, CT

Location. Colebrook River Dam is located in the Town of Colebrook, Litchfield County, Connecticut, on the West Branch of the Farmington River about 3.9 miles upstream from its confluence with the Still River at Riverton, Connecticut, and about 1.5 miles upstream from Goodwin (Hogback) Dam. (See Geological Survey map for Winsted, CT.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was initiated in May 1965 and completed in June 1969. Construction of recreation facilities was initiated in August 1969 and completed in June 1970.

Local cooperation. A water supply contract was signed by the Hartford Connecticut Metropolitan Water District. Repayment is being made in accordance with provisions of the 1958 Water Supply Act.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

29E. CONANT BROOK DAM, MA

Location. Site is in south central part of Massachusetts in Town of Monson. Dam site, across Conant Brook, is about two miles southeast of the community of Monson, MA. (See Geological Survey map for Monson, MA.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam, highway relocations, and appurtenant works was initiated in June 1964 and completed in December 1966.

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

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

29F. KNIGHTVILLE DAM, MA

Location. Dam is on Westfield River, 27.5 miles above its confluence with Connecticut River. It is four miles north of the Town of Huntington, Massachusetts, and about 12 miles west of the City of Northampton, MA. (See Geological Survey map for Westhampton, MA.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was initiated in August 1939 and completed in December 1941.

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

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

29G. LITTLEVILLE LAKE, MA

Location. Dam is on Middle Branch of Westfield River, one mile above its confluence with main stem of Westfield River and 25.2 miles above confluence of Westfield River with Connecticut River, in the Town of Chester, Massachusetts. (See Geological Survey map for Chester, MA.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was initiated under a multi-component contract in June 1962 and completed in September 1965.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, and Title III, Water Supply Act of 1958 apply and were fully complied with.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted. A contract to purchase new polyethylene log booms was awarded on July 30, 2007. The new log booms were received in September 2007 and the final contract amount was \$122,615.

29H. NORTH HARTLAND LAKE, VT

Location. Dam is on Ottauquechee River, 1.5 miles above its junction with Connecticut River, and one-mile northwest of North Hartland, Vermont. Reservoir extends upstream 5.5 miles. (See Geological Survey map for Hanover NH-VT.)

Existing project. For a description of completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam was initiated in June 1958 and completed in June 1961.

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

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted. A contract to pave portions of the access road was awarded on September 26, 2007. Work had not begun by FY end.

29I. NORTH SPRINGFIELD LAKE, VT

Location. North Springfield Dam is located in the Town of Springfield, Vermont, on the Black River, about 8.7 miles above its junction with the Connecticut River, and about three miles northwest of Springfield, Vermont. (See Geological Survey maps for Ludlow, Vermont, and Claremont, New Hampshire.)

Existing project. For a description of completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam was initiated in May 1958 and completed in November 1960.

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

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

29J. OTTER BROOK LAKE, NH

Location. Otter Brook Dam is located on Otter Brook, about 2.4 miles upstream from its junction with the Branch, which flows about 2.5 miles to the Ashuelot River at Keene, New Hampshire. (See Geological Survey maps for Keene, NH-VT, and Monadnock, NH.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was initiated in September 1956 and completed in August 1958. Major rehabilitation involving construction of a new concrete weir using mechanical fuseplugs was completed in June 2006.

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

Operations during fiscal year. New work: A contract for construction of a new concrete weir using mechanical fuseplugs designed to fail prior to exceeding discharge capacity was awarded on May 11, 2005. Work began in July 2005 and was completed in June 2006. Final contract amount was \$1,543,782, of which \$7,500 was earned this FY for completion of as-built drawings.

Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

29K. PARTRIDGE BROOK, WESTMORELAND, NH

Location. The project is located along the east bank of the Connecticut River at its confluence with Partridge Brook in the Town of Westmoreland, New Hampshire. The Cheshire County municipal wastewater treatment lagoon is located adjacent to the erosion site.

Existing project. The project provides for the construction of approximately 180 linear feet of concrete block and stone slope protection along the east bank of the Connecticut River, and 160 linear feet of steel sheeting along the south bank of Partridge Brook adjacent to the municipal wastewater treatment lagoon. The project will prevent further undermining and possible collapse of the lagoon embankment. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. A Project Cooperation Agreement was signed on May 16, 2007 between the Corps and the County of Cheshire, New Hampshire. The project sponsor must provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, including

suitable borrow and dredged material disposal areas, and perform all relocations determined by the Government to be necessary for project construction. The project sponsor must also pay a minimum cash contribution of 5 percent of total project costs during construction; pay an additional cash contribution during construction so that the total contribution including lands equals 35 percent of total project costs; assume all costs in excess of the Federal statutory cost limitation of \$1,000,000; and bear all costs for maintenance and repair of the project after completion.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: A contract for construction of emergency stream bank protection measures was awarded on July 6, 2007. Work began in August 2007 and was about 75 percent complete at FY end with contractor earnings of \$500,995.

29L. SALMON RIVER, HADDAM AND EAST HADDAM, CT

Location. The Salmon River is located in south central Connecticut. The river originates in the town of Hebron and flows southwesterly about 20 miles to its confluence with the Connecticut River. Leesville Dam is located on the Salmon River about 4 miles upstream from the Connecticut River along the town line between Haddam and East Haddam, Connecticut.

Existing project. The project involves construction of a pier-type ice control structure across the Salmon River about 200 feet upstream of Leesville Dam. The structure would retain ice breakup and reduce downstream flooding. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. A Project Cooperation Agreement was signed on February 18, 2005 between the Corps and the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. The sponsor must provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged material disposal areas, and perform all relocations determined by the Government to be necessary for construction of the project; pay a cash contribution in the amount necessary to bring the non-Federal share of project costs to 35 percent; assume all costs in excess of the Federal statutory limitation of \$7,000,000; and bear all operation, maintenance and repair costs of the project after completion.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: A contract to construct an ice control structure was awarded on July 6, 2005. Work began in August 2005 and was about 95 percent complete at FY end. Contractor earnings total \$1,818,232, of which \$1,007,989 was earned this FY. Work is scheduled to be completed in June 2008.

29M. SURRY MOUNTAIN LAKE, NH

Location. Dam is on Ashuelot River, 34.6 miles above its junction with Connecticut River and five miles north of Keene, New Hampshire. (See Geological Survey maps for Keene and Bellows Falls, NH-VT.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was initiated in August 1939 and completed in June 1942. Additional recreational facilities were completed in September 1969 and 1980.

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

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

29N. TOWNSHEND LAKE, VT

Location. Townshend Lake Dam is located on the West River, about 19.1 miles above its junction with the Connecticut River at Brattleboro, Vermont, and about two miles west of Townshend, Vermont. The reservoir extends upstream about four miles. (See Geological Survey maps for Saxtons River, VT, and Londonderry, VT.)

Existing project. For a description of completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1994. Townshend Lake Reservoir is operated as a unit of a coordinated system for flood control in Connecticut River Basin. Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was initiated in November 1958 and completed in June 1961. Additional recreational facilities were completed in October 1969 and September 1971. Fish passage facility work began in June 1992 and was completed in February 1993.

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

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

29O. TULLY LAKE, MA

Location. Tully Lake Dam is located on the East Branch of Tully River, about 3.9 miles above its junction with the Millers River. The dam lies about one mile north of Fryville, Massachusetts, and 3.5 miles north of Athol, MA. (See Geological Survey map for Royalston, MA-NH.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam was initiated in March 1947 and completed in September 1949.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies. Local interests must also bear 50 percent of future recreational development, in accordance with 1965 Federal Water Project Recreational Act.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

29P. UNION VILLAGE DAM, VT

Location. Union Village Dam is located on the Ompompanosuc River, about four miles above its junction with the Connecticut River. The dam lies about one-fourth mile north of Union Village, Vermont, and 11 miles north of White River Junction, Vermont. (See Geological Survey maps for Strafford, VT and Mount Cube, NH-VT.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam was initiated in March 1947 and completed in June 1950.

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

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

30. FOX POINT BARRIER, RI

Location. The Fox Point Barrier is located on the Providence River at Fox Point, in the City of Providence, Rhode Island.

Existing project. For description of completed project see the Annual Report for 1974. Construction of the barrier was completed in January 1966. The Water Resources Development Act of 1999 directs the Secretary to undertake necessary repairs to the barrier as identified in the Condition Survey and Technical Assessment dated April 1998, with Supplemental dated August 1998. Necessary repairs include overhauling pumps, replacing tainter gate roller chains, cleaning and painting tainter gates and repairing lower guide bearing diffuser cracks. (See Table 1-B for Acts authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work. A Project Cooperation Agreement was signed on April 8, 2002 between the Corps and the City of Providence. The City must provide 35 percent of eligible repair costs and assume all costs in excess of Federal appropriations.

Operations during fiscal year. Major rehabilitation: The City of Providence initiated repair work in January 1998. Work completed to date includes rehabilitation of the 5 pumps, canal gates, emergency gates and taintor gate chains. Reimbursements by the Corps to the City of Providence for eligible repair work total \$2,104,791, including \$61,479 this FY. Remaining work includes miscellaneous concrete repairs, replacing the pumping station roof, painting the taintor gates and replacing the electrical mechanical system.

31. HOLMES BAY, WHITING, ME

Location. The Town of Whiting is located in eastern Maine about 10 miles south of the Canadian border. The project site is located along Cutler Road (Route 191), which connects the coastal Towns of Machiasport, Whiting and Cutler, Maine.

Existing project. Provides for the construction of approximately 500 linear feet of stone slope protection along the shoreline of Holmes Bay adjacent to Cutler Road (Route 191). The project will prevent further undermining and possible collapse of Cutler Road. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. A Project Cooperation Agreement was signed September 26, 2007 between the Corps and the Maine Department of Transportation. The project sponsor must provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged material disposal areas, and perform all relocations determined by the Government to be necessary for project construction. The project sponsor must also pay a minimum cash contribution of 5 percent of total project costs during construction; pay an additional cash contribution during construction so that the total contribution including lands equals 35 percent of total project costs; assume all costs in excess of the Federal statutory cost limitation of \$1,000,000; and bear all costs for maintenance and repair of the project after completion.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: The Decision Document was approved by North Atlantic Division on August 3, 2007.

32. HOUSATONIC RIVER BASIN, CT AND MA

Seven flood control reservoirs on tributaries of the Naugatuck River, principal tributary of the Housatonic River, and three local protection projects have been specifically authorized as part of an overall plan for flood control in the Housatonic River Basin. The Naugatuck and Housatonic Rivers converge 12 miles above mouth of Housatonic River. A project for emergency snagging and clearing of the Blackberry River, a tributary of the

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Housatonic River, was authorized under authority contained in Section 208 of the 1954 Flood Control Act. Emergency stream bank protection projects at: Alford, Green River, MA; Hoosic River, Williamstown, MA; Sheffield, MA; Salisbury, CT; and Squantz Pond, Fairfield, CT were authorized under authority provided by Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act. Projects for local flood protection for: West Branch, Torrington, CT; East Branch, Torrington, CT; Mad River, Waterbury (Woodtick Area), CT; Pittsfield, MA; and Waterbury-Watertown, CT, were authorized under authority provided by Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act. (See Table 1-T at end of chapter on dams, reservoirs, and local protection projects for Housatonic River Basin.)

32A. BLACK ROCK LAKE, CT

Location. Dam site is on Branch Brook, about two miles upstream from its confluence with Naugatuck River, in the Towns of Thomaston and Watertown, Connecticut. (See Geological Survey map for Thomaston, CT.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Road relocation was completed in November 1967. Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was initiated in July 1967 and completed in July 1971.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies. State legislation requires local interests to establish encroachment lines downstream of dam to permit efficient reservoir operation.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted

32B. HANCOCK BROOK LAKE, CT

Location. Dam is on Hancock Brook, in the Town of Plymouth, Connecticut, about 3.4 miles above its confluence with Naugatuck River. (See Geological Survey map for Waterbury, CT.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam and appurtenant structures was initiated in July 1963 and completed in August 1966.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies. State legislation requires local interests to establish encroachment lines downstream of dam to permit efficient reservoir operation.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted. A

contract for miscellaneous concrete repairs was awarded on May 23, 2006. Work began in July 2006 and was completed in December 2006. Contractor earnings total \$362,844, of which \$226,480 was earned this FY. Final contract payment was still pending at FY end.

32C. HOP BROOK LAKE, CT

Location. Dam site is on Hop Brook, in city of Waterbury and towns of Middlebury and Naugatuck, Connecticut, about 1.4 miles upstream of confluence of Naugatuck River and Hop Brook. (See Geological Survey map for Waterbury, CT.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam and appurtenant structures was initiated in December 1965 and completed in December 1968. Construction of a public use facility was completed in November 1973. Construction of an additional restroom was completed in 1980.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies. State legislation requires local interests to establish encroachment lines downstream of dam to permit efficient reservoir operation.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

32D. NORTHFIELD BROOK LAKE, CT

Location. Dam is on Northfield Brook, about 1.3 miles upstream from its confluence with Naugatuck River, in town of Thomaston, Connecticut. (See Geological Survey map for Thomaston, CT.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of dam and appurtenances was initiated in May 1963 and completed in October 1965. Construction of recreation facilities was initiated in November 1966 and completed in August 1967.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies. State legislation requires local interests to establish encroachment lines downstream of dam to permit efficient reservoir operation.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

32E. THOMASTON DAM, CT

Location. On Naugatuck River, about 30.4 miles above its junction with Housatonic River, and about 1.6 miles north

of Thomaston, Connecticut. Reservoir extends upstream about 6.4 miles. (See Geological Survey map for Thomaston, CT.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was initiated in May 1958 and completed in November 1960.

Local cooperation. Section 3, Flood Control Act of 1944 applies.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

33. MERRIMACK RIVER BASIN, NH AND MA

Works covered by comprehensive plan are on Merrimack River and its tributaries in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Flood Control Act of 1936 authorized construction of a system of flood control reservoirs in Merrimack River Basin for reduction of flood heights in Merrimack Valley. Flood Control Act of 1938 approved general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes as approved by Chief of Engineers pursuant to preliminary examinations and surveys authorized by Act of June 22, 1936, and modified project to provide in addition to construction of a system of flood control reservoirs, related flood control works which may be found justified by the Chief of Engineers. All operations pertaining to flood control in Merrimack River Basin are now carried on under and reported under projects for individual units of comprehensive plan referred to above. No further expenditures are contemplated under general project for flood control in Merrimack River Basin. For final cost and financial summary, see The Annual Report for 1946.

A comprehensive plan for development of water resources of the North Nashua River Basin, a principal tributary of the Merrimack River, was authorized by 1966 Flood Control Act substantially in accordance with Senate Document 113, 89th Congress. Plan provides for construction of coordinated system of four reservoirs and three local protection projects for flood protection, water supply, recreation and allied purposes. Water Resources Development Act of 1986 deauthorized two of the reservoirs and one of the local protection projects.

The 1966 Flood Control Act also authorized construction of Saxonville local protection project substantially in accordance with Senate Document 61, 89th Congress. Emergency stream bank protection projects at Amesbury, Massachusetts, two in Leominster, MA and two in Lancaster, MA were authorized under authority provided by

Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act. (See Table 1-U at end of chapter for reservoirs and related flood control works for Merrimack River Basin.)

33A. BLACKWATER DAM, NH

Location. Dam is on Blackwater River, 8.2 miles above confluence with Contoocook River, and 118.8 miles above mouth of Merrimack River. It is in the town of Webster, New Hampshire, just above village of Swetts Mills, NH, 18 miles by highway northwest of Concord, NH. (See Geological Survey maps for Penacook and Mount Kearsarge, NH.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Project is complete except for construction of public facilities. Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was initiated in May 1940 and completed in November 1941.

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

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

33B. EDWARD MACDOWELL LAKE, NH

Location. Edward MacDowell Dam is located on Nubanusit Brook, a tributary of the Contoocook River, about one-half mile upstream from the village of West Peterborough, New Hampshire, and about 14 miles east of Keene, New Hampshire. (See Geological Survey map for Peterborough and Monadnock, NH.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was initiated in March 1948 and completed in March 1950.

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

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

33C. FRANKLIN FALLS DAM, NH

Location. Franklin Falls Dam is located on the Pemigewasset River, a main tributary of the Merrimack River, about 2.5 miles upstream of Franklin, New Hampshire. (See Geological Survey maps for Penacook and Holderness, NH.)

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was initiated in November 1939 and completed in October 1943.

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

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

33D. HOPKINTON-EVERETT LAKES, NH

Location. Hopkinton Dam is on Contoocook River, 17.3 miles above its junction with Merrimack River and about one-half mile upstream from village of West Hopkinton, New Hampshire. Everett Dam is on Piscataquog River, 16 miles above its junction with Merrimack River, and about 1.3 miles southeast of village of East Weare, NH. Two interconnecting canals were provided to enable the two reservoir areas to function as one. (See Geological Survey map for Hillsboro, NH, and Concord, NH.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of two dams and appurtenant works was initiated in November 1959 and completed in December 1962. Construction of recreation facilities was initiated in November 1974 and completed in September 1975.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies. Local interests must also bear 50 percent of future recreational development in accordance with 1965 Federal Water Project Recreation Act.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

34. NEW BEDFORD, FAIRHAVEN AND ACUSHNET, MA

Location. Main harbor barrier is across New Bedford and Fairhaven Harbor in vicinity of Palmer Island. Supplemental dikes and walls are provided in Clark Cove area of New Bedford and Fairhaven. (See Geological survey maps for New Bedford North, New Bedford South, Marion, and Sciticut Neck, MA and National Ocean Service Coast Survey Charts 13230, 13070 and 13218.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the barrier and appurtenances was initiated in October 1962 and completed

in January 1966. Construction of the pumping station was initiated in October 1962 and completed in June 1964.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: The cost to operation and maintain the New Bedford Hurricane Barrier totaled \$383,248. Hired labor costs included \$171,448 for operation and maintenance, \$87,193 for design of electrical control and roof repairs, \$34,433 for security protection measures, \$53,979 for periodic inspection and \$11,999 for Reservoir Control Center support. Costs incurred for utilities and maintenance work totaled \$24,196.

35. PLEASANT POINT, PERRY, ME

Location. The Town of Perry is located in Washington County along the coast of northeastern Maine about 126 miles east of Bangor, Maine and 20 miles south of Calais, Maine.

Existing project. Provides for the construction of approximately 800 linear feet of stone slope protection along an eroding section of shoreline on Pleasant Point. Project was completed in June 1987. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work. For a description of items of local cooperation see the Annual Report for 1987.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: Inspection of the project revealed that some of the stone slope protection has been displaced. The rate of displacement is greater than expected because much of the stone used in construction of the project was not in accordance with specifications in terms of weight and configuration. A draft Construction Deficiency Report was prepared and was still under review at FY end.

36. ROUGHANS POINT, REVERE, MA

Location. The city of Revere is a coastal community located in Suffolk County about five miles northeast of Boston, Massachusetts. Roughans Point is a low-lying, ocean front neighborhood of Revere. The area has 55 acres and about 300 structures, mostly residential homes.

Existing project. Project consists of 3,125 feet of stone revetment to dissipate incoming waves, prevent overtopping and stabilize existing facilities along the shoreline. The revetment extends from a point about 250 feet south of Eliot Circle southerly to a point 200 feet south of the intersection of Winthrop Parkway and Leverett Avenue. The project

also provides for "backwater" protection by raising the ground elevation one-foot at the intersection of Bennington Street and State Road and installing a sluice gate on the 42-inch drain from the Roughans area to Sales Creek. Interior drainage improvements consist of a new intake structure at the existing pump station and a new gravity drain with a sluice gate. Project was completed in November 2001. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. A Project Cooperation Agreement was signed April 25, 1997 between the Corps and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management. The project sponsor must provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations necessary for construction of the structural elements of the project, including ponding areas, borrow areas, and disposal areas for excavated material; hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction, operation, and maintenance of the project, not including damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors; bear all costs of operation, maintenance and replacements; pay an amount in cash to bring the total non-Federal share to 35 percent of project costs allocated to storm damage reduction.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: The project was officially turned over to the City of Revere and Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation for operation and maintenance by letter dated September 28, 2005. The City of Revere requested additional credit for lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations (LERR) by letter dated October 20, 2005. This letter also requested an update of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood insurance maps. The additional LERR credit was approved by letter dated December 6, 2005. A draft application and updated flood maps were provided the city in February 2006. The city submitted the application to FEMA in March 2006 and the revised rate map for Revere became effective on September 20, 2007. Final project close-out was initiated.

37. STAMFORD, CT

Location. The Stamford Hurricane Barrier is located in Fairfield County on the north shore of Long Island Sound, about 30 miles east of New York City and 20 miles southwest of Bridgeport, Connecticut. (See Geological Survey map for Stamford, CT.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation, see the Annual Report for 1974. Project was completed in 1969. Local interests still owe a substantial amount based on claims

settlements, including interest payment under the Contract Disputes Act.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

38. THAMES RIVER BASIN, CT, RI, AND MA

Works covered by this plan are a series of dams and reservoirs on tributaries of Thames River in Massachusetts and Connecticut, within a radius of 45 miles from Norwich, CT, and a channel enlargement on Shetucket River where it discharges into Thames River at Norwich. Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, approved plan for a system of reservoirs and channel improvements in Thames River Basin in accordance with House Document 885, 76th Congress, 3rd session, and authorized \$6 million for initiation and partial accomplishment of project. Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, authorized completion of approved plan. Flood Control Act of July 14, 1960, authorized project for West Thompson Reservoir, substantially as recommended in Senate Document 41, 86th Congress, 2nd session. Local flood protection project for West River, New Haven, CT was authorized under authority provided by Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act. (See Table 1-V on reservoirs and local protection projects, Thames River Basin, for projects comprising approved plan.)

38A. BUFFUMVILLE LAKE, MA

Location. Dam is on Little River, 1.3 miles above its junction with French River, and eight miles northeast of Southbridge, MA. Reservoir extends upstream about 1.7 miles northerly and 1.9 miles southerly. (See Geological Survey maps for Webster, MA and CT, and Leicester, MA.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was initiated in September 1956 and completed in June 1958.

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

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

38B. EAST BRIMFIELD LAKE, MA

Location. Dam is on Quinebaug River, 64.5 miles above its confluence with Shetucket River, and one-mile southwest

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

of the village of Fiskdale, Massachusetts. (See Geological Survey maps for Whales, MA and CT, Southbridge, MA and CT, East Brookfield, MA, and Warren, MA.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was initiated in May 1958 and completed in June 1960.

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

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

38C. HODGES VILLAGE DAM, MA

Location. Dam is on French River, 15 miles above its confluence with Quinebaug River, at Hodges Village in the Town of Oxford, Massachusetts, about five miles north of Webster, MA. (See Geological Survey maps for Webster, MA, and CT, Leicester, MA, Worcester South, MA, and Oxford, MA.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam and appurtenant works, initiated in March 1958, was completed in December 1959. Major rehabilitation of the dam was initiated in October 1997 and completed in July 2000.

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

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

38D. MANSFIELD HOLLOW LAKE, CT

Location. Dam is at Mansfield Hollow, Connecticut, on Natchaug River, 5.3 miles above its confluence with Willimantic River. It is four miles northeast of the City of Willimantic, CT. (See Geological Survey maps for Spring Hill and Willimantic, CT.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of dam, initiated in 1949, was completed in May 1952.

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

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

38E. WEST THOMPSON LAKE, CT

Location. Dam is on Quinebaug River, in the Town of Thompson, Connecticut. Site is in the village of West Thompson, two miles upstream from the City of Putnam, CT. (See Geological Survey map, for Putnam, CT.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of dam, road relocation, and appurtenances was initiated in August 1963 and completed in October 1965. Initial phase of recreation facilities was completed in May 1976.

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

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

38F. WESTVILLE LAKE, MA

Location. Dam is on Quinebaug River, 56.7 miles above its confluence with Shetucket River, in the Towns of Sturbridge and Southbridge, Massachusetts, and 1.3 miles west of center of Southbridge. (See Geological Survey maps for Southbridge, MA and RI, and East Brookfield, MA.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation see the Annual Report for 1975. Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was initiated in April 1960 and completed in August 1962.

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

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary operation and maintenance activities were conducted.

39. TOWN BROOK, QUINCY AND BRAINTREE, MA

Location. The project is located in the City of Quincy and the Town of Braintree on the south side of Massachusetts Bay, along the eastern shore of Massachusetts, seven miles south of Boston in Norfolk County. The watershed is approximately 4.5 square miles.

Existing project. Project provides for the construction of a 12-foot diameter, 4,060-foot long, concrete lined tunnel in bedrock approximately 140 to 180 feet below ground, intake and outlet structures, and improvements to the Town River downstream of the outlet shaft. The tunnel and its appurtenances will be supplemented by reconstruction of the

Old Quincy Reservoir Dam, located at the headwaters of Town Brook. Reconstruction work includes a new spillway and outlet structure. The project includes \$6,100,000 in approved credit for compatible work that has been accomplished by the project sponsor. Dam safety measures at Old Quincy Dam, which are estimated at \$9,000,000, are a non-Federal responsibility. Construction of the project was completed under three separate contracts. Town River improvements were completed in December 1994, the tunnel was completed in January 1997, and reconstruction of Old Quincy Reservoir Dam was completed in December 2002. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. A Local Cooperation Agreement (LCA) was signed on July 7, 1992 between the Corps and the Metropolitan District Commission (MDC). The MDC is required to provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; pay all cost for dam safety measures at Old Quincy Dam to insure its structural integrity; pay a cash contribution for the costs allocated to flood control so that the total contribution of local interests is equal to 25 percent of costs allocated to flood control; and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacements. In addition, local interests must do the following: prescribe and enforce regulations to prevent encroachment on both the improvements and unimproved channels, and manage all project-related channels to preserve capacities for local drainage as well as for project functions.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: Continued efforts to financially close-out the project.

40. VERMONT DAMS REMEDIATION, VT

Location. The ten dams to be evaluated are located throughout the State of Vermont.

Existing project. Authorizes the Corps to evaluate the structural integrity of ten priority dams in the State of Vermont and to carry out measures to modify, repair, restore or remove dams determined to pose an imminent and substantial risk to public safety. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. A Design Agreement was signed on November 4, 2002 between the Corps and the State of Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation, Agency of Natural Resources. The non-Federal sponsor must contribute 35 percent of the cost for design of dam remediation work.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: Costs were apportioned between the Federal and non-Federal accounts in accordance with the design agreement. Further design

efforts are on hold pending authorization of additional priority dams.

41. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

New policy guidance was issued in FY 2007 on the priority and use of Inspection of Completed Works funds. Priority I and II activities involved continued evaluation of projects with I-Wall construction, and notification of sponsors with projects that received an unacceptable, poor or fair rating during the last inspection. Project sponsors that received these ratings were allowed a one-year maintenance deficiency correction period (MDCP). Projects that are not corrected during the MDCP would no longer be eligible for Public Law 84-99 rehabilitation assistance and may no longer provide a reliable level of protection against flooding. New England District had the following ten projects in the MDCP during FY 2007:

East Hartford, CT – Active in PL84-99. Sponsor requested an 18-month extension to the MDCP from ASA(CW). The Sponsor is moving into final design and approval of the selected correction plan.

Torrington, East and West Branches, CT – Active in PL84-99. However, an update provided by the sponsor revealed a significant schedule shift because of funding constraints and corrective work cannot be completed by the January 31, 2008 deadline. In addition, no new completion date was proposed for the correction of the deficiencies. Project is being moved to inactive in PL84-99. The sponsor anticipates clearing vegetation around outfalls and drainage structures to better assess extend of corrective measures.

Waterbury-Watertown, CT – Active in PL84-99. The Sponsor has remedied pipe penetrations and intake structures along floodwalls with appropriate closure measures. The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, City of Waterbury and Town of Watertown are negotiating the Memorandum of Understanding for closure of the railroad structure.

Springfield, MA – Active in PL 84-99. Sponsor has corrected majority of deficiencies. The few remaining items will be performed next spring after the potential for flooding has passed. Remaining work includes removal of tree stumps, minor re-grading and loam and seeding. Approximately 200 linear feet of floodwall north of Broad Street that had been removed by an adjacent development has been replaced. A thorough inspection of the project is on-going as part of the certification process.

West Springfield, MA – Active in PL84-99. The Sponsor has corrected the deficiencies identified. Some minor re-grading and loam and seeding will occur in the spring. A

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

thorough inspection of the project is on-going as part of the certification process.

Chicopee, MA – Active in PL84-99. Sponsor has indicated that corrective measures cannot be completed by the January 31, 2008 deadline. Project is being moved to inactive in Public Law 84-99. Sponsor is moving forward and plans to issue a bid package for corrective measures.

Lowell, MA - Inactive in PL 84-99 as of 7 May 2007. Sponsor is working to correct deficiencies. Vegetation has been removed along floodwalls and borings are being performed along the Beaver Brook area. The Beaver Brook Pump Station was demolished, which needs to be redesigned and reconstructed. Sponsor anticipates construction of the new station by the spring of 2009.

Canton, MA - Inactive in PL 84-99 as of 7 May 2007. Sponsor has not taken any actions on remedying the deficiencies since May 2007.

Woonsocket, RI - Inactive in PL 84-99 as of 27 April 2007. Sponsor has not taken any actions on remedying the deficiencies since May 2007.

Lincoln, NH – Inactive in PL84-99 as of 7 May 2007. Sponsor has not taken any actions on remedying the deficiencies since May 2007.

A total of \$397,240 was expended in FY 2007 on Priority I and II activities and for inspection of the Roughans Point Local Protection Project in Revere, Massachusetts.

42. FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

A coordinated system of flood control dams, all of which have flood control as primary storage available with recreation and/or water supply as secondary storage in most of the projects, has been established in five major flood producing basins in New England. During periods of flood flows, regulation of reservoirs is fully coordinated within each basin dependent upon its location in the watershed, its available storage capacity and origin of the flood. In addition to flood control releases; water supply, flow augmentation and hydropower releases were made from selected reservoirs. Winter pools are maintained at many projects to submerge the flood control gates and keep them from freezing.

During FY 2007, one major runoff event occurred from April 15 to 18, 2007, which impacted all five river basins. During this event, 3 to 6 inches of rain fell within the Connecticut, Thames, Blackstone, Merrimack, and Naugatuck River Basins. Cumulative damages prevented during this event by Corps dams and local flood protection

projects was approximately \$528 million, of which \$369 million was attributed to Corps dams and \$159 million to local flood protection projects.

CONNECTICUT RIVER BASIN

Regulation for canoe and kayak activities occurred during FY 2007 at Knightville in March and April; Otter Brook in March, April and May; Birch Hill, Littleville and Tully in April; Surry Mountain in April and May; and Ball Mountain and Townshend in April and September. The Hartford MDC controlled releases for hydropower from Colebrook Lake during non-flood periods of FY 2007.

MERRIMACK RIVER BASIN

The scheduled releases at Blackwater Dam for canoe races in April 2007 were cancelled because of ongoing flood operations.

THAMES RIVER BASIN

Regulation for canoe and kayak activities occurred during April 2007 at East Brimfield. Small releases were also supplied from East Brimfield for low flow augmentation to the American Optical Company during the summer months.

43. HURRICANE BARRIER OPERATIONS

Five hurricane barriers are situated along the southern coast of New England, protecting coastal communities from tidal flooding associated with hurricanes and severe coastal storms. The Corps operates the navigational elements of the Stamford, Connecticut and the New Bedford/Fairhaven, Massachusetts's barriers. The local communities operate the hurricane barriers at Fox Point, Rhode Island; Pawcatuck, Connecticut; and New London, Connecticut. A brief resume of operations for the FY follows:

STAMFORD BARRIER. In FY 2007, the barrier gates at Stamford were operated on 18 occasions during coastal storms. Total damages prevented were \$815,000.

NEW BEDFORD BARRIER. The New Bedford Barrier was operated on 16 different occasions during FY 2007, resulting in a total of \$902,000 in damages prevented.

FOX POINT HURRICANE BARRIER. The Fox Point Hurricane Barrier was not operated during FY 2007, as tides did not reach damaging levels.

PAWCATUCK HURRICANE BARRIER. In FY 2007 the Pawcatuck Hurricane Barrier was operated during the April 2007 Nor'easter, resulting in \$62,500 in damages prevented.

NEW LONDON HURRICANE BARRIER. The New London Hurricane Barrier was operated during the April 2007 Nor'easter. Total damages prevented were \$43,800.

44. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Flood control activities pursuant to Section 205. Public Law 80-858, as amended (preauthorization).

(See Table 1-L)

Snagging and clearing activities pursuant to Section 208 of the 1954 Flood Control Act.

(None)

Emergency Bank Protection activities pursuant to Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act (preauthorization).

(See Table 1-M)

Emergency flood control activities--repair, flood fighting, and rescue work (Public Law 99, 84th Cong., and antecedent legislation.)

Federal costs for FY 2007 for disaster preparedness and emergency operations were as follows:

Disaster Preparedness Program	\$ 309,492
Emergency Operations	50,983
Rehabilitation and Inspection Program	
Cocheco River, Farmington, NH	21,827
Norwalk River, Norwalk, CT	23,282
Prospect Beach, West Haven, CT	<u>26,837</u>
Total Flood Control & Coastal Emergencies	\$ 432,421

Environmental

45. ALLIN'S COVE, BARRINGTON, RI

Location. Allin's Cove is a 21 acre coastal embayment located in the Town of Barrington, Rhode Island along the east side of the Providence River just south of Bullocks Point Cove. In 1959, the Corps of Engineers used the mouth of Allin's Cove as a dredged material disposal site during improvement dredging of Bullocks Point Cove.

Existing project. The project provides for the excavation of dredged material, realignment of the inlet and construction of two sand spits to restore approximately 3.6 acres of salt marsh and protect an additional 0.7 acres of salt marsh at the mouth of the cove. The project also stabilizes the shoreline along Byway Road. Restoration work was completed in May 2006. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. A Project Cooperation Agreement was signed on March 8, 2004 between the Corps and the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council. The project sponsor must provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged material disposal areas, and perform all relocations determined by the Government to be necessary for project construction; pay a cash contribution in the amount necessary to bring the non-Federal share of study and project costs including lands to 25 percent; and bear all operation, maintenance and repair costs of the project after completion.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: A contract to restore Allin's Cove was awarded on July 27, 2005. Work began in October 2005 and was substantially complete in May 2006. Contractor returned in the spring of 2007 to reseed upland areas as grass growth did not meet performance evaluation criteria. Contractor earnings total \$747,880, of which \$10,500 was earned this FY. Final contract payment was still pending at FY end. Project includes a 3-year monitoring program which was initiated in July 2006 and continued through the FY.

46. LEBANON, NH

Location. The City of Lebanon is located in west central New Hampshire along the Connecticut River and state border with Vermont.

Existing project. Environmental infrastructure project, consisting of twelve functional portions, to eliminate combined sanitary waste and storm water systems. Phase I was completed in November 2002. Phase II was completed in September 2004. Phase III was completed in September 2007. (See Table 1-B for Acts authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. A Project Cooperation Agreement was signed on June 24, 2002 between the Corps and the City of Lebanon, New Hampshire. The sponsor must provide 25 percent of total project costs.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: A contract for construction of functional portion three of the project was awarded on February 28, 2005. Work began in May 2005 and was completed in September 2007. Contractor earnings total \$4,435,531, of which \$745,107 was earned this FY. Final contract payment was still pending at FY end.

47. LONSDALE DRIVE-IN, LINCOLN, RI

Location. The project is located along the Blackstone River in the Town of Lincoln, Rhode Island, about 5 miles north of Providence, Rhode Island. The site is within the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor

Existing project. Restoration measures involve the demolition and removal of movie screens, concession stand and associated structures; removal of asphalt and gravel base; excavation of about 7 acres of the site to create emergent marsh and open water habitat; seeding the remaining 7 acres of the site with a mix of perennial grasses native to New England to create grassland habitat; and planting a variety of trees and shrubs to provide shelter and nesting habitat for songbirds. The project includes a 3-year monitoring period to ensure establishment of uplands and wetlands vegetation. Restoration work was completed in August 2003. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. For a description of local cooperation see Annual Report for 2006.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: Project was financially closed. Excess contributed funds of \$33,156 were transferred to the Town Pond Project at the request of the sponsor.

48. NASHAWANNUCK POND, EASTHAMPTON, MA

Location. Nashawannuck Pond is located in the City of Easthampton, in west central Massachusetts. The pond has an area of about 31 acres and is located in the downtown section of Easthampton.

Existing project. The project provides for dredging about 8 acres of Nashawannuck Pond to a maximum depth of 12 feet to restore open water habitat. Work would include the disposal of approximately 54,000 cubic yards of dredged material at an upland site owned by the city. Dredging would be prohibited from a 50-foot buffer zone around the perimeter of the pond to protect shallow submerged aquatic vegetation and waterfowl habitat. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. A Project Cooperation Agreement was signed on September 25, 2007 between the Corps and the City of Easthampton, Massachusetts. The project sponsor must provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged material disposal areas, and perform all relocations determined by the Government to be necessary for project construction; pay a cash contribution in the amount necessary to bring the non-Federal share of study and project costs including lands to 35 percent; and bear all operation, maintenance and repair costs of the project after completion.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: Project design was completed and the Decision Document was approved by North Atlantic Division on August 29, 2007.

49. NASHUA, NH

Location. The City of Nashua is located in south central New Hampshire along the state border with Massachusetts.

Existing project. Provide assistance to the City of Nashua for design and construction of a limited sewerage and storm drainage system separation project, in conjunction with improvements to increase the holding capacity of the collection system that feeds the Nashua Wastewater Treatment Facility. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. Formal assurances have not been requested yet. The sponsor must provide 25 percent of total project costs.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: Efforts to complete the Environmental Assessment and to negotiate a Project Cooperation Agreement with the sponsor were suspended because of funding constraints.

50. NINIGRET AND CROSS MILLS PONDS, CHARLESTOWN, RI

Location. The Town of Charlestown is located along the south coast of Rhode Island in Washington County. The specific areas of restoration are located in and adjacent to the breachway in Ninigret Pond and at the junction of Cross Mills Pond with an unnamed outlet stream that discharges into Ninigret Pond.

Existing project. Project involves dredging about 40 acres of tidal shoal area in Ninigret Pond and planting eelgrass to restore aquatic habitat. Eelgrass will be transplanted to dredged areas by removing plugs from nearby healthy donor beds or through direct seeding techniques. A 3.5-acre sediment basin would be dredged to prevent future shoaling of restored aquatic habitat. The project also includes construction of a concrete lined bypass channel with two fish ladders from Ninigret Pond to Cross Mills Pond. Restoring the migratory pathway of herring and other anadromous species to Cross Mills Pond will allow passage to about 20 acres of spawning habitat. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. A Project Cooperation Agreement was signed on May 28, 2003 between the Corps and the State of Rhode Island, Coastal Resources Management Council. The project sponsor must provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged material disposal areas, and perform all relocations determined by the Government to be necessary for project construction; pay a cash contribution in the amount necessary to bring the non-Federal share of study and project

costs including lands to 35 percent; and bear all operation, maintenance and repair costs of the project after completion.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: Dredging to restore about 25 acres of tidal shoal area was completed in April 2006. Eelgrass restoration of this area was initiated under a purchase order signed July 18, 2006. Mechanical eelgrass seeding began in August 2006 and was completed in January 2007. Final contract amount was \$63,850, of which \$10,350 was earned this FY. Further eelgrass restoration efforts may be limited as observations have shown significant natural succession of eelgrass in dredged areas. A contract to dredge the remaining 15 acres of tidal shoal area to be restored was awarded on August 6, 2007. Work under this contract had not begun by FY end.

51. SAGAMORE MARSH, CAPE COD CANAL, MA

Location. Sagamore Marsh is located in southeastern Massachusetts in the Towns of Bourne and Sandwich, approximately 50 miles southeast of Boston, Massachusetts. The marsh lies on the north side of the Cape Cod Canal, near the canal's east end.

Existing project. Provides for enlarging culverts beneath Scussett Beach and Cape Cod Canal Service Roads, installing sluice gates and excavating channels to increase tidal flows. Tidal flushing of Sagamore Marsh was restricted in the 1930s when the Cape Cod Canal was widened. Restoration of about 50 acres of salt marsh and estuarine habitat was completed in August 2002. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. For a description of local cooperation see Annual Report for 2006.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: Ecosystem restoration work was completed in August 2002. The project includes five years of monitoring, which began in FY 2003. Project monitoring revealed that the sluice gates cannot be fully opened without affecting protected salamander habitat. The operation and maintenance manual was revised to limit sluice gate operations. The final year of project monitoring was completed and efforts were initiated to financially close out the project.

52. TOWN POND (BOYD'S MARSH), PORTSMOUTH, RI

Location. Town Pond is located along the south shore of Mount Hope Bay in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. In 1950 and 1951, the Corps of Engineers used this pond as a dredged material disposal site during construction of the deep draft navigation project at Fall River Harbor, Massachusetts.

Existing project. Provides for the excavation of dredged material to improve tidal flushing and encourage growth of salt marsh vegetation. Work will restore approximately 20 acres of degraded salt marsh and provide significant increase in habitat for both nesting and migratory birds, as well as estuarine fish and wildlife. (See Table 1-B for Act authorizing the existing project.)

Local cooperation. A Project Cooperation Agreement was signed on August 23, 2004 between the Corps and the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. The project sponsor must provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged material disposal areas, and perform all relocations determined by the Government to be necessary for project construction; pay a cash contribution in the amount necessary to bring the non-Federal share of study and project costs including lands to 25 percent; and bear all operation, maintenance and repair costs of the project after completion.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: A contract to restore Town Pond was awarded on July 25, 2005. Work began in September 2005 and was about 90 percent complete at FY end. Contracting earnings total \$4,039,309, of which \$2,217,829 was earned this FY. The project began functioning on September 21, 2007 as tidal flows were allowed to enter the marsh. Several minor work items remain and physical completion is scheduled for November 2007.

53. ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Project modifications for the improvement of the environment pursuant to Section 1135, Public Law 99-662, as amended (preauthorization).

(See Table 1-N)

Aquatic ecosystem restoration activities pursuant to Section 206, Public Law 99-662, as amended (preauthorization).

(See Table 1 - O)

Beneficial use of dredged material activities pursuant to Section 204, Public Law 102-580, as amended (preauthorization).

(See Table 1 - P)

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Estuary habitat restoration activities pursuant to the Estuary Restoration Act of 2000, Public Law 106-47, (preauthorization).

(See Table 1 - Q)

General Investigations

54. SURVEYS

Costs for the FY for surveys from regular funds were \$959,485, of which \$441,248 was for three navigation studies; \$22,147 for four ecosystem restoration studies; \$81,732 for one comprehensive study; \$289,689 for five special studies under the Planning Assistance to the States program; and \$124,669 for coordination studies.

55. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

The District Engineer is the U.S. member on the Saint Croix River Board of Control. Annual site visits are made of conditions on the Saint Croix River and basic hydrologic information is compiled. A report of operations and development in the basin was prepared in cooperation with Canadian counterparts. The Board's efforts have been expanded in recent years to improve exchange of watershed information between countries and to monitor the ecological health of the watershed's aquatic ecosystem. Total costs for the FY were \$50,362. Total costs to September 30, 2007 are \$825,504.

The Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment was established in 1989 under an agreement signed by the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and the Premiers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Council was tasked under this agreement to develop consistent policies, initiatives and programs designed to protect and conserve the shared natural resources of the Gulf of Maine. In April 1993, the Council requested the New England District Engineer to participate in this international program as an "observer" to the Council. In this capacity, the District Engineer is expected to attend Council meetings and support their initiatives to the extent possible. In addition to the District Engineer's direct participation, a representative of the Corps is a member of the Working Group to the Council, which implements directives of the Council. The Corps representative on the Working Group is assisting the Habitat Sub-Group to establish policies, set priorities and identify lead agencies for implementing habitat restoration projects in the Gulf of Maine. This effort includes investigating potential habitat restoration sites eligible for Corps participation under Sections 1135 and 206, and for coordination of input from other Federal agencies. Total costs for the FY were \$4,988. Total costs to September 30, 2007 are \$142,985.

Flood plain management studies comprise compilation and dissemination, upon requests by responsible local interests, of information on floods and potential flood damages. Studies identify areas subject to inundation by floods of various magnitudes and frequencies, and provide general criteria for guidance in the conservation and limited use of these areas, along with engineering advice in planning to ameliorate the flood hazard. Total costs for the FY were \$68,585. Total costs to September 30, 2007 are \$11,443,879.

The April 1987 flood was one of the largest of recent times in New England, resulting in spillway discharge at six Corps flood control reservoirs. Hydrologic analysis of this flood event is needed for future planning and design studies, as well as reservoir operation. FY 2007 funds were used to continue hydrologic analysis of the 1987 flood within the Merrimack River Basin. Total costs for the FY were \$1,975. Total costs to September 30, 2007 are \$161,944.

56. PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

(None.)

57. PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

Pre-construction Engineering and Design costs were \$707,065 to continue design efforts on the Muddy River flood control and ecosystem restoration project in Boston and Brookline, Massachusetts. Work included completion of 50 percent project design and review.

Regulatory Program

58. REGULATORY PROGRAM

Permit Evaluation	\$ 5,806,277
Enforcement	191,849
Compliance	<u>175,268</u>
Total Regulatory Program	\$ 6,173,394

Formally Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP)

59. COMBUSTION ENGINEERING, WINDSOR, CT

Location. The Town of Windsor is located in north-central Connecticut about 10 miles north of Hartford, Connecticut. The Combustion Engineering (CE) site is a 600-acre area located along the Farmington River in Windsor, Connecticut.

Existing project. CE, under contract to the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), fabricated nuclear fuel assemblies using highly enriched uranium (HEU) from 1958 to 1961. CE also conducted licensed commercial nuclear activities on the site from the early 1960's to 1993. Although the commercial nuclear fuel fabrication ceased in 1993, CE is still licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for commercial nuclear activities and the facility is still operating today. HEU is the primary radiological contaminant of concern at the site.

Local cooperation. Not applicable.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: Costs of \$227,014 were incurred for continued work on the feasibility study.

60. SHPACK LANDFILL, NORTON AND ATTLEBORO, MA

Location. The Towns of Norton and Attleboro are located in southeastern Massachusetts about 25 miles southwest of Boston, Massachusetts. Shpack Landfill is located along the town boundary line with about 5.5 acres in Norton and 2.5 acres in Attleboro.

Existing project. The Shpack site is an 8-acre abandoned domestic and industrial landfill, which operated from 1946 to 1965. Radioactive contamination is believed to have come from Metals and Controls Incorporated, now Texas Instruments, which had used the landfill to dispose of trash and other materials from 1957 to 1965. The General Plate Division of Metals and Controls Incorporated began to fabricate enriched uranium foils at their Attleboro plant in 1952. In 1959 it merged with Texas instruments, which continued the operations until 1981, using enriched and natural uranium for the fabrication of nuclear fuel for the U.S. Navy and commercial customers. The site was listed on the National Priority List (NPL) in 1986, primarily to address other contaminants on site.

Local cooperation. Not applicable.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: A task order for remedial action was issued to Conti Environmental and Infrastructure Incorporated on 18 August 2005. The contractor began remedial action in September 2005 and was forced to stop work in August 2006 because of funding constraints. The contractor resumed work in June 2007 and was about 40 percent complete at FY end. Contractor earnings total \$8,961,096, of which \$2,077,184 was earned this FY. Costs totaled \$2,527,060 during FY 2007.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

TABLE 1-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
1.	Aunt Lydia's Cove Chatham, MA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,110,048	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	1,110,048	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	238,000	320,100	230,900	348,600	2,455,700	
		Cost	236,781	319,899	210,405	357,963	2,343,132	
		(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	102,206	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	102,206	
		(Contributed Funds, Other)	New Work					
Contrib.	-	-	-	-	62,292			
Cost	-	-	-	-	62,292			
2.	Block Island Harbor of Refuge, RI	New Work						
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	576,856	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	576,856	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	49,100	56,800	179,500	231,000	3,878,924	
		Cost	51,853	56,800	173,738	74,216	3,716,359	
3.	Boston Harbor, MA	New Work						
		Approp.	-19,667	-	-	-	40,371,307 ³	
		Cost	-16,817	-	-	-	40,371,307 ³	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	2,963,500	6,767,200	7,002,000	4,862,300	53,825,749 ⁴	
		Cost	2,874,601	6,739,557	1,021,002	481,317	43,341,167 ⁴	
		(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Contrib.	9,038	-	-	-	5,340,310	
		Cost	122,753	-	-	-	5,340,310	
		(Contributed Funds, Other)	New Work					
Contrib.	-9,038	-	-	-	6,327,465			
Cost	14,669	-	-	-	6,188,226			
4.	Bridgeport Harbor, CT	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	4,491,119	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	4,491,119	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	286,400	215,000	1,335,300	80,500	4,772,566	
		Cost	355,559	184,014	331,045	170,448	3,822,177	
		(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	147,887	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	147,887	
		5.	Bullocks Point Cove, RI	New Work				
Contrib.	-			-	-	-	170,902	
Cost	-			-	-	-	170,902	
Maint.								
Approp.	43,000			29,100	623,400	597,000	1,796,230	
Cost	37,085			26,801	21,495	49,323	638,434	
(Contributed Funds)	New Work							
Contrib.	-			-	-	-	123,757	
Cost	-	-	-	-	123,757			
6.	Cape Cod Canal, MA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	21,798,322 ^{1,2}	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	21,798,322 ^{1,2}	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	11,559,000	11,393,400	7,870,000	9,596,400	250,163,829	
		Cost	11,508,617	10,852,279	7,881,293	7,975,580	247,945,211	
		Minor Rehab.						
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	390,677	
Cost	-	-	-	-	390,677			

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 1-A (Continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007
		Major Rehab.					
		Approp.	341,000	66,000	-	-	57,152,000
		Cost	442,745	122,673	8,900	102	57,150,802
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	115,432
		Cost	-	-	-	-	115,432
7.	Carvers Harbor, Vinalhaven, ME	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	190,438
		Cost	-	-	-	-	190,438
		Maint.					
		Approp.	20,200	1,100	240,000	-	300,727
		Cost	20,200	1,100	31,615	85,257	177,599
8.	Clinton Harbor, CT	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	104,957
		Cost	-	-	-	-	104,957
		Maint.					
		Approp.	23,300	35,400	243,000	38,100	1,805,384
		Cost	23,300	35,400	45,927	81,368	1,651,579
9.	Cochecho River, NH	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	119,089
		Cost	-	-	-	-	119,089
		Maint.					
		Approp.	157,100	2,057,500	2,482,900	450,300	6,312,189
		Cost	148,504	2,010,480	90,692	2,875,429	6,289,462
	(Contributed Funds, Other)	Maint.					
		Contrib.	-	-	830,000	-	830,000
		Cost	-	-	663,778	166,222	830,000
10.	Connecticut River Below Hartford, CT	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,550,185
		Cost	-	-	-	-	1,550,185
		Maint.					
		Approp.	10,300	273,500	75,900	98,500	19,489,352
		Cost	10,380	120,534	18,483	132,261	19,312,729
		Major Rehab.					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	60,000
		Cost	-	-	-	-	60,000
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	130,410
		Cost	-	-	-	-	130,410
11.	Green Harbor, MA	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	254,512
		Cost	-	-	-	-	254,512
		Maint.					
		Approp.	289,500	272,000	316,000	588,200	7,513,004
		Cost	283,570	256,728	30,020	418,862	7,036,460
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	565,000	723,341
		Cost	-	-	-	500,000	658,341
12.	Merrimack River, MA	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	369,891
		Cost	-	-	-	-	369,891
		Maint.					
		Approp.	96,400	82,100	319,100	8,000	1,335,500
		Cost	96,400	82,100	175,977	85,553	1,269,930

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

TABLE 1-A (Continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007
13.	Narraguagus River, ME	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	821,144
		Cost	-	-	-	-	821,144
		Maint.					
		Approp.	850,000	74,100	1,777,900	700	3,143,779
		Cost	844,731	61,841	36,766	1,684,721	3,069,108
14.	New Bedford and Fairhaven Harbor, MA	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,857,618
		Cost	-	-	-	-	1,857,618
		Maint.					
		Approp.	113,400	317,200	97,500	92,500	1,415,748
		Cost	112,502	304,872	100,992	92,500	1,406,014
	(Contributed Funds, Other)	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	20,385
		Cost	-	-	-	-	20,385
15.	Norwalk Harbor, CT	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	531,129
		Cost	-	-	-	-	531,129
		Maint.					
		Approp.	193,100	2,208,300	2,362,300	-74,500	9,095,927
		Cost	178,511	169,950	4,259,996	5,066	9,024,164
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	34,500
		Cost	-	-	-	-	34,500
		Maint.					
		Contrib.	-	100,000	76,903	-	176,903
		Cost	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Pawtuxet Cove, RI	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	295,356
		Cost	-	-	-	-	295,356
		Maint.					
		Approp.	93,900	200,600	1,040,000	-	1,686,446
		Cost	90,919	65,603	1,177,262	-	1,685,730
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	295,356
		Cost	-	-	-	-	295,356
		Maint.					
		Contrib.	-	-	250,000	-	250,000
		Cost	-	-	50,000	-	50,000
17.	Point Judith Pond and Harbor of Refuge, RI	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,714,510
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,714,510
		Maint.					
		Approp.	61,300	64,900	218,600	1,788,400	10,435,034
		Cost	62,641	64,900	218,600	1,185,122	9,831,504
		Major Rehab.					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,926,000
		Cost	-	-	-	-	1,926,000
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	17,587
		Cost	-	-	-	-	17,587
18.	Portland Harbor, ME	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	9,588,710
		Cost	-	-	-	-	9,588,710
		Maint.					
		Approp.	6,200	227,700	527,400	214,500	12,427,239
		Cost	6,286	227,700	467,694	88,177	12,241,210

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 1-A (Continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work Contrib.	-	-	-	-	54,353
		Cost	-	-	-	-	54,353
19.	Providence River and Harbor, RI	New Work Approp.	-	-	-	-	25,417,022
		Cost	-	-	-	-	25,417,022
		Maint. Approp.	21,331,000	3,890,000	16,900	182,700	50,875,428
		Cost	21,326,588	3,863,030	-7,740	-222,677	50,411,270
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint. Contrib.	2,008,110	-	-	-	5,208,110
		Cost	2,622,090	746,184	100,000	300,000	5,113,805
	(Contributed Funds, Other)	Maint. Contrib.	3,999,493	-	-	-	3,999,493
		Cost	3,296,836	-	-	700,000	3,996,836
20.	Salem Harbor, MA	New Work Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,693,202
		Cost	-	-	-	-	1,693,202
		Maint. Approp.	-	22,000	79,500	2,511,800	3,716,297
		Cost	-	16,471	83,011	2,194,956	3,397,276
21.	Westport River, MA	New Work Approp.	-	-	69,000	724,000	796,000
		Cost	-	-	47,315	34,436	84,751
		Maint. Approp.	-	-	-	1,400	14,100
		Cost	-	-	-	1,400	14,100
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work Contrib.	-	-	-	77,000	77,000
		Cost	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Weymouth-Fore and Town River, MA	New Work Approp.	-	-	-	-	30,194,613
		Cost	-	-	-	-	30,194,613
		Maint. Approp.	112,700	238,300	4,759,100	225,100	7,225,821
		Cost	111,949	203,500	118,066	4,560,751	6,884,887
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work Contrib.	-	-	-	-	630,133
		Cost	-	-	-	-	630,133
24.	Seabrook Harbor, NH	New Work Approp.	295,000	3,323,000	-	-	3,703,411
		Cost	251,334	3,373,262	811	-	3,702,460
27A.	West Hill Dam, MA	New Work Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,306,902 ⁶
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,306,902 ⁶
		Maint. Approp.	662,974	664,000	706,000	723,000	15,309,893
		Cost	657,939	622,252	735,983	708,082	15,277,629
		Major Rehab. Approp.	-	-	-	-	13,267,000
		Cost	31,444	-	-	-	13,267,000
28.	Charles River (Natural Valley Storage Areas), MA	New Work Approp.	-	-	-	-	8,606,000
		Cost	-	-	-	-	8,606,000
		Maint. Approp.	277,500	251,000	276,000	310,000	4,706,385
		Cost	262,116	227,993	291,496	308,525	4,678,506

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

TABLE 1-A (Continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007
29A.	Ball Mountain Lake, VT	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	11,107,842 ⁷
		Cost	-	-	-	-	11,107,842 ⁷
		Maint.					
29B.	Barre Falls Dam, MA	Approp.	1,214,585	1,060,000	708,000	1,283,000	21,654,662
		Cost	1,216,416	966,611	726,902	1,167,247	21,461,196
		New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,967,819
29C.	Birch Hill Dam, MA	Cost	-	-	-	-	1,967,819
		Maint.					
		Approp.	576,022	652,000	568,000	1,035,000	14,188,560
		Cost	573,482	650,747	569,967	817,109	13,964,540
29D.	Colebrook River Lake, CT	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	4,815,679 ⁸
		Cost	-	-	-	-	4,815,679 ⁸
		Maint.					
29E.	Conant Brook Dam, MA	Approp.	504,990	703,000	572,000	544,017	14,953,733
		Cost	506,793	655,996	592,893	556,321	14,927,211
		(Contributed Funds)					
		New Work					
29F.	Knightville Dam, MA	Contrib.	-	-	-	-	32,000 ⁹
		Cost	-	-	-	-	32,000 ⁹
		Maint.					
		Approp.	588,458	495,000	542,000	577,000	11,118,579
29G.	Littleville Lake, MA	Cost	587,986	484,327	532,188	517,323	11,036,641
		New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,950,530
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,950,530
29H.	North Hartland Lake, VT	Maint.					
		Approp.	187,700	258,000	321,000	259,000	4,456,945
		Cost	185,073	249,695	322,835	255,178	4,443,497
		New Work					
29I.	North Springfield Lake, VT	Approp.	-	-	-	-	3,415,640 ¹⁰
		Cost	-	-	-	-	3,415,640 ¹⁰
		Maint.					
		Approp.	558,857	625,000	571,000	538,500	16,134,770
29J.	North Springfield Lake, VT	Cost	550,031	620,695	550,000	524,199	16,083,259
		New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	7,013,412
		Cost	-	-	-	-	7,013,412
29K.	North Springfield Lake, VT	Maint.					
		Approp.	482,535	486,000	501,000	610,000	11,982,647
		Cost	475,083	490,181	495,099	609,079	11,967,816
		New Work					
29L.	North Springfield Lake, VT	Approp.	-	-	-	-	7,312,225 ¹¹
		Cost	-	-	-	-	7,312,225 ¹¹
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,615,170	622,000	610,000	928,000	15,968,216
29M.	North Springfield Lake, VT	Cost	1,618,803	608,118	506,699	671,491	15,592,901
		New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	6,831,526 ¹²
		Cost	-	-	-	-	6,831,526 ¹²
29N.	North Springfield Lake, VT	Maint.					
		Approp.	718,703	777,000	785,000	938,000	20,601,551
		Cost	739,787	777,111	729,256	866,750	20,472,259

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 1-A (Continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007		
29J.	Otter Brook Lake, NH	New Work							
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	4,360,448 ¹³		
		Cost	-	-	-	-	4,360,448 ¹³		
		Maint.							
		Approp.	569,381	612,000	798,000	648,000	14,977,295		
		Cost	581,983	602,006	766,754	673,870	14,960,370		
29K.	Partridge Brook, Westmoreland, NH (Contributed Funds)	New Work							
		Approp.	62,000	90,000	48,000	480,000	680,000		
		Cost	61,722	85,328	49,601	127,972	324,623		
		New Work							
		Contrib.	-	-	-	344,000	344,000		
		Cost	-	-	-	-	-		
29L.	Salmon River, Haddam and East Haddam, CT (Contributed Funds)	New Work							
		Approp.	165,000	481,000	650,000	244,000	1,540,000		
		Cost	164,851	382,345	355,364	523,368	1,425,928		
		New Work							
		Contrib.	-	695,000	12,102	249,500	956,602		
		Cost	-	84,047	222,528	466,934	773,509		
29M.	Surry Mountain Lake, NH	New Work							
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,833,610 ¹⁴		
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,833,610 ¹⁴		
		Maint.							
		Approp.	651,468	590,000	644,000	653,000	15,438,315		
		Cost	653,035	579,244	603,862	674,383	15,406,413		
29N.	Townshend Lake, VT	New Work							
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	8,540,545 ¹⁵		
		Cost	-	-	-	-	8,540,545 ¹⁵		
		Maint.							
		Approp.	733,566	961,000	695,000	865,000	19,193,501		
		Cost	738,310	743,618	846,042	834,598	19,094,596		
29O.	Tully Lake, MA (Contributed Funds)	New Work							
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,666,752 ¹⁶		
		Cost	-	-	-	-	1,666,752 ¹⁶		
		Maint.							
		Approp.	514,694	545,000	516,000	709,000	13,570,719		
		Cost	513,078	536,616	516,559	685,589	13,536,968		
		New Work							
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	40,000 ⁹		
		Cost	-	-	-	-	40,000 ⁹		
		29P.	Union Village Dam, VT	New Work					
				Approp.	-	-	-	-	4,095,160 ¹⁷
				Cost	-	-	-	-	4,095,160 ¹⁷
Maint.									
Approp.	694,210			569,000	563,000	647,000	13,484,969		
Cost	713,190			560,712	537,175	628,437	13,431,646		
30.	Fox Point Barrier, RI (Contributed Funds)	New Work							
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	11,112,801		
		Cost	-	-	-	-	11,112,801		
		Major Rehab.							
		Approp.	180,000	15,000	520,000	1,100,000	3,425,000		
		Cost	186,152	32,017	457,809	71,657	2,334,119		
New Work									
Contrib.	-	-	-	-	3,679,500 ⁵				
Cost	-	-	-	-	3,679,500 ⁵				

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

TABLE 1-A (Continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007
31.	Holmes Bay, Whiting, ME	New Work					
		Approp.	66,000	45,000	26,100	668,000	944,100
		Cost	65,209	41,431	24,437	20,491	290,015
32A.	Black Rock Lake, CT	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	8,182,300
		Cost	-	-	-	-	8,182,300
		Maint.					
		Approp.	446,235	388,000	537,000	484,000	9,734,992
		Cost	444,970	361,673	554,252	418,276	9,658,109
32B.	Hancock Brook Lake, CT	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	4,178,911
		Cost	-	-	-	-	4,178,911
		Maint.					
		Approp.	251,700	289,000	480,000	340,000	5,261,866
		Cost	250,356	281,257	460,618	335,210	5,227,538
32C.	Hop Brook Lake, CT	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	6,151,562 ¹⁸
		Cost	-	-	-	-	6,151,562 ¹⁸
		Maint.					
		Approp.	944,380	920,000	802,000	1,435,000	23,281,270
		Cost	924,792	831,123	846,980	1,320,342	23,100,969
32D.	Northfield Brook Lake, CT	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,850,512 ¹⁹
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,850,512 ¹⁹
		Maint.					
		Approp.	331,700	442,000	440,000	389,500	8,547,528
		Cost	328,878	416,130	420,953	389,999	8,499,696
32E.	Thomaston Dam, CT	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	14,282,112
		Cost	-	-	-	-	14,282,112
		Maint.					
		Approp.	554,235	648,000	848,000	689,000	16,897,628
		Cost	552,367	607,786	857,639	676,042	16,851,201
33A.	Blackwater Dam, NH	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,319,746 ²⁰
		Cost	-	-	-	-	1,319,746 ²⁰
		Maint.					
		Approp.	485,235	591,000	596,000	653,000	12,129,786
		Cost	485,476	543,074	643,339	596,330	12,072,529
33B.	Edward MacDowell Lake, NH	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,014,253 ²¹
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,014,253 ²¹
		Maint.					
		Approp.	554,823	510,000	492,000	566,500	12,292,982
		Cost	557,465	503,040	497,075	528,205	12,250,671
33C.	Franklin Falls Dam, NH	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	7,950,487 ²²
		Cost	-	-	-	-	7,950,487 ²²
		Maint.					
		Approp.	655,235	714,000	785,000	721,000	19,260,330
		Cost	654,364	692,169	800,615	660,534	19,190,659
33D.	Hopkinton-Everett Lakes, NH	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	21,452,440 ²³
		Cost	-	-	-	-	21,452,440 ²³
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,153,828	1,135,000	1,199,000	1,535,000	30,385,506
		Cost	1,144,819	1,123,680	1,222,092	1,429,149	30,265,927

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 1-A (Continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
34.	New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, MA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	11,510,088	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	11,510,088	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	674,000	344,000	330,000	996,000	11,894,099	
		Cost	676,501	325,162	288,193	383,248	11,219,248	
		(Contributed Funds)						
		New Work						
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	6,513,763 ²⁴	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	6,513,763 ²⁴	
		35.	Pleasant Point, Perry, ME	New Work				
		Approp.		40,000	10,000	-	-	244,000
		Cost	40,919	3,867	1,135	-	238,714	
		36.	Roughans Point, Revere, MA	New Work				
Approp.	-	-		-14,000	-	7,824,779		
		Cost	528	-	-30,000	-	7,808,405	
		(Contributed Funds)						
		New Work						
		Contrib.	-	-	103,000	5,000	3,652,329	
		Cost	19,874	39,732	46,085	8,742	3,561,212	
		37.	Stamford, CT	New Work				
Approp.	-	-		-	-	9,901,300		
		Cost	-	-	-	-	9,900,639	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	455,535	441,000	396,000	372,000	10,845,521	
		Cost	445,261	437,439	290,443	463,020	10,811,119	
		(Contributed Funds)						
		New Work						
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	3,367,970 ²⁵	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	3,367,453 ²⁵	
		(Contributed Funds - Other)						
		New Work						
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	210,000	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	209,969	
		38A.	Buffumville Lake, MA	New Work				
		Approp.		-	-	-	-	2,998,603 ²⁶
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,998,603 ²⁶	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	481,817	600,000	525,000	573,500	12,513,498	
		Cost	475,484	582,454	525,275	564,797	12,478,464	
		38B.	East Brimfield Lake, MA	New Work				
		Approp.		-	-	-	-	7,057,043 ²⁷
		Cost	-	-	-	-	7,057,043 ²⁷	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	404,335	518,000	405,000	448,000	10,105,447	
		Cost	405,883	490,267	417,808	443,285	10,083,226	
		38C.	Hodges Village Dam, MA	New Work				
		Approp.		-	-	-	-	4,461,268 ²⁸
		Cost	-	-	-	-	4,461,268 ²⁸	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	518,035	616,000	524,000	541,000	15,218,612	
		Cost	505,562	607,363	501,330	541,943	15,172,687	
		Major Rehab.						
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	18,416,000	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	18,416,000	
		38D.	Mansfield Hollow Lake, CT	New Work				
Approp.	-	-		-	-	6,447,164 ²⁹		
		Cost	-	-	-	-	6,447,164 ²⁹	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	444,135	633,000	489,000	786,000	12,483,772	
		Cost	439,562	552,294	528,704	601,209	12,251,908	

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

TABLE 1-A (Continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007
38E.	West Thompson Lake, CT	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	7,001,220 ³⁰
		Cost	-	-	-	-	7,001,220 ³⁰
		Maint.					
38F.	Westville Lake, MA	Approp.	534,859	559,000	641,000	691,500	14,544,766
		Cost	523,777	549,237	633,404	616,524	14,440,550
		New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	5,684,683 ³¹
39.	Town Brook, Quincy and Braintree, MA	Cost	-	-	-	-	5,684,683 ³¹
		Maint.					
		Approp.	484,135	586,000	635,000	573,000	12,007,975
		Cost	479,585	582,256	637,926	528,818	11,954,063
40.	Vermont Dams Remediation, VT	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-5,000	-	-	33,188,740
		Cost	5,305	424	-	-	33,187,328
		(Contributed Funds)					
45.	Allin's Cove, Barrington, RI	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	4,129,785
		Cost	5,512	14,367	9,100	2,856	4,118,552
		(Contributed Funds - Other)					
46.	Lebanon, NH	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	9,411,889
		Cost	201,306	67,485	4,553	-	9,290,683
		(Contributed Funds)					
47.	Lonsdale Drive-In, Lincoln, RI	New Work					
		Approp.	33,667	17,000	-	-	159,667
		Cost	111,890	10,194	9,177	-1,894	153,214
		(Contributed Funds)					
48.	Nashawannuck Pond, Easthampton, MA	New Work					
		Contrib.	7,500	-	-	-	82,500
		Cost	41,760	33,390	2,130	1,989	82,500
		(Contributed Funds)					
49.	Nashua, NH	New Work					
		Approp.	103,000	124,000	520,000	20,000	1,004,000
		Cost	102,541	71,260	559,457	6,541	973,457
		(Contributed Funds)					
50.	Ninigret and Cross Mills Ponds, Charlestown, RI	New Work					
		Contrib.	172,000	58,966	44,500	-	275,466
		Cost	1,179	8,699	234,002	16,801	260,680
		(Contributed Funds)					
51.	Nashawannuck Pond, Easthampton, MA	New Work					
		Approp.	1,796,163	1,238,000	-	-	4,836,163
		Cost	1,952,149	1,176,348	69,429	134	4,836,095
		(Contributed Funds - Other)					
52.	Nashawannuck Pond, Easthampton, MA	New Work					
		Contrib.	289,255	1,450,700	2,300,000	375,000	5,004,955
		Cost	422,672	603,410	2,462,687	659,411	4,556,044
		(Contributed Funds)					
53.	Nashawannuck Pond, Easthampton, MA	New Work					
		Approp.	15,000	-	-	-2,254	1,646,546
		Cost	22,508	106	-	1,598	1,646,546
		(Contributed Funds)					
54.	Nashawannuck Pond, Easthampton, MA	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-33,156	414,934
		Cost	43,480	-	5,000	-1,598	414,934
		(Contributed Funds)					
55.	Nashawannuck Pond, Easthampton, MA	New Work					
		Approp.	46,000	56,500	41,000	1,345,000	1,624,700
		Cost	39,866	67,067	40,767	60,977	340,139
		(Contributed Funds)					
56.	Nashawannuck Pond, Easthampton, MA	New Work					
		Approp.	-5,000	107,000	14,000	-	147,000
		Cost	19,298	83,918	41,588	2,129	146,933
		(Contributed Funds)					
57.	Nashawannuck Pond, Easthampton, MA	New Work					
		Approp.	35,000	1,284,000	742,000	650,000	2,911,000
		Cost	32,816	850,791	1,110,688	91,198	2,285,238
		(Contributed Funds)					
58.	Nashawannuck Pond, Easthampton, MA	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-34,840	450,573	-	1,529,000
		Cost	-	358,420	631,393	15,656	1,005,468
		(Contributed Funds)					

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 1-A (Continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007
51.	Sagamore Marsh, Cape Cod Canal, MA	New Work					
		Approp.	-4,000	8,000	9,000	-	1,856,694
	(Contributed Funds)	Cost	396	10,445	1,787	8,018	1,856,655
		New Work					
52.	Town Pond (Boyd's Marsh), Portsmouth, RI	Contrib.	-	8,000	-	-	618,000
		Cost	-	880	6,549	1,976	617,453
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	60,000	400,000	1,200,000	2,021,000	4,091,000
		Cost	60,151	324,427	1,270,660	1,779,789	3,838,556
		New Work					
		Contrib.	-	298,500	391,399	547,560	1,237,459
		Cost	-	12,718	607,032	499,745	1,119,495

¹ Excludes \$ 6,138,157 from Public Works Funds and \$4,849,740 from Emergency Relief Funds.

² Includes \$389,929 Code 711 funds and \$511,089 Code 713 funds.

³ Excludes \$935,303 Emergency Relief Funds and \$1,030,806 Public Works Funds.

⁴ Excludes \$17,767 Contributed Funds.

⁵ Excludes \$245,000 expended for land condemnation.

⁶ Includes \$18,310 Code 711 funds.

⁷ Includes \$504,062 Code 711 funds and \$67,066 for fish passage facility.

⁸ Includes \$618,469 Code 711 funds and \$32,000 Code 713 Funds.

⁹ Recreational cost sharing.

¹⁰ Includes \$199,303 Code 711 funds.

¹¹ Includes \$229,436 Code 711 funds.

¹² Includes \$59,536 Code 711 funds.

¹³ Includes \$364,688 Code 711 funds.

¹⁴ Includes \$470,077 Code 711 funds.

¹⁵ Includes \$245,168 Code 711 funds and \$1,117,494 for fish passage facility.

¹⁶ Includes \$3,695 Code 711 funds and \$115,138 Code 713 funds.

¹⁷ Includes \$88,931 Code 711 funds.

¹⁸ Includes \$143,538 Code 711 funds.

¹⁹ Includes \$20,000 Code 711 funds.

²⁰ Includes \$2,881 Code 711 funds.

²¹ Includes \$6,432 Code 711 funds.

²² Includes \$4,671 Code 711 funds.

²³ Includes \$179,727 Code 711 funds.

²⁴ Excludes \$146,020 expended to date for land condemnation.

²⁵ Excludes \$199,410 expended to date for land condemnations.

²⁶ Includes \$71,943 Code 711 funds.

²⁷ Includes \$207,700 Code 711 funds.

²⁸ Includes \$6,255 Code 711 funds and \$40,353 Code 713 funds.

²⁹ Includes \$68,717 Code 711 funds.

³⁰ Includes \$315,420 Code 711 funds.

³¹ Includes \$67,667 Code 711 funds.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

TABLE 1-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
July 14, 1960 as amended	AUNT LYDIA'S COVE, CHATHAM, MA (See Section 1 of Text.) Entrance channel 100 feet wide by 900 feet long and 9.5 acre anchorage area, both 8 feet deep.	P.L. 86-645, Section 107. Authorized by the Chief of Engineers August 31, 1994.
July 11, 1870	BLOCK ISLAND HARBOR OF REFUGE, RI (See Section 2 of Text.) Main breakwater.	Annual report 1868, p. 785 and S. Misc. Doc. 81, 40 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
August 2, 1882 August 5, 1886	Repairs to basin walls and cliff protection east of harbor. Breakwater enclosing inner harbor.	S. Ex. Doc.26, 47 th Cong., 1 st sess. S. Doc. 27, 48 th Cong., 2 nd sess. and Annual Report 1885, p. 610
June 3, 1896 July 25, 1912	Raising crest of main breakwater and making it sand tight. Rebuilding basin walls and present project dimensions of dredged area.	H. Doc. 83, 54 th Cong., 1 st sess. H. Doc. 828, 60 th Cong., 1 st sess.
November 17, 1986	Deauthorizes two 15-foot anchorages in the outer harbor authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1912. Inner Harbor.	Section 1002, P.L. 99-662.
March 2, 1825 June 14, 1880	BOSTON HARBOR, MA (See Section 3 of Text.) Preservation of islands and seawalls. Weir River (Nantucket Beach Channel) 9.5 ft. deep. 100 ft. wide to Steamboat Wharf at Nantasket.	Annual Report, 1881, p. 518
August 5, 1886	Fort Point Channel. ¹	H. Ex. Doc. 206,48 th Cong., 2 nd sess., Annual Report, 1885, p. 543.
September 19, 1890	Weir River (Nantucket Beach Channel) 9.5 ft. deep. 150 ft. wide to Steamboat Wharf at Nantasket.	Annual Report, 1890, p. 503
July 25, 1892	Weir River (Nantucket Beach Channel) from mouth of Weir River to Steamboat Wharf at Nantasket Beach 12 ft. deep, 150 ft. wide. Channel 15 feet deep from Long Island to Nixes Mate Shoal (Nixes Mate to Nubble Channel).	Annual Report, 1893, p. 769
July 13, 1892 June 3, 1896	Channel 27 feet from Nantasket Roads to President Roads. Dredge Chelsea River Channel to 18 feet.	Annual Report, 1893, p. 766 H. Ex. Doc. No. 162,53 rd Cong., 3 rd sess., Annual Report, 1895, p. 648
March 3, 1899	For 30-foot channel from sea to President Roads through Broad Sound by less direct route than 35 and 40-foot channels.	H. Doc. 133, 55 th Cong., 2 nd sess. Annual Report, 1898, p. 886.
June 13, 1902	For 35-foot channel from sea to Boston Naval Shipyard. Chelsea and Charles River Bridges. Elimination from project of removal of Finns Ledge at outer entrance.	H. Doc. 119, 56 th Cong., 2 nd sess. Annual Report, 1901, p. 1096 Authorized by Chief of Engineers. March 11, 1913.
July 25, 1912 August 8, 1917 August 30, 1935 ³	Dredge Chelsea River channel 25 ft. Depth of 40 feet (45 feet in rock) in Broad Sound Channel. Present project dimensions of channel from President Roads to Commonwealth pier No. 1, East Boston and anchorage area north side of President Roads.	H. Doc. 272, 62 nd Cong., 2 nd sess. ² H. Doc. 931, 63 rd Cong., 2 nd sess. ² H. Doc. 244, 72 nd Cong., 1 st sess. ²
Do.	Present project dimensions of that part of approach channel to U.S. Navy dry-dock No.3 at South Boston between Main Ship Channel and U.S. harbor line.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 29, 74 th Cong., 1st sess. ²
August 26, 1937	Chelsea River, channel 30 feet deep.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 24, 75 th Cong., 1 st sess. ²
October 17, 1940 September 7, 1940	Reserved channel 30 feet deep. Abandons seaplane channel authorized in 1940 River and Harbor Act (H.Doc.262,76th Cong., 1st sess.)	H. Doc. 225, 76 th Cong., 1 st sess. ² Public Law 420,78 th Cong.
March 2, 1945	Extension of 40-foot channel.	H. Doc. 733, 79 th Cong., 2 nd sess.

TABLE 1-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
July 24, 1946	Extension of President Roads anchorage.	H. Doc. 244, 80 th Cong., 1 st sess. ²
July 3, 1958	Reserved channel 35 feet deep, 430 feet wide, extending one	H. Doc. 349, 84 th Cong., 2 nd sess. ²
October 23, 1962	Chelsea River Channel and Maneuvering Basin 35 feet deep.	H. Doc. 350, 87 th Cong., 2 nd sess. ²
January 1, 1990	Deauthorizes 1945 Act.	Federal Register Volume 55, No. 194, October 5, 1990.
November 28, 1990	Deepen Mystic River and Reserved Channels to 40 feet; Chelsea River Channel to 38 feet; widen and deepen Inner Confluence Area to 40 feet; mark Presidents Roads Channel and expand Presidents Roads Anchorage from 353 to 420 acres.	Section 101, Public Law 101-640.
October 31, 1992	Deauthorizes portion of the 35-foot channel in Boston Inner Harbor lying easterly of the Charlestown waterfront authorized in 1902 River and Harbor Act.	Section 116(2), P.L. 102-580
October 12, 1996	Deauthorizes portion of the 35-foot Chelsea River Channel authorized in the 1962 Act.	Section 364(12), P.L. 104-303
October 12, 1996	Deauthorizes portion of the 40-foot Reserved Channel authorized in the 1990 Act.	Section 364(16), P.L. 104-303
BRIDGEPORT HARBOR, CT (See Section 4 of Text.)		
July 4, 1836	Fayerweather Island seawall.	
March 3, 1899	Shore protection of Fayerweather Island.	Annual Report, 1899, page 1173
March 2, 1907	West breakwater and present project dimensions of east breakwater.	H. Docs. 275 and 521, 59 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
March 2, 1919	Present project depths of 18-and 12-foot anchorage basins.	H. Doc. 898, 63 rd Cong., 2 nd sess.
July 3, 1930	25-foot entrance channel, 25-foot anchorage and an 18-foot channel through Johnsons River, present project dimensions of channels through Poquonock River, Yellow Mill Pond, Black Rock Harbor and Cedar Creek.	H. Doc. 281, 71 st Cong., 2 nd sess.
August 26, 1937	25-foot channel through main harbor, and present Project location and extent of 18- and 12-foot anchorage basins.	H. Doc. 232, 75 th Cong., 1 st sess.
March 2, 1945	30-foot channel; elimination of 12-foot anchorage.	H. Doc. 819, 76 th Cong., 3 rd sess.
July 24, 1946	30-foot turning basin and 15- and 9-foot channels in Johnsons River	H. Doc. 680, 79 th Cong., 2 nd sess. ⁴
July 3, 1958	Present depth and extent of main channel, and turning Basin south and southeast of Cilco Terminal; Black Rock Harbor breakwater; Burr and Cedar Creek anchorage. Upper Johnsons River anchorage; lower Johnsons River anchorage.	H. Doc. 136, 85 th Cong.
November 2, 1979	Deauthorizes the removal of rock in Yellow Mill Pond authorized in the 1930 Act.	H. Doc. 157, 96 th Cong., 1 st sess.
November 17, 1986	Deauthorizes construction of two rubble-mound breakwaters at the entrance to Black Rock Harbor and dredging a 28-acre anchorage 6 feet deep in Burr and Cedar Creeks at the head of Black Rock Harbor authorized In the 1958 Act.	Sec, 1002, P. L. 99-662
October 12, 1996	Deauthorizes two-acre anchorage area at the head of the Johnsons River authorized in the 1958 Act, and portion of the Johnsons River navigation channel authorized in the 1946 Act.	Section 364 (2) (A) & (B), P.L. 104-303
August 17, 1999	Deauthorizes a 2.4-acre anchorage area, 9 feet deep , and an adjacent 0.6-acre anchorage area, 6 feet deep, located on the west side of the Johnsons River authorized in the 1958 Act.	Section 365 (a) (1), P.L. 106-53

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

TABLE 1-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
September 3, 1954	BULLOCKS POINT COVE, RI (See Section 5 of Text.) Provides for an 8-foot channel, 6-foot turning basin, 6-foot anchorage, and breakwater.	H. Doc. 242, 83 rd Cong., 2 nd sess.
January 21, 1927 (Section 2)	CAPE COD CANAL, MA (See Section 6 of Text.) Purchase canal from Boston, Cape Cod & New York Canal Co., in accordance with contract dated July 29, 1921, executed by that company.	H. Doc. 139, 67 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
Included in Public Works Administration program, September 6, 1933	Construct three bridges and widen canal to 250 feet.	H. Doc. 795, 71 st Cong., 3 rd sess.
June 26, 1934 (Permanent Appropriations Repeal Act)	Operation and care of works of improvement provided for the funds from War Department appropriations for rivers and harbors.	Do.
Included in Public Works Administration program, April 29, 1935	Construct a mooring basin.	Do.
Included in Emergency Relief Program, May 28, 1935.	Dredging and bank protection.	Do.
August 30, 1935	Existing project for main canal adopted.	Rivers and Harbor Committee Doc. 15, 74 th Cong., 1 st sess.
March 2, 1945 July 3, 1958	Channel and turning basin 15-foot deep in Onset Bay. Extend East Boat Basin for an area of about 4.3 acres to a depth of eight feet.	H. Doc. 431, 77 th Cong., 1 st sess. H. Doc. 168, 85 th Cong., 1 st sess.
August 17, 1999	Authorizes Secretary to pay up to \$300,000 for alternate transportation during rehabilitation of the Railroad Bridge.	Section 536, P.L. 106-53.
June 3, 1896 March 4, 1913 October 23, 1962	CARVERS HARBOR, VINALHAVEN, ME (See Section 7 of Text.) Provides for 16-foot anchorage area. Provides for two 10-foot anchorage areas along south side of harbor. Provides for 10-foot anchorage area adjacent to main waterfront and 6-foot access channel.	H. Doc. 624, 62 nd Cong., 2 nd sess. S. Doc. 118, 87 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
August 17, 1999	Deauthorizes a portion of the 16-foot anchorage area authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1896.	Section 365 (a) (6), P.L. 106-53
August 2, 1882 March 2, 1945 August 17, 1999	CLINTON HARBOR, CT (See Section 8 of Text.) Maintenance of a stone dike closing a breach of sandy peninsula which separates river from outer harbor. 8-foot channel and anchorage Deauthorizes the upstream portion of project authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1945.	S. Ex. Doc. 84, 47 th Cong., 1 st sess. H. Doc. 240, 76 th Cong., 1 st sess. Section 365 (a) (2), P.L. 106-53
September 19, 1890	COCHECO RIVER, NH (See Section 9 of Text.) Provides for a 3-mile long tidewater channel 7 feet deep and 60 to 70 feet wide.	H. Doc. 74, 51 st Cong. 1 st sess.
October 12, 1996	Deauthorizes portion of 1890 Act and directs maintenance dredging of the remaining project.	Section 365(18), P.L. 104-303
July 14, 1960 as amended	GREEN HARBOR, MA (See Section 11 of Text.) Channel six feet deep, 100 feet wide from deep water to head of navigation; anchorage near town pier; sealing, rebuilding in part and extension of existing west jetty.	Section 107, P.L. 86-645 Authorized by the Chief of Engineers December 15, 1965.

TABLE 1-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
August 17, 1999	Deauthorizes portion of the 6-foot channel and turning basin, and re-designates portion of 6-foot channel as an anchorage area.	Section 365 (a)(11) & (d), P.L. 106-53.
March 3, 1899	MERRIMACK RIVER, MA (See Section 12 of Text.) Channel 7 feet deep and 150 feet wide extending from deep water in Newburyport Harbor to the railroad bridge in Haverhill, along with removal of a sand bar at the mouth of the river and rock removal in Merrimack.	River and Harbor Act of 1899.
October 23, 1962	NARRAGUAGUS RIVER, ME (See Section 13 of Text.) Channel 11 feet deep and 150 feet wide from deep water to Wyman, thence 9 feet deep and 100 feet wide to Milbridge with widening opposite Milbridge for an anchorage, and thence 6 feet deep and 100 feet wide to proposed town landing with widening near landing for an anchorage.	H. Doc. 530, 87 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
March 2, 1907	NEW BEDFORD AND FAIRHAVEN HARBOR, MA (See Section 14 of Text.) The 25-foot anchorage area north of Palmer Island	H. Doc. 271, 59 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
March 3, 1909	Extension of the 25-foot channel along New Bedford wharf front.	Specified in act.
July 25, 1912	The 18-foot channel in Acushnet River to Belleville (project feature was abandoned by Congress in 1955).	H. Doc. 442, 62 nd Cong., 2 nd sess.
July 3, 1930	The 30-foot channel, anchorage, and maneuvering area (channel limited to width of 350 feet).	H. Doc. 348, 71 st Cong., 2 nd sess.
August 30, 1935	Present project dimensions of the anchorage area north of Palmer Island and maintenance of the 25-foot anchorage. Elimination from the project of the prior authorization for enlarging and deepening the maneuvering area 30-feet deep east of the harbor channel.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 16, 74 th Cong., 1 st sess.
August 26, 1937	The 15-foot and 10-foot channels along Fairhaven wharf.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 25, 75 th Cong., 1 st sess.
November 17, 1986	Deauthorizes the 18-foot channel in Acushnet River to Bellville authorized in the 1912 Act.	Section 1002, P. L. 99-662.
August 17, 1999	Deauthorizes portion of the 25-foot spur channel leading to the west of Fish Island authorized in the 1909 Act, and portion of the 30-foot maneuvering area authorized in the 1930 Act.	Section 365 (a) (10), P. L. 99-662.
October 23, 1962	PAWTUXET COVE, RI (See Section 16 of Text.) Channel 6 feet deep and 100 feet wide extending from deep water in the Providence River to the head of Pawtuxet Cove, 6-foot turning basin, 6-foot anchorage area, and 2,200-foot long sheltering dike.	H. Doc. 236, 87 th Cong., 1 st sess.
August 26, 1937	PROVIDENCE RIVER AND HARBOR, RI (See Section 19 of Text.) Channel 35 feet deep from deep water in Narragansett Bay to Fox Point.	H. Doc. 173, 75 th Cong., 1 st sess.
October 27, 1965	Deepen 35-foot channel to 40 feet, and provide a 30-foot channel from the upper end of the existing project to India Point at the mouth of the Seekonk River. (The India Point channel was deauthorized in November 1986.)	S. Doc. 93, 88 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
November 17, 1986	Deauthorizes uncompleted portions of the 1965 Act consisting of the India Point channel.	Section 1002, P. L. 99-662.
March 3, 1873	SALEM HARBOR, MA (See Section 20 of Text.) Channel 8 feet deep and 300 feet wide at entrance to South River, and construction of a seawall and breakwater for the protection of Long Point.	S. Ex. Doc. 25, 42 nd Cong., 3 rd sess.
September 19, 1890	Extends channel 6 to 8 feet deep and 50 to 150 feet wide up South River.	H. Ex. Doc. 28, 51 st Cong., 1 st sess.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

TABLE 1-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
March 3, 1905	Channel 10 feet deep and 200 to 300 feet wide at entrance to South River.	H. Doc. 303, 58 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
July 3, 1930	Main Ship Channel 25 feet deep and 300 feet wide, and removal of shoal near Abbot Rock Beacon.	H. Doc. 112, 70 th Cong., 1 st sess.
March 2, 1945	Main Ship Channel 30 feet deep.	H. Doc. 701, 76 th Cong., 3 rd sess.
July 3, 1958	Main Ship Channel 32 feet deep and 300 to 400 feet wide and South River Channel 8 to 10 feet deep and 50 to 300 feet wide.	H. Doc. 31, 85 th Cong., 1 st sess.
November 17, 1986	Deauthorizes uncompleted portions of the 1945 Act consisting of extending the 10-foot channel in the South River.	Section 1002, P. L. 99-662.
July 9, 1995	Deauthorizes uncompleted portions of the 1905 Act.	Federal Register Vol. 61, No. 244
WESTPORT RIVER, MA (See Section 21 of Text.)		
August 5, 1886	Provides for removal of obstructions in the east and west channels to a depth of 7 feet and construction of wooden jetties.	Annual Report, 1885, p.
September 19, 1890	Provides for the construction of a 150 foot-long jetty.	Annual Report, 1890, p.
June 20, 1938	Provides for an entrance channel 12 feet deep, 200 feet wide and 1,200 feet long; an inner channel 9 feet deep, 100 feet wide and 8,500 feet long; and a training dike.	
January 1, 1990	Deauthorizes 1938 Act.	Federal Register Volume 55, No. 194, October 5, 1990.
July 14, 1960	Provides for an entrance channel 9 feet deep and 150 to 200 feet wide extending from deep water in the Atlantic Ocean up the Westport River 9,700 feet to Westport Harbor.	P.L. 86-645, Section 107. Authorized by the Chief of Engineers June 19, 2007.
WEYMOUTH-FORE AND TOWN RIVER, MA		
(See Section 22 of Text.)		
October 27, 1965	Combines Weymouth-Fore and Town Rivers into single project and modifies construction of 35-foot channel and anchorage.	H. Doc. 247, 88 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
October 12, 1996	Deauthorizes portions of the 15 and 35-foot channels near the southern limit of the project authorized in the 1965 Act.	Section 364 (17) (A) & (B), P.L. 104-303.
SEABROOK HARBOR, NH (See Section 24 of Text.)		
October 12, 1996	Construct shoreline erosion control and demonstration project involving dredging of the Blackwater River and closure of breach.	Section 227(e) P.L. 104-303. Authorized by the Chief of Engineers May 10, 2004.
PARTRIDGE BROOK, WESTMORELAND, NH		
(See Section 29K of Text.)		
July 24, 1946, as amended	Construct 180 linear feet of stone slope protection along the east bank of the Connecticut River and 160 linear feet of steel sheeting along the south bank of Partridge Brook adjacent to the municipal wastewater treatment lagoon.	Section 14, P.L. 79-526. Authorized by the Chief of Engineers May 9, 2007
SALMON RIVER, HADDAM AND EAST HADDAM, CT		
(See Section 29L of Text.)		
June 30, 1948, as amended	Construct a pier-type ice control structure across the Salmon River about 200 feet upstream of Leesville Dam to retain ice breakup and reduce downstream flooding.	Section 205, P.L. 80-858. Authorized by the Chief of Engineers September 9, 2004.
FOX POINT BARRIER, RI (See Section 30 of Text.)		
July 3, 1958	Construction of concrete hurricane barrier across Providence River at Fox Point in the City of Providence.	H. Doc. 230, 85 th Cong., 1st Sess.
August 17, 1999	Directs Secretary to undertake repairs of the barrier as identified in Condition Survey and Technical Assessment dated April 1998, with Supplemental dated August 1998.	Section 352, P.L. 106-53

TABLE 1-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
July 24, 1946, as amended	HOLMES BAY, WHITING, ME (See Section 31 of Text.) Construct 500 linear feet of stone slope protection along the shoreline of Holmes Bay adjacent to Cutler Road (Route 191).	Section 14, P.L. 79-526. Authorized by the Chief of Engineers August 6, 2007
July 24, 1946, as amended	PLEASANT POINT, PERRY, ME (See Section 35 of Text.) Construct 800 linear feet of stone slope protection along the shoreline of Pleasant Point.	Section 14, P.L. 79-526. Authorized by the Chief of Engineers July 31, 1986
November 17, 1986	ROUGHANS POINT, REVERE, MA (See Section 36 of Text.) Stabilize existing facilities along the shore with a 4,080-foot long armor stone revetment. Construct earth berm one-foot high and 200 feet long on existing median strip between Bennington Street and State Road.	Section 401, P.L. 99-662.
November 17, 1986	TOWN BROOK, QUINCY AND BRAINTREE, MA (See Section 39 of Text.) Construct 12-foot diameter, 4,060-foot long, concrete lined tunnel in bedrock about 140 to 180 feet below ground; channel improvements downstream of the tunnel outlet; and reconstruction of Old Quincy Reservoir Dam located at the headwaters of Town Brook.	H. Doc. 39, 99 th Cong., 1 st sess.
December 11, 2000	VERMONT DAMS REMEDIATION, VT (See Section 40 of Text.) Evaluate the structural integrity of ten priority dams in Vermont and carry out measures to modify, repair, restore or remove if the dam poses an imminent and substantial risk to public safety.	Section 543, P.L. 106-541
November 17, 1986	ALLIN'S COVE, BARRINGTON, RI (See Section 45 of Text.) Restoration of 3.6 acres and protection of 0.7 acres of salt marsh by excavating material, realigning the inlet of the cove and constructing two sand spits.	Section 1135, P.L. 99-662. Authorized by the Chief of Engineers June 10, 2004.
August 17, 1999	LEBANON, NH (See Section 46 of Text.) Amends Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 to include a combined sewer overflow project in Lebanon, New Hampshire.	Section 502, P.L. 106-53.
November 12, 2001	Non-Federal interests shall receive credit toward the non-Federal share of the cost of the project for work performed before the date of execution of the project cooperation agreement, if the Secretary determines the work is integral to the project.	Title I, P.L. 107-66
October 12, 1996	LONSDALE DRIVE-IN, LINCOLN, RI (See Section 47 of Text.) Restoration of 7 acres of open water and 7 acres of upland habitat by demolishing and excavating former drive-in.	Section 206, P. L. 104-303, Authorized by the Chief of Engineers May 3, 2002.
October 12, 1996	NASHAWANNUCK POND, EASTHAMPTON, MA (See Section 48 of Text.) Restoration of 8 acres of open water by removal of approximately 54,000 cubic yards of accumulated sediments.	Section 206, P. L. 104-303, Authorized by the Chief of Engineers August 29, 2007.
August 17, 1999	NASHUA, NH (See Section 49 of Text.) Amends Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 to include a combined sewer overflow project in Nashua, New Hampshire.	Section 502, P.L. 106-53.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

TABLE 1-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
October 12, 1996	<p>NINIGRET AND CROSS MILLS PONDS, CHARLESTOWN, RI (See Section 50 of Text.) Dredging 40 acres of tidal shoal area and planting eelgrass, dredging 3.5-acre sediment basin and construction of fish passage facilities at Ninigret Pond and Cross Mills Pond dams.</p>	<p>Section 206, P. L. 104-303, Authorized by the Chief of Engineers September 4, 2002.</p>
November 17, 1986	<p>SAGAMORE MARSH, CAPE COD CANAL, MA (See Section 51 of Text.) Restoration of 50 acres of salt marsh by installing larger culverts beneath Scussett Beach and Cape Cod Canal Service Roads and excavating channels.</p>	<p>Section 1135, P.L. 99-662. Authorized by the Chief of Engineers September 5, 1996.</p>
November 17, 1986	<p>TOWN POND (BOYD'S MARSH), PORTSMOUTH, RI (See Section 52 of Text.) Restoration of 20 acres of salt marsh by excavating material to create channels and improve tidal flushing.</p>	<p>Section 1135, P.L. 99-662. Authorized by the Chief of Engineers May 17, 2002.</p>

¹ A portion has been abandoned pursuant to P.L. 624, December 31, 1970.

² Contains latest published maps. See also Annual Report, 1911, p. 1178 (seawalls and Nixes Mate Channel) and Annual Report, 1903, p. 770 (Fort Point Channel.)

³ Authorized in part by Public Works Administration, Sept. 6, 1933.

⁴ Contains latest maps.

TABLE 1-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to September 30, 2007		
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance	Contributed Funds Expended (Construction)
Andrews River, MA	2002	219,042	1,012,423	187,500
Apponaug Cove, RI	1964	156,874	79,169	104,583 ⁷
Bagaduce River, ME ^{3,4}	1912	28,000	39	-
Bar Harbor, ME	1932	406,591	2,187	-
Bass Harbor, ME ⁶	1965	188,859	83,772	-
Bass Harbor Bar, ME	1920	4,076	20,382	-
Beals Harbor, ME	1959	184,880	212,077	-
Belfast Harbor, ME	2003	61,561	1,905,757	-
Bellamy River, NH ^{3,4}	1897	34,643	99,100	-
Beverly Harbor, MA	1951	246,048	54,227	100,000
Black Rock Harbor, CT	1988	-	1,763,393	-
Branford Harbor, CT	1990	9,537	1,976,807	-
Bucks Harbor, Machiasport, ME ⁶	1976	277,420	124,492	-
Bucksport Harbor, ME	1907	18,421	22,233	-
Bunker Harbor, ME ⁶	1969	95,372	33,406	-
Buttermilk Bay Channel, MA ⁶	1985	163,855	274,638	69,323
Camden Harbor, ME	2003	102,400	745,989	-
Canapitsit Channel, MA ⁴	1899	9,113	13,979	-
Cape Porpoise Harbor, ME	1977	175,037	376,664	20,000
Cathance River, ME ³	1884	21,000	-	-
Chatham (Stage) Harbor, MA	2000	266,705	4,590,363	43,500
Coasters Island Harbor, RI ⁴	1911	5,500	13,361	-
Cobscook Bay, ME ^{3,4}	1866	4,173	-	-
Cohasset Harbor, MA	2000	267,737	2,006,242 ³¹	43,500
Corea Harbor, Gouldsboro, ME ⁶	1984	797,954	139,469	-
Criehaven Harbor, ME	1997	40,776	517,617	-
Cross Rip Shoals Nantucket Sound, MA	1954	24,200	58,228	-
Cuttyhunk Harbor, MA	2000	27,168	1,763,647 ³²	11,643
Damariscotta River, ME ⁴	1906	5,000	905	-
Deer Island Thoroughfare, ME ⁴	1916	40,000	5,792	-
Dorchester Bay and Neponset River, MA	1968	94,584	413,824	-
Duck Island Harbor, CT	1953	482,166	426,964	-
Duxbury Harbor, MA	1997	421,297	2,663,440 ²⁷	35,000 ²⁶
Edgartown Harbor, MA	1978	65,614	97,380	10,000
Essex River, MA	1948	21,759	168,681 ⁸	-
Exeter River, NH ⁴	1913	62,454	140,132	-
Fall River Harbor, MA	1984	6,164,757 ⁹	2,332,367	-
Falmouth Harbor, MA	1978	123,763	376,949	35,000
Fivemile River Harbor, CT	2000	35,490	1,268,221	-
Frenchboro Harbor, ME	1978	657,345	99,216	-
Georges River, ME	1978	25,788	330,514	-
Gloucester Harbor and Annisquam River, MA	2000	1,296,934	2,224,748	25,000
Great Salt Pond, Block Island, RI	2004	189,037	992,750	-
Greenwich Bay, RI	1893	2,000	21,119	-
Greenwich Harbor, CT	1969	198,758	302,272	100,000
Guilford Harbor, CT	1995	137,222	2,118,577	25,500
Hampton Harbor, NH	1996	200,000	2,424,907	193,761
Harraseeket River, ME ⁴	1896	30,963	41,769	-
Hay (West Harbor), Fisher's Island, NY	1931	8,401	82,862	-

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

TABLE 1-C (Continued) OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to September 30, 2007		
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance	Contributed Funds Expended (Construction)
Hendrick's Harbor, ME	1957	28,204	27,325	-
Hingham Harbor, MA	1954	28,316	208,420	-
Housatonic River, CT	1983	859,691	2,965,328	222,010
Hyannis Harbor, MA	2001	4,113,358 ²⁴	2,490,563 ³⁰	772,918
Ipswich River, MA	1969	5,618	79,434	-
Island End River, Chelsea, MA ⁶	1983	311,850	14,218	192,336 ¹⁰
Isle Au Haut Thoroughfare, ME	1980	137,653	196,686	-
Isle of Shoals Harbor, ME and NH	1977	80,691	651,644	-
Jonesport Harbor, ME	1992	7,489,073	82,328	832,119
Josias River, ME ⁵	1995	621,186	486,302	79,668 ²²
Kennebec River, ME	2004	1,599,940	6,708,093	-
Kennebunk River, ME	2005	261,417	2,779,257	88,917
Kingston Harbor (North Plymouth), MA	1895	8,940	1,400	-
Lagoon Pond, Martha's Vineyard, MA ⁶	1976	99,098	54,886	80,990
Lamprey River, NH ⁴	1913	19,980	94,123	-
Little Harbor, NH	2003	133,227	2,145,036	-
Little Harbor, Woods Hole, MA ⁴	1906	18,000	21,073	-
Lubec Channel, ME	1956	380,322	103,789	-
Lynn Harbor, MA	2002	755,576	875,134	-
Machias River, ME	1972	32,000	301,367	-
Malden River, MA ¹⁹	1922	104,853	116,197	62,000
Matinicus Harbor, ME	1962	14,000 ¹¹	8,989	-
Medomak River, ME	1953	17,000	170,559	-
Menemsha Creek, MA	1981	56,926	778,759	12,500
Mianus River, CT	1985	132,435	1,202,512	46,500
Milford Harbor, CT ⁵	1989	90,506	1,525,302	11,380 ¹²
Moosabec Bar, ME	1930	11,400	25,327	-
Mystic River, CT	1957	197,582	543,585	14,000
Mystic River, MA	1986	3,222,777	2,086,178	-
Nantucket (Harbor of Refuge), MA	1989	502,661 ¹³	832,200	-
Narragansett Town Beach, RI ^{2,21}	-	27,398	-	-
New Harbor, ME ⁵	1966	118,620	134,091	7,015 ¹⁴
New Haven Breakwater, CT	1950	1,242,246	40,273	-
New Haven Harbor, CT	2004	4,773,246 ³³	21,261,858	-
New London Harbor, CT	1986	638,774	2,190,100	-
Newburyport Harbor, MA	2003	565,224 ¹⁸	7,126,530	-
Newport Harbor, RI	1953	733,524	237,178	-
Niantic Bay and Harbor, CT ⁶	1972	66,464	215,003	65,139
Northeast Harbor, ME	1954	138,942	94,447	-
Owl's Head Harbor, ME ^{3,5}	1968	124,158	55,324	4,383
Patchogue River, CT	1998	355,445	1,724,289	-
Pawcatuck River, Little Narragansett Bay and Watch Hill Cove, RI and CT	1997	318,787	1,971,160	20,000
Penobscot River, ME	2003	501,020	1,350,875	-
Pepperell Cove, ME	1969	171,351	53,156	-
Pig Island Gut, ME ⁶	1966	191,753	191,856	-
Pleasant River, ME	1892	3,500	217	-
Plymouth Harbor, MA	2005	2,127,218 ³⁸	2,051,376 ³⁹	541,611
Pollock Rip Shoals, Nantucket Sound, MA	1956	1,083,504	852,490	-
Portsmouth Harbor and Piscataqua River, NH & ME	2001	18,360,800	3,578,460	4,437,665
Potowomut River, RI	1882	5,000	37,450	-
Provincetown Harbor, MA ⁵	1997	3,889,577	1,059,666	797,847
Richmond Harbor, ME ⁴	1883	20,000	-	-

TABLE 1-C (Continued) OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to September 30, 2007		
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance	Contributed Funds Expended (Construction)
Richmond's Island Harbor, ME ⁴	1882	119,844	1,808	-
Rockland Harbor, ME	2003	1,948,462 ²⁵	1,644,678	-
Rockport Harbor, MA	1996	1,808,745	408,178	51,430
Rockport Harbor, ME ³	1989	32,000	325,066	-
Royal River, ME ⁵	1997	336,704	1,862,755 ²⁸	49,562 ²⁹
Rye Harbor, NH	1991	130,342	798,318	61,338 ¹⁶
Saco River, ME ⁵	1995	1,064,983	2,967,155	74,996
St. Croix River, ME	1950	179,550	64,685	19,892
Sakonnet Harbor, RI	2001	764,651	467,904	21,928
Sakonnet River, RI	1909	38,427	20,578	-
Sandy Bay (Harbor of Refuge), Cape Ann, MA ¹⁷	1922	1,925,553	16,060	-
Sasanoa River, ME ^{3,4}	1915	35,000	124	-
Saugus River, MA ⁶	2004	3,879,853	121,700	289,725 ³⁴
Scarborough River, ME	2005	392,635	4,122,988	10,000
Scituate Harbor, MA	2003	379,851	5,601,729	69,976
Searsport Harbor, ME	1966	572,568 ¹⁵	136,470	-
Seekonk River, Providence, RI	2004	818,837	-	788,173 ³⁵
Seekonk River, RI	1954	672,214	1,134,173	67,792
Sesuit Harbor, MA ⁶	2005	226,306	1,836,135	124,588
South Bristol Harbor, ME	1971	89,593	81,723	2,567
Southport Harbor, CT	2005	59,213 ⁴⁰	1,553,035	18,285
Southwest Harbor, ME	1962	180,042	90,085	7,501
Stamford Harbor, CT	1980	892,824	1,890,147	169,636
Stockton Harbor, ME ^{3,4}	1915	33,000	95,776	-
Stonington Harbor, CT	1959	377,328	168,173	-
Stonington Harbor, ME ⁶	1985	898,500	44,858	-
Stony Creek, Branford, CT ⁶	1995	112,487	837,897	85,176
Sullivan Falls Harbor, ME	1914	19,871	-	-
Taunton River, MA	1948	442,895	152,217	-
Tenants Harbor, ME	1920	18,750	20,854	-
Thames River, CT	1967	1,471,919	2,060,840	-
Union River, ME	2003	146,855	3,241,255	-
Vineyard Haven, MA	1943	27,186	64,206	-
Wareham Harbor, MA	1896	95,997	44,291	-
Warren River, RI	1890	5,000	1,300	-
Warwick Cove, RI ⁶	1975	155,430	296,749	133,985 ²⁰
Wellfleet Harbor, MA	1995	157,634	2,004,213	32,000
Wells Harbor, ME	2004	360,973	4,716,705 ³⁶	212,000 ³⁷
Westcott Cove, CT	1978	55,960	362,248	21,000
Westport Harbor and Saugatuck River, CT	1972	19,308	694,944	-
Weymouth Back River, MA	1944	48,740	27,353	20,000
Wickford Harbor, RI ⁵	1973	233,410	243,350	49,094 ²³
Wilson Point Harbor, CT ⁴	1895	54,177	20,900	-
Winnepesaukee Lake, NH	1952	7,500	29,870	-
Winter Harbor, ME ⁶	1976	162,937	45,438	-
Winthrop Harbor, MA	1895	8,992	41,015	-
Wood Island Harbor and the Pool at Biddeford, ME ⁵	1995	733,272	677,695	43,660
Woods Hole Channel, MA	1940	230,000	61,614	-
York Harbor, ME	1997	239,654	1,157,248	32,161

TABLE 1-C (Continued) OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Projects are complete unless otherwise noted.

¹ Complete except for inactive portion.

² Inactive.

³ Abandonment recommended in H. Doc. 467, 69th Congress, 1st session.

⁴ No commerce reported.

⁵ Portion or project authorized by Chief of Engineers (Public Law 86-645, Sec. 107).

⁶ Authorized by the Chief of Engineers (Public Law 86-645, Sec. 107).

⁷ Construction of a public landing by local interests has not been completed.

⁸ Excludes \$5,000 Contributed Funds.

⁹ Excludes \$37,200 Contributed Funds, Other.

¹⁰ Excludes \$582,188 Contributed Funds, Other.

¹¹ Excludes \$114,327 expended for rehabilitation; breakwater repaired in 1962.

¹² Excludes \$173,425 Contributed Funds, Other.

¹³ Excludes \$211,649 expended for minor rehabilitation; jetty repaired in 1963.

¹⁴ Public landing at Black Cove has not been constructed.

¹⁵ Costs to local interests for berth improvements are estimated to be \$60,000.

¹⁶ Excludes \$81,548 Contributed Funds, Other.

¹⁷ Abandonment recommended in H. Doc. 411, 64th Congress, 1st session, and in River and Harbor Committee Doc. 3, 65th Congress, 1st session.

¹⁸ Excludes \$1,415,524 expended for major rehabilitation and \$80,357 Contributed Funds, Other.

¹⁹ Under State maintenance.

²⁰ Excludes \$10,000 Contributed Funds, Other.

²¹ Lack of local sponsor. (Project authorized by Section 361 of WRDA 1992.)

²² Excludes \$17,495 non-project cost for removal of mooring chains, of which the project sponsor still owes \$12,198.

²³ Excludes \$10,000 Contributed Funds.

²⁴ Excludes \$129,757 expended for minor rehabilitation work.

²⁵ Excludes about \$225,000 expended by local interest in terminal and transfer facilities.

²⁶ Excludes \$65,000 consisting of \$13,000 for public wharf and \$52,000 for additional construction.

²⁷ Excludes \$571,401 Contributed Funds.

²⁸ Excludes \$20,000 Contributed Funds, Other.

²⁹ Excludes \$18,000 Contributed Funds, Other.

³⁰ Excludes \$476,782 Contributed Funds, Other.

³¹ Excludes \$83,476 Contributed Funds, Other.

³² Excludes \$50,000 Contributed Funds.

³³ Includes \$290,877 National Industrial Recovery Funds and \$59,207 Public Works Funds.

³⁴ Excludes \$96,730 expended by the Town of Saugus for divers to assist in the location and removal of channel obstructions and \$132,559 contributed funds other.

³⁵ Excludes \$104,550 for LERRD and \$5,000 credit for the value of scrape metal, and includes \$87,886 expended by the City of Providence for asbestos removal.

³⁶ Excludes \$417,757 Contributed Funds, Other for dredging municipal berthing areas.

³⁷ Excludes \$5,000 Contributed Funds, Other.

³⁸ Excludes \$894,475 expended for major rehabilitation.

³⁹ Excludes \$400 Contributed Funds.

⁴⁰ Excludes \$37,714 Emergency Relief Funds.

TABLE 1-D OTHER AUTHORIZED BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007 Construction	Amount Expended by Local Interest
Burial Hill Beach, Westport, CT	1958	5,810	11,612
Calf Pasture Beach Park, Norwalk, CT	1964	56,386	120,179
Clark Point Beach, New Bedford, MA ⁵	1982	228,081	228,080
Cliff Walk, Newport, RI ¹	1995	1,155,491	955,237
Compo Beach, Westport, CT	1962	84,544	169,089
Cove Island, Stamford, CT	1961	47,131	94,262
Cummings Park, Stamford, CT	1963	26,886	53,771
Guilford Point Beach (Jacobs Beach), Guilford, CT	1961	15,620	31,241
Gulf Beach, Milford, CT	1958	21,303	42,606
Hammonasset Beach, Madison, CT	1956	163,183	326,366
Hampton Beach, Hampton, NH	1966	260,868	385,641
Jennings Beach, Fairfield, CT	1956	14,401	28,802
Lighthouse Point Park (Area 9), CT	1961	3,930	7,859
Middle Beach, CT	1958	8,810	17,620
Misquamicut Beach, Westerly, RI ²	1963	14,512	29,024
North Scituate Beach, Scituate, MA	1969	106,552	106,552
Oak Bluffs Town Beach, Martha's Vineyard, MA ⁵	1976	273,334	198,583
Oakland Beach, Warwick, RI ⁴	1982	559,200	181,175
Plum Island, MA ⁵	1977	118,882	104,875
Point Beach, Milford, CT	2006	2,454,787	1,277,095
Prospect Beach, West Haven, CT ⁴	1995	1,870,407	1,089,351
Quincy Shore Beach, Quincy, MA	1962	621,464	1,242,880
Revere Beach, MA	1994	3,889,016	2,197,312
Roosevelt Campobello International Park, Lubec, ME	1993	233,260	-
Sand Hill Cove Beach, RI	1959	40,143	82,000
Sandy Point Outfall, West Haven, CT ⁵	1996	889,634	457,495
Sasco Hill Beach, Fairfield, CT	1961	23,759	47,518
Sea Bluff Beach, West Haven, CT ⁵	1995	677,170	237,628
Seaside Park, CT	1958	150,000	329,921
Sherwood Island State Park, Westport, CT ⁴	1983	1,186,830	889,330
Short Beach, CT ³	1956	-	-
Silver Beach to Cedar Beach, CT	1964	62,560	270,695
Southeast Lighthouse, Block Island, RI	1995	1,648,249	970,000
Southport Beach, CT	1960	17,631	35,263
Town Beach, Plymouth, MA	1964	5,490	10,981
Wallis Sands State Beach, Rye, NH	1966	65,131	435,942
Wessagusset Beach, Weymouth, MA	1971	180,944	200,208
Winthrop Beach, MA	1960	176,567	353,134
Woodmont Beach, Milford, CT ⁴	2001	2,043,765	1,089,515 ⁶

Projects are completed unless otherwise noted.

¹ Complete except inactive portion.

² Additional Federal participation will be required based on Public Law 87-874, Sec. 103.

³ Project completed at no cost to Federal Government by using fill from Federal navigation improvement at Housatonic River. (See page 88 of the 1956 Annual Report.)

⁴ Portion authorized by Chief of Engineers (Public Law 87-874, Sec. 103.)

⁵ Authorized by Chief of Engineers (Public Law 87-874, Sec. 103.)

⁶ Excludes \$118,215 expended for work beyond scope of project.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

TABLE 1-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	<u>Cost to September 30, 2007</u>	
		Construction	Contributed Funds
Alford, Green River, MA ³	1977	41,419	-
Allendale Dam, North Providence, RI ²⁶	2001	109,500	-
Alley Bay, Beals, ME ³	1979	190,500	-
Amesbury, Powwow River, MA ³	1978	132,113	-
Ansonia - Derby, CT	1977	18,266,040	- ⁸
Aroostook River, Fort Fairfield, ME ²	2002	4,849,991	941,580
Bagaduce River, ME ³	1985	129,500	-
Beaver Brook, Keene, NH ²	1989	2,591,000	-
Blackstone River, Millbury, MA ³	1986	249,999	4,576
Bluffs Community Center, Swansea, MA ³	1995	189,131	54,447
Bound Brook, Scituate, MA ⁴	1974	47,300	-
Canton, MA ²	1964	156,568	92,981
Charles River Dam, MA	1981	41,170,921	5,554,088 ⁹
Charlestown, NH ³	1976	113,330	-
Cherryfield, ME ²	1963	191,095	-
Chicopee, MA	1954	1,433,600	385
Chicopee Falls, MA	1978	2,183,912	411,292 ¹⁰
Clear River, Burrillville, RI ³	1987	168,000	-
Cocheco River, Farmington, NH ²	1963	183,100	-
Connecticut River, Middletown, CT ³	1996	262,046	69,121 ²³
Connecticut River, North Stratford, NH ³	1982	180,000	-
Connecticut River, W. Stewartstown, NH ³	1976	54,703	-
Danbury, CT	1978	13,143,000	- ¹¹
Derby, CT	1977	7,582,642	- ¹²
East Branch Dam, CT	1973	1,959,836	-
East Hartford, CT	1951	2,135,447	7,637
Farmington River, Simsbury, CT ³	1996	500,000	257,720 ²²
Faulkners Island, CT	2003	3,168,000	-
Fitchburg, MA (See No. Nashua River)	-	-	-
Folly Brook, Wethersfield, CT ²	1979	220,284	-
Fort Kent, ME ²	1979	1,997,820	-
Gardner, MA ²	1970	495,691	15,000
Gulf Street, Milford, CT ³	1991	365,000	21,000
Hall Meadow Brook Dam, CT	1970	2,572,357	-
Hartford, CT	1960	6,929,100	2,781,100
Hartford, White River, VT ²	1973	332,236	-
Haverhill, MA	1940	1,743,485	120,000
Hayward Creek, Braintree-Quincy, MA ²	1979	2,325,470	-
Holmes Bay, Whiting, ME ³	1980	207,390	-
Holyoke, MA	1953	3,418,000	24,447
Hoosic River, Syndicate Road, Williamstown, MA ³	2004	318,525	137,796 ²⁷
Housatonic River, Covered Bridge, Sheffield, MA ³	1988	250,000	180,000
Housatonic River, Lee, MA ³	1976	37,852	-
Housatonic River, Pittsfield, MA ²	1985	739,003	-
Housatonic River, Salisbury, CT ³	1982	102,800	-
Housatonic River, Sheffield, MA ³	1981	202,608	-
Huntington, MA ³	1960	3,900	-
Island Avenue, Quincy, MA ³	1983	172,000	-
Islesboro (The Narrows), ME ³	1985	165,500	-
Johnson Bay, Lubec, ME ³	1985	163,082	-
Keene, NH ⁴	1955	44,100	-
Lancaster, Israel River, NH ²	1997	595,878	-
Little River, Belfast, ME ³	1990	166,682	43,000
Lowell, MA	1945	1,284,974	-

TABLE 1-E (Continued) OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to September 30, 2007	
		Construction	Contributed Funds
Lower Woonsocket, RI	1977	6,600,681	1,266,638 ¹⁴
Machias River, Machias, ME ³	1987	152,000	-
Machias Bay, Machiasport, ME ³	1995	133,473	32,733 ¹⁵
Mad River Lake, CT	1973	4,773,020	-
Mad River, Waterbury (Woodtick Area), CT ²	1998	1,177,905	270,183 ¹³
Marginal Way, Ogunquit, ME ³	1987	243,000	-
Merriconeag Sound, Harpswell, ME ³	1980	107,682	-
Mill Brook, Brownsville, VT ³	1988	110,000	-
Narraguagus River, Milbridge, ME ³	1995	132,967	24,893 ¹⁶
Nashua, NH	1950	270,000 ⁶	327
New London Hurricane Barrier, CT	1992	8,504,919 ⁷	2,015,709 ²¹
Nonewaug River, Woodbury, CT ³	1985	222,500	-
Northampton, MA	1950	960,000	-
North Canaan, Blackberry River, CT ⁴	1977	73,865	-
North Nashua River, Fitchburg, MA	1981	4,605,000	-
North Nashua River, Lancaster, MA ³	1979	81,671	-
North Nashua River, Lancaster (Route 70), MA ³	2003	253,751	115,097
North Nashua River, Leominster, MA ³	1997	152,756	50,919
North Nashua River, Leominster (Sewer Line), MA ³	1997	221,455	73,818
Norwalk, CT ²	1952	52,150	-
Norwich, CT	1960	1,209,000	-
Park River, Hartford, CT	1986	60,176,919	- ¹⁷
Pawcatuck, CT	1966	644,311	214,106
Pawtuxet River, Warwick, RI ²	1986	3,174,260	-
Penobscot River, Old Town, ME ²	1986	178,045	-
Perley Brook, Fort Kent, ME ³	1994	70,990	20,554 ¹⁸
Point Shirley, Winthrop, MA ³	1995	500,000	182,419
Port 5 Facility, Bridgeport, CT ³	1986	227,500	-
Prestile Stream, Blaine, ME ³	1980	73,674	-
Quonset Point, Davisville, RI	2006	2,221,150	1,109,496
Riverdale, West Springfield, MA ⁵	1996	1,905,261	221,614 ²⁴
Saint John River Basin, ME	2004	511,822	275,596
Salmon River, Colchester, CT ³	1983	247,100	-
Sand Cove, Gouldsboro, ME ³	1984	127,500	-
Saugus River & Tributaries, MA ¹	1997	5,525,000	-
Saxtons River, Rockingham, VT ³	1985	140,500	-
Sudbury River, Saxonville, MA	1980	4,218,700	- ¹⁹
Sebago Lake, Standish, ME ³	1998	500,000	346,009
Sebasticook River, Hartland, ME ²	1985	1,857,475	-
Shelburne, Androscoggin River, NH ³	1977	37,657	-
Smelt Brook, Weymouth-Braintree, MA ²	1978	1,803,738	-
South River, Conway, MA ³	1987	133,500	-
Springdale, MA	1952	700,000	-
Springfield, MA	1950	932,000	5,350
Squantz Pond, New Fairfield, CT ³	1983	116,296	-
Stony Brook, Wilton, NH ⁴	1973	19,500	-
Sucker Brook Dam, CT	1976	2,227,792	58,800
Three Rivers, MA	1970	1,577,189	- ²⁰
Torrington, East Branch, CT ²	1963	389,237	-
Torrington, West Branch, CT ²	1963	228,237	-
Town River Bay, Quincy, MA ³	1993	55,228	18,409
Ware, MA ²	1963	400,000	-
Waterbury-Watertown, CT ²	1963	265,300	-
Weston, VT ⁴	1957	13,000	-

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

TABLE 1-E (Continued) OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to September 30, 2007	
		Construction	Contributed Funds
West Branch, Westfield River, Huntington, MA ³	1983	119,433	-
West River, New Haven, CT ²	1996	3,883,293	748,840 ²⁵
West Springfield, MA ⁵	1992	2,043,728	14,343
West Warren, MA ²	1964	389,200	41,000
Winsted, CT	1954	245,500	-
Woonsocket, RI	1962	4,033,100	224,476
Worcester Diversion, MA	1978	5,086,896	70,161

Projects are complete unless otherwise noted.

¹ Inactive.

² Authorized by Chief of Engineers (Public Law 80-858, Sec. 205).

³ Authorized by Chief of Engineers (Public Law 79-526, Sec. 14)

⁴ Authorized by Chief of Engineers (Public Law 83-780, Sec. 208)

⁵ Portion Authorized by Chief of Engineers (Public Law 80-858, Sec. 205).

⁶ Excludes \$147,366 Flood Control and Coastal Emergency funds expended.

⁷ Excludes \$852,127 non-project cost per 1976 WRDA.

⁸ Excludes \$727,460 Contributed Funds, Other.

⁹ Excludes \$1,674,567 Contributed Funds, Other.

¹⁰ Excludes \$12,000 expended for land condemnations and \$25,184 Contributed Funds, Other for relocations.

¹¹ Excludes \$1,146,828 Contributed Funds, Other.

¹² Excludes \$406,653 Contributed Funds, Other.

¹³ Excludes \$122,452 for lands.

¹⁴ Excludes \$488,920 Contributed Funds, Other.

¹⁵ Excludes \$11,758 for lands.

¹⁶ Excludes \$6,120 for lands.

¹⁷ Excludes \$259,408 Contributed Funds, Other.

¹⁸ Excludes \$3,109 for lands.

¹⁹ Excludes \$8,503 Contributed Funds, Other.

²⁰ Excludes \$565,168 Contributed Funds, Other.

²¹ Excludes \$1,629,256 for lands and \$303,251 Contributed Funds, Other.

²² Excludes \$10,195 for lands.

²³ Excludes \$24,134 Contributed Funds, Other.

²⁴ Excludes \$109,140 for land and \$46,929 Contributed Funds, Other.

²⁵ Excludes \$554,638 for lands and \$71,650 Contributed Funds, Other.

²⁶ Design only, project constructed under EPA Superfund Program.

²⁷ Excludes \$12,179 for lands.

TABLE 1-F OTHER AUTHORIZED MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECTS INCLUDING POWER

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to September 30, 2007	
		Construction	Contributed Funds
Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project, ME ¹	1935	6,384,394	-

¹ Work discontinued in 1937. Facilities transferred to War Assets Administration.

TABLE 1-G OTHER AUTHORIZED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to September 30, 2007	
		Construction	Contributed Funds
Galilee Salt Marsh, RI ¹	2000	1,274,979	424,993 ³
Naugatuck River, Torrington, CT ¹	2001	96,327	32,109
Presumpscot River (Smelt Hill Dam), Falmouth, ME ²	2004	653,239 ⁴	- ⁵

¹ Authorized by Chief of Engineers (Public Law 99-662, Sec. 1135).

² Authorized by Chief of Engineers (Public Law 104-303, Sec. 206).

³ Excludes \$836,381 Contributed Funds, Other.

⁴ Excludes \$12,759 for historical costs not included in total project costs.

⁵ Excludes \$366,184 for lands partially offset by a Federal reimbursement of \$14,440.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

TABLE 1-H DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Date Deauthorized	Funds Expended	
			Federal	Contributed Funds
Alternative for Sugar Hill Reservoir	-	Aug 1977	-	-
Andover Lake, CT	-	Aug 1977	-	-
Apponaug Cove, RI (portion of 1960 Act)	1964	Aug 1999	-	-
Bagaduce River, ME (uncompleted portion)	-	Oct 1978	-	-
Baker Brook, MA	1972	Nov 1979	94,000	-
Bar Harbor, ME (uncompleted portion of 1888 & 1890 Acts)	1932	Nov 1986	-	-
Bass Harbor, ME (portions of Section 107 project)	1965	Aug 1999	-	-
Beards Brook Reservoir, NH	1949	Aug 1977	78,000	-
Beaver Brook Lake, NH	1973	Apr 1978	378,300	-
Bennington Reservoir, NH	1949	Aug 1977	205,000	-
Big River Reservoir, RI (portion of 1986 Act)	1987	Nov 1990	-	-
Black Rock Harbor, CT (uncompleted portion of 1958 Act)	1988	Nov 1986	-	-
Block Island Harbor of Refuge, RI (uncompleted portion of 1912 Act)	2007	Nov 1986	-	-
Boothbay Harbor, ME (Portion of 1912 Act)	1953	Oct 1992	-	-
Boothbay Harbor, ME	1953	Aug 1999	18,000	-
Boston Harbor, MA (1945 Act)	2007	Jan 1990	-	-
Boston Harbor, MA (portion of 1902 Act)	2007	Oct 1992	-	-
Boston Harbor, MA (portion of Chelsea River 1962 Act)	2007	Oct 1996	-	-
Boston Harbor, MA (portion of Reserved Channel 1990 Act)	2007	Oct 1996	-	-
Brant Rock Beach, Marshfield, MA	1961	Nov 1979	-	-
Branford Harbor, CT (portion of 1902 of Act)	1990	Oct 1990	-	-
Bridgeport Harbor, CT (portions of 1958 Act)	2007	Nov 1986	-	-
Bridgeport Harbor, CT (uncompleted portion of 1930 Act)	2007	Nov 1979	-	-
Bridgeport Harbor, CT (portion of 1946 Act)	2007	Oct 1996	-	-
Bridgeport Harbor, CT (portion of 1958 Act)	2007	Oct 1996	-	-
Bridgeport Harbor, CT (portion of 1958 Act)	2007	Aug 1999	-	-
Bristol Harbor, RI	1987	Apr 2002	316,288	-
Brockway Lake, VT	1946	Aug 1977	-	-
Bucksport Harbor, ME (portion of 1902 Act)	1907	Aug 1999	-	-
Cambridgeport Lake, VT	-	Aug 1977	-	-
Carvers Harbor, Vinalhaven, ME (portion of 1896 Act)	2007	Aug 1999	-	-
Chicopee, MA (uncompleted portion)	1954	Aug 1977	-	-
Claremont Lake, NH	1968	Dec 1970	242,700	-
Clinton Harbor, CT (portion of 1945 Act)	2007	Aug 1999	-	-
Clyde, RI	1948	Apr 1951	8,800	-
Cocheco River, NH (portion of 1890 Act)	2007	Oct 1996	-	-
Cohasset Harbor, MA (portion of 1945 Act)	2000	Oct 1996	-	-
Cohasset Harbor, MA (portion of Section 107 project)	2000	Oct 1996	-	-
Connecticut River (above Hartford), CT	1932	Jan 1990	132,146	-
Connecticut River below Hartford, CT (uncompleted portion)	2007	Oct 1978	-	-
Connecticut River below Hartford, CT (1950 Act)	2007	Nov 1986	-	-
Cotuit Harbor, MA	1962	Oct 1978	8,541	-
Dickey - Lincoln School Lakes, ME (portion of 1965 Act)	1984	Nov 1986	26,285,298	-
Dorchester Bay and Neponset River, MA (uncompleted portion)	1968	Jan 1990	-	-
East Boothbay Harbor, ME (portion of 1910 Act)	1953	Oct 1996	-	-
East Boothbay Harbor, ME	1953	Aug 1999	6,500	-
Eastport Harbor, ME	1984	Nov 1983	638,675	141,530
Edgartown Harbor, MA (uncompleted portion of 1965 Act)	1978	Nov 1986	-	-
Fall River Harbor, MA (uncompleted portion of 1930 Act)	1984	Nov 1986	-	-
Fall River Harbor, MA (1968 Act & uncompleted portion of 1930 Act)	1984	Apr 2002	-	-
Falmouth Harbor, MA (portion of 1948 Act)	1978	Oct 1996	-	-
Falmouth Harbor, MA (portion of 1948 Act)	1978	Aug 1999	-	-

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 1-H (Continued) DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Date Deauthorized	Funds Expended	
			Federal	Contributed Funds
Fivemile River Harbor, CT (uncompleted portion)	2000	Oct 1978	-	-
Gaysville Lake, VT	1970	Oct 1976	206,600	-
Gorton's Pond, Warwick, RI	-	Nov 1991	-	-
Great Salt Pond, Block Island, RI (uncompleted portion of 1945 Act)	2003	Nov 1986	-	-
Greenwich Harbor, CT (portion of 1919 Act)	-	Nov 1990	-	-
Greenwich Point Beach, CT	1969	Oct 1978	-	-
Green Harbor, MA (portion of Sec 107 project)	2007	Aug 1999	-	-
Guilford Harbor, CT (portion of 1945 Act)	1995	Oct 1996	-	-
Housatonic River, CT (uncompleted portion of 1888 Act)	1983	Nov 1979	-	-
Honey Hill Lake, NH	1949	Aug 1977	92,000	-
Ipswich River, MA (uncompleted portion of 1968 Act)	1969	Nov 1986	-	-
Kennebec River, ME (uncompleted portion of 1902 Act)	2004	Nov 1986	-	-
Kennebunk River, ME (portion of 1962 Act)	2005	Oct 1996	-	-
Ludlow Lake, VT	-	Aug 1977	-	-
Lynn Harbor, MA (uncompleted portions of 1954 & 1935 Acts)	2002	Nov 1986	-	-
Lynn-Nahant Beach, MA	1986	Apr 1999	50,000	-
Manchester Harbor, MA	1949	Nov 1979	23,986	-
Marblehead Harbor, MA	1968	Oct 1978	43,711	-
Mattapoisett Harbor, MA	1950	Oct 1978	-	-
Merrimack River, Lowell to Lawrence, MA	-	Nov 1991	-	-
Mianus River, CT (portion of 1945 Act)	1985	Nov 1986	-	-
Milford Harbor, CT (uncompleted portion of 1902 & 1937 Acts)	1989	Nov 1986	-	-
Monoosnoc Brook, MA	1967	Nov 1986	-	-
Monoosnoc Lake, MA	1967	Nov 1986	-	-
Mountain Brook Dam, NH	1949	Aug 1977	57,000	-
Mystic, CT	1968	Aug 1972	67,700	-
Mystic River, CT (uncompleted portion of 1913 Act)	1957	Nov 1986	-	-
Mystic River, CT (portion of 1913 Act)	1957	Oct 1996	-	-
Mystic River, MA (portion of 1950 Act)	1986	Oct 1996	-	-
Nantasket Beach, MA	1971	Jan 1990	-	-
Nantucket Harbor of Refuge, MA (uncompleted portion of 1945 Act)	1989	Nov 1986	-	-
Nantucket Harbor of Refuge, MA (uncompleted portion of 1880 Act)	1989	Jan 1990	-	-
Napatree Beach, RI	-	Nov 1979	-	-
Narragansett Pier, RI	1966	Nov 1970	115,590	-
Neponset River, Milton Town Landing to Port Norfolk, MA	-	Nov 1991	-	-
New Bedford and Fairhaven Harbor, MA (uncompleted portion of 1912 Act)	2007	Nov 1986	-	-
New Bedford and Fairhaven Harbor, MA (portion of 1909 & 1930 Acts)	2007	Aug 1999	-	-
Newburyport Harbor, MA (uncompleted portion of 1945 Act)	2003	Nov 1986	-	-
Newburyport Harbor, MA (portion of 1910 Act)	2003	Oct 1992	-	-
Newport Harbor, RI (portion of 1907 Act)	1953	Nov 1999	-	-
New Haven Harbor, CT (uncompleted portion of 1946 & 1910 Acts)	2004	Nov 1986	-	-
New Haven Harbor, CT (1986 Act)	2004	Apr 2002	-	-
Nookagee Lake, MA	1976	Nov 1986	563,677	-
North Andover and Lawrence, MA	1949	Aug 1977	20,000	-
North Hampton Beach, North Hampton, NH	1963	Nov 1981	-	-
Norwalk Harbor, CT (portion of 1919 Act)	2007	Oct 1996	-	-
Norwalk-Wilton, CT	1973	Nov 1979	-	-

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

TABLE 1-H (Continued)

DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Date Deauthorized	Funds Expended	
			Federal	Contributed Funds
Patchogue River, CT (portion of 1954 Act)	1998	Oct 1996	-	-
Pawcatuck River, Little Narragansett Bay, RI & CT (uncompleted portions of 1896 Act)	1997	Nov 1986	-	-
Pawcatuck River, Little Narragansett Bay, RI and CT (1960 Act)	1997	Nov 1979	-	-
Pawtucket, RI	1949	Nov 1977	-	-
Pepperell Cove, ME (uncompleted portion)	1969	Nov 1981	-	-
Phillips Lake, MA	1982	May 1997	300,000	-
Pleasant Bay, MA	1971	Nov 1986	-	-
Point Judith, RI	1968	Nov 1977	198,477	-
Pontiac Diversion, RI	1948	Apr 1951	24,200	-
Providence River and Harbor, RI (uncompleted portion)	2007	Nov 1986	-	-
Provincetown Beach (Herring Cove), MA	1961	Oct 1978	-	-
Provincetown Harbor, MA (uncompleted portion)	1997	Oct 1978	-	-
Rockland Harbor, ME (uncompleted portion of 1956 Act)	2003	Nov 1986	-	-
Saco River, ME (uncompleted portion)	1995	Oct 1979	-	-
Sakonnet Harbor, RI (uncompleted portion)	2001	Jun 1982	176,000	-
Salem Harbor, MA (inactive portion of 1905 Act)	2007	Jul 1995	-	-
Salem Harbor, MA (uncompleted portion of 1945 Act)	2007	Nov 1986	-	-
Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, MA (uncompleted portion)	1922	Oct 1978	-	-
Searsport Harbor, ME (portion of 1962 Act)	1966	Aug 1999	-	-
Silver Beach to Cedar Beach, CT (uncompleted portion of 1954 Act)	1964	Nov 1986	-	-
South Coventry Lake, CT	1951	Aug 1977	96,000	-
Southport Harbor, CT (portion of 1935 Act)	2005	Oct 1996	-	-
South Tunbridge Lake, VT	-	Aug 1977	-	-
Stamford Harbor, CT (2 projects uncompleted portions)	1980	Oct 1978	-	-
Stamford Harbor, CT (inactive portion)	1980	Jan 1990	-	-
Stonington Harbor, CT (uncompleted portion of 1950 Act)	1959	Nov 1986	-	-
Stonington Harbor, ME (1960 Act)	1985	Nov 1979	2,543	-
Stony Creek, CT (portion of 1960 Act)	1995	Oct 1996	-	-
Stratford, CT	1973	Mar 1977	934,500	-
Sugar Hill Reservoir, NH	1946	Dec 1944	-	-
Taunton River, MA (inactive portion)	1948	Jan 1990	-	-
Thames River, CT (uncompleted portion of 1945 Act)	1967	Nov 1986	-	-
The Island Lake, VT	-	Aug 1977	-	-
Thumperton Beach, Eastham, MA	1961	Nov 1979	-	-
Town Beach, Plymouth, MA (inactive portion)	1964	Jan 1990	-	-
Town Neck Beach, Sandwich, MA (portion of 1960 Act)	1961	Nov 1986	-	-
Trumbull Lake, CT	1983	May 1997	1,498,800	-
Victory Lake, VT	1967	Aug 1977	168,400	-
Wareham Harbor, MA (inactive portion)	1896	Jan 1990	-	-
Wareham-Marion, MA	1965	Aug 1977	81,715	-
Wells Harbor, ME (portion of 1960 Act)	2004	Aug 1999	-	-
West Brookfield Reservoir, MA	1965	Aug 1977	67,000	-
West Canaan Lake, NH	1948	Aug 1977	92,000	-
Westerly, RI	1966	Nov 1986	-	-
Westfield, MA	1967	Sep 1969	507,200	-
Westport, CT	1965	Feb 1970	29,634	-
Westport Harbor and Saugatuck River, CT (uncompleted portion of 1892 & 1954 Acts)	1972	Nov 1979	-	-
Westport River, MA (1938 Act)	2007	Jan 1990	-	-
Weymouth-Fore and Town River, MA (portion of 1965 Act)	2007	Oct 1996	-	-
Whitmanville Lake, MA	1979	Jul 1995	605,023	-

**TABLE 1-I NAVIGATION ACTIVITIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 107,
PUBLIC LAW 86-645 (PREAUTHORIZATION)**

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs	Contributed Funds Expended
Bass Harbor, Tremont, ME	19	740
Blackwater River, Hampton Harbor, NH	11,746	13,694
Bucks Harbor, Machiasport, ME	35,928	6,627
Coordination	2,678	-
Charlestown Breachway & Ninigret Pond, Charlestown, RI	45,240	-
East Boat Basin, Sandwich, MA	5,847	213
Oaks Bluff Harbor, Martha's Vineyard, MA	-	-
Round Pond Harbor, Bristol, ME	24,017	-
Woods Hole Great Harbor, Falmouth, MA	73,363	-

**TABLE 1-J MITIGATION OF FEDERAL NAVIGATION PROJECTS PURSUANT TO
SECTION 111, PUBLIC LAW 90-483 (PREAUTHORIZATION)**

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs	Contributed Funds Expended
Camp Ellis, Saco, ME	190,302	-

**TABLE 1-K BEACH EROSION ACTIVITIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 103,
PUBLIC LAW 87-874 (PREAUTHORIZATION)**

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs	Contributed Funds Expended
Coastal Areas, Marshfield, MA	28,798	-
Coordination	19,254	-
Morris Cove, New Haven, CT	1,061	57
Nantasket Beach, Hull, MA	69,710	97,243
North Nantasket Beach, Hull, MA	-879	879

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

**TABLE 1-L FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 205
PUBLIC LAW 80-858 (PREAUTHORIZATION)**

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs	Contributed Funds Expend
Aberjona River, Winchester, MA	5,955	21,794
Black Rocks Creek, Salisbury, MA	-	-
Coordination	9,618	-
Farm River, East Haven, CT	-	-1,084
Harbor Brook, Meriden, CT	184	-
North River, Peabody, MA	-	-
Passumpsic River, Lyndonville, VT	46	-
Saugatuck River, Westport, CT	-	-

**TABLE 1-M EMERGENCY BANK PROTECTION ACTIVITIES PURSUANT
TO SECTION 14, PUBLIC LAW 79-526 (PREAUTHORIZATION)**

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs	Contributed Funds Expended
Coordination	4,949	-
Quoddy Narrows, South Lubec Road, Lubec, ME	42,433	-
Westfield River, Agawam, MA	25,501	-
Westfield River, Old Route 9, Cummington, MA	45,678	-
Windsor Pond Reservoir, Dalton, MA	1,867	-

**TABLE 1-N ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES PURSUANT
TO SECTION 1135, PUBLIC LAW 99-662 (PREAUTHORIZATION)**

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs	Contributed Funds Expended
Broad Meadows Marsh Restoration, Quincy, MA	60,007	-
Coordination Account	3,928	-
NMLC, Buzzards Bay, MA	-	-
North Nashua River, Fitchburg, MA	47,030	-

TABLE 1-O AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION ACTIVITIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 206, PUBLIC LAW 99-662 (PREAUTHORIZATION)

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs	Contributed Funds Expended
Assabet River, MA	-	-
Bass River Salt Marsh Restoration, Yarmouth, MA	-	-
Bird Island Restoration, Marion, MA	2,221	-
Brush Neck Cove, Warwick, RI	65,765	-
Coordination	4,960	-
Lower Blackstone River, RI	-	-
Manhan Dam, Easthampton, MA	-	-
Milford Pond, Milford, MA	38,137	-
Mill Pond, Littleton, MA	5,932	-
Mill Pond Restoration, Nashua, NH	-	-
Mill River, Stamford, CT	133,758	-
Narrows River, Narragansett, RI	68,381	-
Nashawannuck Pond, Easthampton, MA	-	-
Neponset River, Boston, MA	33,037	-
Osgood Pond Restoration, Milford, NH	-	-
Pleasant River Salt Marsh Restoration, Addison, ME	-	-
Reedy Meadow Marsh Restoration, Saugus, MA	-	-
Run Pond Coastal Ecosystem Restoration, MA	-	-
Scarborough Marsh, Scarborough, ME	760	-
Steward's Creek, Barnstable, MA	541	-
Ten Mile River, RI	182,333	-
Treat's Pond, Cohasset, MA	59,052	-
Winnapaug Pond, Westerly, RI	26,624	-
Wiswall Dam, Durham, NH	23,090	-

TABLE 1-P BENEFICIAL USE OF DREDGED MATERIAL ACTIVITIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 204, PUBLIC LAW 102-580 (PREAUTHORIZATION)

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs	Contributed Funds Expended
Bird Island Restoration, Marion, MA	93	-

TABLE 1-Q ESTUARY HABITAT RESTORATION PROGRAM ACTIVITIES PURSUANT TO ESTURARY RESTORATION ACT, PUBLIC LAW 106-457 (PREAUTHORIZATION)

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs	Contributed Funds Expended
Stewart's Creek, Hyannis, MA	14,308	-

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

**TABLE 1-R BLACKSTONE RIVER BASIN, MA AND RI
(See Section 27 of Text)
RESERVOIR**

Name	Nearest City	Miles Above Mouth of Blackstone River	Height (feet)	Type	Reservoir Capacity (acre-feet)	<u>Estimated Federal Cost</u>		
						Construction	Lands and Damages ¹	Total
West Hill ²	Worcester, MA	25.8	51	Earth fill	12,400	\$1,366,922	\$940,000	\$2,306,902

¹ Includes highway, railroad, and utility relocations.

² See individual report for details.

LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS

Location	Miles Above Mouth of Connecticut River	Type of Structure	<u>Estimated Cost</u>		
			Construction	Lands and Damages ¹	Total
Worcester, MA	48	Diversion tunnel and channel	\$4,923,500	\$1,179,000 ²	\$6,102,500
Woonsocket, RI	15	Channel improvement	3,733,100	1,069,000 ³	4,802,100
Lower Woonsocket, RI	13	Flood wall, conduits and channel improvement	8,356,239	435,000	8,791,239
Blackstone River, Millbury, MA	32	Slope protection	256,619	-	256,619 ⁵
Clear River, Burrillville, RI	23	Retaining wall	168,000	-	168,000
Pawtuxet River, Warwick, RI	-	Land acquisition	4,125,000	-	4,125,000 ⁴

¹ Includes highway, railroad, and utility relocations.

² \$158,000 Federal; \$1,021,000 non-Federal.

³ \$300,000 Federal; \$769,000 non-Federal.

⁴ \$3,300,000 Federal; \$825,000 non-Federal.

⁵ \$250,000 Federal; \$6,619 non-Federal.

**TABLE 1-S CONNECTICUT RIVER BASIN, VT, NH, MA AND CT
(See Section 29 of Text)
DAMS AND RESERVOIRS**

Name	Nearest City	Miles Above Mouth of Connecticut River	Height (feet)	Type	Reservoir Capacity (acre-feet)	<u>Estimated Federal Cost</u>		
						Construction	Lands and Damages ¹	Total
Vermont:								
Union Village ²	White River Jct.	228.4	170	Earth fill	38,000	\$3,186,860	\$ 908,300	\$4,095,160
North Hartland ²	White River Jct.	211.7	185	Earth fill	71,400	6,349,225	963,000	7,312,225
North Springfield ²	Springfield	191.3	120	Earth fill	50,600	4,781,526	2,050,000	6,831,526
Ball Mountain ²	Brattleboro	178.2	265	Rock and earth fill	54,600	10,757,842	350,000	11,107,842
Townshend ²	Brattleboro	168.3	133	Earth fill	33,200	6,662,545	1,878,000	8,540,545
New Hampshire:								
Surry Mountain ²	Keene	174.4	86	Earth fill	32,500	2,448,610	385,000	2,833,610
Otter Brook ²	Keene	171.2	133	Earth fill	18,300	2,982,048	1,378,400	4,360,448
Massachusetts:								
Birch Hill ²	Gardner	153.3	56	Earth fill	49,900	1,740,679	3,075,000	4,815,679
Tully ²	Athol	148.7	62	Earth fill	22,000	1,298,752	368,000	1,666,752
Barre Falls ²	Worcester	130.2	62	Rock and earth fill	24,000	1,928,819	39,000	1,967,819
Knightville ²	Northampton	102.8	160	Earth fill	49,000	2,594,440	821,200	3,415,640
Littleville ²	Northampton	102.0	150	Earth fill	32,400	5,863,412	1,150,000	7,013,412
Conant Brook ²	Springfield	122.0	85	Rock and earth fill	3,740	1,935,530	1,015,000	2,950,530
Connecticut:								
Colebrook River ²	Winsted	116.0	223	Rock and earth fill	98,500	8,341,971	5,922,000	14,263,971
Mad River	Winsted	120.0	178	Earth fill	9,700	4,773,020	2,210,000 ⁴	6,983,020
Sucker Brook	Winsted	118.5	68	Earth fill	1,480	2,227,792	180,000 ³	2,407,792

¹ Includes highway, railroad, and utility relocations.

² For details, see individual report.

³ Non-Federal cost.

⁴ Non-Federal \$670,000; Federal \$1,540,000.

LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS

Location	Miles Above Mouth of Connecticut River	Type of Structure	<u>Estimated Cost</u>		
			Construction	Lands and Damages ¹	Total
Beaver Brook, Keene, NH	170.4	Channel improvement	\$ 2,591,000	-	\$ 2,591,000
Charlestown, NH	181	Riverbank protection	113,330	-	113,330
Chicopee, MA	80	Wall and levee	1,434,000	\$ 250,000	1,684,000
Chicopee Falls, MA	83	Wall and levee	2,600,000	70,000	2,670,000

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

**TABLE 1-S CONNECTICUT RIVER BASIN, VT, NH, MA AND CT
(Continued)
(See Section 29 of Text)
DAMS AND RESERVOIRS**

LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS

Location	Miles Above Mouth of Connecticut River	Type of Structure	Construction	Estimated Cost	
				Lands and Damages ¹	Total
Connecticut River, Middletown, CT	31	Stream bank protection	331,167 ⁶	-	331,167
East Hartford, CT	52	Wall and levee	2,143,084	271,000	2,414,084
Farmington River, Simsbury, CT	60	Stream bank protection	757,720	10,195	767,915
Folly Brook, Wethersfield, CT	50	Channel improvement	220,284	-	220,284
Gardner, MA	163	Dam and levee	510,691	35,000	545,691
Gulf Street, Milford, CT	-	Slope protection	386,000	-	386,000
Hartford, CT	52	Wall and levee	9,710,200 ⁴	1,150,000	10,860,200
Hartford, White River, VT	216	Channel improvement	332,236	-	332,236
Holyoke, MA	85	Wall and levee	3,442,447	150,000	3,592,447
Huntington, MA	100	Riverbank protection	3,900	-	3,900
Israel R., Lancaster, NH	314	Gabion overflow weir	551,606	-	551,606
Keene, NH	167	Channel improvement	44,146	-	44,146
Mill Brook, Brownsville, VT	200	Stream bank stabilization	110,000	-	110,000
Northampton, MA	94	Wall and levee	960,000 ⁵	150,000	1,110,000
North Stratford, NH	345	Slope protection	180,000	-	180,000
Park River, CT	51	Conduit	58,876,919	1,300,000	60,176,919
Riverdale, MA	80	Wall and levee	2,126,875 ⁷	109,140	2,236,015
Partridge Brook, Westmoreland, NH		Slope protection			
Salmon R., Colchester, CT	38	Slope protection	247,100	-	247,100
South River, Conway, MA	107	Slope protection	133,500	-	133,500
Springdale, MA	84	Wall and levee	700,000	57,000	757,000
Springfield, MA	76	Wall and levee	937,350 ²	272,000	1,209,350
Three Rivers, MA	98	Wall and levee	1,577,189	700,000	2,277,189
Ware, MA	110	Channel improvement	400,000	85,000	485,000
Weston, VT	195	Channel improvement	13,079	2,000	15,079
West Springfield, MA	76	Wall and levee	2,043,452 ³	30,000	2,073,452
West Warren, MA	111	Wall and levee	430,176	64,000	494,176
Winsted, CT	115	Channel improvement	245,500	30,000	275,500

¹ To be borne by local interests. Also includes local interest's portion of relocation.

² Includes \$355,000 Public Works Administration funds.

³ Includes \$245,000 Public Works Administration funds.

⁴ Includes \$835,000 Public Works Administration funds.

⁵ Includes \$280,000 Public Works Administration funds.

⁶ Excludes \$24,134 Contributed Funds, Other.

⁷ Excludes \$46,929 Contributed Funds, Other.

TABLE 1-T **HOUSATONIC RIVER BASIN, CT AND MA**
(See Section 32 of Text)
DAMS AND RESERVOIRS

Name	Nearest City	Miles Above Mouth of Naugatuck River	(feet)	Height Type	Reservoir Capacity (acre-feet)	Estimated Federal Cost		
						Construction	Lands and Damages ¹	Total
Hall Meadow	Torrington, CT	41.0	73	Rock and earth fill	8,620	\$2,572,357	\$1,290,000 ³	\$3,862,357
East Branch	Torrington, CT	43.7	92	Earth fill	4,350	1,959,836	1,290,000 ³	3,249,836
Thomaston ²	Torrington, CT	30.5	142	Rock and earth fill	42,000	6,382,112	7,900,000	14,282,112
Northfield Brook ²	Torrington, CT	30.6	118	Earth fill	2,432	1,875,512	975,000	2,850,512
Black Rock ²	Waterbury, CT	29.0	154	Earth fill	8,700	5,223,700	2,958,600	8,182,300
Hancock Brook ²	Waterbury, CT	25.0	57	Earth fill	4,030	1,593,911	2,585,000	4,178,911
Hop Brook ²	Waterbury, CT	15.9	97	Earth fill	6,970	2,701,562	3,450,000	6,151,562

¹ Includes highway, railroad, and utility relocations.

² For details of projects, see individual reports.

³ Includes costs of lands borne by local interests.

LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS

Location	Miles Above Mouth of Housatonic River	Type of Structure	Estimated Cost		
			Construction	Lands and Damages ¹	Total
Alford, Green River, MA	111.0	Earth dike and stone slope protection	\$41,419	-	\$ 41,419
Ansonia-Derby, CT	13.0	Wall, levee, channel improve- ment and pumping station	18,266,040	1,178,000	19,444,040
Covered Bridge, Sheffield, MA	96.0	Stone slope protection	430,000	-	430,000
Danbury, CT	56.0	Walls, channel improvement and bridge replacement	13,143,000	1,862,000	15,005,000
Derby, CT	12.0	Walls, levees and pumping Station	7,582,642	647,000	8,229,642
Hoosic River, Williamstown, MA	155.0	Stone slope protection	456,322	12,179	468,501
Mad River, Waterbury (Woodtick Area), CT	35.0	Channel improvements	1,448,087	122,452	1,570,539
North Canaan, Blackberry River, CT	83.0	Snagging and clearing project	73,865	-	73,865
Pittsfield, MA	133.0	Stone arch culvert	739,003	85,000	824,003
Salisbury, CT	76.0	Gabionade with slope protection	102,800	-	102,800
Sheffield, MA	96.0	Stone slope protection	202,608	-	202,608
Squantz Pond, New Fairfield, CT	43.0	Timber Bulkhead	116,296	-	116,296
Torrington, East Branch, CT	51.0	Dike and channel improvement	389,237	-	389,237
Torrington, West Branch, CT	52.0	Walls, dikes and channel	228,237	-	228,237
Waterbury- Watertown, CT	32.0	Wall, dike and channel	263,300	-	263,300

¹ To be borne by local interests. Includes relocations.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

TABLE 1-U **MERRIMACK RIVER BASIN, NH, AND MA**
(See Section 33 of Text)
RESERVOIRS

Name	Nearest City	Miles Above Mouth of Merrimack River	Height (feet)	Type	Reservoir Capacity (acre-feet)	Estimated Federal Cost		
						Construction	Lands and Damages ¹	Total
Franklin Falls ²	Franklin, NH	118.2	140	Earth fill	154,000	\$ 6,190,487	\$ 1,760,000	\$ 7,950,487
Blackwater ²	Concord, NH	118.8	75	Earth fill	46,000	766,746	553,000	1,319,746
Hopkinton- Everett ²	Concord, NH	87.3	115	Earth fill	157,300	12,715,440	8,737,000	21,452,440
Edward MacDowell ²	Keene, NH	161.3	67	Earth fill	12,800	1,708,253	306,000	2,014,253

¹ Includes highway, railroad, and utility relocations.

² For details, see individual report.

LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS

Location	Miles Above Mouth of Merrimack River	Type of Structure	Estimated Cost		
			Construction	Lands and Damages ¹	Total
Amesbury, Powwow and Merrimack Rivers, MA	3.0	Wall and revetment	\$ 132,113	\$ -	\$ 132,113
Haverhill, MA	21.0	Floodwall, conduit and pumping station	1,863,485	-	1,863,485
Lowell, MA	39.0	Wall and levee	490,600 ²	90,000	580,600
Nashua, NH	55.0	Wall and levee	270,000	3,000	273,000 ³
North Nashua River, Lancaster, MA	90.0	Stone slope protection	81,671	-	81,671
North Nashua River, Lancaster (Route 70), MA	90.0	Stone slope protection	368,848	-	368,848
North Nashua River, Leominster, MA	94.0	Stone slope protection	203,675	-	203,675
North Nashua River, Leominster (Sewer Line), MA	94.0	Stone slope protection	295,273	-	295,273
North Nashua River, MA	100.5	Channel improvement	3,235,000 ⁴	-	3,235,000
Saxonville, MA	69.0	Wall, levee, channel	4,218,700	530,000	4,748,700

¹ To be borne by local interests.

² Excludes \$794,374 Public Works Administration Funds.

³ Excludes \$15,000 expended from Contributed Funds.

⁴ Excludes \$1,370,000 Public Works Administration Funds expended on Fitchburg, MA.

**TABLE 1-V THAMES RIVER BASIN, CT, RI AND MA
(See Section 38 of Text)
RESERVOIRS**

Name	Nearest City	Miles Above Mouth of Thames River	Height (feet)	Type	Reservoir Capacity (acre-feet)	<u>Estimated Federal Cost</u>		
						Construction	Lands and Damages ¹	Total
Hodges Village ²	Webster, MA	74.5	55	Earth fill	13,000	\$1,317,268	\$3,144,000	\$4,461,268
Buffumville ²	Webster, MA	74.4	66	Earth fill	12,700	2,157,603	841,000	2,998,603
East Brimfield ²	Southbridge, MA	82.8	55	Earth fill	30,000	1,337,043	5,720,000	7,057,043
Westville ²	Southbridge, MA	75.2	80	Earth fill	11,000	2,284,683	3,400,000	5,684,683
West Thompson ²	Putman, CT	59.3	70	Earth fill	25,600	5,036,220	1,965,000	7,001,220
Mansfield Hollow ²	Willimantic, CT	40.0	70	Earth fill	52,000	4,107,164	2,340,000	6,447,164

¹ Includes highway, railroad, and utility relocations.

² For details, see individual report.

LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS

Location	Miles Above Mouth of Thames River	Type of Structure	<u>Estimated Cost</u>		
			Construction	Lands and Damages ¹	Total
Norwich, CT	15.0	Channel improvements	\$1,209,000	\$72,000	\$1,281,000
West River, New Haven, CT	-	Channel improvements	4,619,543 ²	554,638	5,174,181

¹ Borne by local interests.

² Excludes \$12,590 for revisions to flood insurance rate map and \$71,650 Contributed funds not required.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

TABLE 1-W RECONNAISSANCE AND CONDITION SURVEYS

Project	Date Survey Conducted	Project	Date Survey Conducted
MASSACHUSETTS		MAINE	
Aunt Lydia's Cove	Apr 2007	Belfast Harbor	Aug 2007
Annisquam River	Mar-Sep 2007	Bucks Harbor	Jan 2007
Boston Harbor	Oct-Dec 06/May/Jul/Sep 2007	Cape Porpoise Harbor	Jan 2007
Chatham (Stage) Harbor	Mar-Apr 2007	Corea Harbor	Feb 2007
Chelsea River	Aug 2007	Frenchboro Harbor	Nov-Dec 06/Jul-Sep 2007
Cohasset Harbor	Feb 2007	Jonesport Harbor	Jul/Sep 2007
Cross Rip Shoals (Nantucket Sound)	Feb-Mar 2007	Josias River	Apr 2007
Dorchester Bay & Neponset River	Nov 06/Aug-Sep 2007	Kennebec River	Jan-Feb/Apr-May/Jul/Sep 2007
Edgartown Harbor	Apr-Jun 2007	Medowmak River	Feb 2007
Green Harbor	Feb/Jul-Sep 2007	Narraguagus River	Feb 2007
Hingham Harbor	Apr 2007	Northeast Harbor	May 2007
Hyannis Harbor	Jan-Feb/May/Jul-Sep 2007	Penobscot River	Aug 2007
Lynn Harbor	Mar/May-Jul 2007	Portland Harbor	Oct 06/Apr-May/Jul-Sep 2007
Malden River	Oct-Dec 06/Mar 2007	Rockport Harbor	Oct 2006
Menemsha Creek (Martha's Vineyard)	Jan-Feb/Apr-Jun 2007	Scarborough River	Apr 2007
Merrimack River	Jan-Feb/Apr-Jul 2007	Searsport Harbor	May 2007
Mystic River	Jan 2007	Stockton Harbor	Feb/Apr 2007
New Bedford & Fairhaven Hbr	Jan-Feb/Apr-May/Jul 2007	Wells Harbor	Apr/Jul-Sep 2007
Newport Harbor	Feb-Mar/Jul 2007	York Harbor	Feb/May/Jul 2007
Salem Harbor	May/Jul/Sep 2007		
Salisbury River	Jul 2007	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Saugus & Pines River	Nov-Dec 06/Jan-Mar 2007	Bellamy River	Oct-Dec 06/Jan-Mar 2007
Scituate Harbor	Jan 2007	Coheco River	Jul 2007
Sesuit Harbor	Mar-Apr 2007	Exeter River	Nov-Dec 06/Jan-Mar/May-Apr 2007
Town River	Apr-May 2007	Hampton Harbor	May-Jul 2007
Vineyard Haven	Nov 06/Feb-Mar/May/Aug 2007	Little Harbor	Aug-Sep 2007
Wellfleet Harbor	Mar-May 2007	Portsmouth Harbor and	
Woods Hole Channel	Sep 2007	Piscataqua River	Nov 06/Mar-Apr/Jul-Sep 2007
		Rye Harbor	Sep 2007
CONNECTICUT		Sagamore Creek	Apr/Sep 2007
Bridgeport Harbor	Nov-Dec 06/Jan-Feb/May-Aug 2007	Seabrook	May/Jul-Aug 2007
Clinton Harbor	Oct-Nov 06/Jan/Jul/Sep 2007		
Connecticut River		RHODE ISLAND	
Below Hartford	Oct 06/Jan/Mar-May/Jul-Sep 2007	Apponaug Cove	Feb-Mar 2007
Five Mile River	Mar-Apr/Jul 2007	Block Island Harbor of Refuge	May/Jul-Sep 2007
Greenwich Cove	Mar/Aug 2007	Great Salt Pond, Block Island	Apr-Jul 2007
Greenwich Harbor	Sep 2007	Little Narragansett Bay	Feb/Jun 2007
Housatonic River	Jul-Aug 2007	Newport Harbor	Sep 2007
Milford Harbor	Oct 06/Feb-Apr 2007	Oakland Beach	May-Jun 2007
Mystic River	Oct-Nov 06/Jan-Mar/May/Jul/Sep 2007	Point Judith Harbor of Refuge	Jan 2007
New Haven Harbor	Jan/Jul/Sep 2007	Providence River & Harbor	Feb-Jul 2007
New London Harbor	Feb/Mar/Jul-Sep 2007	Seekonk River	Aug-Sep 2007
North Cove	Mar-Apr 2007	Warwick Cove	May-Sep 2007
Norwalk Harbor	Sep 2007	Watch Hill Cove	Apr-May 2007
Southport Harbor	Aug-Sep 2007	Wickford Harbor	Jul-Sep 2007
Stamford Harbor	Nov 2006		
Thames River	Oct-Nov 06/Jun-Sep 2007		
Westport Harbor & Saugatuck River	Feb/Sep 2007		

TABLE 1-W (Continued) RECONNAISSANCE AND CONDITION SURVEYS

Dredged Material Management Program

Major activities for FY 2007 were (1) Monitoring surveys at the Massachusetts Bay, New London, and Portland disposal sites and at the historic Brenton Reef disposal site; (2) drafting of three major technical synthesis reports and (3) maintenance, replacement, and repositioning of disposal site buoys. Eight monitoring study reports were completed and distributed to the public and regional resource agencies. Contract costs for monitoring efforts totaled \$466,000. Labor costs of \$317,000 were incurred for program management, sampling and testing, and environmental analysis.

Innovative Treatment of Dredged Material from Long Island Sound

This purpose of this project is to conduct a demonstration effort of various innovative treatment processes for dredged material. A portion of the maintenance material that needs to be periodically removed from the channels and anchorages of Federal navigation projects is unsuitable for ocean disposal. Upland placement and construction of confined aquatic disposal cells are two of the methods used for disposal of unsuitable material, both of which are extremely costly. Innovative treatment may be possible so that the “treated dredged material” may be re-used in a beneficial manner, which would reduce disposal/placement costs. Labor costs of \$8,788 were incurred to develop a scope of work for Phase I efforts along with performance and storage requirements to be used by project participants. Funds were provided to the Brookhaven National Laboratory to initiate Phase I of the demonstration project in FY 2008.

Long Island Sound

Costs of \$2,452 were incurred to review and archive project files.

Long Island Sound Regional Dredged Material Management Plan (DMMP)

A US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) final rule making in June 2005, designated open-water disposal sites in central and western Long Island Sound. During FY 2007, negotiations were continued between the Federal Government and the States of Connecticut and New York for preparation of a regional DMMP for Long Island Sound. Costs of \$47,889 were incurred to complete a Project Management Plan and to participate in formation of a State/Federal Regional Dredging Team for Long Island Sound. This team will be tasked to review projects proposing open water disposal in the Sound, consistent with EPA’s final rule designating the Central Western Long Island Sound Disposal Sites.

Connecticut River Flood Control Dams, Vermont

The Corps of Engineers operates and maintains five flood damage reduction reservoirs in the Connecticut River Basin in Vermont. These dams are part of a comprehensive system of reservoirs and local protection projects constructed to control floodwaters and reduce flood damages within the basin. Efforts were initiated in FY 2005 to evaluate various structural modifications to the five dams to determine the most effective method of providing fish passage and to better regulate the flow and temperature of releases to mitigate downstream impacts on aquatic habitat and fisheries. Costs of \$75,208 were incurred this FY to prepare a draft and subsequent final Evaluation Report. Review comments submitted by the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and wildlife Service were addressed and/or incorporated into the final report.

NEW YORK, NY DISTRICT

This District comprises western Vermont, small portions of western Massachusetts and Connecticut, eastern New York including Long Island, and northeastern New Jersey, embraced in the drainage basins tributary to Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence River system east thereof and to the Atlantic Ocean from New York – Connecticut State Line to, but not including Manasquan Inlet, NJ. In addition it exercises jurisdiction over matters pertaining to improvement of Great Lakes to Hudson River waterway. Under the direction of the Secretary of Army, the District Engineer, as Supervisor of New York Harbor, also exercises jurisdiction under the laws enacted for the preservation of the tidal waters of New York Harbor, its adjacent or tributary waters, and the waters of Long Island Sound.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation		Page			Page
1.	Aquatic Plant Control	2-3	32.	Shrewsbury River, NJ	2-20
2.	Arthur Kill Channel, Howland Hook, Terminal, NY & NJ	2-3	33.	Supervisor of New York Harbor	2-21
3.	Brown's Creek, NY	2-4	34.	Reconnaissance and Condition Surveys	2-21
4.	Buttermilk Channel, NY	2-4	35.	Other Authorized Navigation Projects	2-21
5.	East Chester Creek, NY	2-5	36.	Navigation Work Under Special Authorization	2-22
6.	East River, NY	2-5			
7.	East Rockaway Inlet, NY	2-6	Beach Erosion Control		
8.	Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY	2-6	37.	Atlantic Coast of Long Island, Jones Inlet to East Rockaway Inlet; Long Beach Island, NY	2-22
9.	Flushing Bay and Creek, NY	2-7	38.	East Rockaway Inlet to Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay, NY	2-22
10.	Glen Cove, NY	2-8	39.	Fire Island Inlet to Montauk Point, NY	2-23
11.	Great South Bay, NY	2-8	40.	Raritan Bay and Sandy Hook, NJ	2-25
12.	Hudson River, NY	2-9	41.	Rockaway Inlet – Norton Pt (Coney Island)	2-26
13.	Hudson River at Athens, NY	2-9	42.	Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet, NJ	2-26
14.	Hudson River Channel, NY&NJ	2-10	43.	Other Authorized Beach Erosion Control Projects	2-27
15.	Jamaica Bay, NY	2-10	44.	Beach Erosion Control Work Under Special Authorization	2-27
16.	Jones Inlet, NY	2-11			
17.	Kill Van Kull & Newark Bay, NJ & NY	2-11	Flood Control		
18.	Lake Montauk Harbor, NY	2-12	45.	Hackensack Meadowlands, NJ	2-27
19.	Long Island Intracoastal Waterway NY	2-12	46.	Joseph G. Minish Passaic River Waterfront and Historic Area, NJ	2-28
20.	Moriches Inlet, NY	2-13	47.	New York City Watershed, NY	2-28
21.	New York Harbor and Adjacent Channels, (Port Jersey), NJ	2-13	48.	Passaic River Basin, NJ & NY	2-29
22.	New York and New Jersey Channel	2-14	49.	Preservation of Natural Flood Storage, Passaic River, NJ	2-30
23.	New York Harbor-Collection And Removal of Drift	2-14	50.	Ramapo River at Mahwah, Suffern, NY	2-30
24.	New York Harbor-Entrance Channels and Anchorage Area	2-15	51.	Ramapo at Oakland, NJ	2-30
25.	New York & New Jersey Harbor, NY&NJ	2-16	52.	Raritan River Basin, Greenbrook Sub-Basin, NJ	2-31
26.	Newark Bay Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, NJ	2-17	53.	Inspection of Complete Flood Control Projects	2-32
27.	Raritan River, NJ	2-18			
28.	Raritan River, to Arthur Kill Cut-Off Channel, NJ	2-19			
29.	Sandy Hook Bay At Leonardo, NJ	2-19			
30.	Shark River, NJ	2-19			
31.	Shinnecock Inlet, NY	2-20			

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

53	Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	2-33
54	Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization	2-33
General Investigations		Page
55	Surveys	2-33
56	Collection and Study of Basic Data	2-33
57	De-Authorized Projects	2-33
Tables		Page
Table 2-A	Cost & Financial Statement	2-34
Table 2-B	Authorizing Legislation	2-39
Table 2-C	Hudson River, NY Features of Lock and Dam Included in Existing Project	2-52
Table 2-E	Supervisor of New York Harbor Statement of Activities	2-52
Table 2-F	Reconnaissance and Condition Surveys	2-53
Table 2-G	Other Authorized Navigation Projects	2-54
Table 2-H	Other Authorized Beach Erosion Control Projects	2-56
Table 2-I	Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	2-56
Table 2-J	Surveys	2-57
Table 2-K	Preconstruction Engineering Design	2-57
Table 2-L	Cost for Flood Plain Management Services	2-58
Table 2-M	Deauthorized Projects	2-57
Table 2-N	Section 14 Study	2-59
Table 2-O	Section 103 Studies	2-59
Table 2-Q	Section 111 Studies	2-60
Table 2-R	Section 204 Studies	2-60
Table 2-S	Section 205 Studies	2-60
Table 2-T	Section 206 Studies	2-60
Table 2-U	Section 208 Studies	2-61
Table 2-V	Section 1135 Studies	2-61

Navigation

1. AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL

Location. Navigable waters, tributary streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters in New York District.

Existing Project. Provides for control and progressive eradication of water chestnut, Eurasian water milfoil, and other obnoxious aquatic plant growths from the navigable waters, tributary streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters of the United States, 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. (See Table 2-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Local interests were required to provide 30 percent of the cost of the program except as modified by 1962 River and Harbor Act and agree to hold the United States free from damages. The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 changed the local responsibility from 30% to 50%. In FY 87 the States involved in the program were permitted to keep the cost sharing at 30% by order of the Secretary of the Army. Starting FY 88, Local sponsors contributed 50% of the costs. The FY 2007 APC Project Cooperation Agreement was executed in May 2007.

Operations and results during period. The purpose of the control program, started in FY 1982, is for the removal of nuisance aquatic plants in the Lake Champlain Basin, Vermont. Recent work continued the removal of water chestnut and Eurasian milfoil from portions of the basin.

Condition as of September 30. Reconnaissance report covering the aquatic plant problems of the North Atlantic Division areas was complete in August 1967. The General Design Memorandum for this program was completed in March 1982 by the State of Vermont. The total Federal cost of this control program to date is \$5,174,005 in FY 2007, the New York District did cost-share a FY 2003 program with the State of Vermont, as Federal funds were available. In October 1991, Waterways Experiment Station was directed to conduct a multi-year study which would identify and test potential biocontrol agents of water chestnuts. No successful biocontrol agents of water chestnut were identified. FY 2007 funds in the amount of \$400,000 were used by New York District to continue the Aquatic Plant Control Program with the State of Vermont.

2. ARTHUR KILL CHANNEL, HOWLAND HOOK MARINE TERMINAL, NY & NJ

Location. The project includes the Arthur Kill Channel from its confluence with the Kill Van Kull and Newark Bay Channels westerly for about 2.2 miles to the New York Container Terminal (NYCT) in Staten Island, NY, and thence southwesterly for about 1.1 miles to the Conoco Phillips (Tosco) Oil Refining Company and GATX facilities in NJ and NY, respectively. (See National Ocean Survey Chart 12333.)

Existing Project. Deepening the existing 35 foot Arthur Kill Channel to 41 feet MLW from its confluence with the Kill Van Kull and Newark Bay Channels to the New York Container Terminal in Staten Island, New York and to 40 feet MLW from New York Container Terminal to the Conoco Phillips (Tosco) Oil Refining Company and GATX facilities in NJ and NY, respectively. Also included are selected widenings and realignments of the channel, as well as the removal of the U.S. dike north of Shooters Island. Project also provides for mitigation consisting of restoration and enhancement of approximately 23 acres of intertidal salt marsh. The current estimate of the total project cost at Oct.06 P.L.S is \$247,030,000 of which the Federal cost is estimated at \$142,500,000 and the non-Federal cost is estimated at \$47,500,000, for a total cost of \$190,000,000 for the cost shared project general navigation features, plus other non-Federal costs estimated at \$57,030,000 for berth dredging, bulkhead renovations and utility relocations.

Local Cooperation. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey is the non-Federal sponsor for the project, A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) for the project was executed on 25 July 2002.

Terminal Facilities. See Port Series No.5

Operations and results during period, and conditions as of Sept. 30. The existing Arthur Kill Channel has a channel depth of 35 feet MLW. The current project will deepen the channel from its confluence with the Kill Van Kull and Newark Bay Channels to New York Container Terminal to 41 feet MLW, and from New York Container Terminal to the Conoco Phillips (Tosco) Oil Refining Company and GATX facilities to 40 feet MLW. The first construction contract was awarded on 9 May 2003, and work was initiated on 20 July 2003. The cost of the construction contract, including the base bid and options, is approximately \$43,500,000. Approximately 651,000 cubic yards of upland material and 587,000 cys of HARS/rock

material was dredged for the first contract. The first contract was completed on 24 February 2006. The second construction contract was awarded on 29 December 2004, and work was initiated on 22 March 2005. The cost of the second contract, including the base bid and options, is approximately \$74,800,000. Approximately 629,000 cubic yards of upland material and 1,327,000 cys of HARS/rock material was dredged for the second contract. The second contract was completed on 5 January 2007. With the completion of the second contract, the 41-foot MLW deepening portion of the project from the confluence of the Arthur Kill Channel with the Kill Van Kull and Newark Bay Channels to the New York Container Terminal has been completed.

Two mitigation contracts, consisting of restoration and enhancement of approximately 23 acres of intertidal salt marsh, were accepted as substantially complete in 2007.

3. BROWN'S CREEK, NY

Location. The waterway is located in the Town of Islip, just north of Great South Bay, Long Island, New York.

Existing project. The channel is 6 feet contour in Great South Bay to a point 250 feet upstream from inshore end of jetties and thence four feet deep 100 ft wide to the head of navigation.

Two stone jetties at the entrance, the east jetty 448 feet long and the west jetty 700 feet long (Note: East and west jetties originally authorized to be 1,400 feet and 1,600 feet, respectively. Incompleted portions of both jetties were deauthorized on Aug 5, 1977).

Terminal facilities. Recreational vessels, including barrier to the Fire Island National Seashore, and some commercial fishing vessels load off-load at the docks. Primary commodities such as fuel oil, sand and gravel, and iron and steel scrap.

Local cooperation. The Town of Islip must provide easements and right of way.

Operations and results during the period. Approximately 19,975 cubic yards of material was dredged from the federal navigation channel and the Town of Islip marina and docking facility during FY 2005, and placed at the Brown's Creek disposal site Town of Islip and the County of Suffolk. Operations and Maintenance funds in the amount of \$702,000 were used to accomplish the work.

In FY 06, \$50,594.73 was used for project closeout and continued monitoring of the site. In FY 07, \$2,016 was expended for environmental coordination and placement site visits.

Condition as of September 30. The project has been fiscally and physically closed out. A special post-placement condition in the Water Quality Certificate describes a sand cap to be placed at the disposal site. The NYSDEC agreed to follow up in coordination with the NYD on additional monitoring site visits have been performed by the NYD. on the Town of Islip. requirement an after-dredge survey was performed by the NYD.

4. BUTTERMILK CHANNEL NY.

Location. Connects deep water in Upper Bay, New York Harbor, southwest of Governors Island, with deep water in East River northeast of Governors Island, and, with Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels, forms an easterly channel along Brooklyn waterfront from Narrows to East River. It lies between Governors and Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. (See Coastal and Geodactic Survey Charts 12334 and 12335), New York District.

Previous Projects. For details see page 205, Annual Report for 1932.

Existing project. A channel 1,000 feet wide, 40 feet deep at mean low water for the width of existing 500-foot width of existing channel. Suitable widening at junctions with East River and Anchorage Channel to 35 feet and with Red Hook Channel to 40 feet deep and for an additional widening with Anchorage and Red Hook Channel to provide a minimum clear channel width of 2,100 feet deep to 35 feet deep. Section included in project is 2.25 miles long, mean tidal range 4.4 feet: mean range of spring tides, 5.3 feet, irregular fluctuations due to wind and atmospheric pressure vary from 3.8 feet mean low water up to 5.2 feet mean high water, new work completed projected cost \$4,093,951, exclusive of amounts expended on previous projects.(See Table 2-b for Authorizing Legislation.)

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 5, revised 1978.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations and results during the period. Dredging was performed between 19 June and 23 July of 2005 for removal of all material except ledge rock lying above the plane of 35 feet below MLW with 2 feet allowable overdepth, and 40 feet below MLW with 2 feet allowable overdepth, from specified areas of Buttermilk Channel placement of the dredged material at the Historic Area Remediation Site (HARS). Approximately 57,745 cubic yard of material was dredged from Buttermilk Channel. Operations and maintenance funds in the amount of \$1,594,814 were expended on this project during FY 2005. In FY 2006, the project was closed out using \$37,000 funds. No appropriation was received in FY 07.FY 08

funds will be used to sample test for possible HARS placement.

Condition as of September 30. Work under existing project commenced October 1903 and was completed March 1965. Easterly 500-foot width of channel, from the Anchorage Channel to East River, was completed to a 40-foot depth in May 1935. Westerly 500-foot channel, including widening the junction with East River was completed to a 35-foot depth in July 1961. Widening the junction with Anchorage and Red Hook Channels was completed in March 1965. Total cost of existing project to September 30, 1982 was \$8,971,475, \$122,051 public works funds and \$971,900 regular funds, a total of \$4,093,051 for the new work and \$4,877,524 for maintenance.

5. EAST CHESTER CREEK NY.

Location. This creek also known as Hutchinson River, is a small tidal stream emptying into East Chester Bay, an indentation in north shore of Long Island Sound immediately north of Throgs Neck, 12 miles southwest of Connecticut State line and 21 miles by water northeast of the Battery, New York City. (See Coast and Geodactic Survey Chart 12366)

Previous Projects. For details see Annual Report for 1915, 1929, 1938 and 1949, pages 1761, 167, 163, and 208, respectively.

Existing project. A channel 8 feet deep at mean low water and generally 150 feet wide from Long Island Sound through East Chester Bay to a point 700 feet below Boston Post Road Bridge, and thence 70 feet wide 300 feet past Fulton Avenue Bridge; a passing basin south of Boston Post Road Bridge; widening channel at Boston Post Road Bridge and construction of a check dam at head of navigation. Section included in project is 5 miles. Mean tidal range, 7.3 feet in the estuary; mean range of spring tides, 8.6 feet irregular fluctuations due to wind and atmospheric pressure vary from 3.9 feet below mean low water up to 8.1 feet above mean high water. (Table 2-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Note: The 10-foot project has been deauthorized. The 8-foot project, with same widths as above, authorized in 1930, remains as the existing project.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 5, revised 1965, Vol. 2, Part 2.

Local cooperation. River and Harbor Act of May 17, 1950, provides that local interests furnish lands, rights of way, and suitable areas for disposal of dredged material during construction and future maintenance, and hold the United States free from damages. City of New York has complied with requirements. Assurances are yet

to be received from other local interests concerned with improvement.

Operations and results during the period. Preliminary engineering and design for East Chester Creek, NY was conducted including and specification survey during this period to determine the critical areas to be dredged. The creek was last dredged in 1989. The total cost of the E&D effort was \$163,075.

Condition as of September 30. No work has been accomplished under the existing project. Work under the 1930 project was completed in August 1941.

6. EAST RIVER, NY

Location. A tidal strait about 16 miles long and 600 to 4,000 feet wide, connecting Hudson River and the Upper Bay at the Battery, New York City, with Long Island Sound at Throgs Neck, New York City, and separating Long Island from Manhattan Island and the mainland. (See National Ocean Survey Chart 12335, 12339, and 12366.)

Previous Project. For details see page 210 of Annual Report for 1932.

Existing Project. Channels of following dimensions (depths refer to mean low water): From deep water in Upper New York Bay to Wallabout Channel, 40 feet deep and 1,000 feet wide: from Wallabout Channel to Throgs Neck, 35 feet deep, with widths varying from about 550 to 1,000 feet according to locality: east of F.D. Roosevelt Island up to English Place (43d Dr.), Long Island City, 30 feet deep and varying in width from 500 to 900 feet, with widening in approach from main channel: between South Brother and Berrian Island, 20 feet and 300 feet wide, with widening in approach from main channel: from East River channel to Astoria waterfront, a flared 0.31 mile entrance channel 1,600 to 400 feet wide, a 0.64 mile channel 400 feet wide, and a turning basin 1,000 feet wide and 1,600 feet long, all 37 feet deep in rock and 35 feet in soft material (South Brother Island Channel): removal of Coenties Reef to a depth of 40 feet, also removal of following rocks and reefs lying outside of limiting lines of main channels to give access to wharves: Along Brooklyn shore, Brooklyn Bridge to Manhattan Bridge (Fulton Ferry Reef), to a depth of 25 feet: Jay Street Reef, 25 feet; Corlears Reef, 35 feet; Shell Reef, 25 feet; Horns Hook, 40 feet; Rhinelander Reef, 26 feet; and reef off Oak Point, 30 feet; and construction of a dike in Pot Cove in Hell Gate. Section included in improvement is about 17.8 miles long. Mean range of tide varies according to locality from 4 feet at North Third Street, Brooklyn, and 4.4 feet at the Battery to 4.9 feet at Halletts Point, 6.3 feet at Port Morris, and 7.1 feet at eastern entrance at Throgs Neck; mean range of

spring tides 4.8,5.3,5.9,7.6 and 8.5 feet respectively; irregular fluctuations due to wind and atmospheric pressure vary according to locality from 3.8 feet below mean low water at the Battery, 2.4 feet at North Third Street, Brooklyn, and 3.8 feet at Throgs Neck up to about 5.2 feet above mean high water at the Battery and 8.4 feet above mean high water at Throgs Neck; extreme fluctuations do not seriously affect navigations.

Local Cooperation. Resolutions of 1970 require local interests to furnish lands, easements and rights-of-way for construction and maintenance; hold the United States free from damages; provide and maintain depths in berthing areas and local access channels serving the terminals commensurate with project depth; provide upon transfer to the United States, a depth in the existing South Brother Island Channel and turning basin of not less than 30 feet; and establish regulations prohibiting discharge of untreated sewage, garbage, and other pollutants in the waters of the harbor, which shall be in accordance with regulations of Federal State and local authorities responsible for pollution control. Assurances of local cooperation were furnished by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey under the date of April 9,1974.

Terminal Facilities. See Port Series No. 5. revised 1999.

Operations and results during the period. Dredging with placement at the Historic Area Remediation Site (HARS) has been completed in the South Brother Island Channel to a depth of 32 feet. Lack of funding resulted in removal of 140,000 cy of a total of 250,000 cy shoaled Operations and maintenance funds in the amount of \$1,763,356 was expended during FY 2007.

Conditions as of September 30. Work under existing project was commenced June 1916 and was essentially completed. Construction of dike at Pot Cove in Hell Gate and a part widening near pierhead line in Jay Street Reef are considered unnecessary for the needs of current navigation.

7. EAST ROCKAWAY INLET, NY

Location. On the south shore of Long Island between main body of island and western end of Long Beach. It is 10 miles east of Rockaway Inlet and about 27 miles by water south and east from the Battery, New York City. (See National Ocean Survey Chart 12353.)

Existing Project. A channel 12 feet deep at mean low water and 250 feet wide from 12 foot contour in Long Beach Channel protected by a jetty. Mean tidal range, 4.3 feet: mean range of spring tides. 5.2 feet above mean high

water. New work for completed project cost \$603,969, including \$100,000 contributed funds. (See Table 2-B for Authorization Legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Complied with

Terminal Facilities. There are numerous terminals in Oceanside, Island Park, Long Beach, and East Rockaway, including oil terminals. Other terminals are repair and mooring docks with mechanical handling facilities. There are public wharves at East Rockaway and Woodmere. Waterfront on north side of Long Beach has bulkheaded. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. Sprague Energy is a major supplier of home heating oil to surrounding region, including to Key Span Power Plant, the LIRR, and to homes and businesses in Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties.

Operations and results during the period. In FY 06, approximately \$126,000 was used to initiate E&D for FY 07 dredging of East Rockaway Inlet .In FY 07, \$3,204,569 was used to dredge approximately 220,000 cys of sand with placement on Rockaway Beach 27th to 37th streets.

Conditions as of September 30. During FY2006 \$158,272 in operations and maintenance funds were expended to prepare plans & for the future dredging of the federal navigation channel with beach placement of the material.

8. FIRE ISLAND TO JONES INLET, NY

Location. On south shore of Long Island, about 50 miles by water south and east of Battery, New York City. Fire Island Inlet is the main entrance into Great South Bay from the Atlantic Ocean. (See National Ocean Survey Chart 12352.)

Existing Project. A jetty at Fire Island Inlet extending generally southwest and south for 5,000 feet from high ground on Democrat Point at the west end of Fire Island and a channel 14 feet deep and 450 feet wide along the northern edge of the Inlet's shoaling area connecting the ocean to the deep water in the Inlet. Mean tidal ranges at the ocean and inlet ends of Democrat Point are 4.1 feet and 2.4 feet respectively. Irregular fluctuations due to wind and atmospheric pressure vary from 2.5 feet below mean low water up to 6.2 feet above mean high water on the ocean side. (See Table 2-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Requires cost sharing and lands, easements and rights-of-way.

Terminal Facilities. Great South Bay has extensive public and private facilities for mooring and servicing

recreational boats. Much of this traffic uses the inlet during the boating season and some traffic (Coast Guard craft and party head fishing boats) continues throughout the year.

Operations and results during the period. Engineering and Design for the next scheduled nourishment cycle in FY 2007. The maintenance dredging and beach nourishment project involves the dredging of Fire Island Inlet Channel and deposition basin with placement of sand as nourishment along the designated feeder beach (Gilgo). Environmental coordination for periodic maintenance dredging of the federal navigation project was performed. Operations and maintenance funds in the amount of \$344,995.98 was expended on this project during FY 2007.

Condition as of September 30. The jetty completed in 1941 surpassed its capacity as a sand entrapping agent in a little over a decade. Since then, extensive sand bars and shoals continued to form west of the jetty and in the inlet throat. Hydraulic dredging in the inlet was undertaken in 1959 and again in 1969 under a combined beach erosion control and navigation authorization (1958 Act). Since then 3 more hydraulic dredging operations were conducted starting 1973 and completed in 1977 under provision of the 1962 Act (See Table 2B). Maintenance dredging using a small hopper dredges has also been done from time to time. Due to local concerns about inlet dredging and consequent erosion at Oak Beach maintenance had been deferred since 1979 which allowed the complete shoaling of the authorized project channel. To facilitate the navigation in this period the existing natural channel was dredged in FY 1985 and in FY 1987. In FY 1987 sand was deposited offshore of Gilgo Beach by hopper dredge using operations and maintenance funds. O&M funds were also used during FY 1987 and 1988 to make repairs to the inner portion of the jetty. In March 1988 the District recommended to plan to maintain a realigned channel in the vicinity of the natural channel to a depth of 14 feet (plus 2 feet of allowable overdepth) and a width of 450 feet. The plan also recommended placement of the dredged material along Gilgo Beach for shore protection purposes. The recommended plan was approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works on 2 August 1988. Since FY 1990, the realigned channel was dredged to project depth every two years with placement of material along Gilgo Beach for shore protection purpose. The project was last dredged in March 2004.

9. FLUSHING BAY & CREEK, NY

Location. On the north shore of Long Island, the project channel flows from Flushing Bay of Queens, NY and merges with East River near LaGuardia Airport.

Existing Project. A bay channel with a depth of 15 feet for a width of 300 feet, from deep water in the East River to the maneuvering area, a distance of 1.8 miles; a creek channel with a depth of 15 feet, for a width of 200 feet to Northern Boulevard Bridge from which point, the decreases uniformly to 170 feet at a point 50 feet downstream of the Van Wyck Expressway Bridge, a distance of 1.1 miles; a branch channel with a depth of 15 feet for a width of 200 feet, from the bay channel to the maneuvering area, a distance of about 0.1 miles; an irregularly shaped maneuvering area 15 feet deep except the approach to the west side of the municipal boat basin which remains at 12 feet; an anchorage basin about 100 feet by 1,800 feet encompassing about 84 acres with a depth of 6 feet; and riprap revetment of 1,400 feet extension of earth dike.

Local Cooperation. Fully Complied with in that local interests have dredged berthing spaces and have provided waterfront terminals, parking facilities, and municipal boat basin. Projects included enlarged marina facilities, filling of marginal areas, bank protection, promenades, and additional parking facilities.. Construction of the World's Fair complex and the Municipal Stadium, adjacent to the bay, was completed in 1964. Additionally, local interests must furnish all lands, easements and rights-of-way required for construction and subsequent maintenance of the project; hold the United States free from damages; provide without costs to the United States adequate approach channels and berths and modify existing facilities; accomplish without costs to the United States removal or relocation of pipelines, cable or other utilities; provide and maintain necessary mooring facilities and utilities for recreational boating; regulate the use, growth and free development of the waterway facilities with the understanding that said facilities will be open to all on equal terms. Local interests are not required to provide spoil-disposal areas because at the time of authorization, it was determined that it is least costly to use clamshell dredge with disposal in Long Island Sound.

Terminal Facilities. See Port Series No. 5. revised 1999.

Operations and results during the period. During FY 07 \$64,082 of operations and maintenance funds were preliminary E&D expended for the possible future dredging of 40,000 to 250,000 cubic yards of material from the project.

Condition as of September 30. Work under the existing project commenced in April of 1963 and is 100 percent complete. Project channel was completed in March of 1964.

10. GLEN COVE, NY

Location. A narrow tidal inlet extending eastwardly about 1 mile from east side of Hempstead Harbor on the north shore of Long Island, 26 miles northeast of the Battery, New York City. (See National Ocean Survey Chart 12366).

Existing Project. Provides for a channel 100 feet wide and 8 feet deep at mean low from deep water in Hempstead Harbor about 1 mile to the head of navigation at city of Glen Cove. Mean tidal range, 7.5 feet; mean range of spring tides, 8.7 feet; irregular fluctuations due to wind and barometric pressure vary from 3.6 feet below mean low water up to 8.4 feet above mean high water. New work for completed project cost \$29,760, exclusive of \$29,774 expended from contributed funds. Widening to 100 feet the upper 1,630 feet of channel where it crosses to foregoing description and cost estimate. Existing project adopted by 1925 River and Harbor Act (H. Doc.207, 68th Cong., 1st sess.). Latest published map is in project document.

Local cooperation. River and Harbor Act of March 3, 1925 provides that local interests pay one-half of first cost of the work, provided rights-of-way, spoil disposal areas, and bulkheads, and give assurances that adequate terminals will be built. Complied with as to contribution of one-half of first cost of work done to date, ceding of rights-of-way, provision of disposal areas, and the construction of terminals. Pending construction of bulkheads by local interests along southerly section of channel in the upper 1,600 feet of the improvement, a channel of less than project width has been evacuated. In a letter dated February 4, 1948, the Commissioner, Department of Public Works, City of Glen Cove, was notified of the conditions affecting the remaining work. There is no indication as to when compliance with these conditions may be expected.

Terminal Facilities. There are 1,875 feet of bulkheads along northerly side of waterway. Terminals are adequate for present needs and there is ample waterfront, both public and private, for additional terminals as needs arise.

Operations and results during the period. The entire channel was maintained in FY 2007 as part of an EPA Superfund project. Funding for the maintenance and "hot spot" dredging was provided by the US EPA and the City of Glen Cove. The maintenance dredging was performed by WRS Infrastructure. The work under the contract included dredging with upland placement in a diked disposal area of approximately 22,500 cubic yards of material awarded Options within the contract included the removal of an additional 4,700 cubic yards of material, the removal of debris from the channel and the dredging of 900 cubic yards of "hot spot" material (material that exceeds the

background radiological readings). The total contract award with all options is \$2,419,800. Construction management of the project is being performed by the COE for EPA.

Conditions as of September 30. Maintenance dredging was completed during FY2007.

11. GREAT SOUTH BAY, NY

Location. The waterway is located in Great South Bay, Long Island, New York where the 19-mile channel extends from Robert Moses Bridge Island Inlet to the head of navigation of Patchogue River, between Fire Island National Seashore and Long Island

Existing projects. The channel is 10 feet wide from Fire Island Inlet to the Central Basin in Great South Bay opposite Patchogue River, thence 100 feet wide to mile 18.9 in the Patchogue River with a turning basin at the upper end at a depth of 11 feet, thence 8 feet deep to the upstream limit of the project.

Local cooperation. As authorized in the Rivers and Harbors Act of 13 June 1902, and modified in 1970, local interests provide dewatering/disposal areas.

Terminal facilities. This waterway is an integral and essential component of the sheltered water route along the Atlantic Coast. There is considerable US Coast Guard, commercial and charter fishing and National Park Service ferry traffic on this waterway. During peak seasons there is extensive use of this project by pleasure craft.

Operations and results during period. Continuing engineering and design work (E&D) was performed during this period, including substantial environmental coordination and developing plans and specifications for the Patchogue River portion of this channel. Total operations and maintenance funds in the amount of \$142,000 were expended for this work during FY 2006. No federal appropriation was available in FY 07. Non-Federal funds provided by Village of Patchogue were used to dredge approximately 30,000 cys from the mouth of the river.

Conditions as of September 30. Shoaling continues in Patchogue River of the Great South Bay which was last dredged in 1969. Preliminary approaches to dredging portions of the river were discussed, should limited funds become available in the out-years. In the Patchogue River, additional shoaling has caused maneuvering difficulty in the River. In 1969, approximately 60,000 cubic yards were dredged and disposed at an upland site.

12. HUDSON RIVER, NY

Location. Originates in Adirondack Mountains, about 250 miles in a direct line and 315 miles along its course from the Battery, New York City, and flows generally southerly into New York Bay-Section under improvement extends from New York City about 156 miles to Waterford. (See National Ocean Survey Charts 12335, 12341, 12343, 12347, 12348, and 14786.)

Previous project. For details see Annual Reports for 1915 and 1938, pages 164 and 226, respectively.

Existing projects. A channel 600 feet wide from New York City to Kingston, and thence 400 feet wide to Albany, with widening at bends, a turning basin 700 feet wide and 1,200 feet long at Albany, and 2 anchorages, 1 near Hudson and 1 near Stuyvesant, each 400 feet wide and an average length of 2,400 feet; all with depth of 32 feet in soft material and 34 feet in rock to 2,200 feet south of the Mall Bridge; thence 27 feet deep and 400 feet wide to 900 feet south of Mall Bridge, thence 14 feet deep at lower low water and generally 400 feet wide to Federal lock at Troy; and thence of same depth and 200 feet wide to southern limit of State barge canal at Waterford; and removal of State dam at Troy and construction of a lock and dam about 2.5 miles below Waterford. Channel is to be formed by dredging and rock excavation, and maintained by dredging and constructing new and raising and repairing old, longitudinal dikes, built partly under previous projects and partly by the State of NY.

In the tidal section below the Federal dam at Troy, the assumed lowest low water plane downstream to Albany is 3 feet below mean sea level. Mean tidal range is about 5 feet below the dam and about 4.9 feet at Albany. The normal pool level above the dam from Troy to Waterford is 14.3 feet above mean sea level, with the mean range of pool level in seasons of moderate rains being 2.2 feet. (See Table 2-C for features of lock and dam included in existing project.) New work for completed project cost \$39,050,019 exclusive of amounts of expended on previous projects. Widening to form harbors at Albany and Troy, NY, to 12 feet deep at a cost of \$522,000 (1954) and completion of 27 foot channel at Albany at a cost of \$642,000 (1957) was placed in deferred for restudy category, and has since been deauthorized. All three features of work are excluded from foregoing description of existing project and cost estimate. Construction of mooring facilities has been authorized (See Table 2-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Complied with except that local interests must furnish suitable soil disposal areas for future maintenance as required.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No.6

Operations and results during period. Operations and maintenance funds in the amount of \$185,822 were expended during FY 2007 to perform sampling and testing, environmental coordination, engineering and design, preparation of plans and specifications and initiation of maintenance dredging of the Coeymans and Kingston reaches of the Hudson River Federation Navigation channel. A contract in the amount of \$2,391,424 was awarded to Coleman Construction Company, Inc. on August 17, 2007 to dredge approximately 55,000 cubic yards of material from the Hudson River Channel. Maintenance dredging work is scheduled to be completed during the first quarter of FY 2008.

Government plant and hired labor were employed through the fiscal year performing project condition surveys at a total cost including supervision and administration of \$329,415 during FY 2007.

Government plant and hired labor were employed through the fiscal year performing removal of snags and other obstructions that constituted a potential hazard to navigation at a total cost including supervision and administration, of \$329,553 during FY 2007.

Government plant and hired labor were employed through the fiscal year performing operation and maintenance of the Troy Lock and Dam. Total funds in the amount of \$1,090,563 were expended during FY 2007 for operation and maintenance of the Troy Lock and Dam and associated buildings and grounds including supervision and administration.

Condition as of September 30. Work under existing project began in July 1910 and was substantially completed in November 1965. New lock and dam at Troy, removal of dam at Troy and construction of 15,545 linear feet of dikes also are complete. In reconstruction of old dikes 39,676 linear feet are raised to adopted crest height. Channel from New York City to Albany is complete to a depth of 32 feet except for the 1,500 linear foot section at the northern end of the 32 foot project which has never been dredged to project depth. Channel from Albany to Waterford is complete to a depth of 14 feet.

13. HUDSON RIVER AT ATHENS, NY

Location. Athens, New York is along the west bank of the Hudson River approximately 116 miles above the Battery, New York City and approximately 29 miles downstream of Albany, New York. (See Geological Survey, Hudson North, NY quadrangle).

Existing project. No constructed project has ever been done in Athens. The main Hudson River navigation channel runs along the east bank of the Hudson River, Hudson, New York opposite Middle Ground Flats. The proposed project for Athens consists of the design and construction of a 300 foot wide channel to a depth of 24 feet (mean low water) extending from the existing Federal in the vicinity of the Hudson City Light to the north dock at Union Street in Athens. The project was authorized in Section 110 of the September 1996 Energy and Water Appropriations Act. Preliminary surveys, geologic, and sediment chemical tests have been carried out. A preliminary channel alignment has been prepared with accompanying dredge quantities. The preliminary cost is \$21,500,000 with additional cost needed for improvements at the existing terminal docks. The Design Agreement and Project Management Plan have been completed and were approved to by the non-Federal sponsor, Green County Industrial Development Agency.

Local cooperation. No organization has been identified that is either qualified or interested in acting as the construction phase non-Federal sponsor.

Operation and results during the period, and condition as of Sept. 30. Preliminary engineering and design studies have been completed.

14. HUDSON RIVER CHANNEL, NY&NJ

Location. Hudson River empties into Upper Bay of New York Harbor at the Battery, New York City. Section included under this title extends from deep water in the Upper New York Bay about 14.5 miles to just north of Harlem River (Spuyten Duyvil Creek)

Previous project. For details see Annual Reports for 1915 and 1938, pages 1765 and 213, respectively.

Existing projects. A channel 48 feet deep and 2,000 feet wide, suitably widened at bends from West 59th Street, Manhattan, to West 40th Street, thence 45 feet deep of same width of river extending from northline of 59th Street to south side of Little Basin, and thence a channel of same depth to deep water in Upper New York Bay of Ellis Island, substantially as shown on maps in H.Doc.309, 72nd Cong., 1st sess. subject to provision that no dredging be done under project within 50 feet of pierhead lines; a channel 750 feet wide and 30 feet deep along Weehawken-Edgewater waterfront, removal of an obstruction north of mouth of Spuyten Duyvil Creek to a depth surrounding river bottom. Channel included in project is about 11 miles long. Plane of reference is mean low water. Mean tidal range at the Battery, 4.4 feet, and West 129th Street, 4.1 feet; mean range of spring tides, 5.3 and 4.9 feet respectively; irregular

fluctuations due to wind and atmospheric pressure vary from 3.8 feet below mean low water at the Battery up to 6.2 feet above mean high water and at West 129th Street from 3.6 feet below mean low up to 5.3 feet above mean high water. (See Table 2-B from Authorizing Legislation).

Local cooperation. None required

Operations and results during period. A contract for the removal of material above the plane of 40.0 feet below mean low water, plus 2 feet allowable overdepth in specified areas of Hudson River Channel was prepared and advertised for the removal of 90,000 cubic yards of dredged material with upland disposal. Operations and maintenance funds in the amount of \$434,861 were expended during FY 2007

Condition as of September 30. Work under existing project commenced April 1913 and completed September 1952. Widening and Deepening Weehawken-Edgewater Channel to project dimensions was completed in August 1937. Widening 40-foot channel for full width of river from Ellis Island to West 59th Street, Manhattan, was completed in March 1939. Widening 48-foot project to full project width of 2,000 feet from West 40th Street to West 59th Street was completed in November 1950. Deepening 45-foot channel for a width of 2,000 feet Upper Bay to West 40th Street was completed to project dimensions in September 1952.

15. JAMAICA BAY, NY

Location. Inside south shore of Long Island, the entrance being about 17 miles by water south and east of the Battery, New York City. (See National Ocean Survey Chart No.12350).

Previous projects. For details see page 1770 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 185 of Annual Report for 1938

Existing Project. Provides for an interior channel extending from vicinity of Marine Parkway Bridge along west and north shores of the bay, 18 feet deep at mean low water and 300 feet wide to Mill Basin, with a swinging basin, 1,000 feet wide and 1,000 feet long at the point – thence 12 feet deep and 200 feet wide to Fresh Creek Basin; and interior channel extending from the same locality along south shore to Head of Bay, 15 feet deep and 200 feet wide, a channel in Mott Basin, 15 feet deep and 200 feet wide extending from the channel along the south shore, 3,000 feet to junction of the two branches, thence 200 feet in north branch (Inwood Creek) and 3,200 feet in south branch; and an entrance channel connecting the two

interior channels with deep water in Atlantic Ocean, of suitable hydraulic dimensions to maintain present tidal prism in the bay, but not less than 18 feet deep and 500 feet wide from opposite Barren Island to Rockaway Point, Thence enlarging to not less than 20 feet deep and 1,000 feet wide to the sea, protected by one riprap jetty. Length of section included in project is 19.7 miles. Mean tidal range, 4.9 feet at Barren Island, and 5.1 feet at Head of Bay; mean range of spring tides, 5.9 and 6.1 feet, respectively; irregular fluctuations due to wind and atmospheric pressure vary from 4 feet below mean low water to 4.9 feet above mean high water.

Cost for new work for completed project is \$4,466,421 (July 1961), excluding amounts expended on previous projects.

Local cooperation. River and Harbor Act of 1945 provides that in lieu of conditions heretofore prescribed local interest furnish suitable areas for disposal of dredge materials for new work and subsequent maintenance, and hold the United States free from damages. City of New York was notified of conditions of local cooperation in letter dated January 15, 1946. In letter dated February 7, 1946, the Mayor of New York advised disposal areas are available and necessary document holding the United States free from claims for damages" would be executed.

River and Harbor Act of 1950 provides local interests furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and suitable areas for disposal of dredged material during construction and subsequent maintenance, hold the United States free from damages and perform all necessary alterations to existing terminals and bulkheads, and dredge adequate approaches thereto. These conditions have been fulfilled.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No.5.

Operations and results during the period. In FY 06, funds in the amount of \$125,000.54 were used to initiate Engineering & Design work for the future dredging of the Federal Channel. In FY 07, \$199,780 was expended to complete environmental coordination and NEPA requirements and Plans and Specifications to bring the project to advertisement.

Conditions as of September 30. Fiscal closeout of the FY 2005 dredging has been finalized.

16. JONES INLET, NY

Location. The project is located in the Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, NY between Atlantic Ocean and Hempstead, Bay. It extends from outside of the jetty to the Loop Causeway Bridge over Long Creek.

Existing project. The project provides for an east jetty and a channel 12' deep 250' wide from deep water in Atlantic Ocean to the Loop Causeway Bridge. The length of the section is 2.3 miles. The mean range of tide is 3.9 feet, mean range of spring tides is 4.7 feet, irregular fluctuations due to wind and barometric pressure vary from 3.9 feet below mean low water up to 11.6 feet above mean high water.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with except that local interests are to pay 35% of the difference of the cost for placement of dredged material from the inlet on the beach if that is not the least cost placement site.

Terminal facilities. No terminals suitable for commercial purposes have been established. There are small piers used for mooring and landing purposes. Approximately 11 commercial boatyards are located in channel adjacent to Jones Inlet. The terminals are considered adequate for present needs.

Operations and results during period, and condition as of Sept. 30. Total operations and maintenance funds in the amount of \$280,000 were expended for engineering and design activities during FY 05 to perform a bathymetric survey and initiate environmental coordination and plans and specifications for the future maintenance dredging of Jones Inlet. In FY 07, \$68,041 in federal funds was used to perform a survey & continue environmental coordination for the eventual FY 08 maintenance dredging spend placement with non-Federal funds contributed by the NYSDEC.

Conditions as of September 30. Federal funds were not provided in FY 06. The project continues to shoal. Additional updated beach profiles, bathymetric survey, cost shared agreement and environmental coordination will be needed to advance the project in preparation for possible out-year dredging..

17. KILL VAN KULL – NEWARK BAYCHANNEL, NJ & NY

Location. The project includes Kill Van Kull connecting upper New York Bay with Newark Bay, and channels in lower Newark Bay serving Port Newark and Elizabeth Marine Terminal. These terminals are located on the west shore of Newark Bay. (See national Ocean Survey Chart 12333.)

Existing project. Deepening the existing Kill Van Kull channel and channels in lower Newark Bay, including turning and maneuvering areas, as well as deepening the Elizabeth and Port Newark channels. The deepening to be done from the existing 35 foot depth incrementally to 40 feet and then 45 feet. The Federal cost of construction is estimated at \$582,500,000 with an additional \$436,600,000 to be contributed by local interests.

Local cooperation. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, the local cooperating agency, has entered into a local cooperation agreement with the Government which was executed on 30 May 1986. A supplemental agreement was executed on 21 May 1987, for Phase I. A project cooperating agreement was entered into on 30 January 1999 for Phase II (40 feet to 45 feet) and a new project cooperating agreement on 28 May 2004..

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 5, Vol. 2.

Operations and results during period, and condition as of Sept. 30. Stage 1, channel deepening to 40 feet in seven contracts was completed. Stage II, channel deepening to 45 feet eight contracts was completed in November 2004. Financial completion is awaiting resolution of two claims in areas 8 and 6. Contract 4A was awarded in April 1991 and was completed in Sept. 1995. Contract No. 5 was awarded in May 1988 and is complete. Contract 4C was awarded in Sept. 1994 and was completed in July 1995. Stage 2, channel deepening to 45 feet has commenced with start of work on a Limited Re-evaluation Report, which was approved Oct., 1997. First construction contract for Area 2 was awarded 16 March 1999, May.1999 and was completed September 2000. The second construction control for Area 1 was awarded 4 Aug. 1999 and completed July 2001. The third construction contract for Area 4A was awarded 28 Feb. 2000 and was completed Feb. 2002. The fourth construction control for Area 7 was awarded 12 March 2001 and was completed August 2002. Area 5 was awarded December 2001 and scheduled to be completed August 2004. The sixth contract for Area 3 was awarded August 2001 and was completed October 2002. The seventh contract Area 6 was awarded July 2002 and has a completion date of September 2003. The eight contract Area 8 was awarded on May 2003 and was completed in November 2004.

18. LAKE MONTAUK HARBOR, NY

Location. On east end of Long Island, about 3 miles by land west of Montauk Point and 125 miles by water east of New York City. It is land-locked on the east sides and is connected to the north with Block Island sound by an artificial inlet.

Existing projects. A channel 12 feet deep, at MLW and 150 feet wide, extending from the 12 foot contour in Block Island Sound to the same depth in the existing yacht basin east of Star Island; a boat basin 10 feet deep, 400 feet wide and 900 feet long, located northwest of Star Island; repair and extension shoreward of the east and west jetties; and additional sport fishing facilities on top of both jetties. Length is Approximately 0.7 miles.

Local cooperation. The Rivers and Harbors Act of 2 March 1945, House Document No. 369, 76th Congress, 1st Session provides that local interests must furnish, free of cost to the United States all lands,, easements, rights of way and spoil-disposal areas for the initial work and subsequent maintenance as required and hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works and subsequent maintenance. Local cooperation has been complied with.

Terminal facilities. A yacht club, marina, a United States Coast Guard Station.

Operations and results during period. Total operations and maintenance funds in the amount of \$41,701.11 for environmental coordination for future maintenance dredging at Lake Montauk Harbor. No federal funds were available in FY 07.

Conditions as of September 30. There has been additional shoaling in the federal channel and advance maintenance deposition basin. A Condition Survey was performed in FY 2006, & FY 2007 an updated specification survey will be performed in FY 2008.

19. LONG ISLAND INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, NY

Location. A 33.6 mile long tidal channel opposite Patchogue to the south end of the Shinnecock Canal in the Town of Southampton.

Existing projects. A channel 6 feet deep, 100 feet wide from the Federally improved channel in Great South Bay opposite Patchogue, to the south end of the Shinnecock Canal. Length is about 33.6 mile.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with except that local interests are required to furnish suitable dredged material Placement areas for maintenance

Terminal facilities. No terminals suitable for commercial purposed have been eastab. There are many commercial boatyards along the length of the A yacht club, marina, a United States Coast Guard Station. Intracoastal Waterway

as well as two US Coast Guard Stations from which search and rescue missions are launched. The terminals are considered adequate for present needs.

Operations and results during period, and condition as of Sept. 30. The dredging was last completed in March 2003 and approximately 46,000 cubic yards of material was removed. The material was placed on East Inlet Island. This year the disposal area required some management. Total operations and maintenance funds in the amount of \$145,688 was expended in FY 07.

Condition as of September 30. Work under the existing project was commenced in October of 1939 and was completed in September of 1940.

20. MORICHES INLET, NY

Location. On the south shore of Long Island, about 80 miles by water east of the Battery, New York City. It is an opening through the narrow sandy barrier beach on the south shore of Long Island which separates the Atlantic Ocean from a series of interconnected bays. (See National Ocean Survey Chart 12352).

Existing project. Provides for a channel, 10 feet deep at mean low water and 200 feet wide extending from that depth in the Atlantic Ocean to Moriches Bay, a distance of 0.7 miles; thence a channel 6 feet deep and 100 feet wide to the Long Island Intracoastal Waterway, a distance of 1.1 miles; rehabilitation of the existing jetties and revetments. Recent provisions include an outer channels deposition basin, a west jetty scour blanket, and habitat enhancement for shore birds. Estimate of cost of work is \$13,050,000 (October 1988 P.L.) including \$50,000 from Coast Guard and \$4,550,000 to be contributed by local interests. (See Table 2-B for Authorizing Legislation).

Local cooperation. In accordance with the project authorization, local interests are required to furnish all easements, rights-of-way including relocations that are necessary for improvements at an overall 35% cost sharing basis. The annual Operations and Maintenance cost has recently increased to an estimated \$3,000,000 of which the local share is 50% or \$1,500,000 per year. An agreement of Local Cooperation was executed on 30 June 1986. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation is the local sponsor.

Terminal facilities. Several yacht clubs, boatyards, and public wharfs and landings and numerous private landings are located in Moriches Bay. There are boat basins open to the public. The facilities existing in the bay are considered adequate for present and probable future needs under

present conditions of Moriches Inlet. There is room for expansion should future activity warrant.

Operations and results during period, and condition as of Sept. 30. Maintenance dredging of the Inlet was last completed February 04 and was completed 24 February 04 250,250 cys of material was removed from the inlet and placed along the shoreline west of the Jetty. A condition survey was performed March 2007. The results are reported in a controlling depth report published on the New York District's web page. Approximately \$18,868 in funds were expended in FY 07.

Condition as of September 30. Maintenance last dredging was last performed during February 2004.

21. NEW YORK HARBOR AND ADJACENT CHANNELS, (PORT JERSEY CHANNEL), NJ

Location. The Port Jersey Channel is the navigation channel located in the Upper Bay of New York Harbor. The Channel runs from its confluence with Anchorage Channel to its head of navigation in Jersey City/Bayonne, where Global Terminal & Container Services, LLC. provides berthing facilities for container commerce within the Port of New York and New Jersey.

Existing Project. The Federal Port Jersey Channel Project will deepen, widen and straighten widen the existing (non-Federal) Port Jersey Channel. The authorized project provides for deepening the existing 35 to 38 foot deep channel and adjacent 12' deep water to a depth of 41 feet deep below mean low water and generally 450 feet wide with suitable bends to extend from deep water in the Anchorage Channel in the Upper Bay of New York Harbor, westward approximately 12,000 feet along the southern boundary of the Port Jersey peninsula, to the head of navigation in Jersey City/Bayonne, New Jersey. The Federal cost of construction is estimated at \$79,178,000 with an additional \$26,392,000 to be contributed by the primary non-Federal sponsor, the State of New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Local Cooperation. The State of New Jersey Department of Transportation is the primary non-Federal sponsor for the Port Jersey Channel Project. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey also serves as a limited project sponsor for the single purpose of providing indemnification to the Federal government for the project.

Operations and results during period, and conditions as of September 30. On October 23, 2000, the Record of

Decision for the Project was signed. On March 28, 2001, the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works submitted the Chief of Engineers report formally to Congress. The State of New Jersey and the Port Authority executed a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the Government on July 23, 2002. The first and second construction contracts were constructed from 2002 to 2005, creating a partially useable Federal Channel. The PCA was modified on July 11, 2007 to facilitate the consolidated construction of the 41 foot to 50 foot Port Jersey Channel deepening. The third Port Jersey construction contract was awarded on October 19, 2007 and is being performed via a DA permit issued to the State of New Jersey, DOT. Constructed by the Corps, it will complete the realigned 41 foot cost-shared Port Jersey Channel and advance construction of the 50 foot Port Jersey Channel segment of the NY/NJ Harbor Deepening Project A fourth and final Port Jersey Channel contract is planned for 2009 with 100% State funding. It is needed to complete the 50 foot channel construction over the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission outfall utility tunnel..

22. NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CHANNELS

Location. Extends from deep water northwest of Sandy Hook, through Lower New York Bay to the and Raritan Bay, to Perth Amboy, and thence through Arthur Kill Lower Newark Bay and Kill Van Kull to deep water in the Upper New York Bay. This is approximately along boundary line between States of New York and New Jersey. (See National Ocean Survey Charts 12333, 12331 and 12327.)

Previous projects. For details, see 1963 Annual Report, pages 184 and 185.

Existing project. A channel through Lower New York Bay, Raritan Bay Arthur Kill, Lower Newark Bay, Kill Van Kull to Upper New York Bay and Raritan Bay and in Arthur Kill to a point 1,000 feet north of Smith Creek, widened to 800 feet in vicinity of Seguine Point and Wards Point, respectively, thence 500 wide to a point 1,000 feet south of Piles Creek; thence 500 to 600 feet wide and passing, north Of Shooters Island and protected by a dike to it's northern side to junction of channel Newark Bay; thence 800 feet wide through Kill Van Kull to Constable Hook; thence 1,000 feet wide for a point near the intersection with the channel along New Jersey pierhead line; thence 1400 feet wide through Kill Van Kull to Upper New York Bay; with an anchorage 38 feet deep to accommodate five vessels south of Perth Amboy, all with suitable easing bends and junctions. Section included in project is 30.8 miles long. In addition, construction of a dike north of Shooters Island and two secondary channels

30 feet deep and 400 feet wide, one south of Shooters Island and the other in Raritan Bay connecting with Raritan River, were completed under previous projects and maintained under existing project. A triangular area at the eastern end of the 30 foot channel south of Shooters Island was deepened to 35 feet in order to provide additional widening in vicinity of Bergen Point and is included in the Newark Bay project. All depths refer to plane of mean low water. Mean range of tides varies between 4.7 and 5.1 feet; mean range of spring tides 5.7 to 6.3 feet; irregular fluctuations due to wind and atmospheric pressure vary from 3.9 feet below mean high water. Anchorage as Sandy Hook and cutoff at junction of Main Ship Channel are deferred for restudy and excluded from foregoing description and cost estimate. (See Table 2-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with except for the middle section of Arthur Kill where local interest must furnish soil disposal areas for maintenance.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No.5, revised 1988, Vol.2.

Operations and results during the period. Operations and maintenance funds in the amount of \$7,413,118 were expended on this project in FY O5 for dredging and placement of approximately 103,100 cys of material from the Raritan Bay Reach of the NY & NJ Channels. In FY 2006, O&M funds in the amount of \$5,379,255 were used to dredge 82,500 cys with upland placement of the material, and to initiate E&D for the FY 07 continued maintenance dredging of Arthur Kill Reach.. In FY 07, \$5,618,035 was used to dredge approximately 54,510 cys from Arthur Kill Reach with placement upland at Fresh Kills. In addition, preliminary E&D was performed for FY 08 Dredging of Arthur Kill Reach and Signic/WARD Pt revisited.

Condition as of September 30. This project is physically and fiscally closedout.

23. NEW YORK HARBOR-COLLECTION AND REMOVAL OF DRIFT

Location. Applies to Lower and Upper Bays, New York Harbor; East River, Harlem River, Lower Hudson River Channel, New York, NY and New Jersey Channels, Newark Bay, NJ, Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, NJ, Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays, NJ, Jamaica Bay, NY, the Western Portion of Long Island Sound, and their tributaries.

Existing project. Provides for collection, removal and disposal of drift, derelict vessels, deteriorated shore structures and debris along shores of New York Harbor and tributary waters, and for the repair of certain other in-use

piers, wharves and shore structures. Work authorized before WRDA of 1974 was restricted solely to removal of drift from waterway and was funded as maintenance activity. Resolutions of the Committee on Public Works of the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives, as embodied in the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-251), 93rd Congress, HR 10203, adopted March 7, 1974, provided for the following in Section 91: The New York Harbor Collection and Removal of Drift Project is hereby modified in accordance with the recommendations contained in "Survey Report on Review of Project, New York Harbor Collection and Removal of Drift," dated June 1968, revised March 1969 and April 1971, on file in the Office, Chief of Engineers. The Survey Report recommended that the existing project be modified to provide, in addition to the existing activities, for the removal and disposal of derelict vessels, deteriorated shore structures and debris along shores of New York Harbor and tributary waters. Subsequent to passage of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974, a General Design Memorandum -Phase I(Plan Formulation) was prepared for the New York Harbor Collection and Removal of Drift Project. This report, dated December 1975, also recommended that the existing project be modified to provide for the collection and removal of sources of drift in New York Harbor and tributary waters, and further recommended that the work be accomplished incrementally. The Water Resources Development Act of 1990 modified the Water Resources Development Act of 1974(WDRA 1974) to authorize the Secretary to collect and remove floating material whenever the Secretary is collecting and removing debris which is an obstruction to navigation, and to continue engineering and design for the remaining unconstructed reaches. It also prohibited the burning of wood collected in carrying out the project on ocean waters, by December 31, 1993. The current estimate of first cost is \$292,000,000 (October 1997 P.L.) which includes \$135,000,000 for Federal removal of drift, derelict vessels, deteriorated shore structures and debris, and \$68,000,000, cash contribution from local interests for non-Federal removals, plus \$89,000,000 to be contributed from local interests for repair of deteriorated shore structures in use. (See Table 2-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Local cooperation conditions provide that local interests must furnish all lands, easements and rights-of-way required for the improvement; hold the United States free from damages; enact and enforce local legislation to prevent creation of sources of drift, contribute in cash one third of the first cost of the Federal drift removal work, and make necessary repairs to deteriorated structures in use so as to eliminate them as a source of drift. These conditions are subject to approval by the Secretary of the Army and the President, as stipulated in Section 113 of the authorizing law, Public Law 91-611.

Operations and results (New work-cumulative to date). A total of five Liberty State Park contracts have been completed at a cost of \$10,321,112. East River-Manhattan Waterfront contract was completed at a cost of \$1,477,806. A contract for the removal of pier 17 and 18 on the East River was completed at a cost of \$219,604. The City of Elizabeth contract was completed at a cost of \$791,656. The Stapleton, Staten Island contract was completed at a cost of \$2,910,400. A contract for the city of Hoboken was completed at a cost of \$2,123,404. Work along the Jersey City South waterfront was completed at the cost of \$979,580. Contract Number One at Weehawken to Edgewater was completed at a cost of \$1,697,487. The Brooklyn Reach One contract was completed at a cost of \$5,057,920. Work was completed on the Weehawken to Edgewater Contract No. 2 at a cost of \$8,490,000, and Jersey City North Contract No. 2 at a cost of \$1,800,000. The Bayonne One contract has been completed at a cost of \$735,800. Hoboken Pier B was completed at a cost of \$973,590, and Jersey City North 1 was completed at a cost of \$2,358,000. Weehawken-Edgewater Contract 2A was completed at a cost of \$4,550,000. The Brooklyn 2A Reach removal contract was completed in October 1999 at a cost of \$4,878,022. The Passaic River, Newark, Kearney and Passaic, NJ Reach was completed in May 1999 at a cost of \$109,907.

Maintenance. U.S. Debris Boats Driftmaster, Gelberman and Hayward and auxiliary plant were assigned the task of removing and disposing of floating debris that is a hazard to navigation. Removal and disposal of 461,755 cubic feet (3,607.5 cords) of floating debris consisting mainly of driftwood, ranging in size from small blocks to large timbers, including pilings, pieces of wreckage, derelict vessels and sections of deteriorated pier structure was accomplished at a cost of \$5,273,119 during FY 2007.

Conditions as of September 30. For work authorized by Water Resources Development Act, removal of drift sources has been completed in New Jersey at Liberty State Park, the City of Elizabeth, Hoboken, and parts of Jersey City, Bayonne, Weehawken to Edgewater, and Passaic River in Newark, Kearney and Passaic. The New York City work has been completed along the Manhattan side of the East River (South Street Seaport), along part of the Brooklyn waterfront, and at Stapleton, Staten Island.

24. NEW YORK HARBOR-ENTRANCE CHANNELS AND ANCHORAGE AREA

Location. In Upper and Lower Bays, New York Harbor is 330 miles southwest by water of Boston Harbor, Mass., and 165 miles northwest of entrance to Delaware Bay, NJ. The Upper Bay extends about 5.5 miles southerly from

junction of Hudson and East River opposite the Battery, New York City to the Narrows. The Lower Bay extends about 9 miles from the Narrows to the sea.. (See National Ocean Survey charts 12334,12335 and 12349.)

Existing project. Ambrose Channel 45 feet deep and 2,000 feet wide, extending about 10.2 miles from sea to deep water in the Lower bay; Anchorage Channel, and extension of Ambrose Channel, with same depth and width, in the Upper bay opposite anchorage grounds, about 5.7 miles long; and southerly entrance channel. Sandy Hook Channel (East Section) 35 feet deep and generally 800 feet wide extending 3.4 miles from 35 foot ocean contour to Bayside Channel along an alignment generally west of the South Channel; and elimination from authorized project of that portion of Bayside-Gedney Channel east of junction with new southerly entrance Gedney Channel east of junction with new southerly entrance channel; for bayside Channel 35 deep and 800 feet wide, extending about 5.3 miles from Bayside Channel to deep water in Lower Bay; a channel along New Jersey pierhead line connecting Kill Van Kull with deep water in anchorage Channel, south of Liberty Island anchorage. 20 feet deep fro 500 feet wide with sidening at bends to 800 feet and bout 3 miles long; anchorage in vicinity of Liberty (Bedloes) Island (about 160 acres in extent) 20 feet deep; and for removal of craven shoal to 30 feet deep; for a channel 16 feet deep, 200 feet wide, and about 2.3 miles long, extending from bell buoy 23 to Hoffman and Swinburne Island; for an anchorage area in Red Hooks Flats to depths of 45, 40 and 35 feet and an anchorage area in Gravesand Bay to 47 feet deep. Project depths refer to mean low water. mean tidal range is 4.7 at Fort Hamilton; mean range of spring tides, 5.7 feet; irregular fluctuations due to wind and atmospheric pressure vary from 3.9 feet below mean low water up to 6.2 feet above mean high water. Dredged Material Management Plan.

Location cooperation Fully complied with .Port Authority , States of New York and New Jersey, New York City

Terminal facilities. Port of New York and New Jersey

Operations and results during the period. Monitoring and management of dredged material ocean placement sites as required by Federal and State regulations and interagency agreements are ongoing. The district continues to work with EPA Region II to develop criteria and defensible testing protocols for both upland disposal of contaminated dredged material and for dredged material used as remediation material at the Historic Area Remediation Site (HARS). Oversee all sampling, testing and review these results for all material proposed for ocean disposal as well as monitoring the effects of the HARS from projects deemed suitable for the HARS. Total

operations and maintenance funds in the amount of \$2,054,271 were expended for this work during FY 2006.

Condition as of September 30. Work under existing projects began in 1885 and is 100 percent complete. Main Ship and Bayside- Gedney Channels were completed to 30 feet deep in February 1891. Deepening of Bayside-Gedney Channel to 35 feet for a width of 800 feet was completed in June 1939. Ambrose Channel was completed to 40 feet deep for a width of 2,000 feet in April 1914 and substantially completed to 45 feet for a width of 2,000 feet in 1951. Relocation of Anchorage Channel was completed to 40 feet deep in October 1932. Center 800 feet was dredged to 45 feet in June 1947 and westerly 600 foot strip in April 1948. Easterly 600 foot strip was substantially completed in June 1953. Channel between Staten Island and Hoffman and Swinburne Islands was completed in December 1920 up to within 300 feet of southerly limits of the project. Channel along New Jersey peirhead line from Kill Van Kull to Anchorage Channel was completed in March 1939. Widening at bends nearly southerly and northerly ends authorized in 1948 was completed to depths of 45 and 35 feet in October 1976. Anchorage Channel was relocated to the westward in 1982. Red Hook Flats Anchorage was accordingly increased in area. No dredging was required. Liberty (Bedloes) Island anchorage was completed to 20 feet in Oct. 1944. Sandy Hook Channel (east section) was Gravesend Bay was completed to 47 Foot depth in November 1977. FY 2005 DMMP Implementation Report and Final PEIS to be released in CY 2006. The HARS has received between 4 to 6 million cubic yards of material from Federal and private dredging projects within the N.Y. region.

25. NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY HARBOR, NY & NJ

Location. Extends from deep water northwest of Sandy Hook, through Lower New York Bay to the Verrazano Bridge, then splits northeast along the Brooklyn waterfront, north in the Upper New York Bay to Port Jersey, and west along the Kill Van Kull and portions of the Newark Bay and Arthur Kill Channels. (See National Ocean Survey Charts 12333, 12331 and 12327.)

Previous projects. See New York and New Jersey Channels, Newark Bay Channels, Bay Ridge Channel.

Existing project. The plan requires deepening the entire 10.6 nautical miles of Ambrose Channel extending from deep water in the Atlantic Ocean to the Narrows to a depth of 53ft MLW and 2,000 feet wide. The Anchorage Channel will be dredged to 50ft MLW for 19,000 feet from Narrows to the point 1,000 feet north of the junction with Port Jersey Channel at a width of 2,000 feet. The Port Jersey Channel

is to be deepened to 52ft MLW in the rock or otherwise hard material and maintained at a depth of 50ft MLW. The channel will be deepened for a distance of 10,000 feet from this juncture with Anchorage Channel. Through the berthing areas at the Global Marine Terminal and the former MOTBY. Kill Van Kull is to be deepened to 52ft MLW in the rock or otherwise hard material and maintained at a depth of 50ft MLW, extending from its juncture with Anchorage Channel to its juncture with the Newark Bay Channel near Bergen Point, and will be 800 foot wide. The Newark Bay Channels are comprised of the Main Channel (South, Middle and North Reaches) plus numerous access channels (South Elizabeth Channel, Elizabeth Channel, Elizabeth Pierhead Channel, Port Newark Pierhead Channel and Port Newark Channel). The main Port Newark Channel will be dredged from its juncture with the Kill Van Kull near Bergen Point to a point located 1,500 feet north of the Elizabeth Channel. The channel will extend north of the Elizabeth Channel to aid vessels in turning and backing into berth.. The 14,000 LF of improvement proposed for the main Newark Bay Channel will not change the present width, which varies from 2,200 feet at its northern terminus 800 feet near Bergen Point. Similarly, the 8,800 foot long Elizabeth Channel will also remain at its present width, which varies from 500 to 800 feet, and its present alignment. The 2,700 long South Elizabeth Channel will be significantly widened from its present 290 feet to 500 feet. Each of the aforementioned channels will be dredged to 52 ft MLW in rock or otherwise hard material and maintained at 50 ft MLW. The Arthur Kill Channel will be deepened from its juncture with the Kill Van Kull near Bergen Point to the Howland Hook Marine Terminal. This 2.4 nautical mile segment of channel will be dredged to a depth of 52 ft MLW in rock or otherwise hard material and maintained at 50 ft MLW. The existing channel varies in width from 500 feet to 800 feet, but will be widened to 800 feet as part of the 41 ft MLW project. This width will be maintained for this project. The nearly 3 nautical mile long Bay Ridge Channel will be improved and maintained to a depth of 50 ft MLW. The proposed channel will parallel the eastern side of current channel at a width of 600 feet, reduced from the current width of 1,200 to 1,750 feet. A proposed turning basin, with a diameter of 1,600 feet, is to be located at the north end of the channel.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with Design Phase. The Project Cooperation Agreement was executed on 28 May 2004.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No.5, revised 1999

Operations and results during the period. Under the provisions of Section 101,WRDA 2000, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey has undertaken the deepening of a portion of the project located near Bergen Point to its

authorized depth. This area is primarily rock which will be placed at artificial fishing reefs. The work on the S-KVK-2 contract reach was completed, resulting in a 50 ft channel from the mid-part of the Kill Van Kull and Newark Bay channels project through the Bergen Point Reach. Dredging continued on the S-AM-1 Contract Area, deepening the western side of the Ambrose Channel to 53 Ft. Contracts for the S-AN-1a and S-NB-1 contract areas were awarded.

Condition as of September 30. Work remains on all portions of the project, except as noted above. The first construction contract for the 50' foot project in the Kill Van Kull was S-KVK-2 was AWARDED March 11, 2005 and has a scheduled completion of March,2007. The second construction contract (S-AM-1) in Ambrose Channel was awarded September 28,2005 and has a scheduled contract completion of November 2007.

26. NEWARK BAY, HACKENSACK AND PASSAIC RIVERS, NJ

Location. Newark Bay is an estuary about 1.25 miles wide and 6 miles long extending southerly from confluence of Hackensack and Passaic Rivers to New York and New Jersey Channels. Hackensack River rises near Haverstraw, Rockland County, NY and flows about 45 miles into Newark Bay. Passaic River rises in highlands of northeastern New Jersey and flows about 80 miles into Newark Bay. (See National Ocean Survey Charts 12333 and 12337)

Previous projects. For details, see 1926 Annual Report, pages 265 and 266; and Annual Reports for 1929, 1938, 1954, and 1976, pages 301, 244, 124, and 2-11 respectively.

Existing project. A main channel 700 feet wide to the branch channel to Port Newark, thence 500 feet wide to a turning basin 1,300 feet long and 900 feet wide at the junction of the Hackensack and Passaic River channels, length about 4.7 miles; a maneuvering area south of the removed Central Railroad of New Jersey Bridge 2,200 feet long and 300 feet wide with depths of 38 feet in the south half and 35 feet in the north half; a combined bend cutoff and maneuvering area at the south side of the junction with Elizabeth branch channel; and widening bends at the Kill Van Kull and Port Newark Bay Channels.(Authorized depth 40 feet except as noted above) including a triangular area east of Shooters Island with a depth of 40 feet.

At Port Newark-A branch channel 500 feet wide, leading to an inshore channel 400 feet wide 1.6 miles (adopted 1945). Authorized depth 40 feet in soft material; a pierhead channel 200 feet wide along the east bulkhead between Port

Newark and Elizabeth branch channels; between 4,100 feet). Authorized depth 35 feet (adopted 1962).

At Elizabeth Marine Terminal-A branch channel 500 feet wide, length about 1.4 miles; a pierhead channel along the east bulkhead 290 feet wide, length about 2,600 feet, southern approach area just above former Central Railroad of New Jersey Bridge enlarged for turning and maneuvering, with a maximum length of about 2,700 feet and width (between the pierhead channel and Newark Bay channel) of about 800 feet. Authorized depth 45 feet (adopted 1962).

Local Cooperation. Rivers and Harbor Act of 1954 provides local interests, furnish lands, right-of-way, the suitable disposal areas for initial construction and future maintenance; provide depths commensurate with channel depth in approaches and berths at terminals of companies which would use improvement; and hold the United States free from damages. Rivers and Harbor Act of 1962, provides that local interests must provide lands, easements and rights-of-way for maintenance and construction, hold the United States free from damages, provide and maintain adequate public terminal and transfer facilities, and accomplish without cost to the United States, removal or relocation of pipelines, cable and other utilities. Assurances were furnished by Port of New York Authority and accepted June 12, 1964. Local cooperation required by previous modifications is fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No.5, revised 1999, Vol.2.

Operations and results during the period. Operations and maintenance funds in the amount of \$5,264,290 were expended during FY 2007 for dredging of critical shoals in the Port Newark Branch and Port Newark Pierhead Reaches of the federal navigation channel.

Condition as of September 30. Work under the active portion of the original portion of the original project began June 1976 and is 100 percent complete. Approximately 600,000 cubic yards of maintenance material remain in the Port Newark Branch and Pierhead Channels. Work remaining to complete existing original project consists of deepening the Hackensack River channel to depths of 32 feet and 15 feet, except as noted above.

27. RARITAN RIVER, NJ

Location. Rises in northern-central part of New Jersey and flows generally southeasterly into Raritan Basin, between Perth Amboy and South Amboy, about 24 miles by water south of the Battery, New York City. (See National Ocean Surveys Chart 12332)

Previous Projects. For Details see Annual Reports for 1915, 1918, and 1938 pages 1777, 359 and 259 respectively

Existing Projects. A channel 25 feet deep and 300 feet wide extending 5.8 miles from turn in New York and New Jersey Channels near Great Beds Light to Government wharf on Main Channel, widened to 600 feet for 1,000 feet of long opposite to form a turning basin of same depth; thence a channel 150 feet deep and 200 feet wide 3 miles to Washington Canal, thence 10 feet deep in soft material, 11 feet deep in rock, and generally 100 feet wide with widening at bends 5 miles to site of former D&R Canal entrance at New Brunswick, and a South Channel 25 feet deep and 300 feet wide 0.8 mile from junction with Main Channel at Keasby to upper limit of Titanium Pigment Co. property; ; thence 15 feet deep and 150 feet wide 0/4 miles to dock of Middlesex County Sewerage Authority; thence 10 feet deep and 150 feet wide 2 miles to a point 1,300 feet below upper junction with Main Channel at Crab Island. Plane of reference is mean low water. Mean range of tides is 5.1 feet at mouth of river and is 5.6 feet at New Brunswick; mean range of spring tides, 6.1 and 6.6 feet respectively. Irregular fluctuations due to winds and atmospheric pressure vary from 3.6 feet below mean low water up to 6.9 feet above mean high water. New work for completed portion of project, consisting of channels described above cost \$1,237,000, exclusive of amounts expended on previous projects, including \$66,000 contributed by local interests. Dredging South Channel to 10 feet deep and 150 feet wide for 1,300 feet to upper junction with Main Channel at Crab Island is inactive and excluded from foregoing description and cost estimate. (See Table 2-B for Authorizing Legislation

Local Cooperation. Complied with except local interests. Must furnish spoil-disposal areas for maintenance to 25-foot channel from New York & Long Branch Railroad bridge to junction of Main and South Channels, and is South Channel to Titanium Pigment Co. Property. Rivers and Harbor Act of 1962, provides local interests furnish spoil-disposal areas and necessary retaining dikes, bulkheads and embankments therefore, required for maintenance of improvement, and hold the United States free from damages.

Terminal Facilities. See Port Series No., 5, revised 1988, Vol.2.

Operations and results during period. Operations and maintenance funds in the amount of \$230,579 were expended on this project in FY 2006 for engineering and design activities related to the proposed FY 07 maintenance dredging of the Raritan River federal navigation channel. This included HARS testing of mile 0.0-2.0, environmental coordination and the preparation of plans and specifications for contract award. In FY 07, \$184,557 were expended to

continue environmental coordination and ready the project for advertisement in FY 08 construction.

Condition as of September 30. Project plans and specifications are being updated. A specification survey is scheduled, and coordination continues for an available disposal site.

28. RARITAN RIVER, TO ARTHUR KILL CUTOFF CHANNEL,NJ

Location. Channel is in western portion of Raritan Bay, off Perth Amboy and about 23 miles by water southwest of the Battery, New York City. (Chart 12331)

Existing Projects. A channel 1 mile long, 20 feet deep and at mean low water, and 800 feet wide, connecting Raritan River channel with southern end of Arthur Kill Channel, New York and New Jersey Channels project. Mean tidal range, 5.1 feet; mean range of spring tides, 6.1 feet; irregular fluctuations due to wind and barometric pressure vary from 3.6 feet below mean low water up to 6.9 feet above mean high water. New work completed project cost \$810,500. (See Table 2-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local Cooperation. None required.

Terminal Facilities. See Port Series No., 5, revised 1988, Vol.2.

Operations and results during period. Approximately 72,000 c.y. of material was removed by Corps' Hopper Dredge "McFarland" during FY 91, to restore project dimensions in Raritan River to Arthur Kill Cut-Off Channel, at a project cost of \$699,173. A review of current conditions and use were performed in FY 07 with \$7,189.

Condition as of September 30. Existing project was completed in 1935.

29. SANDY HOOK BAY AT LEONARDO, NJ

Location. This bay, 17 miles south of the Battery, New York City, is the southern portion of Lower New York Bay, west of adjoining Sandy Hook, NJ. Leonardo is on south shore of Sandy Hook Bay about 4 miles west of Sandy Hook and 1.4 miles west of Atlantic Highlands anchorage.

Existing Projects. Provides for a channel 8 feet deep at mean low water and 150 feet wide extending from 8-foot contour in Sandy Hook Bay to entrance of small-boat harbor, about 2,500 feet. Mean tidal range, 4.7 feet; mean-range of spring tides, 5.7 feet; irregular fluctuations due to

wind and barometric pressure vary from about 4 feet below mean low water to about 10.75 feet above mean low water.

New work for completed project cost \$56,470. Existing Project was adopted by 1950 River and Harbor Act(H.Doc.No.108,81stCong.,1st sess.). For latest published map see project document.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with except that local interest must furnish spoil-disposal areas for maintenance.

Terminal Facilities. The harbor, publicly operated and capable of berthing 80 vessels, is L-shaped with one side running north and south 790 feet and the other side running east and west 185 feet. A public landing is available on equal terms to all.

Operations and results during the period. Maintenance dredging of the Leonardo Channel at Sandy Hook Bay, NJ was last performed in 1996.with the removal of 60,000 c.y. material. Operations and maintenance funds in the amount of \$135,119 were expended during FY 2006 for E&D including sediment sampling and chemical testing. In FY 07, funds in the amount of \$48,736 were used to continue environmental coordination possible future dredging of the channel.

Condition as of September 30. Work under existing project commenced on September 23, 1957 and was completed November 17, 1957.

30. SHARK RIVER, NJ

Location. Shark River Channel begins at Shark River Inlet that connects with the Atlantic Ocean at a point 20 miles south of Sandy Hook, NJ. The channel extends 1.7 miles south east of the Inlet.

Existing project. A channel 18 feet deep, 150 feet wide; thence 12 feet deep and 100 feet wide to Rt. 35 bridge; 8 feet deep and 100 feet wide to the Boat Basin, anchorage area 7.3 acres.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with except that local interests are required to furnish suitable dredged material placement areas for maintenance.

Terminal Facilities. No terminals suitable for commercial purposed have been established. Approximately four commercial boatyards are located in Shark River. The terminals are considered adequate for present needs.

Operations and results during period. Total operations and maintenance funds in the amount of

\$132,988 were expended for preliminary engineering and design activities for the periodic maintenance dredging of the Shark River during FY 2007 and dredging the ocean bar shoal and channel entrance with the government dredge.

Conditions as of September 30. Work under the existing project was commenced in June of 1947 and completed in October of 1947.

31. SHINNECOCK INLET, NY

Location. On the south shore of Long Island, 95 miles east of the Battery, New York City. It is an opening through the sandy barrier beach, connecting Shinnecock Bay with Atlantic Ocean (See National Ocean Survey Chart 12352).

Existing Projects. Provides for a channel 10 feet deep (mlw) and 200 feet wide, thence extending through the inlet to Shinnecock Bay for a distance of about 0.7 mile thence a channel 6 feet deep and 100 feet wide to the Long Island Intracoastal Waterway, a distance of about 1 mile; and desposition basin surrounding the outer channel to a depth of 20 feet, rehabilitation of the existing jetties and revetments. Estimate of cost for work is \$22,300,000 (October 91 P.L.) of which the Federal share is \$16,900,000 and non-Federal share is \$5,400,000.

Local cooperation. The navigation improvement will accrue both recreational and commercial benefits which result in a first cost allocation of 69 percent Federal and 31 percent non-Federal. The authorizing document also requires that local authorities; provide without cost to the United States, all lands easements, right-of-way, and suitable disposal areas for the initial work and for subsequent maintenance, when and as required; hold and save the United States free from damages. Due to the construction and maintenance of the project; maintain and operate the works after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army; provide and maintain suitable terminal facilities when and as required for the accommodation of vessels that would navigate the inlet and adjacent bays, open to all on equal terms maintain, for the duration of the economic life of the project, continued public ownership of the publicly owned shores, and their administration for public use, and continue availability for public use of the privately owned shores upon which a portion of the Federal share of the costs is based. A Local Cooperation Agreement for the dredging element of the project was executed with the

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation on 7 June 90.

Terminal Facilities. Shinnecock Bay, and adjacent ocean area, constitute an important marine fishery. The public fishing facility includes three docks, one of which, stores and market the catch for the fishermen.

Operations and results during the period. A continuing for rehabilitation/revetment of the Western Jetty at Shinnecock Inlet was awarded on 20 June 2001 to for \$3,599,565. Newborn Construction has completed 1200 feet of repairs to the jetty, initiated work on another 70 feet of the jetty, and removed the sheet piles driven by the previous contractor in the inlet. Work was completed by April 04. Maintenance dredging of the channel and disposition basin was completed in March 2004 with the removal of 302,590 cy .Preliminary E&D was performed for the next maintenance cycle. Operations and maintenance funds in the amount of \$12,005 were expended during FY 2006.

Condition as of September 30. Work under existing project commenced on September 23,1957 and was completed on 1836 and was completed November 17,,1957.

32. SHREWSBURY RIVER, NJ

Location. Mainly a large tidal basin in eastern part of New Jersey, the outlet being at the southeastern end of Sandy Hook.(see National Ocean Survey Chart 12324).

Previous project. For details see Annual Reports for 1915 ,1918 and 1938, pages 1778,373, and 267, respectively.

Existing project. A channel 12 feet deep and 300 feet wide, following westerly shore, from deep water in Sandy Hook Bay 2.2 miles to a point 500 feet south of former location of railroad bridge at Highlands; then 9 feet deep and generally 150 feet wide, suitably widened at bends and turns, in south branch of river 6.8 miles to Branchport Avenue Bridge in city of Long Branch; and a channel in north branch (Navesink R.) 6 feet and 150 feet wide 6.1 miles from junction to Red Bank.Plane of reference is mean low water. Mean range of tide at Highlands, 3.8 feet; at Seabright, 1.7 feet; at Branchport, 1.7 feet; and at Red Bank, 3 feet. Mean range of spring tides is 4.7, 2.1,2.2, and 3.6 feet respectively, irregular fluctuations due to wind and atmospheric pressure vary from 1.9 feet below mean low water up to 6.5 feet above mean high water. (See Table 2-B for Authorization Legislation).

Local cooperation. River and Harbor Act of 1950 provides local interests furnish lands, rights-of-way, and spoil –disposal areas for construction and future maintenance; hold the United States free from damages; provide and maintain a suitable public wharf on each of the creeks to be improved, which shall be open to all on equal terms; remove Locust Avenue bridge over Claypit Creek; and make cash contributions of \$25,000, \$33,000 and \$27,500 Claypit, Oceanport, and Little Silver Creeks, respectively. Provided that further construction of any unit of proposed improvement may be undertaken independently of the other units when the required local cooperation has been provided. These conditions have not been fulfilled. Requirements under prior acts have been fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. There are numerous terminals along the waterway. Some of which are open to the public. In addition, many private pleasure boat landings have been constructed by owners of riverfront property. None of the terminals has directed rail connections. Facilities considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during period. The most recent contract for the removal of all material except ledge rock lying above the planes., of 6’ below mean low water with 2’ allowable overdepth in each specified area of Shrewsbury River-North branch, New Jersey was awarded 25 August 1997 to Disch Construction, with the disposal of the dredged material at the upland site shown on contract drawing No. 396, sheet 5 of 5. This contract was previously awarded to S&A Contracting, Inc. and was scheduled for completion in June of FY 1996. The contract was terminated due to default on 29 August 1996. Dredging was completed on 16 December 1997, removing 37,470 cubic yards of material. Operations and maintenance funds in the amount of \$11,941 was the actual expense during FY 1997; however the contract was \$808,665..

Conditions as of September 30. In FY 06, Engineering and Design (E&D) work was performed at a cost of \$339,256 to prepare the project for the future possible dredging and placement of the material. Groin site analysis was performed for the entire Shrewsbury and Navesink Rivers, with the results coordinated with the NJDEP. Placement sites for the material have been discussed and will be prioritized when additional funds become available to complete Plans & Specs for possible future dredging. In FY 07, \$36,034 were used to continue environmental coordination and placement site determination.

33. SUPERVISOR OF NEW YORK HARBOR (PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTION AND INJURIOUS DEPOSITS)

The District Engineer, New York District, was designated Supervisor of New York Harbor under the provisions of the River and Harbor Act of June 29, 1888 (33 U.S.C. 441-451), as amended July 12, 1952. Under this Act, the Supervisor of New York Harbor is charged with the mission of preventing the deposit of obstructive and injurious materials in New York Harbor and its adjacent and tributary waters, including Long Island Sound. The River and Harbor Act of August 18, 1894 (33 U.S.C. 452) makes it unlawful for any person or persons to engage in fishing or dredging for shellfish in any of the channels leading to and from New York Harbor, or to interfere in any way with the safe navigation of deep draft traffic; the River and Harbor Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403, 407, 409) prohibits obstructions to navigable waters such as unauthorized structures, unauthorized fill, deposit of refuse, and willful or negligent abandonment of vessels. Other laws relating to the supervision of New York Harbor and its tributary water are the Clean Water Act, the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1969, the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, the Federal Power Act of 1920, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the Deepwater Port Act of 1972, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

Direct supervision of the waters under the jurisdiction of the New York District is accomplished by means of a patrol vessel whose scope of duty includes surveillance of the water front for unauthorized construction or fill, surveillance of tows enroute to dumping grounds in Atlantic Ocean to ensure that material is not illegally deposited in the waters of New York Harbor, and investigation of wrecks and abandoned vessels. The inspectors duties include inspection of authorized construction, fill or excavation in waterways, including wetland areas, to ensure that work is performed in accordance with the Corps permit, as well as investigation of unauthorized construction activities. The inspectors also patrol all waterways in their respective area and inform the public of the Corps’ role and jurisdiction as well as provide assistance in the preparation of permit application, (See Table 2-E at end of chapter).

34. RECONNAISSAANCE AND CONDITION SURVEYS (See Table 2-F at end of chapter)

35. OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS (See Table 2-G at end of chapter)

36. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Navigation Activities pursuant of Section 107, Public Law 645, 86th Congress as amended (Pre-Authorization). (See Table 2-N at end of chapter)

Beach Erosion Control

37. ATLANTIC COAST OF LONG ISLAND JONES INLET TO EAST ROCKAWAY INLET LONG BEACH ISLAND, NY

Location. Atlantic Coast of Long Island, in Nassau County, New York, between Jones Inlet and East Rockaway Inlet.

Existing project. The project feasibility study was conducted pursuant to a resolution by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the U.S. House of Representatives that was adopted October 1, 1986. Project construction was authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. The total Federal cost of the project is \$299,000,000 and total non-Federal cost is \$161,000,000. The authorized plan provides for storm damage protection for 7 miles of public shoreline against a 100 year storm event. Protection is provided by constructing a 110 foot wide protective beach berm at an elevation of 10 feet above sea level backed by a 25 foot wide dune system at an elevation 15 feet above sea level. The project also includes the rehabilitation of 16 existing groins and the construction of four new groins at the eastern end of the island. In addition, the project includes periodic nourishment of the restored beaches on a 5 year cycle for a period of 50 year following initial construction.

Local cooperation. The local sponsor is the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, who funded 50 percent of the cost of the feasibility study. The Project Cooperation Agreement has not yet been negotiated, but the customary provisions are that local interests will provide, without cost to the United States, all lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including borrow areas, necessary for construction of the project, fund 35% of the total project cost, assure continued conditions of public ownership and use of the shore, maintain public use facilities open and available to all on equal terms, and maintain all improvements after completion of construction in accordance with Federal regulations for the economic life of the project.

Operations and results during the period and condition as of September 30. The Feasibility Report with Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was

completed in February 1995. The Pre-construction, Engineering and Design (PED) phase was completed in September 1997. The final EIS was released for public comment in May 1998 and the record of decision was signed in December 1998. Congress added \$2 million in FY 1998 and 7.5 million in FY 1999 to continue the design of the project and initiate construction. The local sponsors requested that the Corps of Engineers reanalyze the area between the proposed new groins and existing groin field in the City of Long Beach before starting construction. A study was conducted which utilized new modeling techniques that were unavailable during the feasibility study to finalize the groin field design. The final report summarizing the findings of the study was completed in March 2000. A reevaluation report that incorporates the design modifications made since the completion of the feasibility study was completed in 2006 and provided the basis for the City of Long Beach to decline participation in the recommended project. The reevaluation report is being revised to reflect this change to consider protection for the eastern end of the barrier island.. The reevaluation report will be used as a basis for the PCA. The plans and specifications will be prepared in 2009 if Federal funds are available.

38. EAST ROCKAWAY INLET TO ROCKAWAY INLET & JAMAICA BAY, NY

Location. Atlantic Coast of New York City, between East Rockaway and Rockaway Inlets, and the lands within and surrounding Jamaica Bay. The coastal area (about 10 miles long) is a peninsula in Queens County separating the ocean and the bay. (See National Ocean Survey Charts 12327, 12350 and 12326).

Existing project. The projects consists of nourishing 100 foot wide beach at an elevation of 10 feet above mean low water from Beach 149th Street to 19th Street. Initial beach replenishment (5 contracts) previously took place between 1979 and 1988. Construction of a stone groin at Beach 149th St. was completed in September 1982. A Section 934 Report approved in February 1994, recommended continued nourishment over a nine year period. The total Federal participation includes first cost and periodic beach nourishment, the total estimated at \$63,700,000 (Oct. 1996 P.L.) and non-Federal costs of \$45,900,000. The Section 934 Report also recommended a reformulation study to evaluate alternative methods of providing storm damage protection to the Rockaway area.

Local cooperation. Local interests have agreed to provide lands and rights-of-ways including borrow area: bear a portion of the total cost as a cash contribution; hold the United States freed from damages; maintain, during

economic life of a project, continued public ownership and use of non-Federal publicly-owned shores upon which Federal participation in beach protection is based; maintain and operate all works after completion, control water pollution to the extent necessary to safeguard the health of bathers. The project cooperation agreement for additional renourishment over the nine year period was executed on 25 May 1995.

Operations and results during period and condition as of September 30. A final Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Council of Environmental Quality on April 16, 1971. Initial beach restoration was completed in FY 1977. Contract for first increment of periodic nourishment was completed in August, 1982. Contract for construction of a stone groin at Beach 149th street was completed in September, 1982. Periodic nourishment contracts Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were completed between 1978 and 1988. Contract NO.6 was completed in 1997. The contract included beachfill placement of approximately 3 million cubic yards of sand from Beach 19th to Beach 149th Street. Contract No.7 was completed by Weeks Marine Inc. in February 2001. The contract included beachfill placement of approximately 1.01 million cubic yards of sand from beach 119 to beach 66th street and beach 40th to beach 19th street. Contract No. 8 was awarded to Weeks Marine Inc. on September 29, 2003. The contract includes beachfill placement of 1.06 million cy of sand between Beach 26th and Beach 108th Streets. . Contract No. 8 was completed in 2004. A Design Agreement between the Corps and NYSDEC was executed on May 13, 2003 for a Reformulation Study. FY 08 funds are being utilized to work on the study.

39. FIRE ISLAND INLET TO MONTAUK POINT, NY

Location. That portion of Atlantic Coast of Long Island in Suffolk County extending from Fire Island Inlet easterly to Montauk Point, NY about 83 miles long. This frontage comprises about 70 percent of total ocean frontage of Long Island. Fire Island Inlet is about 50 miles by water east of the Battery, New York. (See Coast and Geodetic Charts 13209, 12354 and 12353.)

Existing project. Provides for Federal participation in improvement to prevent beach erosion and hurricane damages by; widening beaches along developed areas between Kismet and Mecox Bay, to a minimum, width 100 feet at elevation 14 feet above mean sea level; raising dunes to an elevation of 20 feet above mean sea level from Fire Island Inlet to Hither Hills State Park, at Montauk and opposite Lake Montauk Harbor; planting grass on dunes; constructing gated interior drainage structures at Mecox Bay, Sagaponack Lake, and Georgica Pond; constructing

up to 50 groins, if needed; and Federal participation in cost of beach nourishment.

Local cooperation. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation is the local cooperating agency. The State agreed to provide necessary land, rights-of-way and borrow areas, and furnish 30 percent of the project costs for the Interim Project along the Moriches Inlet to Shinnecock Inlet reach of the authorized project. The State has also agreed to be the local sponsor for the comprehensive reformulation study of the authorized project and for interim project immediately west of Shinnecock Inlet.

Project history. On July 30, 1963, the State reflecting the desires of Suffolk County, requested the inclusion of a minimum of 13 groins in initial construction of Moriches-Shinnecock reach. Chief of Engineers concurred in inclusion of up to 13 groins. Assurances were executed by Superintendent of Public Works, State of New York, on August 14, and accepted by the District Engineer August 20, 1963. On February 5, 1964, the State requested consideration of a plan, as proposed by Suffolk County, for initial construction of 13 groins of which 11 would be in the Moriches-Shinnecock reach, and 2 in the Southampton-Beach Hampton reach vicinity of Georgica Pond, and that sandfill and dune construction be withheld for the present except for 1 mile on each side of Shinnecock Inlet. On February 27, 1964, the Chief of Engineers accepted the proposals, in part, and supplemental assurances were executed by State of New York on April 20, 1964, and accepted by District Engineer April 27, 1964, as follows: the State of New York now elects to proceed with authorized combined beach erosion control and hurricane protection project for South Shore of Long Island; that Superintendent of Public Works hereby reaffirms his assurance of August 14, 1963, relative to complete project; that State of New York, as cooperating agency, will now agree that artificial fills will be added when and to extent found necessary by the Chief of Engineers, but not earlier than 3 years after completion of groins unless both the State of New York and the Chief of Engineers mutually agree to an earlier placement; that the superintendent agrees for State of New York to contribute the full amount of any increase in Federal costs resulting from the separate construction of the groins and subsequent fill; and that the State agree that construction of the two groins in the Georgica Pond area will depend on a favorable finding, following a study by the Chief of Engineers. Study was completed July 31, 1964, recommending construction, and approved by the Chief of Engineers on September 22, 1964. By letter dated November 5, 1964, the New York State Department of Public Works confirmed that title to all properties and interests in properties necessary for constructing the 11 grains was fully vested in Suffolk County.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

By letter dated December 7, 1964, the Department stated that the county had obtained easements or fee title for the parcels necessary for constructing the two groins. New York State Department of Public Works furnished \$884,600 and \$830,330 required contributed funds October 30, 1964, and September 7, 1965, respectively, for construction of 11 groins in Moriches-Shinnecock reach and \$439,900 on January 22, 1965, for construction of 2 groins in Georgica Pond area of the Southampton-Beach Hampton reach. The completed 2 groins and 11 groins were accepted by the New York State Department of Public Works for maintenance on May 11, 1966 and April 10, 1967 respectively. On March 22, 1965, the State Recommended that planning priority be in the order; Southampton-Beach Hampton (Drainage structures first); Shinnecock Inlet-Southampton; Beach Hampton-Montauk Point; and Fire Island-Moriches Inlet. Planning on the drainage structures was initiated but was suspended, based on; meeting of October 28, 1965 with Georgica Pond Association and the Preservation Society of East End wherein concern was indicated regarding the effects of the proposed drainage structure on ecology, salinity, pond level and aesthetic values; meeting with the Congressional representative, State legislators, Federal agencies and local officials held on May 26, 1966; and resolution of the Suffolk County Board of Supervisors adopted June 13, 1966 requesting advancement of the planning of the Fire Island-Moriches Inlet reach (Fire Island National Seashore). On June 16, 1967, the New York State Department of Public Works requested the following works undertaken as immediate priority items; in Moriches-Shinnecock reach, beach and dune fill at 11 groins, beach and dune fill east of the 11 groins; in Southampton-Beach Hampton reach (at East Hampton), construction of two additional groins, and the outlet structure at Georgica Pond. On March 18, 1968 the Suffolk County Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution supporting construction of 4 groin in Reach 2 (Moriches-Shinnecock) and 2 groins in Reach 4 (Southampton-Beach Hampton). On April 22, 1968 the Board adopted a more inclusive resolution authorizing participation in beach erosion and hurricane protection for the Moriches-Shinnecock reach and in the Georgica Pond area of the Southampton-Beach Hampton reach.

On December 24, 1968, the Commissioner of the New York State Conservation Department executed the second supplement to the assurances of local cooperation, which was accepted by the District Engineer on January 24, 1969. The reaffirmed previous assurances contained provisions for constructing for additional groins in an area extending 6,000 feet west from the most westerly groin in the existing levee-groin field in the Moriches Inlet to Shinnecock Inlet Reach, and for placing beach and dune fill in this area to the full design cross section as defined in the authorized

project report. A General Design Memo completed in 1980 recommended placement of sand fill in the existing 11 groin field and along 9,500 feet of shore to the west.

Condition as of September 30. Engineering and design began November 1962 and the project construction commenced in January 1965. Two groins in Reach 4; Southampton Beach Hampton, Section 3, were initiated in March, and completed in September 1964, at a total cost of \$720,950 of which \$382,109 were incurred against required contributed funds. Eleven groins in Reach 2: Moriches-Shinnecock, Section 2, were initiated in January 1965, and completed in October 1966 at a total cost of \$2,845,656 of which \$1,370,191 were incurred against required contributed funds. Initial beach fill placement for 750,000 cubic yards in Reach 2. Section 1A was completed on May 23, 1969. On August 4, 1969 work started on 4 groins and sandfill in Reach 2, section 1A and was completed November 14, 1970. 3,083 tons of stone and 1,111,000 cubic yards of sand was placed. Total cost for all Section 1A was \$3,663,455 including \$1,791,428 in required contributed funds. Funds in the amount of \$70,000 were allotted on April 14, 1977 for initiation of the Phase 1 study in Reach 1, Fire Island Inlet to Moriches Inlet. The Final Environmental Impact Statement was filed with Environmental Protection Agency on January 28, 1978. On March 7, 1978, the Department of the Interior, supported by the other environmental resource agencies referred the Environmental Impact Statement to Council on Environmental Quality as unacceptable. On June 6, 1978 the Council agreed and recommended project reformulation. Public meetings were held in October 1979 to delineate the scope and level of effort needed to reformulate the project. A final scoping session was held January 17, 1980 and agreement was reached between the Federal agencies although New York State had strong objections. A plan of study was completed in July 1980. However, because of New York State's inability to financially participate in construction at Westhampton Beach, reformulation was postponed.

Two breaches (new inlets) occurred in the vulnerable Westhampton area during periods of storm tides, one in Jan. 1980, just east of the Moriches Inlet, and the most recent in Dec. 1992, at the eastern end of Moriches Bay. Both breaches were filled in by contract, the last one completed in Sept. 1993, at a cost of \$7 million.

In April 1993, the State provided a letter of intent to participate in an interim project for the Moriches Inlet to Shinnecock Inlet Reach. Based on this agreement in 1993 on a conceptual plan for the most critically eroded reach of the authorized project between Moriches and Shinnecock Inlets, the Westhampton Interim Project, the Reformulation Study was reinitiated.

A construction contract for the Westhampton Interim Project was awarded in May 1996 to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company in the amount of \$16 million. The contract was substantially completed in December 1997 and included beach placement of 4 million cubic yards of sand, dune creation, fencing and grass planting, groin modifications and construction of public dune walkovers. The first renourishment was completed in February 2001; the second in March 2005; each at a cost of approximately \$5 million. Renourishment is scheduled to continue as needed until 2027. In January 1996, a Breach Contingency Plan was approved, which provides a mechanism for rapid response to breaches along the barrier island, within the authorized project.

The Reformulation Study, which has been consistently funded since 1993, is currently underway. Data has been collected including beach profile surveys and aerial topography maps of the entire 83-mile long shoreline. Scoping for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement has been conducted. A draft EIS is scheduled to be completed in November 2009.

Due to the lack of non-Federal support, efforts on the Fire Island interim project have been deferred. Construction of an interim project West of Shinnecock Inlet was completed in March 2005 at a cost of \$5.5 million. Renourishment is scheduled to continue as needed until 2011, along with project monitoring in accordance with the New York State permit.

40. RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, NJ

Location. Situated at the southern end of Lower New York bay between the Raritan River and Sandy Hook, in Middlesex and Monmouth Counties, NJ Shoreline area is typified by small developing communities built upon and near salt and freshwater marshes. The study area is largely located in low elevation regions with numerous small creeks providing drainage. Low-lying residential and commercial structures in the area are experiencing flooding caused by coastal storm inundation. Problem has progressively worsened due to loss of protective beaches and increased urbanization in the area with structures susceptible to flooding from rainfall and coastal storm surges, erosion and wave attack, combined with restrictions to channel flow in the tidal creek.

Existing project. Existing Federal project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 12 October 1962 as a dual purpose Beach Erosion Control and Hurricane Protection Project in accordance with House Document No.464, 86th Congress, Second session. This project provided for beach fill, groins, and levees for various

sections of the study area. The constructed project consists of segmented sections of beach fill and levees surrounding the communities at Old Bridge Township and Keanburg and East Keanburg. A study was authorized by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, U.S. House of Representatives, adopted August 1, 1990. The study seeks to determine the advisability to the recommendations in the authorizing report for Raritan Bay and Sandy Hook Bay, Section 506 of WRDA 1996 authorized periodic nourishment, if determined necessary, for a period of 50 years from initiation of construction of the period of 50 years from initiation of construction of the project, in accordance with section 156 of WRDA 1976 and Section 934 of WRDA 1986.

Local cooperation. The non-Federal sponsor, NJDEP, is currently cost sharing a number of Raritan Bay and Sandy Hook Bay, NJ feasibility studies with USACE: Port Monmouth, Union Beach, and Cliffwood Beach. The non-Federal sponsor would also be required to cost share in feasibility studies for the communities of Leonardo, Highlands and Keyport in order for them to proceed. (The non-Federal sponsor also operates and maintains the existing, constructed project).

Operation and results during period, and condition as of Sept. 30. Construction of the authorized project for Old Bridge Township was initiated in 1965 and completed in 1966. Construction of the shoreline portion of the authorized project for Keansburg and East Keansburg was initiated in 1968 and completed in 1969. Construction of the closure portion (levees, closure gate and pumping station) of the authorized project for Keansburg and East Keansburg was initiated in 1970 and completed in 1973. Cliffwood Beach and Union Beach were the only portions of the authorized project that were not constructed. After construction of the closure work all of the completed works were formally turned over to the State of New Jersey in 1974.

A reconnaissance study was completed in March 1993. Subsequently, a feasibility study for Port Monmouth was initiated in February 1994, and for Union Beach and Cliffwood Beach in April 1997. In FY 2002, the final feasibility report and EIS for Port Monmouth were issued. Feasibility study activities for Union Beach and Leonardo continued. The feasibility study for Cliffwood Beach was completed by the project was not recommended for continued Federal involvement. The pre-feasibility activities for Highlands were finalized in preparation for a scheduled FY 2001 FCSA execution. Pre-feasibility activities continued for Keyport. A design agreement was executed with the NJDEP for the Raritan 934 (Keansberg, East Keansberg, Old Bridge) reevaluation study in November 1999. The study was initiated in January 2000. This reevaluation report will serve as a basis for extension

of periodic nourishment for the constructed portions of the existing project for Keansberg East Keansburg and Old Bridge Township .The draft Reevaluation Report was released for public review December 2007, prior to submission to HQ. This report determined that the benefit to cost ratio for the Laurence Harbor portion of the project is not economically justified.

41. ROCKAWAY INLET TO NORTON POINT (CONEY ISLAND AREA), NY

Location. Atlantic Coast of New York City, in Brooklyn (Kings County), approximately nine miles south of the Battery, New York City.

Authorized project. Authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. The authorized plan provides for beach erosion control by restoring the Coney Island public beach up to 250 feet beyond its historic shoreline; the extension of the westerly terminal groin; construction of a terminal groin at the easterly end of the restored beach, and a fillet of beachfill from the terminal groin at W. 37th Street extending approximately 2300 feet into the community of Sea Gate. The authorized plan also provides for restoration of the beach by periodic beach nourishment. The project was modified by the Intermodal Surface Transportation and Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991 to include the relocation of existing comfort and lifeguard stations at full Federal expense. The total Federal cost of the project is \$105,800,000 and non-Federal cost is \$53,200,000. The project was further modified by Section 329 of WRDA 2000, which authorized the construction of T-groins west of the West 37th Street groin.

Local cooperation. The local sponsor is the NY State Department of Environmental Conservation. In accordance with the provisions of the Project Cooperation Agreement, the sponsor will; provide without cost to the United States all lands easements, and rights-of-way including borrow areas necessary for construction of the project, hold and save the United States free from claims for damages which may result from the construction works and subsequent maintenance of the project: provide a cash contribution toward the total first cost; assure that water pollution that would affect the health of bathers will not be permitted; assure continued conditions of public ownership and use of the shore upon which the amount of Federal participation is based, during the economic life of the project; maintain public use facilities open and available to all on equal terms and maintain all improvements after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, including periodic nourishment during the economic life of the project as may be required to serve the intended purpose, subject to Federal participation in the cost of periodic nourishment for the economic project life.

Operations and results during period, and condition as of September 30. Initial construction of the beach and the West 37th Street jetty was completed in January 1995. The design of the comfort and lifeguard stations was completed in 1996. A Limited Re-Evaluation report that includes an environmental assessment was completed in September 2004. The report recommended the construction of T- groins as a solution to these beach erosion and sand accumulation problems within Sea Gate. Construction of the T-groins is expected to begin in the fall of 2008.

42. SANDY HOOK TO BARNEGAT INLET, NJ

Location. The northern portion of the Atlantic coast of New Jersey extending from Sandy Hook southerly to Barnegat Inlet-length about 48 miles. Erosion has seriously reduced the width of most beaches in the study area with consequent exposure of the shore to storm damage. Because of this erosion of the shore the area does not provide sufficient recreational beaches for the proper accommodation of the present and prospective tributary population.

SECTION I – SEA BRIGHT TO OCEAN TOWNSHIP, NJ

Location. That portion of the Atlantic coast of New Jersey in Monmouth County extending from Sea bright southerly to Ocean Township – length about 12 miles. Sea Bright is about 30 miles by water south of the Battery, New York City.

Authorized project. The Water Resources Development Act of 1988 (PL 100-670) authorized a plan substantially in accordance with the plan recommended in the General Design Memorandum for the project dated May, 1988. In general the plan provides for beach erosion control along approximately 12 miles of coastline, extending from Sea Bright southward to Ocean Township, New Jersey, by artificial placement of sand to widen the beach berm to 100 feet at an elevation of 10 feet above mean low water with an additional 2 foot high berm cap to provide an extra increment of protection from overtopping. The project also provides for the notching of 15 existing stone groins, and periodic nourishment throughout the 50 year economic life of the project. Existing storm outfall pipes are extended beyond the new , wider beach. Total estimated Federal cost for Section 1 is \$461,200,000. Total estimated non-Federal cost for all requirements of local cooperation is \$248,400,000.

Local cooperation. Includes reconstruction of sea wall at Sea Bright and all lands easements, rights-of-way and drainage outfall extensions.

Operations and results during period and condition as of September 30. The Local Cooperation Agreement for Section I was executed with the State of New Jersey on July 30, 1992. Work under Contract 1A (Monmouth Beach) was completed in November 1995. Work under contract 1B (Sea Bright) was completed in October 1996. Construction on Contract 2 (Long Branch) began in May 1997 and was completed in September 1999. Plans and specifications for Contract 3 (Deal) are near completion but contract award is delayed indefinitely due to local real estate and funding issues. The first renourishment contract for Sea Bright and Monmouth Beach was awarded in August 2001. Sand placement commenced in Sea Bright in May 2002 and was completed in November 2002. Renourishment contract 2 (Long Branch) is scheduled for fall 2008.

SECTION II – ASBURY PARK TO MANASQUAN, NJ

Location. That portion of the Atlantic coast of New Jersey in Monmouth County extending from Asbury Park southerly to Manasquan – length about 9 miles.

Authorized project. Provides for Federal participation in the restoration and protection of the shore from Asbury Park to Manasquan by artificial placement of sand to widen the beach berm to a minimum width of 100 feet at an elevation of 10 feet above mean low water with a 2 foot high berm cap. The project provides for the notching of 20 existing stone groins and periodic nourishment for a period of 50 years from construction. Existing outfall pipes are extended beyond the new wider beach. Total estimated Federal cost is \$457,600,000. Total estimated non-Federal costs for all requirements of local cooperation is \$246,400,000.

Operations and results during period and condition as of September 30. The local cooperation agreement for Section II was executed with the State of New Jersey on August 20, 1996. The contract for the Southern Reach (Belmar to Manasquan) was awarded in March 1997. Construction began in June 1997 and was completed in August 1999. The award of the Northern Reach (Asbury Park to Avon-by-the-Sea) contract was in June 1999. Beachfill placement commenced in July 1999 and was completed in December 1999. Work on the groin notching and outfall extensions was completed in January 2001.

43. OTHER AUTHORIZED BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS

(See Table 2-H at end of chapter)

44. BEACH EROSION CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Beach Erosion Control activities pursuant to Section 103 Publ. Law 826, 84th Congress as amended (See Table 2-O at end of chapter).

Flood Control

45. THE HACKENSACK MEADOWLANDS AREA, NJ

Location. The project location is the Hackensack Meadowlands River Basin in Bergen and Hudson Counties, New Jersey.

Existing project. The program was authorized by Section 324 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992. It was amended by Section 550 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 and Section 5105 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007. The program was initially authorized for Federal funding of \$5,000,000 which was recently amended to \$20,000,000. The objective of the program is to provide design and construction assistance for the development of the Environmental Improvement Program within the Hackensack Meadowlands District of New Jersey. The intent of the program is both flood control and ecological restoration. support of their Environmental Improvement Program. This has included evaluating tide gate improvements to control flooding in the Berry's Creek drainage basins and Route 7 Belleville Turnpike, enhancement and acquisition of wetlands, the development and implementation of a system to provide for water quality monitoring and wetland control in the Hackensack Meadowlands District. A hydraulic modeling study of the Hackensack River is underway evaluating a number of NJMC identified alternatives will be performed. It will also examine a proposed alternates to reduce flooding on Route 7 in coordination with NJMC and NJDOT.. The Corps of Engineers Engineer Research and Development Center is performing the modeling study.

Local cooperation. The non-Federal sponsor is the New Jersey Meadowlands Commission (NJMC).

Operations and results during the period and condition as of September 30. The General Management Plan, which outlines the management process for implementing the program, was completed in October 1998. A total of \$2.5 million was appropriated for the program in FY 1996. The design agreement was executed between the Corps of Engineers and the NJMC in March 2000. The parent model and four child models have been

completed and updated to reflect recent structural changes to the system. Alternative stimulation studies have begun at a number of sites in the NJMC District where flooding problems routinely occur. Also, FY 2007 funds were utilized to collect field data on several sites to advance proposed restoration improvements on the sites. FY 2008 funding is also being used to further the analysis of potential flood reduction measures at a number of sites in the NJMC District, design of the preferred measures, and further data collection at various wetland sites identified for potential environmental restoration.

46. JOSEPH G. MINISH PASSAIC RIVER WATERFRONT AND HISTORIC AREA, NJ

Location. The project area is located along the west bank of the Passaic River between Bridge and Brill Streets in the City of Newark, New Jersey. This reach of the Passaic River is eroded, deteriorated and environmentally degraded due to past heavy commercial and industrial use and flooding. The most recent flooding occurred in December 1992. In light of the renewal of the commercial downtown area of Newark near the Passaic River, the project area is viewed as an environmental resource to be restored.

Authorized project. The project was authorized in the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1990 (Public Law 101-640) as an element of the Passaic River Flood Damage Reduction Project on November 28, 1999, modified in the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-580) by extending the project area, and further modified in the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-303).

The project has three phases. The first phase will provide 6,000 feet of new bulkhead, 3,200 feet of restored riverbank and wetlands. The second phase adds a 9,200 foot waterfront walkway and the third phase adds park facilities, plazas and landscaping. Links to the Arts Center, Riverbank Park, and other sites will also be provided. The project will reduce the flooding and erosion and provide environmental restoration, recreation and economic development benefits. The cost of the first phase is \$37,300,000, adding the second phase increases the cost to \$60,000,000 and the third phase brings the total project cost to \$78,800,000. The sponsor of the first phase is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and cost sharing is set a 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal. The State may reduce its share through credit provisions in WRDA 1992. The credit consists of the value of lands in the basin that the State puts into wetlands bank.

Local cooperation. Project will be operated and maintained by sponsor as each portion is completed.

Operations and results during period and condition as of September 30. Construction on the first phase started in September 1999 and 1,700 feet of new bulkhead is complete. Construction of the bulkhead from Central Street to Penn Station was completed in March 2003. Construction of the steel bulkhead from Jersey Street to Jackson Street was initiated in November 2005 and completed in June 2006. Additional appropriations will be required to complete the first phase. Interest is also being expressed by the city of Newark to sponsor the second and third phases. Design of the walkway and the project cooperation agreement is being prepared. Contract 4A, concrete bulkhead cap, storm drainage outfalls and upland grading and planning was awarded January 2008 with the work to be performed in 2008.

47. NEW YORK CITY WATERSHED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, NY

Location. The project location is the New York City Watershed, which is located within the following counties in New York State: Delaware, Greene, Schoharie, Ulster, Sullivan, Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess.

Existing project. The program was authorized by Section 552 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1996 and amended in WRDA 1999. The program was authorized for \$42,500,000 in Federal funds. The objective of the program is to provide design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in the New York City Watershed, including projects for water supply, storage, treatment and distribution facilities and surface water resource protection and development. Forty projects have been certified by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and recommended for implementation. The types of projects include stream restoration, installation of sanitary sewer lines, stormwater studies, pathogen monitoring, planning and implementation of agricultural non-point source pollution reduction and watershed protection training.

Local cooperation. The non-Federal sponsor for the program is the NYSDEC. The projects will be accomplished by the local sponsors, the New York City Department of Environmental Protection, municipalities and counties.

Operations and results during the period and condition as of September 30. The General Management Plan, which outlines the management process for implementing the program, was completed in September 1998. \$18.4 million has been appropriated for the program has been appropriated for the program in FY 1997 through 2008. An additional \$7.2 million was reprogrammed in FY 05 for projects in Greene and Delaware Counties. The request for proposals, under which the proposed projects were submitted, evaluated and certified for implementation, was completed in February 1999. A total of 37 Project Cooperation Agreements have been executed to date of which 22 projects have been completed, and work is in progress for 15 projects. Discussion is on with NYSEC to select new projects for the NYC Watershed Program.

48. PASSAIC RIVER BASIN, NJ & NY

Location. The Passaic Basin, comprising 787 square miles in northeastern New Jersey and 148 square miles in southern New York State, is located

in the greater New York City Metropolitan area. The Passaic River Basin is roughly elliptical in shape 26 miles long and 56 miles wide – and contains portions of Bergen, Essex, Morris, Passaic, Hudson, Somerset, Sussex and Union Counties in New Jersey. The Basin also includes parts of Orange and Rockland Counties in New York.

Previous projects. Three Federal flood control projects have been completed by the Corps of Engineers in the Passaic River Basin. A \$67,400 de-snagging, debris removal, and channel restoration project was completed in 1951 along Beaver Brook and the Pequannock Township Ditch, tributaries of the Pompton River in Pequannock Township, NJ.

Along the Pompton River, a channel clearing project including shoal removal and channel restoration was implemented in the two mile reach from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Bridge to the Erie Railroad (Greenwood Lake Branch) Bridge. This work, in Pequannock Township, Wayne Township and Lincoln Park Borough, NJ, was completed in 1954 at a cost of \$50,000.

A \$1.5 million basin-wide project to improve the Flood Warning and Preparedness System was completed in 1988. The project was implemented by the Corps of Engineers in conjunction with the National Weather Service and U.S. geological Survey, The State of New Jersey is the non-Federal sponsor of the project.

Project history. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers involvement in Passaic River planning was first authorized in the Flood Control Acts of 1936. Since then reports

recommending plans of action were issued in 1939, 1948, 1962, 1972, and 1973. None of these plans were implemented because they did not receive widespread public support. In 1976, Congress authorized a Phase I Advanced Engineering and Design Study in Section 101(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976. Congressional Guidance on the conduct of the study was provided in House Report 94-1702. Local protection plans were completed for tributary flood damage areas along the Ramapo and Mahwah Rivers at Mahwah, NJ, and Suffern, NY, Molly Ann's Brook at Haledon, Prospect Park and Paterson, NJ, the Ramapo River at Oakland, NJ, and the Lower Saddle River in Bergen County, NJ. These projects were authorized in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. Construction began on the Molly Ann's Brook project in 1995. The Ramapo River at Oakland project received construction funds in Fiscal year 1995 and was reauthorized in WRDA 1996 and in the Energy and Water Development Appropriate Act of 2001.

In April 1984, the Passaic Basin experienced flooding estimated to be the worst in 40 years. In June 1984, the State of New Jersey selected a dual inlet diversion tunnel plan as the preferred Basin-wide alternative for detailed plan formulation. The Phase I General Design Memorandum and draft Environmental Impact Statement, (EIS), recommending the Pompton River/Passaic Dual Inlet Tunnel Diversion Plan, were completed during FY 1998. The final EIS was filed with EPA in December 1988.

Section 101(a) 18 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) 1990 (PL 101-640), as modified by section 102(p) of WRDA '92 (PL 102-580) authorizes construction of the Passaic River Flood Protection Project for the Passaic River Basin which will address both environmental and engineering objectives of the Act. The Passaic River Flood Protection Project combines diversion tunnels, levees, flood walls channel modification, and natural flood storage to provide flood protection to about 35 towns in the Passaic River Basin.

Pre-construction, Engineering and Design for the Passaic River Flood Protection Project was initiated in FY 1989. A draft General Design Memorandum and Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement with accompanying project cost estimate, and update of buy-out plans were prepared. The draft report was completed in Sept. 1995.

The final report was completed in July 1996 with the State's decision to implement various separable clients as described below. Engineering and design for the Joseph G. Minish, Passaic River Waterfront Part and Historic Area project element, consisting of environmental and streambank restoration measures in the city of Newark was completed in May 1996.

Condition as of September 30. Construction has been completed on Molly Ann's Brook and on the Ramapo River at Oakland. Construction is continuing on Joseph G. Minish Passaic River and Waterfront Park and Preservation of the Natural Storage Areas. The purchases of the national flood storage areas is underway. The Saddle River, Harrison Levee Project, Mahwah River projects, and Passaic River Floodway Buyout are in the design phase.

49. PRESERVATION OF NATURAL FLOOD STORAGE – PASSAIC RIVER FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION REPORT, NJ

Location. Flooding has long been a problem in the Passaic River Basin. Since colonial times, floods have claimed lives and damaged property. The most severe flood, the "flood of record", occurred in 1903, and more recent floods in 1968, 1971, 1972, 1973, two in 1975, 1984 and 1992 were sufficiently devastating to warrant Federal Disaster declarations. The flood of 1984 resulted in the loss of three lives and caused \$493 million in damages (October 1994 dollars).

Authorized project. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been working on plans to reduce flooding in the basin since 1936, but no plan has yet been implemented. Congress authorized a new study of the Passaic River Basin for the State of New Jersey in the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-587) which led to a plan authorized in WRDA 1990 and modified in WRDA 1992. The project includes several elements (see separate fact sheet on Passaic River). The element described herein is the Preservation of Natural Flood Storage Areas which the State has asked to Corps to implement. The Preservation element includes the acquisition of 5,350 acres of natural storage areas. 5,200 acres of which are wetlands and could conceivably be developed, worsening existing flood problems. The State of New Jersey has an agreement with the Corps to continue to protect 6,300 floodway acres, thus avoiding any secondary development. About 9,500 acres of the Central Basin are already protected as designated parkland, bringing the total of natural storage areas that would be permanently protected with the project to 21,000 acres. The Preservation element will prevent flood damages from becoming worse. It will not reduce flooding in the Passaic River Basin. The cost sharing is set a 75% Federal and 25% State. The State may reduce its share by applying credits included in the authorization.

Local cooperation. Project lands will be operated and maintained by non-Federal sponsors as each parcel is acquired.

Operations and results during period and condition as of September 30. The General Design Memorandum for the element was completed in July 1996 and the State has requested that the Corps proceed with its implementation. Project Cooperation Agreement was signed in 1999. Purchases started in spring 2000 and continue. 3100 acres have been acquired to date. Total estimated Federal cost is \$20,400,000. Total non-Federal costs for all requirements of local cooperation is \$1,700,000.

50. RAMAPO RIVER AT MAHWAH, NEW JERSEY & SUFFERN, NY

Location. Flooding has occurred frequently on the Ramapo River, with flood events in 1968, 1971, 1973, 1977, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1984, 1987, 1996, and 1999. The 1977 and 1984 floods were the most severe causing extensive damages to the project area. Tropical Storm Floyd in September 1999 also cause significant damage.

Authorized project. The Ramapo River and Mahwah Rivers Flood Control Project is authorized for construction under the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986 (Public Law 99-662). The authorized project involves the construction of features for flood protection along the Ramapo and Mahwah Rivers in Mahwah, NJ and Suffern, NY. The authorized plan for flood damage reduction includes channel modification to approximately 13,000 feet of the Ramapo River, Mahwah River, and Masonic Brook. The modifications would include the widening and deepening of the channels, sheet pile walls, and bridge modifications. The project will provide protection to residential, commercial, and industrial developments in Suffern and in Mahwah.

Local Cooperation. The non-Federal sponsors, New York and New Jersey will sign a project design agreement summer 2008. Assuming a favorable project is recommended and implemented, a construction project cooperation agreement would be executed and upon completion of construction the project would be turned over to the non-Federal sponsors for operation and maintenance. The sponsors will also provide all lands required for the project.

Condition as of September 30. The project design memorandum was completed and approved in September 1987. Plans and specifications were substantially complete in 1990. Construction funds were appropriated, but work was never initiated due to the lack of project cooperation agreements. After the flooding in 1999, the involved States, counties, and towns expressed interest in resuming the project. Letters of support from New York and New Jersey documented the interest and requested an update of

the project to determine whether further interest is warranted. A project management plan has been developed. We will proceed with the updated design when the project design is executed.

51. RAMAPO RIVER AT OAKLAND, NJ

Location. The project involves the construction of features for flood protection along the Ramapo River from Pompton Lake in Wayne Township and the Borough of Pompton Lakes, upstream through the Borough of Oakland to West Oakland Avenue, a distance of 3.3 miles.

The principal problem along the Ramapo River is flooding caused by backwater effect produced by the Pompton Lake Dam, the hydraulic construction produced by bridges crossing the river, and insufficient channel capacity. Flooding has occurred frequently, with the most recent events in 1968, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1984, 1987, 1993 and as September 1999 from Tropical Storm Floyd.

Authorized project. The Ramapo River was studied as part of the Passaic River Basin Phase I Advanced Engineering and Design Study which was authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-587, October 22, 1976). Congressional guidance for the for the conduct of the study is included in House of Representatives report 94-1702. The study was authorized for construction under the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986 (Public Law 99-62) and reauthorized in WRDA 1996 (PL 104-303). The sponsor is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. The authorized plan for flood damage reduction along the study area includes channel modification of 5,800 feet of the Ramapo River. The authorized plan also calls for the installation of flood control gates at the existing Pompton Lake Dam. Mitigation for the environmental impacts of the plan includes the creation of a five acre wetland in Potash Lake. The recommended plan would provide a consistent 40 year level of protection to the project area. The plan has an estimated cost of \$21,600,000. The cost is shared by the Federal Government (75%) and the State (25%). The State share includes the cost for all lands easements, and right-of-way as well as a cash contribution. The State share may be reduced through the use of credits available for Passaic River Basin projects\

Local cooperation. The completed project is operated and maintained by the project sponsor the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection..

Operations and results during period and condition as of September 30. Engineering and design commenced in October 1987. The final general Design Memorandum

was completed in May 1994 and approved in July 1994. Permits were issued in January 1999. The Project Cooperation Agreement was executed in April 1999. The overall project including a channel modification, wetland creation and the installation of the flood control gates is complete.

52. RARITAN RIVER BASIN GREEN BROOK SUB-BASIN, NJ

Location. The Green Brook Basin lies in central New Jersey within the counties of Somerset, Middlesex and Union and is one of the major tributaries in the Raritan River Basin. The Green Brook, which originates in the Watchung Mountains, has a 65 square mile watershed. The bell shaped basin widens markedly as Green Brook flows southwesterly to its mouth at the Raritan River.

Project History. The Green Brook Flood Control Project is the result of efforts over the past three decades by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, other Federal agencies, state and local agencies, civic organizations and the general public. In 1968, a reconnaissance investigation was conducted, under the Corps of Engineers Continuing Authority Program for small projects, for Ambrose, Bound and Bonygutt Brooks. The resulting report recommended further study all three locations. Detailed project reports concluded that individual flood protection projects were not economically feasible at any of the locations. Subsequently, record floods occurred in 1971 and again in 1973, causing catastrophic damage throughout the basin. As a result of the devastating events, the need for basin-wide studies of the entire Green Brook Basin was apparent. The Corps of Engineers, North Atlantic Division (NAD) issued the *Feasibility Report for Flood Control, Green Brook Sub-Basin*, dated August 1980. The plan recommended in this report consisted of a system of levees and floodwalls to provide protection against a 150 year flood in the lower portion of the Green Brook Basin only. A more comprehensive, basin-wide solution would have also extended 150 year protection to the upper and Stony Brook portions of the basin. The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors (BERH) reviewed the NAD report and issued its report on 16 March 1981, in which they endorsed all plan formulation decisions in the 1980 Feasibility Report. However, the BERH also stated the "the recommended 150 year level of protection is inadequate for this highly urbanized floodplain". To avoid catastrophic consequences of levee overtopping, the BERH recommended protection to 500 year level. The Chief of Engineers Report dated 4 September 1981. In February 1984, the Secretary of the Army expressed the administration's views in his letter transmitting the report to Congress in which he recommended that the August 1980 report should be authorized.

The Water Resources Act of 1986 authorized construction of a project, providing protection in all three portions of the Green Brook Basin. Section 401a of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) 1986 authorized construction of the Green Brook Flood Control Project for the Green Brook Sub-basin, which will address both environmental and engineering objectives of the Act. The Green Brook Flood Control Project combines levees, floodwalls, channel modification, flood proofing, and natural flood storage to provide flood protection to about 13 municipalities in the Green Brook Sub-basin

On the basis of this authorization, funds were budgeted and appropriated for preconstruction engineering and design. Surveying, mapping and other studies necessary to provide the basis for actual construction commenced toward the end of 1986. However, delays were incurred due to conflict between the needs and desires of the non-Federal sponsor and national economic development which affected the quest for a comprehensible implementable plan. In January 1994, a general reevaluation study was initiated. Unfortunately, the area was hit with another record storm in September 1996 causing more damages, the draft General Reevaluation Report was issued in December 1996 and opened for public comment for the period between January 7 and March 7, 1997. As a result comments expressed with significant concerns over the flood protection plan proposed for the upper portion of the basin, the Corps and the NJDEP agree to defer action on the flood protection plan for the upper portion of the basin. The Final General Reevaluation Report and Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement was approved in May 1997 with the support of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) who is the non-Federal sponsor for the project. In FY 1998, an Upper Basin Task Force (UBTF) was formulated to develop potential plan alternatives to the upper basin. The UBTF released their final report on November 12, 1998. In September 1999, again the area saw another record storm which not only caused catastrophic damage but resulted in 3 deaths. The Corps of Engineers, New York District released a Project Study Plan (PSP) to determine the feasibility of the alternatives discussed in the UBTF report in June 2000.

Pre-construction Engineering and Design for the Green Brook Flood Control Project was initiated in FY 1997 and the Project Cooperation Agreement

(PCA) between the NJDEP and the Federal Government was executed on June 24, 1999.

Condition as of September 30. Construction of the East Main Street Bridge FINDERENE Farm Wetland Mitigation, Segment T Segment U and Segment R-1, levee system, and the buyout and demolition of 19 homes is

complete. A Construction contract for the Talmadge Bridge Replacement is ongoing along with engineering and design of the R-2, levee system..

53. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Inspections of the following completed flood control works and beach erosion and hurricane protection projects were performed to determine the extent of compliance by local interests with operation and maintenance requirements.

New England Inspection Date:

Adams, MA – Hoosic River	Sep. 07
Bennington, VT – Roaring Branch, Walloomsac River	Sep. 07
East Barre Dam, VT – Jail Branch Winooski River	Sep. 07
Montpelier Dam, VT – Winooski River	Sep. 07
North Adams, MA – Hoosic River	Sep. 07
Pemberwick Byram River, CT	Sep. 07
Richford, VT – Missiquoi River	Sep. 07
Waterbury Dam, VT – Little River	Sep. 07
Wrightsville Dam, VT – North Branch Winooski River	Sep 07

NY – NJ Areas

*E. Rockaway Inlet to Rockaway Inlet	Sep07
Elizabeth, NJ – Elizabeth River	Sep07
*Fire Is. Inlet to Montauk Rt., NY	Sep07
Herkimer, NY – Bellingher Brook & Mohawk River	Sep07
Holland Patent, NY – Thompson Creek	Sep07
Hoosic Falls, NY – Hoosic River	Sep07
Kingston, NY – Esopus Creek	Oct07
North Ellenville, NY – Beer & Fantine Kills & Snadburg Creek	Oct07
Rahway, NJ – Rahway River, S.Branch Rahway River	Sep07
*Raritan Bay & Sandy Hook Bay, NJ	
Keansburg , NJ	Oct07
Rosendale, NY – Roundout Creek	Oct07
So. Amsterdam, NY – S. Chuctanunda Creek & Mohawk River	Sep07
S. Orange NJ – E. Branch, Rahway River	Sep07
Yonkers, NY – Saw Mill River	Sep07
Chappaqua, NY – Saw Mill River	Nov 07
Ardsley, NY – Saw Mill River	Nov 07
Sandy Hook to Barnagat Inlet, NJ	NI
Ballston Spa- Kayadersoseras Creek,NY	NI
Highland Mills- Woodbury Brook, NY	Oct.07
Mt. Pleasant- Esopus Creek, NY	Oct07

NEW YORK, NY DISTRICT

Pompton Lake Dam,NJ(Pompton Lake)	Sep07
Hillside(Elizabeth River),NJ	Sep07
Mt.Tremper- Esopus Creek, NY	Oct07
Pleasant Valley- Wappinger Creek,NY	Oct07
Lincoln Park/Pequannock-	Sep07
Beaver Brook,NJ	
Shandaken- Esopus Creek, NY	Oct07
Wallkill River- Wallkill River	Oct07
Some NY Projects	

*Beach Erosion & Hurricane Protection
Projects NI
(NI= Not Inspected FY 2007)

purchased supplies and equipment to maintain its' flood fight and response capability.

Under emergency operations, the New York District conducted field investigations, provided technical assistance and sandbags to local and county government in response to flooding events.

In response to Presidential disaster declarations under P.L. 93-288 the New York District received mission assignment from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for Temporary Housing, ESF#3, AND Debris Management during Hurricane Isabel in September 2003.

52. OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

(See Table 2-1 at end of chapter.)

53. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Flood Control activities pursuant to Section 205, Public Law 858, 80th Cong. As amended Pre-authorization. (See Table 2-P at end of chapter)

Chapter 1 Natural Disaster and Emergency Flood Control Activities. Pursuant to Public Law 84-99 and antecedent legislation provides for disaster preparedness, emergency operation, rehabilitation, advance measures, emergency water, and drought assistance.

Under disaster preparedness, the New York district initiated revisions to emergency response plans to include lessons learned from previous disasters, attended meetings and seminars dealing with emergency response planning and

General Investigations

54 SURVEYS

(See Table 2-J at end of chapter.)

55. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Costs for the period of \$143,839 for flood plain management services are set forth in Table 2-L at the end of chapter.

56. DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Projects having all, or inactive or uncompleted portions de-authorized by Congressional Action pursuant to Water Resources Development Acts
(See Table 2-M at end of chapter)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 2-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Projects Funding		FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Coast to Sept 30, 2007
1. Aquatic Plant Control	New Work					
	Approp.	400,000	400,000	396,000	400,000	4,868,500 ¹
2. Arthur Kill Channel Howland Hook Marine Terminal , NY&NJ	Cost	386,362	322,953	396,657	460,540	4,834,545 ²
	New Work					
3. Brown's Creek, NY	Approp.	—	—	—	—	6,526,662
	Cost	—	—	—	—	6,523,591
4. Buttermilk Channel, NY	Maint.					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	—
5. East Chester Creek, NY	Cost	—	—	—	—	—
	New Work					
6. East River, NY	Approp.	—	—	—	—	33,976
	Cost	—	—	—	—	33,976
7. East Rockaway Inlet, NY	Maint.					
	Approp.	—	701,000	64,000	-6,500	1,432,029
8. Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY	Cost	—	701,999	50,600	2,016	1,427,144
	New Work					
9. Flushing Bay and Creek, NY	Approp.	276,000	1,594,814	37,000	0	18,736,561
	Cost	276,000	1,584,814	37,000	0	18,736,561
10. Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	592,056
11. Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY	Cost	—	—	—	—	592,056
	Maint.					
12. Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY	Approp.	—	—	89,000	163,980	7,285,830
	Cost	—	—	89,000	163,075	7,284,925
13. Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	32,750,745
14. Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY	Cost	—	—	—	—	32,723,662
	Maint.					
15. Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY	Approp.	—	346,000	1,802,000	149,223	10,574,807
	Cost	250	256,479	277,388	1,763,356	10,574,807
16. Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	83,969
17. Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY	Cost	—	—	—	—	533,334
	Maint.					
18. Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY	Approp.	333,179	2,618,040	165,000	3,198,000	29,444,397
	Cost	336,335	2,618,040	158,272	3,204,659	29,444,328
19. Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY	New Work					
	Approp.	572,000	—	—	—	60,035,389 ³
20. Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY	Cost	504,876	37,169	—	—	59,116,966
	Maint.					
21. Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY	Approp.	2,745,000	169,000	245,000	7,403,141	39,145,460
	Cost	2,751,193	169,000	221,071	344,996	31,345,009
22. Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	2,182,905
23. Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY	Cost	—	—	—	—	2,182,905
	Maint.					
24. Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY	Approp.	295,000	6,627	85,000	58,065	14,551,450
	Cost	295,303	6,527	73,052	64,082	14,545,419

NEW YORK, NY DISTRICT

TABLE 2-A (Continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Projects	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Coast to Sept 30, 2007
10. Glen Cove Creek, NY	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	165,882
	Cost	—	—	—	—	165,882
	Maint.					
	Approp.	91,000	697,000	—	—	4,772,358
	Cost	92,215	619,719	77,282	—	4,772,358
11. Great South Bay, NY	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	—
	Cost	—	—	—	—	—
	Maint.					
	Approp.	100,000	94,000	142,000	0	406,000
	Cost	100,000	94,000	142,000	0	406,000
12. Hudson River, NY	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	44,249,800 ^{4,5}
	Cost	—	—	—	—	44,249,865
	Maint.					
	Approp.	2,655,000	4,988,000	1,593,000	2,555,306	72,740,756 ^{6,7}
	Cost	3,776,614	4,992,378	909,186	847,060	70,188,322
13. Hudson River, NY (New York City to Waterford: Athens Channel)	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	-1,202,815	—	8,087,185
	Cost	444,506	268,925	—	-375,000	1,002,525
14. Hudson River Channel, N	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	6,771,870
	Cost	—	—	—	—	6,771,870
	Maint.					
	Approp.	319,000	—	296,000	4,765,605	43,021,219
	Cost	319,443	-591	126,743	434,861	38,430,712
15. Jamaica Bay, NY	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	4,545,750
	Cost	—	—	—	—	4,454,750
	Maint.					
	Approp.	174,551	2,798,567	125,000	200,000	16,751,718
	Cost	219,312	2,798,567	125,000	199,780	16,751,498
16. Jones Inlet, NY	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	1,822,530
	Cost	—	—	—	—	1,822,530
	Maint.					
	Approp.	46,000	60,000	—	68,000	24,238,070
	Cost	44,674	60,000	—	68,041	24,237,951
17. Kill Van Kull-Newark	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	402,563,617 ⁸
	Cost	86,755	—	—	—	402,392,273
18. Lake Montauk Harbort, NY	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	791,680
	Cost	—	—	—	—	791,680
	Maint					
	Approp.	205,632	450,973	42,000	-24,973	2,763,265
	Cost	205,632	426,000	41,701	—	2,763,146
19. Long Island Intracoastal Waterway, NY	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	235,964
	Cost	—	—	—	—	235,964
	Maint					
	Approp.	2,338,000	1,635,000	177,000	100,000	16,911,462
	Cost	2,373,450	1,634,452	70,164	145,688	16,850,313

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 2-A (Continued)

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Projects	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Coast to Sept 30, 2007
20. Moriches Inlet ,NY	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	9,801,000
	Cost	—	—	—	—	9,799,000
	Maint					
	Approp.	822,000	-280,761	71,000	18,860	2,030,539
	Cost	822,001	-280,761	70,164	18,868	1,982,038
21. New York Harbor and Adjacent Channels,	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	6,022,516
	Cost	296,560	—	81,821	—	5,263,257
22. New York and New Jersey Channel	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	73,052,435
	Cost	—	—	—	—	73,052,435
	Maint					
	Approp.	3,333,000	7,413,119	5,390,000	5,607,291	80,426,049
	Cost	3,391,063	7,413,118	5,379,225	5,618,035	80,426,047
23. New York Harbor-Collection and Removal of Drift	New Work					
	Approp.	-10,000	—	—	—	45,980,000
	Cost	—	—	—	—	45,962,183
	Maint					
	Approp.	5,841,000	5,537,000	5,270,000	6,398,852	147,893,591 ⁹
	Cost	5,846,054	5,531,999	5,252,671	5,627,859	142,371,951
24. New York Harbor-Entrance Channels & Anchorage Areas	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	45,009,710
	Cost	—	—	—	—	45,009,710 ¹⁰
	Maint.					
	Approp.	3,791,000	2,860,602	2,486,000	1,929,424	125,564,196
	Cost	4,093,361	2,644,471	1,773,320	2,054,271	124,758,214
25. New York and New Jersey Harbor NY & NJ	New Work					
	Approp.	84,941,170	111,222,000	136,098,000	139,500,000	605,823,363 ¹¹
	Cost	90,822,768	105,000,875	129,819,104	85,106,934	549,291,939
26. NewarkBAY,Hackensack Passaic Rivers,NJ	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	29,014,500
	Cost	—	—	—	—	29,014,500
	Maint.					
	Approp.	92,000	569,718	6,715,000	-822,000	9,337,460
	Cost	92,022	569,739	289,313	5,264,290	8,998,063
27. Raritan River, NJ	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	1,551,470
	Cost	—	—	—	—	1,551,470
	Maint.					
	Approp.	346,000	218,589	469,000	-38,000	19,618,600
	Cost	346,000	218,589	230,579	184,557	19,602,736
28. Raritan River, To Arthur Kill Cutoff Channel,NJ	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	810,510
	Cost	—	—	—	—	810,510
	Maint.					
	Approp.	—	—	133,000	-20,500	5,043,856
	Cost	-1,000	1,000	91,629	7,189	5,030,174
29. Sandy Hook Bay at Leonardo,NJ	New Work					
	Approp.	—	—	—	—	568,479
	Cost	—	—	—	—	568,479
	Maint.					
	Approp.	60,111	—	193,000	—	943,162
	Cost	60,018	—	135,119	48,736	934,017

NEW YORK, NY DISTRICT

TABLE 2-A (Continued)

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Projects	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sept 30, 2007
30. Shark River, NJ	New Work					
	Approp. Cost	—	—	—	—	150,000
	Maint. Approp. Cost	63,000 63,099	22,340 22,340	304,000 186,719	21,010 132,988	5,794,535 5,789,232
31 Shinnecock Inlet,,NY	Approp. Cost	—	—	—	—	14,863,000 14,863,000
	Maint. Approp. Cost	166,000 166,587	1,281,000 1,279,599	107,000 107,000	15,000 12,006	6,933,715 6,930,721
	32. Shrewsbury River. NJ	New Work				
Approp. Cost		—	—	—	—	1,145,457 1,145,457
Maint. Approp. Cost		—	—	380,000 339,256	—	6,815,966 6,775,222
33. Supervisor of New York Harbor	New Work					
Approp. Cost	700,000 700,482	300,000 300,000	846,000 754,979	690,000 773,617	41,376,960 41,369,556	
37. Long Beach Island NY	New Work					
Approp. Cost	375,000 492,075	183,000 204,870	143,000 147,939	350,000 138,933	3,952,000 3,715,411	
38. East Rockaway Inlet to Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay, NY	New Work					
Approp. Cost	6,262,000 6,910,007	217,000 211,067	—	—	2,104	60,035,389 ¹² 59,119,070
39. Fire Island Inlet to Montauk Point, NY	New Work					
	Approp. Cost	6,116,000 3,964,375	8,047,000 11,004,664	1,856,000 2,186,025	2,500,000 1,999,455	97,219,438 ¹³ 95,368,646
	Maint. Approp. Cost	—	—	—	—	113,970 143,753
40. Raritan Bay and Sandy Hook Bay, NJ	New Work					
Approp. Cost	67,000 12,331	217,000 129,700	180,000 142,447	50,000 67,330	1,910,000 ¹⁴ 1,657,152	
41. Rockaway Inlet to Norton Point (Coney Island), NY	New Work					
Approp. Cost	697,000 1,052,256	-700,000 232,982	800,000 3,242	75,000 188,074	29,918,765 28,592,774 ¹⁵	
42. Sandy Hook to Bamegat Inlet, NJ	New Work					
Approp. Cost	193,000 982,844	-5,621,000 346,651	3,961,000 1,938,560	3,305,000 1,609,684	183,871,811 ¹⁶ 180,762,681	
45. Hackensack Meadowlands, NJ	New Work					
Approp. Cost	77,000 246,776	308,000 644,094	1,485,000 1,141,918	233,000 419,763	5,013,000 ¹⁷ 4,671,814	
46. Joseph G. Minish Waterfront Park, NJ	New Work					
Approp. Cost	1,767,000 578,686	-657,000 1,983,703	2,227,000 5,155,069	3,000,000 352,365	21,733,000 18,464,542	
47. New York City Watershed, NY	New Work					
Approp. Cost	1,283,000 1,243,056	3,340,000 3,338,307	8,044,000 1,198,942	475,000 1,653,806	18,040,815 12,332,111	
48 Passaic Mainstem NJ	New Work					
Approp. Cost	— 3,959	— 6,822	— 16,940	— 82,324	63,459,669 63,286,182	

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 2-A (Continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Projects	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Coast to Sept 30, 2007
49. Preservation of Natural Storage Areas, NJ	New Work					
	Approp.	321,000	2,820,000	2,967,000	2,997,000	18,943,000
	Cost	1,120,100	2,674,262	2,049,082	749,913	15,576,440
50. Ramapo at Mahwah NJ	New Work					
	Approp	.359,000	412,000	116,000	20,000	2,821,460 ²⁰
	Cost	301,532	205,070	60,966	32,499	2,410,361
51. Ramapo at Oakland NJ	New Work					
	Approp.	2,900,000	4,138,000	5,554,000	955,000	24,398,636 ¹⁸
	Cost	3,776,072	3,833,725	3,500,870	1,238,883	21,341,057
52 Green Brook Sub-basin	New Work					
	Approp.	9,555,450	10,285,000	6,450,000	14,229,000	102,871,000 ¹⁹
	Cost	6,185,697	10,580,593	8,959,241	5,342,185	83,476,247

¹ Of which \$12,500 is for North Atlantic Division Accounts.

² Of which \$12,127 is for North Atlantic Division Accounts.

³ Excludes \$90,190 for new work expended from contributed funds. Additional NY State Funds were \$200,000 in 1990, \$581,000 in 1991, \$611,574 in 1996, \$2,093,194 in 1997, \$1,280,000 in 2000, \$1,468,734 in 2001, \$3,654,000 in 2002 and in 2003 \$292,959.

⁴ Includes \$5,112,694 for new work for previous project.

⁵ Includes \$238,350 for new work expended from public works funds and \$311,461 emergency relief funds. Excludes \$81,373 expended from contributed funds.

⁶ Excludes \$454,273 expended between August 18, 1915 and June 30, 1935, for operation and care of lock and dam at Troy, NY, under permanent indefinite appropriation. Excludes \$23,735 reimbursement for repairs to Troy Lock.

⁷ Includes \$346,797 for maintenance for previous project.

⁸ Includes \$107,991,000 from contributed funds.

⁹ Includes \$115,000 for new work for previous projects.

¹⁰ Includes \$2,491,206 expended to date for construction of land-based overfire air pit incinerator (\$1,493,393 in maintenance funds and \$997,813 in O & M funds.) and \$116,500 applied to removing wrecks authorized by acts prior to adoption of existing projects.

¹¹ Includes \$174,940,633 from contributed funds.

¹² Includes \$12,070,000 from contributed funds.

¹³ Includes \$17,179,750 from contributed funds.

¹⁴ Includes \$538,000 from contributed funds.

¹⁵ Includes \$12,792,100 from contributed funds.

¹⁶ Includes \$54,476,000 from contributed funds

¹⁷ Includes \$487,500 from contributed funds.

¹⁸ Includes \$4,272,500 contributed funds.

¹⁹ Includes \$27,918,420 from contributed fund

²⁰ Includes \$350,000 from contributed fund

TABLE 2-B AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
River and Harbor Act of 1959	AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL (See Section 1 of Text) Control and progressive eradication of obnoxious Aquatic Plant growths	H. Doc. 37 85th Cong. 1st sess.
Section 104 and Harbor Act of 1958	Provided that all research and planning cost to be borne fully by the United States.	
Section 302 River and Harbor Act of 1965	Modified project to include control of waterchestnut	
River and Harbor 23 June 1874	ARTHUR KILL CHANNEL, HOWLAND HOOK, MARINE TERMINAL, NY & NJ (See Section 2 OF TEXT) Original Project for a “channel between Staten Island and New Jersey “; 150 feet wide, 16 feet deep	Report of the Chief of Engineers 1873, S. x.52 42 nd Cong., 3 rd Session
River and Harbor 14 August 1876	Indicated that improvements recommended in 1873 and actually commenced in 1874 were no longer necessary and that a Channel 11 feet deep and 500 feet wide would serve tows and sailing vessels most expeditiously	Report of the Chief of Engineers 1876, H. 44 44th Cong., 1 st Session
River and Harbor 13 June 1902	Recommended a channel between New York and New Jersey passing south of Shooters Island , 21 feet deep and 300 feet wide width would be 400 feet.	H.D. 393, 56 th Cong., 1 st session
River and Harbor 25 June 1910	Authorized a channel north of Shooters Island 1 mile long , 300 feet wide, 16 feet deep.	H.D. 337, 59 th , Cong., 2 nd sess
River and Harbor 22 September 1922	The original project for “ New York and New Jersey “ provided for a channel 400 feet wide and 30 feet deep	H.K. 653, 66 th Cong. 2nd Session
River and Harbor 30 August 1935	Provided for present project depth of 35 feet and channel 600 -800 feet wide.	H.K. 133, 74 th Cong. 1 st Session
None	Feasibility study for the rehabilitation of the dike north of Shooters Island initiated 1960.	District Engineers April 1964
River and Harbor 27 October 1965	Provided for widening and deepening entrance to Kill Van Kill at Robbin’s Reef at a 35 foot depth.	H.D. 108, 89 th Cong., 1 st session
None	Investigation into the effects of the removal of Shooters Island And shore modifications on tides, currents, and shoaling in the Kill Van Kull channels. Study noted no detrimental effects.	Waterways Experiment . Station U.S. Army Corps., Dec 1967
None	Investigation into widening and deepening NY and NJ Channels in response to House Committee on Public Works Resolutions 30 March 1995, and 27 June 1956 resulted in negative reports.	District Engineer, NY 9/21/73

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 2-B (Continued) AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
28 May 1975	Investigation into the feasibility of deepening the triangular area Just east of Shooters Island to 35 feet MLW. Initiated in 1974. Built in 1976.	District Engineer, NY H.D. 494,89 th Cong, 2 nd session
None	Investigation into the impacts caused by the removal of Shooters Island; noted a lack of economic justification and significant potential environmental impacts. Chief of Engineers recommended 6 August 1979 that no Federal funds be provided.	District Engineer, Feb 1979
None	Investigation into widening and deepening Kill Van Kull and Newark Bay in response to House Committee on Public Works Revolution Dated 14 June 1972 . Currently under review by the Office of Management and Budget.	District Engineer, NY July 1980
House Committee On Public Works Arthur Kill Channel, Howland Hook Terminal Resolution 9 May 1979	Review the reports of the Chief of Engineers on NY and NJ Channel contained in H.D.133,74 th Cong., 1 st Sess., and and Transportation 1 st Cong. To determine the feasibility of deepening and easing the bends of NY and NJ Channels from deep water in Upper Harbor westward to Howland Hook Marine Terminal, Howland Hook, Staten Island, NY, and creating a turning basin to serve that facility; all to accommodate Deeper draft and otherwise larger ongoing general cargo and container vessels	Final Feasibility Report H.D. 108,89 th Cong., NY and NJ March 1986
Water Resources Development Act Of 1986 (PL99-662) Sec.202(b)	AK Channel deepening to 41 feet to Howland Hook Terminal, and to 40 feet to Exxon Bayway Gulfport facilities, as per the project for navigation , Report of BERH dated 31 March 1986.	
Water Resources Development Act Of 1996 (PL 1014-303) Sec.303(b)(11)	Modified WRDA 86 to authorize AK Channel deepening to a depth of not to exceed 45 feet , at cost \$83,000,000.	Final Limited Reevaluation Report , Arthur Kill Channel, Howland Hook Marine Terminal,NY&NJ Dec 1997.
Water Resources Development Act Of 1999 (PL106-53) Sec.338	Modified WRDA 86 and WRDA 96 to authorize AK Channel deepening at a total cost of \$315,700,000.	Addendum to Final Limited Reevaluation Report ,Arthur Kill Howland Hook Marine Terminal,NY&NJ May 2001.
Sept. 19,1890	BROWN'S CREEK,NY (See Section 3 of Text) 6 foot channel for 1,850 feet and 4 feet for 1,350 feet and 2 jetties	H.Ex Doc.22, ,51st Cong. 2 nd sess.

NEW YORK, NY DISTRICT

TABLE 2-B (Continued) AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
July 13,1902	BUTTERMILK CHANNEL,NY (See Section 4 of Text) Channel 1,200 feet wide and no less than 30 feet deep	H. Doc. 122 ,56th Cong. 2nd sess. (Annual Report 1901, p. 1299)
May 17,1950	EAST CHESTER CREEK,NY (See Section 5 of Text) Channel 10 feet deep and 150 to 70 feet wide.(Deauthorized in 1992) The 8-foot channel, authorized in 1930, completed in 1941, completed in 1941.	H. Doc. 749 ,80th Cong. 2nd sess.
March 2,1915	EAST RIVER,NY (Section 6 of Text) Removal of Coenties Reef to 35 feet , conditional upon local Local interests increasing depth to 40 feet	H. Doc. 188 ,63 rd Cong. 1 st sess.
July 27,1916	Channel across Diamond Reef 35 feet deep and 1,000 feet wide.	
August 8,1917	Channel east of Blackwells Island to 20 feet; channel between South Brother and Berrian Islands, to 20 feet; channel between North and South Brother Islands to 26 feet. Channel 40 feet deep through East River and Hell Gate	H. Doc.140,65th Cong. 1 st ,sess
July 18,1989	Secure a depth of 40 feet deep in channel through East River and Hell Gate as soon as practicable.	Specified in act
Sep.22,1922	Depth limited to 35 feet in through channel between Wallabout Channel and Throgs Neck, Channel east of Blackwells Island,30 Feet to English pl. Eliminated channel between North and South Brother Islands except as authorized prior to existing project. Remove certain rocks and reefs and construct dike in Pot cove, Hell Gate.	Rivers &Harbor Com Doc.3,67 th Cong.2 nd ses
E.Pub.Wks.Comm. Res., Dec.15 1970 S.Pub.Wks.Comm	Spur channel to Astoria waterfront 37 feet in rock, 35 feet in Material, for a length of 0.95 mile for varying widths, and Turning basin.(South Brother Channel).	S.Doc. 91-60,91stCong. 2 nd sess, Dec.1970
July 3,1930	EAST ROCKAWAY INLET,NY (Section 7 of Text) Channel 12 feet deep and 250 feet wide, and a jetty.	H. Doc. 19 ,71th Cong 1 st sess
August 26,1937	FIRE ISLAND TO JONES INLET,NY (Section 8 of Text) Construction of jetty .	Rivers & Harbor Com Doc.75 th Cong., 1 st sess

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 2-B (Continued) AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
May 17,1950	Channel 10 feet deep.	H. Doc. 762 ,80th Cong 2nd sess
1958 River & Harbor Act	Three dredging operations with sand serving as nourishment. to the beaches westerly of the inlet.	H. Doc. 411 ,84th Cong 2nd sess
1962 River & Harbor Act	Extension of existing jetty, a littoral reservoir, a navigation. channel and dikes, sand deposit on westerly beaches.	H. Doc. 115 ,89th Cong 1st sess
March 1988	14 foot channel with sand placed along Gilgo Beach.	
Oct 23,1962	FLUSHING BAY AND CREEK, NY (Section 9 of Text) 15 foot bay, creek and branch channel; 15 foot maneuvering area; 6-foot anchorage basin; revetment of dike extension; & abandonment of portion of creek channel & repair of dike	H. Doc. 551 ,87th Cong 2nd sess
March 1988	GLEN COVE CREEK, NY (Section 10 of Text) Channel 8 deep and 100 feet wide.	H. Doc. 207 ,68th Cong 1 st sess
December 4,1900	GREAT SOUTH BAY, NY (Section 11 of Text) Construction of a channel in Great South Bay, from Fire Island . Inlet to the Patchogue River, not less than 10 feet in depth and 200 feet in width, with an 8 feet in depth in the Patchogue River	Rivers and Harbors Act in June 13,1902, modified in 1970
June 25,1910	HUDSON RIVER, NY (Section 12 of Text) Channel 12 feet deep from Hudson to Waterford, remove State lock and dam at Troy and construct a new lock and dam.	H. Doc. 719,61 st Cong 2nd sess
March 3,1925	Channel 27 feet deep from Hudson to Albany, NY	H. Doc. 350,68 th Cong 1 st sess
July 3,1930	Channel 27 feet below Hudson	H. Doc. 210,70th Cong 1 st sess
July 1,1935	Operation and care of lock and dam at Troy were included in Project.	
August 30,1935	Relocation of 12 foot channel between Troy and Waterford.	S. Doc. 155,72th Cong. 2nd sess

NEW YORK, NY DISTRICT

TABLE 2-B (Continued) AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
June 20,1938	Deepen channel between Albany and Waterford to 14 feet With no change in depths for harbors in front of Albany & Troy	2nd sess H. Doc. 572,75th Cong 3rd sess
September 3,1954	Deepen channel between New York City and Albany to 32 feet And construct a turning basin and two anchorages.	H Doc. 228,83rd Cong. 1st sess
P.L. 89-72	Mooring facilities Note: The 12 and 27 foot classification have been de-authorized.	
September,1996	HUDSON RIVER AT ATHENS,NY (See Section 13 of Text) The District will coordinate the assessment report to address The need for additional formulation and economic analysis To determine economic viability.	Rivers & Harbors Act of 1910 modified by Sect 110 of the WRDA 1
March 4,,1913	HUDSON RIVER AT ATHENS,NY (See Section 14 of Text) Channel 30 feet deep from Ellis Island to Newark St.,40 feet deep Through shoal from Newark St. to Castle Point and channel 26 by 550 Feet along Weehawken-Edgewater waterfront. Remove shoal east Side of river between West 19 th and West 32 nd Sts.; remove rock Near Battery to 40 feet; remove obstruction near Spuyten Duyvil Creek.	H Doc. 719,62nd Cong. 2nd sess
March 4,,1915	Additional dredging through shoal from Newark St. to Castle Point	Annual Report 1914, . pp.234-235
August 8,,1917	Remove shoal between West 32 nd and West 61 st Sts. to 40 feet and Widen 40 foot channel between Battery and Canal St. to 2,000 feet	H.Doc 1697,64 th Cong.. 2nd sess
March 3,,1925	Channel 30 by 750 feet along Weehawken-Edgewater waterfront. Widen 40 foot channel between Battery and Canal St. to 2,000 feet	H.Doc 313,68 th Cong.. 1st sess.
January 21,,1927	Modification of conditions of local cooperation affecting channel. Along Weehawken-Edgewater waterfront..	
July 3,,1930	Channel 40 feet deep between pierhead lines from 20 th St., Manhattan. To a point 1,300 feet below Newark St. Hoboken, thence 2,800 feet wide. To deep water off Ellis Island. Channel 30 feet deep between 40 foot Channel and channel along Jersey City waterfront.	H.Doc 155,,70 th Cong 2 nd sess.
August 30,,1935	Widen 40 foot channel to full width of river from north line of 59 th St. to south side of Little Basin, thence a channel of same Depth to deep water off Ellis Island.	H.Doc 309,,72nd Cong 1st sess.
August 30,,1935	Waiver all conditions of local cooperation affecting channel along Weehawken-Edgewater waterfront..	Rivers & Harbors Comm Doc 49,72 th Cong. 2 nd ses

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

August 26,,1937	Channel 45 and 48 feet deep and 2,000 feet wide	Senate Committee print, 75 th Cong. 1st ses
September,1996	JAMAICA BAY (See Section 15 of Text) Construction of 1 jetty. Interior channel along west shore	H.Doc.1488,72 nd Cong 2 nd sess
March 2,1945	Bay, 18 and 12 feet deep; interior channel along south Shore, 15 feet deep; entrance channel 20 and 18 feet deep And 1 riprap jetty all in lieu of work heretofore authorized. Modified conditions of local cooperation.	H.Doc.700,76thCong 3 rd sess
May 17,1950	Channel 15 feet deep in Mott Basin including its 2 branches	H.Doc.665,80thCong 3 rd sess
March 2,1945	JONES INLET (See Section 16 of Text) Construction of jetty and channel 12 feet deep and 250 Feet wide.	H.Doc.409,77th Cong
FY 1985 Supplemental Approp. Act	KILL VAN KULL-NEWARK BAY, NY & NJ Deepening existing 35 foot channels in increments to 40 feet and then 45 feet	(See Section 17 of Text) P.L. 99-662 P.L. 91-611
March 2,1945	LAKE MONTAUK HARBOR, NY (See Section 18 of Text) Channel 12 feet deep and 150 feet wide, 70 feet boat basin; repair and extension of two jetties; and addition of sport facilities on top of jetties.	H. Doc 369,76 th Cong. 1 st sess.
August 26, 1937	LONG ISLAND INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, Channel 6 feet deep and 100 feet wide.	(See Section 19 of Text) H. Doc 181,75 th Cong. 1 st sess.
	MORICHES INLET, N Y (See Section 20 of Text) Channel 100 feet deep and 200 feet wide in inlet and 6 feet and 100 feet wide in the Bay and of two jetties	H. Doc 126,86 th Cong. 1 st sess.
WRDA 1986	NEW YORK HARBOR AND ADJACENT CHANNELS PORT JERSEY, NY (See Section 21 of Text) Deepening existing 35 foot channel and turning basin.	PL99-662
September 6,1933 August30,1965	NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CHANNEL NY&NJ Anchorage off Perth Amboy to 35 feet	(Section 22 of Text) H.Doc.1386,62ndCong H.Doc.17,71thCong 2nd sess

NEW YORK, NY DISTRICT

TABLE 2-B (Continued) AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
May 28,1935	Channel 35 feet deep from lower bay to upper bay , except between vicinity of Smith Creek and vicinity of Piles Creek to 30 feet with anchorage 38 feet deep at Sandy Hook and Perth Amboy	H.Doc.133,74thCong 1st sess
May 17,1950	Channel 35 feet deep from vicinity of Smith Creek to the vicinity of Piles Creek	H.Doc.133,74thCong 1st sess
October 27,1965	Widen entrance to Kill Van Kull to 1,400 feet narrowing minimum width of 1,000 feet	H.Doc.108,98thCong 1st sess
September 6,1933 August30,1965	NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CHANNEL NY&NJ Anchorage off Perth Amboy to 35 feet	(Section 22 of Text) H.Doc.1386,62ndCong H.Doc.17,71thCong 2nd sess
May 28,1935	Channel 35 feet deep from lower bay to upper bay , except between vicinity of Smith Creek and vicinity of Piles Creek to 30 feet with anchorage 38 feet deep at Sandy Hook and Perth Amboy	H.Doc.133,74thCong 1st sess
May 17,1950	Channel 35 feet deep from vicinity of Smith Creek to the vicinity of Piles Creek	H.Doc.133,74thCong 1st sess
October 27,1965	Widen entrance to Kill Van Kull to 1,400 feet narrowing minimum width of 1,000 feet	H.Doc.108,98thCong 1st sess
March14, 1915	NEW YORK HARBOR COLLECTION AND REMOVAL OF DRIFT, NY&NJ (See Section 23 of Text) Allotment from appropriatins made for New York Harbor and its Immediate tributaries may be used for collection and removal of drift in these waterways.	
July3, 1930 December31, 1970	Carrying on this work as a separate and distinct project. Increase scope of project to include removal and disposal of derelict vessels, some deteriorated shore structures and debris along shores; and the repair of other structures; all subject to approval by Secretary of the Army and the President.	PL91-611,91 st Cong., H.R.1987
March7, 1974	Removal and disposal of derelict vessels, some deteriorated shore structures and debris along shores and the repair of other shore structures.	PL91-611,93rd Cong.,

TABLE 2-B (Continued) AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
July5, 1884	<p>NEW YORK HARBOR ENTRANCE CHANNEL AND ANCHORAGE AREAS (See Section 24 of Text) Main-Ship-Bayside –Gedney to 30 feet deep for width of 1,000 feet (Dimensions fixed by Secretary of War , December 27,1886 by authority of Act of August 5, 1886).</p>	Annual Reports 1887, p62 and 1888,p63
March3, 1899	Ambrose Channel (East Channel)	H.Doc.159,55 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
June25, 1910	Maintenance of entrance channel under I head.	
August8, 1917	Anchorage Channel, extension of Ambrose Channel into Upper Bay	H.Doc.518,63rd Cong., 2 nd sess.
August8, 1917	Removal of Craven Shoal	H.Doc.557,64th Cong., 1st sess.
August8, 1917	Channel between Staten Island and Hoffman and Swinburne Islands	H.Doc.625,64th Cong., 1st sess.
August30, 1935	Dredging south end of Red Hook Flats, Liberty Island Anchorage, And channel along New Jersey pier-head line.	H.Doc.183,73rd Cong., 2nd sess.
August30, 1935	Deepen Bayside-Gedney Channel to 35 feet for a width of 800 feet.	H.Doc.133,74th Cong., 1st sess.
August26, 1937	Deepen Ambrose and Anchorage Channels to 45 feet for a width of 2,000 feet.	Senate Commerce Doc 75 th Cong, 1st sess.
July3, 1958	Dredging South Channel, elimination of portion of Bayside-Gedney Channel.	S. Doc. 45 84 th Cong. 1 st sess.
October27, 1965	Deepen and expand Red Hook Flats Anchorage, deepen Gravesend Bay Anchorage	S. Doc. 17 89 th Cong., 1 st sess
March31, 1982	Further expansion of Red Hook Flats Anchorage and the Relocation of Anchorage channel.1982	OCE Letter 31 Mar
May 2000	<p>NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY HARBOR NY&NJ Deepen the Ambrose Channel from its existing/ previously authorized depth to 53 feet below mean low water, deepen the Anchorage, Bay Ridge, Port Jersey, Kill Van Kull ,Newark Bay and Arthur Kill(to Howland Hook) Channels from their previously authorized depths to 50 feet (52 feet in rock or otherwise hard material)</p>	(Section 25 of Text) WRDA 2000

NEW YORK, NY DISTRICT

TABLE 2-B (Continued) AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
	below MLW. Authorized associated mitigation for aquatic and air quality impacts.	
March 2, 1907	NEWARK BAY, HACKENSACK & PASSAIC RIVER, NJ 16 foot channel of Passaic River	(Section 26 of Text) H.Doc.441,59 th ,Cong 2 nd sess
February 27, 1911	Widening 16 foot channel in Passaic River	H.Doc.441,59 th Cong 2 nd sess
July 25, 1912	20-foot channel in Passaic River	H.Doc.707,62nd Cong 2 nd sess
January 21, 1927	10-foot channel in Passaic River	H.Doc.284,60 th ,Cong 2 nd sess
July 3, 1930	30-foot channel in Passaic River	H.Doc.156,71 st ,Cong 2 nd sess
March 22, 1945	35 and 37 feet in main channel of Newark Bay and branch Channel to an inshore channel Port Newark terminal and remove Portion of rock area at Bergen Point to same depths.	S.Doc.250,79 th Cong 2 nd sess
March2, 1945	Modification of local cooperation for 10 - foot channel	H.Doc.430,76 th Cong 1st sess
September3, 1954	34-32 foot channel in Hackensack River including approach channel in Newark Bay from branch channel at Port Newark terminal and remove portion of rock area at Bergen Point to same depths.	H.Doc.252,82 th Cong 1 st sess
October23, 1962	35 - foot channels at Port Elizabeth	H.Doc.289,88 th Cong 2nd sess
November7, 1966	Widening 35-foot channel in Newark Bay, provision of two Maneuvering areas, widening entrance into Port Elizabeth and Newark Bay branch channels, deepening and widening Newark Bay 32-foot channel and provision of a turning basin	H.Doc 494,89 ^t Cong 2 nd sess
	At junction of Hackensack and Passaic Rivers; and deepening 2 foot –channel in Hackensack River at 15 feet..	
March 2, 1919	RARTAN RIVER, NJ (See Section 27 of Text) Channel 15 feet deep and 20 feet wide to Washington Canal 10 feet deep and 150 feet wide to canal locks and 10 feet deep thru South Channel	H.Doc. 1341,62nd Cong 3 rd sess

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 2-B (Continued) AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
July 3,1930	Channel 25 feet deep and 300 feet wide up to New York and Long Branch Railroad bridge.	H.Doc. 454,70 th Cong 2 nd sess
July 3,1930	Channel 10 feet deep in earth and 11 feet in rock to New Brunswick Width reduced to 100 feet.	H.Doc. 127,70 th Cong 1st sess
July 3,1930	Relocation of lower reach to South Channel	Rivers & Harbors Comm H.Doc.31,71 th Cong 2 nd
August 26, 1937	Channel 25 feet deep and 300 feet wide to junction of main and south channels, thence of same depth on South Channel Titanium Pigment Co.	Rivers & Harbors Comm H.Doc. 74,74 th Cong 2sess
October 17, 1940	Channel 25 feet deep and 300 feet wide to junction of main south channels to government wharf, including a turning basin	Report on file in the Office Chief of Engineers (report not printed)
October 23, 1962	In South Channel, maintenance of 15 foot channel to dock of Middlesex County Sewerage Authority.	H.Doc. 455,86 th Cong 2 nd sess
RARTAN RIVER TO ARTHUR KILL CUT-OFF , NJ		
Channel, NJ (See Section 28 of Text)		
September 6, 1933 August 30,1935	Channel 1 mile long, 20 feet deep, 800 feet wide, connecting Raritan River and Arthur Kill channels	H.Doc. 50,,73rd Cong 1 st sess
SANDY HOOK BAY AT LEONARDO, NJ		
May 17,1950	Channel 8 feet deep 150 feet wide from the 8-foot contour IN Sandy Hook Bay to the entrance of the small boat harbor at Leonardo, NJ.	(See Section 29 of Text) H.Doc.108, 81st st Cong 1st sess
SHARK RIVER, NJ (See Section 30 of Text)		
March2,1945	Channel 18 feet deep 150 feet wide across entrance bar, 12 feet Deep 100 feet wide to Route 35 bridge,8 feet deep 100 feet wide To upper limit of Belmar boat basin; and 12-foot anchorage.	H.Doc.102, 76th th Cong 1st sess
SHINNECOCK INLET, NY (See Section 31 of Text)		
July14,1960	Channel 110 feet deep 200 feet wide in Inlet, and 6 feet deep and 100 feet wide in the Bay, and 2 jetties.	H.Doc.126, 86th th Cong 1st sess FY 83 Supplemental Appropriations Act
SHREWSBURY RIVER, NJ (See Section 32 of Text)		
March 2,1919	Channel 16 feet deep in North Branch	H.Doc.1296, 62nd th Cong 3 rd sess

TABLE 2-B (Continued) AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
August 30,1975	Channel 12 feet deep.	H.Doc.157, 71st Cong 2 nd sess
August 30,1935	Channel 9 feet deep.	Rivers and Harbors Comm Doc.31, 74 th Cong.
May 17,1950	Turning basin and anchorage 6 feet at Red Bank and Channels 6. Feet deep in Claypit, Oceanport, and Little Silver Creeks.	H. Doc.285, 81 st Cong. 1 st sess
October1,1986	ATLANTIC COAST OF LONG ISLAND, JONES INLET TO EAST ROCKAWAY, LONG BEACH ISLAND NY (See Section 37 of Text) Storm damage protection , rehabilitation of existing groins Construction of new groins.	Section 101(a) 21 of WRDA 1996
1974 & 1986 WRDA	EAST ROCKAWAY INLET TO ROCKAWAY INLET AND JAMAICA BAY, NY (See Section 38 of Text) Beach nourishment of 100 to 200 foot wide beach elevation. 10 feet MSL	
1960 Rivers &Harbor	FIRE ISLAND TO MONTAUK POINT, NY Raising dunes, widening beaches, interior drainage structures, groins beach replenishment , annual renourishment	(See Section 39 of Text) H.Doc.425,86 th , Cong.,2 nd sess.
1974 WRDA	Project modified to provide that non-Federal interest shall contribute 30 percent of first costs.	P.L.93-251,93 rd H.R.10203
October 12, 1962	RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK ,NJ This project provides for beach fills, groins, and various Sections of the study area.	(See Section 40of Text) Flood Control Act 1962 H.Doc.464,86 th .Cong 2 nd sess.
	The study seeks to determine the advisability of changes to The recommendation .	Section 506 WRDA. 1996
1986 WRDA	ROCKAWAY INLET TO NORTON POINT (CONEY ISLAND) (See Section 41 of Text) Provides beach fill to public beach to furnish storm damage Protection to the area.	
Section 501	Extension of terminal groins at West 37 th and Brighton Beach, Fillet of beach fill at Sea Gate.	
1974 & 1992 July3, 1958 1988 WRDA	SANDY HOOK TO BARNEGAT INLET,NJ Restoration of beach to minimum width of 100 feet at height 10 feet above MLW, and construction of 23 new groins and extension of 14 existing groins.	(See Section 42of Text) H.Doc.332,85 th Cong 2 nd sess, modified by Appr.Act for Energy & Water Dev.1985

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 2-B (Continued) AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
February,1996	<p>HACKENSACK MEADOWLANDS,NJ Tide gate improvements to control flooding in the Berry’s Creek damage basin, the mitigation enhancement and Acquisition of wetlands, the development and Implementation of a system to provide for water quality Monitoring and wetland monitoring, storm water. Management and watershed clean-u</p>	(See Section 45 of Text) WRDA of 1992,sect Amended by WRDA of 1996 sect. 550
November28, 1990	<p>JOSEPH G. MINISH PASSAIC RIVER WATERFRONT PARK AND HISTORIC AREAS The first phase restores riverbanks and wetlands,. The second phase adds a 9,200 foot waterfront walkway And third phase adds park facilities, plazas and landscaping</p>	(See Section 46 of Text) WRDA 1990;PL101- 640 WRDA 1992;PL101-580 WRDA 1996;PL104-303
April 1997	<p>NEW YORK CITY WATERSHED, NY Provide design and construction assistance for water -related environmental infrastructure and resources management</p>	(See Section 47 of Text) WRDA1996, sect 552CR52 HR.36
WRDA1976, 1990&1992	<p>PASSAIC RIVER BASIN, NJ Advanced engineering and design study; involving reformulation of plans for flood control and water resource management</p>	(See Section 48 of Text) H.Report 94-1702
October22, 1976	<p>PRESERVATION OF NATURAL FLOOD STORAGE AREAS, PASSAIC RIVER, NJ The preservation element includes acquisitions 5,350 areas of natural storage , 5,200 acres of which are wetlands and could conceivably be developed.</p>	(See Section 49 of Text) WRDA1976;PL94-587 WRDA1990&1996
WRDA1986	<p>RAMAPO AT MAWAH, NJ AND SUFFERN, NY (See Section 50 of Text) Plan for flood damage reduction includes channel modification to approximately 13,000 feet of the Ramapo River, Mahwah River and Masonicus Brook.</p>	H.Doc.99-1013,Cong 2 nd sess.
October22, 1976	<p>RAMAPO AT OAKLAND, NJ Phase I Advanced Engineering and Design Study was authorized. Congressional guidance for the conduct of the study. The study was authorized for construction.</p>	(See Section 51 of Text) WRDA1976,PL94-587 WRDA1986,PL99-662 WRD 1996,PL104-303
March16,1981	<p>RARITAN RIVER BASIN, GREENBROOK SUB-BASIN, NJ Recommended 150 flood protection in lower portion.</p>	(See Section 52 of Text)
February 1984	<p>Recommended protection to 500 year level. Authorizes construction of Greenbrook Flood Control .Flood control combines levees ,flood walls, channel modification ,flood proofing and natural flood storage to provide protection</p>	WRDA 1986 ,sect 401(a)

NEW YORK, NY DISTRICT

March 16, 1981	RARITAN RIVER BASIN, GREENBROOK SUB-BASIN, NJ Recommended 150 flood protection in lower portion.	(See Section 50 of Text)
February 1984	Recommended protection to 500 year level. Authorizes construction of Greenbrook Flood Control. Flood control combines levees, flood walls, channel modification, flood proofing and natural flood storage to provide protection	WRDA 1986, sect 401(a)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 2-C HUDSON RIVER, NY

FEATURES OF LOCK AND DAM INCLUDED IN EXISTING PROJECT (Section 6 of Text)	Location
Below Waterford	2.2 miles
Above Battery, New York City	152.6 miles
Locks:	
Clear Width	44.4 feet
Greatest length available for full width	492.5 feet
Lift at lowest stages	17.3 feet
Depth on miter sills:	
Upper (at normal pool level)	16.3 feet
Lower (at lowest low water)	13.0 feet
Character of foundation: Rock	
King of dam: Fixed Crest	
Type of construction: Concrete	
Compleat: 1917	
Cost: \$1,463,014	

TABLE 2-E SUPERVISOR OF NEW YORK HARBOR

Statement of Activities FY 2007

1. Number of Patrols:	
a. Shore	0
b. Vessel	81
c. Air (helicopter)	0
Total	81
2. Number of Inspections:	
a. Shore Facilities	86
b. Vessels	45
Total	131
3. Disposition of Cases:	
a. Voluntary Restoration	10
b. After-the-Fact Permit Applications Accepted	5
c. Permit Not Required or Already Under Permit	12
d. Submitted for Litigation to OCE or U.S. Attorney	0
e. Other Misc.	10
f. Cases Pending as of 10/1/05	241
Total	278

NEW YORK, NY DISTRICT

TABLE 2-F RECONNAISSANCE AND CONDITION SURVEYS FY 07

NAME OF PROJECT	DATE SURVEY CONDUCTED
NEW JERSEY	
Hackensack River	Feb07
Keyport Harbor/Matawan Creek	Not Done
New York New Jersey Channel, Kill Van Kull	Jan07
New York New Jersey Channel, Seguine Point	May07
New York New Jersey Channel, Raritan Reaches	May07
New York New Jersey Channel, Arthur Kill	Jun07
Newark Bay Port Elizabeth	Jun07
Newark Bay Main Channel	Jun07
Newark Bay Port Newark	Jun07
Raritan River	Not Done
Raritan River to Arthur Kill Cutoff	Jun07
Shoal Harbor & Compton Creek	May07
Shrewsbury River	Aug07
NEW YORK	
Bayridge & Red Hook Channel, NY	Dec07
Bronx River, NY	Nov07
Eastchester Creek	Apr05
East River Spur Channel	Apr05
East Rockaway Inlet	Mar07
Fire Island Inlet	Mar07
Hudson River 40 foot project	Oct 07
Jones Inlet	Mar 07
Lake Montauk Harbor	Mar07
Mamaroneck Harbor	April07
Mattituck Harbor	Not Done
Milton Harbor	Oct07
Moriches Inlet	Mar07
New York Harbor-Channel Along the NJ Pierhead	Oct 07
New York Harbor-Gravesend Bay	Feb07
New York Harbor-Main Ship Channel	Nov07
New York Harbor-Red Hook Flats Anchorage	Dec07
New York Harbor-Sandy Hook Channel	Jul07
Peconic River	Jul07
Portchester Harbor	Jun07
Rockaway Inlet	Mar07
Shinnecock Inlet	Mar07

Total cost of Reconnaissance and Condition Surveys in Fiscal Year 2007 was \$2,517,970

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 2-G OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

	For Last Full Report See Annual Projects Report for	Cost to September 30, 2007 Construction	Operation & Maintenance
Bay Ridge-Red Hook Channels, NY	1992	5,523,297	41,200,035
Bronx River, NY	1991	1,149,946 ³	3,802,517
Browns Creek, NY	1995	33,976 ¹²	1,072,040
Burlington Harbor, VT	1966	706,414 ⁹	303,555
Channel between North & South Hero Islands, VT	1909	31,000	1,288
Cheesequake Creek, NJ	1953	40,000	210,675
Coney Island Channel, NY	1973	111,371	423,148
Coney Island Creek, NY	1952	69,489	6,203
East River, NY	1997	32,723,662 ¹³	8,225,184
East Rockaway Inlet, NY	1997	83,969	16,624,362
Echo Bay Harbor, NY	1953	64,584	21,571
Fire Island Inlet, NY	1973	594,355	2,908,786
Flushing Bay & Creek, NY	1997	2,102,905	8,878,900
Gordon's Landing, VT	1982	34,750	115
Gowanus Creek Channel, NY	1972	346,831	394,004
Great Chazy River, NY	1980	18,000	292,919
Great Kills Harbor, NY	1962	137,301 ¹	88,029
Great Lakes to Hudson River W/W, NY	1976	33,562,640 ²⁰	457
Greenport Harbor, NY	1953	74,681	21,720
Harlem River, NY	1969	3,616,119	493,491
Hempstead Harbor, NY	1993	3,687,949	76,497
Hudson River Channel, NY	1997	6,771,870	37,136,037
Huntington Harbor, NY	1953	91,081 ¹⁷	57,527
Keyport Harbor, NJ	1990	40,475	1,417,437
Lake Montauk, NY	1991	791,680	1,288,163
Larchmont Harbor, NY	1970	76,065	267,768
Little Neck Bay, NY	1969	1,741,210 ¹⁹	537
Mamaroreck Harbor, NY	1990	513,764	1,351,086
Matawan Creek, NJ	1984	21,000	315,613
Mattituck Harbor, NY	1990	177,925	1,417,832
Milton Harbor, NY	1984	151,373	1,057,26
Newton Creek, NY	1986	1,168,354	1,760,745
New Rochelle Harbor, NY	1971	73,214 ⁸	212,411

TABLE 2-G (Continued) OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

³ Excludes \$496,250 for new work for previous projects.

¹² Includes \$69,036 for new work and \$26,921 for maintenance for previous projects. Excludes \$10,000 for new work expended from contributed funds.

⁹ Includes cost of maintenance prior to July 1, 1886. Excludes \$1,415,133 for rehabilitation.

¹³ Includes \$6,187,690 for new work and \$37,664 for maintenance for previous projects.

¹ Excludes \$104,800 for new work expended from contributed funds.

²⁰ Included \$4,456,400 for new work expended from emergency relief funds.

¹⁷ Excludes \$19,546 for new work expended from contributed funds and \$31,454 to be contributed.

¹⁹ Excludes \$1,741,210 for new work expended from contributed funds

⁸ Includes \$43,175 for new work for previous projects.

NEW YORK, NY DISTRICT

	For Last Full Report See Annual Projects Report for	<u>Cost to September 30, 2007</u> Construction	Operation & Maintenance
New York State Barge Canal, NY	1988	—	—
Northport Harbor, NY	1956	78,644	61,487
Peconic River, NY	1953	25,000	116,500
Peekskill Harbor, NY	1951	19,400	66,037
Plattsburgh Harbor, NY	1986	198,415	256,415
Port Chester Harbor, NY	1990	433,470 ⁶	1,742,097
Port Henry Harbor, NY	1931	69,406 ²⁵	1,299
Port Jefferson Harbor, NY	1977	221,128 ³¹	359,294
Raritan River, NJ	1991	1,551,470	16,114,463
Raritan River to Arthur Kill Cut-Off Channel, NJ	1991	810,500	3,965,631
Roundout Harbor, NY	1989	142,437	3,185,437
Rouses Point, Lake Champlain, NY	1895	98,468	249
Sag Harbor, NY	1964	212,805 ²⁶	11,710
Sandy Hook Bay, NJ	1985	508,936	4,002,330
Sandy Hook Bay @ Leonardo, NJ	1991	56,479	679,916
St. Albans Harbor, Lake Champlain, VT	1917	3,125	385
Saugerties Harbor, NY	1988	81,905	429,180
Shark River, NJ	1987	150,000	1,254,813
Sheepshead Bay, NY	1948	33,828	64,078
Shoal Harbor & Compton Creek, NJ	1990	124,572 ⁷	1,822,938
Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Bridge, Arthur Kill, NY	1973	7,730,476	—
Sumpawanus (Babylon Creek) Inlet, NY	1895	7,000	—
Wallabout Channel, NY	1953	18,174	36,312
Wappinger Creek, NY	1950	13,000	44,691
Washington Canal and South River, NJ	1953	206,116 ³⁰	212,827
Woodbridge Creek, NJ	1953	48,823	178,398

⁶ Includes \$16,369 for maintenance for previous projects.

²⁵ Excludes \$1,000 for new work expended from contributed funds.

³¹ Includes \$84,934 for maintenance for previous projects.

²⁶ Excludes \$66,758 for rehabilitation.

⁷ Includes \$17,000 for new work for previous projects.

³⁰ Includes \$84,934 for maintenance for previous projects.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 2-H OTHER AUTHORIZED BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS

Projects	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	<u>Cost to Sept 30, 2007</u>	
		Construction	Operation & Maintenance
Atlantic Coast of NJ, Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet ¹	1959		
Raritan Bay and Sandy Hook Bay, NJ	1981	\$11,061,256	262
Fire Island Inlet to Jones Inlet, NY ²	1981	18,044,667	217,900

¹ Reactivated as a modified project in 1985 (Sec. 21)

² Listed since 1982 as a navigation and beach nourishment project (Sec. 4)

TABLE 2-I OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Projects	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	<u>Cost to Sept 30, 2007</u>	
		Construction	Operation & Maintenance
Adams, Hoosic River Basin, Mass. 1	1964	6,282,307 ²	—
Ardsley, NY	1990	5,477,281	—
Atlantic Coast of NJ, Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet ¹	1959		
Byram River at Pemberwick, Conn. 1, 3	1959	363,515	—
East Barre Dam, Winooski River, Vt. 1	1963	2,898,334	—
Elizabeth, NJ	1985	54,374,070	—
Fire Island Inlet to Jones Inlet, NY ²	1981	18,044,667	217,900
Herkimer, NY	1973	1,249,530 ⁹	—
Hoosic Falls, Hoosic River Basin, NY 1	1956	1,064,626	—
Lamoille River, Vt: Hardwich Dams 5, 6	1939	—	—
Liberty State Park Levee and Seawall, NJ	1990	17,888,670	—
Missisquoi River at Richford, Vt 13	1965	238,169	—
North Adams, Hoosic River Basin, Mass.	1968	15,572,988 ⁷	—
Rahway, NJ	1971	973,142 ⁸	—
Rahway, South Branch, NJ	1979	15,863,723	—
Raritan Bay and Sandy Hook Bay, NJ	1981	\$11,061,256	262
Rosendale, NY	1975	3,684,966	—
Sandburg Creek, Spring Glen, NY	1976	109,702	—
Sawmill R. Elmsford & Greenburgh, NY	1987	62,917	—
South Amsterdam, Mohawk River, NY	1967	1,564,976	—
South Ellenville, NY	1984	289,702	—
South Orange, NJ	1981	6,857,484	—
Staten Island, NY	1983	664,998	—
Wappinger Creek at Pleasant Valley, NY 1-3	1959	142,075	—
Waterbury Reservoir Winooski River Basin, Vt.	1976	1,438,845	8,200
Winooski River, Vt.	1940	5,897,427	—
Wrightsville Dam, Winooski River Basin, Vt.	1970	1,549,929	—
Yonkers, NY	1984	113,754,475 ¹⁰	—

NEW YORK, NY DISTRICT

¹ Completed.

² Excludes costs of \$913,360 under other contributed funds.

³ Authorized by Chief of Engineers pursuant to Sec. 205, Public Law 858, 80th Cong., as amended.

⁴ Inactive.

⁵ Includes \$213,507 emergency relief funds.

⁷ Excludes cost of \$21,000 under other contributed funds.

⁸ Excludes cost of \$51,500 under other contributed funds.

⁹ Uncompleted portion has been deauthorized.

¹⁰ Includes \$622,8176 contributed funds.

TABLE 2-J

SURVEYS

Study Class	FY 07 Cost
Navigation Studies	\$ 241
Flood Control Studies	\$367,958
Beach Erosion Studies	\$348,639
<u>Special Studies 1</u>	<u>\$2,031,643</u>
TOTAL	\$3,018,481

¹ Includes watershed/ecosystems, special investigations, FERC licensing activities, Intra Army water resources, Nat'l Estuary studies, Marine Fisheries Service, Planning Ass't to States, Coord. studies of other agencies.

TABLE 2-K

PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

Authorized Projects	FY 07 Cost
Flood Control	
Lower Saddle River, NJ	244,128
Passaic River, Harrison, NJ	124,956
Passaic River Mainstem, NJ	82,324
South River, Raritan River Basin, NJ	181,409
TOTAL	\$632,817

TABLE 2-L

COSTS FOR FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Study Class	FY 07 Cost
Flood Plain Technical Servic	\$10,230
Flood Plain Management Unit	99,228
Quick Response	10,402
SS-Blind Brook, City of Rye, NY	66,308
<u>Hurricane Evacuation Studies</u>	734
TOTAL	\$186,902

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 2-M DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Projects	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Date And Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Funds Expended	
				Construction	Operation And Maintenance
Bennington, VT (1936 & 41 Acts)	1974			670,000	
Bronx River, NY	1981	Aug. 1982	1,149,946	1,159,946 ¹²	1,947,853
Brown's Creek, NY	1980	Aug. 1977	33,976	33,976 ⁸	505,369
Cheesequake Creek, NJ 4	1953	Aug. 1982	40,000	40,000	30,675
Coney Island Creek, NY 4-6	1952	Aug. 1982	69,489	69,489	1,622
East Chester Creek, NY (1950 Act)	1992	July 1992	—	—	—
East Rockaway (Devs) Inlet, NY 4	1963	Aug. 1977	3,503,969 ¹³	100,000	—
East Rockaway Inlet to Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay, NY (Part 11)	1976	1988	—	1,185,365	—
Elizabeth, NJ	1948	Aug. 1977	60,481	60,481	59,391
Glen Cove Harbor, NY	1966	Aug. 1977	165,882	165,882 ¹¹	2,455
Hempstead Harbor, NY (68 Act) 14	1989	Jan. 1990	—	39,468	76,497
Hudson River, NYC to Albany (12 ft, 27 ft) 18	1982	Aug. 1987	—	—	—
Huntington Harbor, NY	1953	Aug. 1977	49,035	68,581 ⁵	51,566
Irvington Harbor, NY	1947	Aug. 1977	—	—	—
Lamoille River, VT	1939	Aug. 1977	49,837	49,837	—
Lemon Creek, NY	1937	1988	—	6,621	1,621
Manhasset Bay, NY	1948	1988	—	—	4,636
Matawan Creek, NJ (1881 Act)	1984	1988	—	21,000	257,237
N. Shore of Long Island, Suffolk County, NY	1979	Jan. 1990	—	—	—
Newark Bay, Hackensack and Passaic River, NJ 16	1982	Aug. 1982	—	—	—
NY & NJ Channels 4, 18	1982	Aug. 1982	—	—	—
Orowoc Creek, NY	1949	1988	—	—	4,951
Otter Creek, VT	1937	Jan. 1990	—	—	—
Perth Amboy, NJ	1966	Jan. 1990	—	—	—
Port Chester Harbor, NY 2,3	1967	Aug. 1977	433,470	433,470 ⁴	441,656
Port Jefferson Hbr. NY (1890, 1930 & 68 Acts)	1977	Jan. 1990	—	—	—
Rahway River, NJ 6, 7	1948	Aug. 1982	—	37,000 ⁴	307
Raritan River, NJ 4, 6	1981	Aug. 1982	1,551,470	1,617,470 ¹⁵	10,113,903
Rome Mohawk River, NY 6, 7	1959	Aug. 1982	7,000	7,000	—
Rutland, Otter Creed, VT	1963	1988	—	211,015	—
Sag Harbor, NY (Channel) 1	1964	Oct. 1992	—	—	—
Shooters Island, NJ & NY 9	—	July 1992	—	—	—
Shrewsbury River, NJ (1950 & 1965 Act)	1992	Jan. 1990	—	—	—
Swanton Harbor, VT 6	1888	Aug. 1977	—	70,500 ⁴	235
Ticonderoga River, NY 1-6	1895	Nov. 1983	167,760	16,500	1,260
Waterbury, VT (1941 Act) 7, 8	1951	Nov. 1981	9,253	9,253	—
Waterford, NY 6, 7	1939	Aug. 1982	—	—	—

TABLE 2-M (Continued) DE-AUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Projects	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Date And Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Funds Expended	
				Construction	Operation And Maintenance
Waycacke Creek, NJ	1949	1988	—	2,781	—
Westchester Creek, NY 4	1981	Aug. 1982	175,933	175,933	2,921,311
¹ No Commerce reported					
² Completed					
³ A portion of this project is classified “inactive”					
⁴ Uncomplete portion deauthorized					
⁵ Excludes \$19,546 for new work expended contributed funds					
⁶ Inactive					
⁷ Entire project deauthorized					
⁸ Excludes \$71,423 for rehabilitation					
⁹ Removal for navigation					
¹⁰ Deepening 8 foot project to 10 feet					
¹¹ Includes \$93,882 for Rehabilitation					
¹² Includes \$10,000 expended from contributed funds					
¹³ Includes \$100,000 expended from contributed funds					
¹⁴ Deepening project to 13 feet					
¹⁵ Includes \$66,000 expended from contributed funds					
¹⁶ 1912 authorization					
¹⁷ 1935 authorization					
¹⁸ 1910 construction dikes					

TABLE 2-N SECTION 14

Project	FY 07 Cost
PLANNING AND DESIGN ANALYSIS	
Elizabeth River, Valley View Hillside, NJ	\$118,236
Coordination Account	14,670
South Branch, Rahway River, NJ	19,624
Mt. Pleasant Ave., Hanover, NJ	139,726
Orient Harbor, Southhold, NY	8,626
Town of Wells, NY	4,648
Village of Northport, NY	47,006

TABLE 2-O SECTION 103

Project	FY 07 Cost
CONSTRUCTION FUNDING	
Coordination Account	\$17,947

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 2-Q **SECTION 111**

Project	FY 07Cost
FEASIBILITY STUDY	
Mattituck Harbor, NY	\$13,568

TABLE 2- R **SECTION 204**

Project	FY 07Cost
Jamaica Bay Marsh Islands, NY	\$152,333

TABLE 2-S **SECTION 205**

Project	FY 07Cost
FEASIBILITY STUDY	
Poplar Brook, Monmouth City NJ	\$10,975
Fulmer Creek, Village of Mohawk, Herkimer City, NY	16,678
Moyer Creek, Village of Frankfort, Herkimer City, NY	74,158
Steele Creek, Village of Ilion, Herkimer City, NY	52,389
Jackson Brook, Morris City, NJ	193,679
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS	
Coordination Account	\$15,388
Long Hill Township, NJ	85,496
Millbrook Highland Park, NJ	1,723

TABLE 2-T **SECTION 206**

Project	FY 07Cost
FEASIBILITY STUDY	
Manhassat Bay, Town of North Hempstead, NY	11,790
Oriskany Flats, NY	247
PRELIMINARY RESTORATION PLANS/INITIAL APPRAISALS	
Coordination Account	4,753
New Rochelle, (Echo Bay), NY	22,849
Potash, VT	14,005
Spring Creek , NY	1,007
Soundview Park, City of Bronx, NY	263,982

NEW YORK, NY DISTRICT

TABLE 2-U

SECTION 208

Project	FY 07Cost
Great Piece Meadows, Essex and Morris NJ	\$1,037
Pompton River, Wayne and Pompton Lakes, NJ	416
Coordination Account	3,659

TABLE 2-V

SECTION 1135

Project	FY 07Cost
FEASIBILITY STUDY	
Coordination Account	303
Hoosic River, Ma	265,385
Lake Champlain Sea Lamprey Barriers, VT	3,860
Northport Harbor,, Town of Huntington, NY	55,531
Rogers Pond, Franklin Township,, NY	976

Navigation:

1. BARNEGAT INLET, NJ

Location: On the east coast of New Jersey about 50 miles south of Sandy Hook, between Island Beach on the north and Long Beach Island on the south (See U.S. Coast and Geodetic Chart Nos. 825 and 1216). This inlet is the main entrance to Barnegat Bay, largest of the bays on New Jersey coast, which are separated from the ocean by narrow barrier beaches.

Previous Project: None

Existing Project: The existing project, adopted as HD 73-19 in 1935 and modified as HD 74-85 in 1937 and HD 79-358 in 1946, provides for a channel eight feet deep through the inlet and ten feet deep through the outer bar, protected by two converging stone jetties and a channel of suitable hydraulic characteristics extending in a westerly direction from the gorge in the inlet to Oyster Creek channel and through the latter channel to deep water in the bay. The project was modified in 1946 to provide for the maintenance of a channel eight feet deep and 200 feet wide to connect Barnegat Light Harbor with the main inlet channel. The project length is about 4.5 miles. (For details see page 203, Annual Report 1964).

The Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1985 contained language stating that the existing project has not worked as projected and, in fact has created a hazard to navigation. As a result, the following administratively approved modifications were constructed as design deficiency correction measures: a new south jetty 4,270 feet in length along an alignment generally parallel to the existing north jetty, extending from the old groin located near the Barnegat Lighthouse to the tip of the existing south jetty; a navigation channel 300 feet wide to a depth of 10 feet below mean low water from the outer bar in the Atlantic Ocean to the north end of the existing sand dike in Barnegat Bay; remove the shoal located between the north jetty and the proposed navigation channel; jetty sport fishing facilities on the new jetty. All dredged material from initial construction was placed on the shores of Barnegat Light between the existing and new south jetties, and is being stabilized by vegetation and sand fence. Dredged material from maintenance operations are placed on the down drift beaches, the area between the existing and new south jetties, or in other locations as determined by a shoreline monitoring program. The existing bulkhead on the interior of the North Jetty was failing and land was eroding causing

additional shoaling in the Inlet resulting in an increased cost for maintenance dredging. The erosion was also impacting State Environment Lands.

Local Cooperation: Fully complied with a local cooperation agreement for the approved modification was executed on 19 May 1986 and a modification to the local cooperation agreement was executed on 20 March 1987.

Terminal Facilities: There are four docks or terminals in inner harbor at Barnegat Light that furnish adequate facilities for present commerce of locality.

Operation During Fiscal Year: Maintenance: Condition surveys were accomplished. Dredging was performed by the U.S. Government Dredge Currutuck who removed a total of 95,120 cubic yards of material at a total cost of \$252,000.

2. COLD SPRING INLET, NJ

Location: In Cape May County, Southern New Jersey, about 3 miles east of Cape May City and about 16 miles northeast of Delaware breakwater. Inlet connects Cape May Harbor and New Jersey Intracoastal Waterway with the Atlantic Ocean and is about 1 mile long. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 234, 827 and 1219).

Existing Project: An entrance channel 25 feet deep and 400 feet wide, protected by two parallel jetties, and extending from the 25-foot depth curve in the Atlantic Ocean to a line 500 feet harbor ward of a line joining the inner ends of the jetties, thence 20 feet deep and 300 feet wide to deep water in Cape May Harbor. The total length of the section included in the project is about 2.25 miles. Extreme tidal range, due to ocean storms, is about 11 feet. Project was completed in 1942. (For details see page 238, Annual Report for 1962. See Table 3-B at end of chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total cost for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: Complied with Act of 1907, except work of deepening and enlarging inner harbor that is 80 percent complete.

Terminal Facilities: See page 238 Annual Report for 1962.

Operations During Fiscal Year: Maintenance: Condition surveys were accomplished. In December 2006 the inlet was used as a borrow area for a portion of an ongoing beach nourishment project. Upon completion of removing approximately 120,000 cubic yards of

PHILADELPHIA, PA DISTRICT

material at a total cost of \$250,000, the inlet was an authorized project depth of 25 feet.

3. DELAWARE RIVER BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, PA & NJ

Location: Rises in southeastern New York, flows generally southerly 367 miles, forming boundary line between New York and New Jersey on the east and Pennsylvania and Delaware on the west, and empties into Delaware Bay. (See U.S. COAST and Geodetic Survey Charts 1218, 280, 294, 295, and 296).

Previous Project: For details see page 1778 of annual report for 1915, page 311 of Annual Report for 1924, page 220 of Annual Report for 1934, and page 296, Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project: A channel from Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia, 23.5 miles to upper end of Newbold Island, 40 feet deep and 400 feet wide, with suitable widening of bends, including relocation of channel at Delair Railroad bridge, and reconstruction of bridge, thence 5.5 miles to upper end of Trenton Marine Terminal, 35 feet deep and 300 feet wide, with a turning basin 800 feet wide and 1,700 feet long at the terminal; and maintenance of a channel 12 feet deep and 300 feet wide from upper end of 34-foot channel to Penn Central railroad Bridge at Trenton, dredged under a previous project. Project also provides for an auxiliary channel 20 feet deep and 200 feet wide east of Burlington Island, extending easterly from main channel to upper end of U.S. Pipe and Foundry Company's property at East Burlington, with a turning basin 450 feet wide at upper end; for initial excavation, only, of a cross channel 8 feet deep and 200 feet wide through artificial island opposite Delanco, NJ, and for construction of such bank protection works as may be necessary. Section included in project is about 30.5 miles long, excluding auxiliary channel east of Burlington Island, which is 1.4 miles long, and cross channel opposite Delanco. Lower end is about 55 miles above river mouth at Liston Point and about 105 miles above Harbor of Refuge at mouth of Delaware Bay. Freshets, which occur usually during February and March, attain a height of 9 to 20 feet above mean low water in the vicinity of Trenton. Navigation is occasionally suspended during a portion of winter months due to ice. Existing project is 90 percent complete. A 40-foot channel under the 1954 modification from Allegheny Avenue to upper end of Newbold Island was completed April 1964. Work remaining is dredging from

upper end of Newbold Island to Trenton Marine Terminal and widening turning basin at terminal that is in deferred category. (See Table 3-B at end of chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total cost for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: Modification authorized by 1954 River and Harbor Act provides local interests must provide suitable terminal facilities, furnish lands and rights-of-way for construction and future maintenance, and hold the United States free from damages. Local interest complied with requirements, except city of Trenton has not provided suitable terminal facilities.

Terminal Facilities: There are 21 piers, wharves, and docks from Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia, PA to Trenton, NJ facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. (For details see Port Series No. 8 (revised 1966-Corps of Engineers).

Operations During Fiscal Year: Maintenance: Work included channel examination surveys and emergency maintenance dredging of selected sections of the 40 foot channel, 25-foot channel, and the Fairless Turning Basin portion of the project impacted by the major storm/flood event of June 2006. The emergency dredging contract was performed by Norfolk Dredging Company from 23 September 2006 to 3 November 2006. The total shoaling removed was 695,887 cubic yards of material at a cost of \$3,552,871.

4. DELAWARE RIVER MAIN CHANNEL DEEPENING, NJ, PA & DE

Location: The project area is located within the Delaware Estuary and borders Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. It extends over 100 miles of the Delaware River from Philadelphia Harbor, Pa. and Beckett Street Terminal in Camden, NJ to the mouth of the Delaware Bay.

Existing Project: Delaware River Federal Navigation Channel (Philadelphia to the Sea Project) completed in 1942. The project calls for modifying the existing Delaware River Federal Navigation (Philadelphia to the Sea Project) channel from 40 to 45 feet below Mean Low Water (MLW) with an allowable dredging over depth following the existing channel alignment from Delaware Bay to Philadelphia Harbor and the Beckett Street Terminal, Camden New Jersey, a distance of about 102.5 miles. The channel width (same as the existing 40-foot

project) would range from 400 feet in Philadelphia Harbor to 800 feet from Philadelphia Naval Business Center to Bombay Hook and then 1,000 feet in Delaware Bay. The plan includes appropriate bend widening as well as provision of a two-space anchorage for safety purposes to a depth of 45 feet at Marcus Hook. Dredged material would be placed in confined upland disposal areas and for beneficial uses in Delaware Bay.

The improved channel will have a significant impact in allowing more efficient vessel loading, reducing the lightering requirements of crude oil tankers in the lower Delaware Bay, and attracting larger, more efficient container and dry bulk vessels. It is estimated that the proposed deepening will result in annual transportation savings of \$24.1 million. Project estimate cost (October 2007) is Federal, \$202,980,000, which includes \$380,000 of Coast Guard contributions. Non-Federal costs are \$80,700,000. (See Table 3-B at end of chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total cost for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) to be coordinated with the project sponsor.

Operations During Fiscal Year: New Work: Continued coordination associated with the State of Delaware Permit and coordination with the State of New Jersey concerning Federal Coastal Zone Determination (CZM).

5. DELAWARE RIVER, VICINTY OF CAMDEN, NJ (PHILADELPHIA TO CAMDEN)

Location: Camden, NJ on east bank of Delaware River is directly opposite the City of Philadelphia, PA. It is about 51 miles above mouth of the river an about 101 miles above Harbor of Refuge at the mouth of Delaware Bay. (See U.S. Coast Guard and Geodetic Survey Charts Nos. 295 and 280).

Previous Project: Adopted by River and Harbor Act of June 25, 1910. No work was done on this project for further details, see page 321, Annual Report for 1932.

Existing Project: The existing project which is a modification to the Delaware River from Philadelphia to the Sea project was adopted as House Document No. 63-1120 in 1919 and modified by House Document No. 70-111 in 1930 and House Document No. 77-353 in 1945. Dredging to project depth of 37 feet in front of the Camden Marine Terminal was completed in March 1988.

It also provides for dredging in Camden to Newton Creek, with the depth increased to 40 feet in front of the Beckett Street Marine Terminal. These depths extend from the ship channel in Delaware River to a line parallel with and 50 feet distant from the established pier head line. The project length is about four miles. Projects depths are well maintained in 40 foot depth section of channel. (See Table 3-B at end of chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total costs for existing project to September 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: Fully complies with.

Terminal Facilities: See page 228, Annual Report 1962.

Operations During Fiscal Year: Maintenance: Work included project condition surveys.

6. DELAWARE RIVER, PHILADELPHIA TO THE SEA

Location: See U.S. COAST and Geodetic Survey Charts 1218, 394, 295, and 280.

Previous Project: For details see page 1779 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 299, Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project: Provides for a channel from deep water in Delaware Bay to a point in the bay, near Ship John Light, 40 feet deep and 1,000 feet wide; thence to Philadelphia Naval Base, 40 feet deep and 800 feet wide, with 1,200-foot width at Bulkhead Bar and 1,000-foot width at other bends; thence to Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia, PA, 40 feet deep and 500 feet wide through Horseshoe Bend and 40 feet deep and 400 feet wide through Philadelphia Harbor, along west side of channel; and for anchorages at Reedy Point, Deepwater Point, Marcus Hook, and Mantua Creek, each 40 feet deep and 2,300 feet wide with respective length of 8,000, 5,200, 12,650, and 11,500 feet; anchorage at Gloucester 30 feet deep and about 3,500 feet long. Project also provides for construction of dikes and training works for regulation and control of tidal flow; for maintenance of an area on north side of channel opposite Philadelphia Naval Base between Shipway 3 and Schuylkill River to 40 feet deep and width of 150 feet on Mifflin Range and 200 feet on West Horseshoe Range; and for maintenance of any areas dredged by local interests to 35 feet deep between channel and a line 100 feet channelward of pierhead line between Point House wharf and Philadelphia Naval Base, when in opinion of Chief of Engineers such areas are so

PHILADELPHIA, PA DISTRICT

located as to be of benefit to generate navigation. Section included in project is about 96.5 miles long. All depths refer to plane of mean lower low water. Under influence of heavy and long-continued winds extreme tidal range is about 14 feet. Normal maximum velocity of tidal currents in the dredged channel varies between 2 and 3.5 miles per hour. Storm tides may increase maximum to as much as 4.5 miles per hour. Estimated cost for new work is \$71,630,000 (July 1972) exclusive of amounts expended on previous projects. Channel to 37 feet deep and 500 feet wide through Horseshoe Bend and 37 feet deep and 60 feet wide through Philadelphia Harbor along east side of channel and Port Richmond anchorage to 37 feet deep, except for that portion of channel which forms a part of 40 feet deep and 400 feet wide channel portion is to be restudied and excluded from foregoing cost estimate. Estimated cost (July 1960) of this portion of project is \$2,951,000. Existing project, excluding work deferred for restudy, is about 66 percent complete. The 40-foot channel from Naval Base to the sea was completed in 1942. Dredging Naval Base to Allegheny Avenue to 40 feet deep was completed in 1962. Enlarging anchorage at Marcus Hook was completed in 1967. Work remaining is to construct new anchorages at Reedy Point and Deepwater Point, and enlarge Mantua Creek anchorage, channel dredging from 35 to 37 feet deep over a width of 500 feet through Horseshoe Bend and about 600 feet through Philadelphia Harbor, and deepening Port Richmond Anchorage to 37 feet, all of which have been deferred for restudy. (See Table 3-B at end of chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total costs for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: Requirements under 1938 River and Harbor Act for maintaining channel and anchorage in Philadelphia Harbor annually by cities of Philadelphia and Camden were removed (see 1962 Annual Report for details).

Terminal Facilities: There are 217 piers, wharves, and docks between Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia and the sea, 135 on the waterfront of Philadelphia, Camden, and Gloucester, and 82 below Philadelphia. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. (For further details see Port Series Nos. 7, revised 1967, and 8, revised 1966-Corps of Engineers).

Operations During Fiscal Year: Maintenance: Normal operation and routine maintenance of the project continued, which included Channel Examination Surveys, Environmental Monitoring, Groundwater Monitoring, Disposal Area Management, Maintenance Dredging, Real Estate, Safety Inspections, Project Coordination, Leased

Equipment, Disposal Area Maintenance and Construction, also Environmental Review Guide for Operations. There was also maintenance dredging by Norfolk Dredging Company, removing a total of 2,125,000 cubic yards of material at a total cost of \$4,500,000. Work also included dredging by the U.S. Government Dredge McFarland, which removed spot shoals throughout the river, removing a total of 623,320 cubic yards of material at a cost of \$5,755,000.

7. INLAND WATERWAY FROM DELAWARE RIVER TO CHESAPEAKE BAY, DE & MD

Location: The Waterway begins at Reedy Point on Delaware River, about 41 miles below Philadelphia, PA, and passes through the sea level Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, a distance of 14 miles, to Back Creek, at Chesapeake City, MD. It then passes for 5 miles down Back Creek, thence 9 miles down Elk River to Chesapeake Bay and thence 18 miles down Chesapeake Bay to a point near Pooles Island. A branch channel connects Delaware River at Delaware City, DE, with main channel at a point about 1.5 miles west of Reedy Point. (See U.S. COAST and Geodetic Survey Charts 294, 1226, 570, and 572).

Previous Project: For details see Annual Report for 1934, page 242, and Annual Report for 1938, page 312.

Existing Project: A channel 35 feet deep and 450 feet wide from Delaware River through Elk River and Chesapeake Bay to water of natural 35-foot depth in Chesapeake Bay including a cutoff at Norfolk Southern Railroad crossing, and having a maximum radius of curvature of 7,000 feet at bends; a high-level, fixed railroad bridge with vertical clearance of 135 feet and horizontal clearance of 600 feet at the railroad crossing over the cutoff (economic study of railroad crossing requested by Office of Management and Budget resulted in construction of a single track vertical lift bridge in lieu of a high-level fixed railroad bridge); high-level fixed highway bridges over canal at Reedy Point, St. Georges, Summit, and Chesapeake City; a bascule drawbridge across Delaware City Branch Channel; extension of entrance jetties at Reedy Point; and anchorage in Elk River, 35 feet deep and 1,200 feet wide, with an average length of 3,700 feet; enlargement of anchorage and mooring basin in Back Creek to afford an area about 400 feet wide, 1000 feet long, and 12 feet deep; dredging Delaware City Branch Channel to 8 feet deep and 50 feet wide, and deepening existing basin to same depth; revetment of banks of canal as required between

Delaware and Elk Rivers, and on banks of Delaware City Branch Channel east of Fifth Street Bridge; and construction of bulkheads. Total of section included in project, excluding Delaware City Branch Channel, which is about 2 miles long, is about 46 miles. All depths refer to plane of low water in Delaware River. Extreme tidal range is from 6.3 feet above mean high water to 3 feet below mean low water.

High-level fixed highway bridges were completed at St. Georges (4-lane) in 1942; at Chesapeake City (2-lane) in 1949; at Summit (4-lane) in 1960; and at Reedy Point (2-lane) in 1969. Relocation of Penn Central Railroad Bridge (now owned by Norfolk Southern Railroad) was completed December 21, 1965. Enlargement to 35 feet deep and 450 feet wide was completed in the third quarter of FY 1975 with the exception of the anchorage at Elk River. Removing the old Penn Central railroad bridge was completed on January 21, 1972. Deepening of the Delaware City Branch Channel from 6 to 8 feet from a point 400 feet east of Fifth Street Bridge to its junction with the canal has been deferred for study.

Original cost of canal including purchase was \$10,709,755; estimated cost of new work for modifications of 1935 and 1954 are Federal cost \$166,000,000 (October 1992). This portion is deauthorized. Major Rehabilitation of St. Georges and Summit Bridges was completed in fiscal year 1991 at an approximate Federal cost of \$20,868,000 (90 price level). Portion of project comprising completion of Delaware City Branch Channel from a point 400 feet east of Fifth Street Bridge to its junction with canal is to be restudied and excluded from foregoing estimate. (See Table 3-B at end of chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total costs for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: River and Harbor Act of 1954 provided that local interests furnish lands and rights-of-way required for bridges. Assurances accepted and approved February 16, 1955. Requirements for Summit and Reedy Point Bridges have been met.

Terminal Facilities: Ample mooring facilities at eastern and western ends of canal and bulkheads at Delaware City and St. Georges were constructed by the United States. A small-boat harbor was provided and a wharf constructed at Chesapeake City. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year: Maintenance: Normal operation and routine maintenance of the project continued, which included Real Estate Coordination, Channel Examination Surveys, Instrumentation Reading,

Groundwater Monitoring, Maintenance of SR-1, Summit Bridge Inspection, Operation and Maintenance of Bridges, Reedy Point Bridge Inspection, Maintenance of Buildings, Grounds and Utilities, Groundwater monitoring, Disposal Area Coordination, Banks and Disposal Area Maintenance, Safety Inspections, Project Office Administration, Maintenance Dredging, Bridge Program Management Support, Monitor Disposal Area Sites, Dispatching, Lead Remediation Effort – St. Georges Bridge, Night Lighting. There was also maintenance dredging by the Norfolk Dredging Company, removing a total of 729,000 cubic yards of material at a total cost of \$6,077,994.

8. INLAND WATERWAY REHOBOTH BAY TO DELAWARE BAY, DE

Location: A tidal canal in southeasterly part of Sussex County, DE. It extends 12 miles northward from Rehoboth Bay through high land west of town of Rehoboth to Gordon Lake; thence down Lewes River to its junction with Broadkill River near its mouth. An entrance to the waterway from Delaware Bay is about 4 miles above Cape Henlopen. (See U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 379, 1218, and 1219).

Previous project: A canal along a slightly different route formed a part of projected waterway from Chincoteague Bay, Va. to Delaware Bay, begun in 1886 and abandoned in 1905.

Existing project: This provides for an entrance channel near Lewes 10 feet deep and 200 feet wide protected by two parallel jetties 500 feet apart; thence a channel 10 feet deep and 100 feet wide to South Street Bridge at Lewes, and a basin of the same depth 1,200 feet long and up to 375 feet in width at the latter point; thence a channel 6 feet deep and 100 feet wide (40 feet wide through Deep Cut near Rehoboth Bay) to Rehoboth Bay; a channel 6 feet deep and 100 feet wide from the entrance to Broadkill River; two parallel rubble jetties 725 feet long at the Rehoboth Bay entrance; and the construction of the one highway bridge and one railroad Bridge to Rehoboth. The total length of the section included in the project is about 12 miles.

The extension of the jetties at the Delaware Bay entrance is considered to be inactive and is excluded from the foregoing cost. The cost of the portion was last revised in 1960 and was estimated to be \$816,000. Existing project is about 70 percent complete. For details on completed work see page 241 of Annual Report for 1963. Work remaining, extension of existing jetties at

PHILADELPHIA, PA DISTRICT

Delaware Bay entrance, is considered inactive. The Sheet Pile Jetty at the Delaware Bay entrance was removed during Fiscal Year 1987. (See Table 3-B at end of chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total costs for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local cooperation: Complied with except local interest must furnish suitable terminal facilities and necessary spoil-disposal areas.

Terminal facilities: See page 228, Annual Report 1962.

Operations during fiscal year: Maintenance: Work included a real estate inspection of all government out grants for use of Federal property as well as all lands the government holds an interest in, be it by fee or easement right, from Savannah Ave. Bridge to Rehoboth Bay. Also, a channel examination of the Federal channel from Roosevelt Inlet to Savannah Ave. Bridge was performed by our in-house survey force. Condition surveys were performed.

9. MANASQUAN RIVER, NJ

Location: This small stream flows in eastern part of New Jersey, rises near Freehold, flows easterly and empties into the Atlantic Ocean, about 26 miles south of Sandy Hook. (See U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 795).

Previous Projects: For details see Annual Report for 1909, page 186, and Annual Report for 1938, page 269.

Existing Project: A channel 14 feet deep and 250 feet wide, protected by jetties and other works, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to inner end of north jetty, thence 12 feet deep and 300 feet wide to within 700 feet of New York and Long Branch Railroad bridge, thence of same depth and narrowing to 100 feet wide to within 300 feet of bridge; for a widening on northerly side of channel of 200 feet for 3,150 feet and 8 feet deep on south side of channel and for a 27.5-acre anchorage to 12 feet deep about 0.5 miles west of Route 35 highway bridge. Section included in project is about 1.5 miles long. Mean tidal range is 3.7 feet at inner end of inlet and 4 feet at ocean end; mean range of spring tides, 4.4 and 4.8 feet, respectively, irregular fluctuations due to wind and barometric pressure vary from 2.7 feet below to 7.5 feet above mean low water at inner end of inlet. Project, excluding 10-and 12-foot anchorages, cost \$518,243.

Estimated cost (1958) for 10 and 12-foot anchorages portion of project considered inactive is \$504,000. Restoration of bulkheads completed 16 August 1965 at a cost of \$117,807. Existing project was completed in June 1963. Dredging 19-acre anchorage south of channel and 27.5-acre anchorage west of highway bridge is in the inactive category. (See Table 3-B at end of chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total costs for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: River and Harbor Act of 1945 provides that local interests must furnish lands and rights-of-way for construction and future maintenance and hold the United States free from damages. The locals have complied with all assurances to date.

Terminal Facilities: Five landings with a total wharf age of 700 feet used by commercial fishermen, and 7 landings and boat basins for pleasure craft. Existing facilities are considered adequate for present requirements.

Operations During Fiscal Year: Maintenance: Condition Surveys were accomplished. There was also maintenance dredging done, removing a total of 62,000 cubic yards of material at a total cost of \$255,200.

10. MISPELLON RIVER, DE

Location: Rises in Kent County and Sussex Counties, DE, flows northeasterly 15 miles along the boundary line between the two counties and empties into Delaware Bay about 16 miles above Cape Henlopen. (See Coast and geodetic Survey Chart 1218).

Previous Project: For details see page 1786, Annual Report for 1915, page 448 of Annual Report for 1918, and page 327 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project: Project is about 31 percent complete. Four cutoffs for 6-foot channel were completed in 1923; 6-foot channel from Delaware Bay to Milford in 1924; and jetties at the mouth in 1939. Work remaining is dredging channel to 9-foot depth, 80 feet wide in Delaware Bay to the mouth, thence 60 feet wide to Milford with the provision of three cutoffs to eliminate bends, and a turning basin at Milford. Controlling depths at mean low water, in October 1964 from Delaware Bay to mouth 7.1 feet, and thence to fixed highway bridge at Report 1957, (See Table 3-B at end of chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A end of chapter for total costs for existing project to Sept. 30,

2007).

Local Cooperation: Assurances required by 1954 River and Harbor Act has not been furnished. For details see page 243, Annual Report for 1957. Prior requirements fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities: For details see page 244, Annual Report for 1957.

Operations During Fiscal Year: Maintenance: Condition surveys of the stone revetment and the Federal navigation channel were performed. Work included channel examination surveys and plans and specifications.

11. MURDERKILL RIVER, DE

Location: Rises in Kent County, DE, flows northeasterly 19 miles through county, and empties into Delaware Bay about 25 miles above Cape Henlopen. (See U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart no. 1218).

Existing Project: Provides for a channel 7 feet deep at mean low water, 150 feet wide in Delaware Bay to mouth, and thence 80 feet wide to Frederica, 7.5 miles above mouth. Total length of section included in project is about 8.5 miles. Extreme tidal range is from about 1 foot below mean low water to about 2 feet above mean high water.

Estimated cost for new work revised in 1954 is \$38,000. Portion comprising widening channel to project width throughout its length is to be restudied and excluded from foregoing cost estimate. Estimated cost of this portion last revised in 1954 was \$86,000. Project was authorized by River and Harbor Act of July 13, 1892 (H. Ex. Doc. 21, 52d Cong., 1st Sess. See page 981 Annual Report for 1892). Latest published map is in House Document 1058, 62d Congress 3rd Session.

Existing project about 30 percent complete, including revision to be restudied. Channel 7 feet deep and 60 feet wide was completed in 1911. Work remaining is widening the channel to project width. (See Table 3-B at end of chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total costs for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: None required.

Terminal Facilities: There are a number of light timber wharves on both sides of river near mouth and two wharves at Frederica, all privately owned. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year: Maintenance: Work included project condition surveys and channel examination surveys and plans and specifications.

12. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Navigation activities pursuant to Section 107, Public Law 86-645.

Name of Project	Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
------------------------	-------------------------------

Construction

Wills Hole Thorofare, Pt. Pleasant, NJ	\$43,793
---	----------

13. NEW JERSEY INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Location: A sea level inland water route approximately parallel with New Jersey coast, extends from Atlantic Ocean at Manasquan Inlet, about 26 miles south of Sandy Hook, NJ to Delaware Bay about 3 miles above Cape May Point. Waterway extends through inlet and up Manasquan River about 2 miles; thence by Point Pleasant Canal through high ground for 2 miles to head of Barnegat Bay. It then passes through a series of bays, lagoons, and thoroughfares along New Jersey coast to Cape May Harbor; thence across Cape May County to Delaware Bay through a land cut by way of New England Creek basin. (See U.S. COAST and Geodetic Survey Charts, 234, 795, 825, 826, 827, 1216, 1217, 1218, and 1219).

Existing Project: This provides for a channel 12 feet deep at mean low water and generally 100 feet wide, extending from the Atlantic Ocean at Manasquan Inlet, NJ to Delaware Bay above Cape May, NJ, by the further improvement of Manasquan River and Inlet, NJ, and the present New Jersey Intracoastal Waterway, and by the construction of a canal of similar dimensions from Cape May Harbor to Delaware Bay via the New England Creek basin, with adequate jetties at the Delaware Bay entrance. The total length of the project is about 117 miles. The un-constructed portion of the project, deepening the channel from 6 feet to 12 feet from the Atlantic Ocean at Manasquan Inlet to Cape May Harbor, was de-authorized on 1 January 1990, by PL 99-662. Normal tide range in sections of the waterway remote from inlets is 0.5 foot.

Existing project was adopted by 1945 River and Harbor Act (H. Doc 133, 76th Cong., and 1st Sess)..

PHILADELPHIA, PA DISTRICT

Latest published map is in project document. River and Harbor Act of 1946 (Public Law 525, 79th Cong., 2nd Sess., as extended by Public Law 240, 82d Cong)..

A canal 12 feet deep and 100 feet wide from Cape May Harbor to Delaware Bay was completed in 1942 as well as two parallel stone jetties at Delaware Bay entrances and a temporary highway and a railroad bridge in 1944, all with Navy Department funds. The project between Ottens Harbor and Richardson Channel and from that point to Cape May are being maintained to 10 feet and 12 feet, respectively, since they were originally dredged to these depths by the State. Section 860 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 authorized, for preconstruction engineering and design, a 15 foot depth in the Vicinity of Cape May Harbor, titled as Cold Spring Inlet. (See Table 3-B at end of chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total costs for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: The project is subject to the conditions that the State of New Jersey cede to the United States all right, title, and interest that it has acquired to lands, easements, rights-of-way, and structures other than bridges for the Bayhead-Manasquan Canal; that the State of New Jersey furnish, free of cost to the United States, all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and disposal areas required for construction of the Cape May Canal and for improvement of the proposed waterway and for their subsequent maintenance; that local interests provide, maintain, and operate suitable bridges over the waterway; that the State of New Jersey donate to the United States the navigation aids in use on the present New Jersey Intracoastal Waterway; and that the State of New Jersey hold and save the United States and its agents free from any claims for damages resulting from the work of improvement. Compliance with these conditions was completed January 15, 1954, except that local interests are required to furnish disposal areas for the construction and the subsequent maintenance of the proposed improvements.

Terminal Facilities: See Annual Report for 1962.

Operations During Fiscal Year: Maintenance: Normal operation and routine maintenance of the project continued, which included Maintenance Dredging, Channel Examination Surveys, Disposal Area Management, Real Estate Coordination. There was also maintenance dredging by the Barnegat Bay Dredging Company, who removed 28,492 cubic yards of material from the Cape May Canal and 13,830 cubic yards from the Great bay area at a total cost of \$459,732.

14. RECONNAISSANCE AND CONDITION SURVEYS

Reconnaissance Surveys	Survey Conducted
Cohansey River, NJ	September 2007
Inland Waterway – C&D Canal	June 2007
Chesapeake Bay	
Manasquan Inlet, NJ	September 2007
New Jersey Intracoastal	April 2007
Waterway, Cape May Canal, NJ	
Salem River, NJ	June 2007

Condition Surveys	Survey Conducted
Absecon Inlet, NJ	June 2007
Cape May Harbor	August 2007
Cape May Inlet, NJ	June 2007
Cedar Creek, DE	May 2007
Delaware River – Phila. to Trenton	July 2007
Great Egg Inlet, NJ	April 2007
Maurice River, NJ	March 2007
Mispillion River, DE.	May 2007
Murderkill River, DE	June 2007

15. SALEM RIVER

Location: This river rises in Salem County, NJ, flows through the county westerly 13 miles, thence southerly 7 miles to the City of Salem, and thence westerly 3 miles, emptying into Delaware River about 45 miles below Philadelphia, PA. It is joined at Salem by Little Salem River, or Fenwick Creek, from the east. (See U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 294).

Previous project: The River and Harbor Act of July 11, 1870, provided for a survey and the original project was adopted by River and Harbor Act of March 3, 1871, and modified in 1878, and a subsequent project adopted by River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1907. This project was further modified as HD 68-110 in 1925, providing an entrance channel from the Delaware River to the fixed highway bridge in Salem with dimensions and limits as shown, including a cut-off and by the WRDA of 1986. The letter provided for channel widening and deepening; a turning basin; and wetland restoration. For further details see the Report of the Secretary of the Army dated 20 October 1994.

Existing project: Provides a channel depth to 16 feet below mean low water between the Route 49 highway bridge and the Delaware River, a distance of about 5

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

miles. The channel is 150-250 feet wide and a trapezoidal shaped turning basin has a width of 495 feet and average length of 1000 feet. The project also contains 15.6 acres of wetland restoration to replace the loss of wetlands and shallow water habitat.

The dredging for the existing project is completed. (See Table 3-B at end of Chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total costs for existing project to Sept. 30, 2005).

Local cooperation: All requirements have been fully complied with.

Terminal facilities: There are 9 wharves on the river all at Salem, NJ. Eight wharves are privately owned and one is owned by the City. The facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year: Maintenance: Starting of plans and specifications for the next dredging cycle and chemical testing of the soil for maintenance dredging and acquisition of State permits.

16. SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PA

Location: Rises in Schuylkill County, PA, flows generally southeasterly 150 miles, and empties into Delaware River at Philadelphia, PA (See U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 295 and 280).

Previous Project: For details see page 325, Annual Report for 1932.

Existing Project: This provides for a channel 33 feet deep and 400 feet wide in Delaware River the mouth and within the river to 29th Street, .75 mile above the mouth; thence the same depth and 300 feet wide to Passyunk Avenue Bridge, 3.5 miles above the mouth; thence 26 feet deep and 300 feet wide to Gibson Point, 4.5 miles above the mouth; and thence 22 feet deep and 200 feet wide to University Avenue Bridge, 6 miles above the mouth, including widening at bends. The total length of the section included in the project is about 6.5 miles. All depths refer to the plane of mean lower water. The extreme tidal range, due to freshets and prolonged heavy winds, is about 14 feet.

Existing project was completed in September 1962. For details see Annual Report for 1962. (See Table 3-B at end of chapter for acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total costs for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: The River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946, imposed the condition that the City of

Philadelphia agrees to remove 60,000 cubic yards, place measurement, of material annually from that portion of those portions of the project which the District Engineer may designate until such time as adequate municipal sewage-treatment works are constructed and placed in effective operation. Compliance with this condition has been met through the completion of sewage-treatment works by the City of Philadelphia. All other requirements have been fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities: There are 38 wharves, piers, and docks within limits of improvement. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. (For further details see Port Series No. 7, Revised 1967, Corps of Engineers).

Operations During Fiscal Year: Maintenance: Condition Surveys were accomplished.

17. WILMINGTON HARBOR, DE

Location: Formed by Christina River, which rises in New Castle County, DE, flows northeasterly 16 miles, passing through the City of Wilmington, DE, and empties into Delaware River about 29 miles below Philadelphia, PA (See U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 294).

Previous Project: For details see page 1785 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 308 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project: This provides for a channel 38 feet deep and 400 feet wide from west edge of Delaware River ship channel to Lobdell Canal, a distance of about 1.2 miles; thence 21 feet deep and 250 feet wide for the distance of .8 mile to the mouth of Brandywine River; thence the same depth and 200 feet wide for a distance of about 2.2 miles to a point approximately 4.2 miles from the Delaware River ship channel; thence decreasing to a depth of 10 feet in a distance of 750 feet to Penn Central Railroad bridge No. 4; and thence 7 feet deep and 100 feet wide for a distance of about 5.6 miles to Newport, DE, approximately 9.9 miles above Delaware River ship channel, including a turning basin 38 feet deep opposite the Wilmington Marine terminal and extending upstream from the mouth to Lobdell Canal, 320 feet wide, 2,900 feet long on the north side of the channel and decreasing to a length of 2,000 feet on the north side of the basin. It also provides for the removal of about 1,200 feet of the outer end of a stone-filled, pile-and-timber crib jetty constructed 2,150 feet long on the north side of the entrance; for a steel sheet-pile jetty 2,300 feet long, with 120-foot inshore wing, on the south side of the entrance, and for a V-shaped stone-filled pile-and-timber jetty at the mouth of Brandywine River 430 feet along the north side of Brandywine and 260 feet long on the Christina.

PHILADELPHIA, PA DISTRICT

Depths refer to the plane of mean low water. The extreme tidal range, due to prolonged heavy winds, is about 13 feet. Existing project was completed in 1962. (For details see page 222, Annual Report 1962). Authority from Section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of July 1960 provide for channel and turning basin deepening from 35 to 38 feet and the turning basin widened from 200 to 320 feet. (See Table 3-B at end of Chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total costs for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities: There are 18 piers, wharves, and docks within limits of the improvement. Facilities considered adequate for existing commerce. (For further details see Port Series No.8, revised 1966-Corps of Engineers).

Operations During Fiscal Year: Maintenance: Routine maintenance of Disposal Areas Coordination, Disposal Area Maintenance, Maintenance Dredging, Real Estate Coordination, Wilmington Harbor North D/A Dike Raising. Also, a contract for maintenance dredging of both the 35-foot and 38-foot project channels was performed under contract by the Norfolk Dredging Company from 01 July 2006 to 30 July 2006. The total shoaling removed was 467,240 cubic yards at a cost of \$3,600,406.

Shore Protection:

18. **BARNEGAT INLET TO LITTLE EGG HARBOR INLET, NJ**

Location: The project is located along the Atlantic coast of New Jersey approximately 14 miles north of Atlantic City, covering Long Beach Island, New Jersey.

Existing Project: The selected plan consists of berm and dune restoration utilizing sand obtained from offshore borrows sources. This plan would require 4.95 million cubic yard of sand for initial berm placement, and 2.45 million cubic yards for dune placement. Approximately 1.9 million yards would be needed for periodic nourishment every 7 years for the 50-year period of analysis. The template for the plan is a dune at an elevation of +22-ft NAVD, with a 30-ft dune crest width; 1V:5H slopes from dune crest down to a berm at elevation +8-ft NAVD, with a berm width of 125 feet from the centerline of the dune. (See Table 3-B at end of

Chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See table 3-A at end of chapter for total cost for existing project to September 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: The Non-Federal sponsor is the State of New Jersey Department of the Environment.

Operations During Fiscal Year: New Work: Continuation of initial construction within Surf City and Ship Bottom Boroughs, Sponsor coordination, engineering and design, construction management, real estate coordination, project and environmental monitoring.

19. **BRIGANTINE INLET TO GREAT EGG HARBOR INLET (BRIGANTINE ISLAND, NJ)**

Location: This project is located along the Atlantic Coast of New Jersey in Atlantic County, approximately 50 miles east of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Brigantine Island extends from Brigantine Inlet to Absecon Inlet and is approximately 6 miles in length. The project covers approximately 2 miles of shoreline along the northern portion of this island.

Existing Project: The project consists of providing approximately 750,000 cubic yards of initial beach fill, with subsequent periodic nourishment of 312,000 cubic yards every six years, for a 100 foot-wide berm at elevation 6 feet above mean low water and a dune to elevation 10 feet above mean low water. The plan also includes 12,000 linear feet of sand fencing and the planting of 10 acres of dune grass along the project's length. A bubble system will also be installed to divert municipal storm water that requires 50 linear feet of iron pipe and two catch basin structures. Estimated cost of project (October 2007) is \$71,500,000, of which \$46,500,000 is Federal costs and \$25,000,000 is Non-Federal costs. (See Table 3-B at end of Chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total cost for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: The local sponsor for this project is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

Operations During Fiscal Year: New Work: Work included Sponsor coordination, engineering and design, and environmental and project monitoring.

20. CAPE MAY INLET TO LOWER TWP., NJ

Location: The project is located in Cape May County and extends along the beach front from the western side of Cape May Inlet to the boundary of Lower Township, and Cape May City.

Existing Project: The plan, as presented in HD 94-641, was authorized for the Phase I Design Memorandum Stage of Advance Engineering and Design by Section 101(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976, proposes the following features: breakwater on the updrift side of Cape May Inlet; beachfill from Cape May Inlet to Cape May Point; provision of a dune with sand fence and grass from Cape May Inlet to Wilmington Avenue; construction of two groins in Cape May City and seven groins in Lower Township; inclusion of all groins comprising the existing project; and periodic nourishment of the beaches and maintenance of the dune and dikes.

The Phase I GDM, completed in August 1980 and approved by the Chief of Engineers in December 1981, determined that only beach erosion control measures in Cape May City are warranted. The plan proposed in that document consists of modifying the existing navigation project for Cape May Inlet to provide; a weir-breakwater at Cape May Inlet with construction being deferred pending demonstration of need; two new groins at Trenton and Baltimore Avenues in Cape May City; placement of beachfill between Cape May Inlet and the terminal groin at Third Avenue in Cape May City; maintenance of two new groins and existing groins in Cape May; periodic beach maintenance with material obtained from deposition basin on the northeast side of Cape May Inlet; and institution of a beach monitoring program in Lower Township area. Work for the initial beachfill was accomplished as follows; USGS feeder beach fiscal year 1989, Cape May City groin fiscal year 1990, and Beachfill Cape May City fiscal year 1991.

The existing authority is for Phase I studies as provided by Section 101(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 in accordance with the provision of House Document 94-641. Continuation of planning and engineering for this proposed project was initiated in October 1977. The Phase I GDM was completed in August 1980 and approved by the Chief of Engineers in December 1981. Phase II AE&D studies were completed in July 1983. The estimated project cost is (October 2007) is Federal, \$137,550,000, which includes \$47,700,000 of Coast Guard contributions. Non-Federal costs are \$3,150,000. The project was

authorized for separable elements under Section 501(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, PL 99-662. (See Table 3-B at end of Chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total cost for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: The local sponsor for this project is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

Operations During Fiscal Year: New Work: Work included periodic nourishment, construction management, engineering and design, hydraulic studies, and monitoring data collection including beach profile surveys, and aerial photography.

21. DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, REEDS BEACH TO PIERCES POINT, DE & NJ

Location: The Reeds Beach/Pierces Point project area is located within Middle Township, Cape May County, bordering the Delaware Bay in New Jersey. The project area begins at Bidwell Creek and extends approximately three miles south to Pierces Point.

Existing Project: The project consists of providing initial beachfill for the purposes of environmental restoration, and storm damage/erosion control. The project provides a total of 5,000 linear feet of berm (6,800 feet including tapers) with a minimum of 80-foot widths at a landward elevation of +5.5 feet NAVD and a bayward elevation of +3.5 feet NAVD with a 40H:1V slopes along two locations at Reeds Beach and Pierces Point. The estimated project cost (October 2007) is \$432,000 of which \$280,000 is Federal costs and \$152,000 is required Non-Federal costs. (See Table 3-B at end of Chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total cost for existing project to September 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: Federal participation in the proposed project is recommended and contingent upon the local sponsor signing the Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) that identifies the required items of local cooperation.

Operations During Fiscal Year: New Work: Coordinated project cooperation agreement (PCA) with Non-Federal sponsor, engineering and design and completed Limited Reevaluation Report.

22 DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, ROOSEVELT INLET, LEWES BEACH, DE

Location: The Roosevelt Inlet-Lewes Beach project area is located in Sussex County in Southern Delaware at the entrance to the Delaware Bay. Sussex County is one of three counties in the State of Delaware. It is bordered on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and west by Maryland and on the north by Kent County. The project area begins at Roosevelt Inlet and extends southeast along Lewes Beach for approximately 1,400 feet.

Existing project: The project consists of providing initial beachfill with subsequent periodic nourishment. The project for the purposes of navigation mitigation and hurricane and storm damage reduction provides for a 25-foot wide berm at an elevation of +8.0 feet (NAD) a dune at an elevation of +14.0 feet NAVD over a total project length of 1,400 feet. The total project width of the berm and dune, including side slopes, is 100 feet. The project includes dune grass, dune fencing and suitable advance beachfill and periodic nourishment every six years over the 50-year project life to ensure the integrity of the design. The project also provides for reconstruction of the south jetty at Roosevelt Inlet. The south jetty will be parallel to and will extend into the bay an equal distance as the north jetty on the opposite side of the inlet. The south jetty will have a top elevation of +5.1 feet NAVD and a bottom elevation of -6.0 feet NAVD. The top width of the jetty will be 12 feet and it will have 2H:1V side slopes. Estimated cost of project (October 2007) is \$30,600,000 of which \$23,700,000 is Federal costs and \$6,900,000 is required Non-Federal costs. (See Table 3-B at end of Chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total cost for existing project to September 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: The local sponsor for this project is the Delaware Environmental Protection Agency.

Operations during fiscal year: New Work: Completed annual monitoring of the project area.

23. DELAWARE COAST, BETHANY TO SOUTH BETHANY, DE

Location: The Bethany Beach to South Bethany Beach project area stretches for approximately 2 miles

along the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean coast of Delaware in Sussex County, Delaware. Sussex County is bordered on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and west by Maryland, and on the north by Kent County.

Existing project: The recommended plan consists of a sand fill beach and dune project, in two independent discontinuous segments, for both Bethany Beach and South Bethany. The plan at each location consists of a 150-foot wide berm at an elevation of +7.0 feet NAVD, and a dune at an elevation of +16.0 feet NAVD. The initial beachfill will be 3.5 million cubic yards, with subsequent nourishment of 480,000 cubic yards every three years. The total project length is 14,950 feet. (See Table 3-B at end of Chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total cost for existing project to September 30, 2007). Total project costs are \$228,800,000; Federal \$148,700,000; Non-Federal \$80,100,000 (Oct 06 PL).

Local Cooperation: The Non-Federal sponsor is the State of Delaware.

Operations during fiscal year: New Work: Awarded and started the initial beachfill construction (\$21,290,915); provided engineering/design and construction management efforts.

24. DELAWARE COAST PROTECTION, DE

Location: The project is located in Sussex County, Delaware, on the Atlantic Ocean and starts immediately south of Delaware Bay extending in a southerly direction a distance of 24.5 miles to Fenwick Island on the Delaware-Maryland border.

Previous Project: The previous project, adopted as HD 85-216 in 1958 and modified by P.L. 87-874 in 1962, provided for Federal participation in the cost of restoration and subsequent periodic nourishment, and the initial periodic nourishment was completed in 1957 by local interests. The second increment of beach replenishment by local interest was completed in 1963.

Existing Project: Provides a sand bypass system and periodic nourishment until 2021. (For details, see S. Doc. 90, 90th Cong. 2nd Sess). Estimated cost of project (October 2007) is \$29,300,000 of which \$13,500,000 is Federal costs and \$15,800,000 is required Non-Federal costs. The construction of the feeder beach north of Indian River Inlet was completed in 1973 and nourished

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

in 1978, and 1984. Section 869 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 deauthorized the unscheduled portion of the project. (See Table 3-B at end of Chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total costs for existing project to September 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: Assurances of local cooperation were provided by the State of Delaware, January 13, 1981.

Operations During Fiscal Year: New work: Work included construction management, engineering and design, monitoring, environmental coordination, and operation of the sand bypassing.

25. GREAT EGG HARBOR INLET & PECK BEACH, NJ

Location: The project is located in Cape May and Atlantic Counties, New Jersey. Great Egg Harbor Inlet, an unimproved inlet, is about 1.1 miles wide at its narrowest point and provides a tidal connection between the Atlantic Ocean, Great Egg Harbor Bay, the New Jersey Intercoastal Waterway, and Great Egg Harbor River. Peck Beach is occupied in its entirety by the City

of Ocean City and extends from Great Egg Harbor Inlet southward to Corson Inlet. The ocean frontage is about eight miles in length.

Existing Project: The project consists of providing initial beachfill, with subsequent periodic nourishment, with a minimum berm width of 100 feet at an elevation of 8 feet above mean low water. The beachfill extends from Surf Road southwest to 34th Street with a 1000 foot taper south of 34th Street. This plan required the initial placement of 6,200,000 cubic yards of material and subsequent periodic nourishment of approximately 1,100,000 cubic yards every three years. The material for the initial construction, and periodic nourishment is being taken from the ebb shoal area located approximately 5,000 feet offshore of the Great Egg Harbor Inlet. Additionally, the construction of the project required the extension of 38 storm drainpipes. All work is programmed. Total project costs are \$471,000,000; Federal share is \$298,500,000 and Non-Federal is \$172,500,000 (October 2007). (See Table 3-B at end of Chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total cost for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: The local sponsor for this project is the State of New Jersey Department of

Environmental Protection Agency.

Operations During Fiscal Year: New work: Work included monitoring and engineering and design efforts.

26. SHORE PROTECTION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Name of Project	Cost to Sept. 30, 2007 Feasibility
-----------------	---------------------------------------

Barnegat Lighthouse	\$88,187
---------------------	----------

Plans and Specifications

Indian River Inlet, Sussex County, DE	\$69,723
---------------------------------------	----------

27. TOWNSEND INLET TO CAPE MAY INLET, NJ

Location: This project is located along the Atlantic Coast of New Jersey in Atlantic County, approximately 50 miles east of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The project area is located along the Atlantic Coast of New Jersey, extending approximately 15 miles from Townsends Inlet to Cape May Inlet, including the communities of Avalon, Stone Harbor, and North Wildwood.

Existing Project: The recommended plan includes interim shoreline protection projects for Avalon, Stone Harbor and North Wildwood, New Jersey, and an environmental restoration project for Stone Harbor Point, as follows: (1) 4.3 miles of beachfill with a berm width of 150-foot at elevation 8.5 feet NGVD and dune height of +16-feet along with periodic nourishment for Avalon and Stone Harbor; The beachfill portion of the project consists of providing approximately 4 million cubic yards of initial beachfill, with subsequent periodic nourishment of 750,000 cubic yards every three years. (2) 2.2 miles of revetment construction along Townsends and Hereford Inlets frontages; (3) and ecosystem restoration of about 107 acres of natural barrier island habitat at Stone Harbor Point including beachfill, dune construction, and the planting of bayberry and red cedar rousting habitat. Estimated project cost is (October 2007) \$365,980,000 of which \$236,300,000 is Federal costs and \$129,680,000 is Non-Federal costs. (See Table 3-B at end of Chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total cost for existing project to September 30, 2007).

PHILADELPHIA, PA DISTRICT

Local Cooperation: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection is the sponsor.

Operations During Fiscal Year: New Work: Seawall construction is continuing in North Wildwood, New Jersey, Engineering and design, construction management, Sponsor Coordination, and project and environmental monitoring.

Flood Control:

28. BELTZVILLE LAKE, PA

Location: Dam site is on Pohopoco Creek about 4.5 miles upstream from its confluence with Lehigh River and 4 miles east of Lehigh, PA (See Geological Survey Quadrangle Map for Lehigh, PA-1960).

Existing Project: This is a multiple-purpose development project providing water supply, flood control, and recreation. Plan of improvement provides for an earth and rock fill dam 4,200 feet long rising 170 feet above creek bed; a spillway around the north end of dam; and gate control outlet works discharging through a conduit on rock along right abutment. The lake, a unit of comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes of Delaware River Basin, has a reservoir capacity of 68,250 acre-feet at spillway crest level with 1,390 acre-feet of inactive storage, 39,830 acre-feet for water supply and recreation, and 27,030 acre-feet for flood control. The cost of project was \$22,931,400 including \$6,100,000 required Non-Federal reimbursement for costs allocated to water supply storage during life of project. The construction of the dam and appurtenances was completed in 1971. (See Table 3-B at end of Chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total costs for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: Project was approved subject to certain requirements of cooperation by local interests as defined in approved House Document. Resolution of Delaware River Basin Commission providing assurances of repayment of water supply and pollution control costs was accepted June 7, 1965. A contract for repayment of water supply costs was signed October 16, 1966.

Operations During Fiscal Year: Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued, Real Estate Coordination, Environmental Review Guide for Operations, Continue Evaluation Gathering, Water Control and Water Quality Analysis,

Annual Dam Inspection, Dam Safety and Conduit Repairs performance of some backlog maintenance items and environmental stewardship tasks. .

29. BLUE MARSH LAKE, PA

Location: Dam site is on Tulpehocken Creek about 1.5 miles upstream from its confluence with Plum Creek and about 6 miles northwest of Reading, PA (See Geological Survey Quadrangle Sheet, Bernville, PA)

Existing Project: This is a multiple-purpose development project providing water supply, flood control, and recreation. Construction started in 1974 and was completed in 1980. The dam is 1,775 feet long and rises 98 feet above creek bed, with spillway about 1,500 feet south of dam, and gate-controlled outlet works discharging through a conduit on rock along right abutment. The lake, a unit of comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes of Delaware River Basin, has a capacity of 50,010 acre-feet at spillway crest level, with 3,000 acre-feet of inactive storage, 14,620 acre-feet for water supply and recreation, and 32,390 acre-feet for flood control. (For details see H.Doc 533 87th Cong., 2nd Sess). Costs of project \$63,163,791. Existing project was authorized by 1962 Flood Control Act. (See Table 3-B at end of Chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total costs for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007). (H. Doc. 533, 87th Cong., 2d Sess., contains latest published maps).

Local Cooperation: Project was approved subject to certain requirements by local interests, as prescribed in House Document cited above. Delaware River Basin Commission on December 29, 1964, adopted a preliminary resolution providing for repayment of water supply costs.

Operations During Fiscal Year: Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance, Real Estate Coordination, Environmental Review Guide for Operations, Continue Evaluation Gathering, Water Control and Water Quality Analysis, Annual Dam Inspection, Recreation and Environmental Stewardship tasks.

30. EMERGENCY BANK PROTECTION

Emergency Bank Protection Section 14, Public Law 79-526.

Name of Project **Cost to Sept. 30, 2007**

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Coordination

Section 14 Coordination \$ 17,477

Planning and Design Analysis

Beaverkill, NY \$ 69,989
 Beaverkill, Turnwood Road, Ulster County \$ 37,355
 Branchville Streambank \$ 20,004
 Stabilization Project, Sussex County
 Delaware Canal, Paunacussing \$ 61,817
 Creek, Bucks County
 Crome Run, Middletown, PA \$154,768

Construction

Basket Brook, Hancock, NY \$ 18,091
 Fort Mifflin, Phila., PA \$ 3,021

31. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Flood control activities pursuant to Section 205, Public Law 838, 80th Congress, as amended (Preauthorization).

Name of Project Cost to Sept. 30, 2007

Coordination

Section 205 Coordination \$ 14,983

Plans and Specifications

Little Mill Creek, New Castle City, DE \$434,203

Feasibility

Little Mill Creek, Gravel Road \$ 14,105
 Mill Creek, Neshaminy Basin \$ 14,200
 Upper Delaware River Watershed \$ 32,121

Emergency flood control activities-repair, flood fighting, and rescue work (Public Law 99, 84th Congress, and antecedent legislation).

Fiscal year costs were \$509,613 for disaster preparedness.

32. FRANCIS E. WALTER DAM, PA

Location: Reservoir is in northeastern Pennsylvania on Lehigh River between White Haven and Stoddartsville. Dam is about 0.4 mile below mouth of Bear Creek, about 60 miles above confluence of Lehigh River and Delaware River at Easton, PA (See Geological Survey Quadrangle Sheet, Stoddartsville, PA).

Existing Project: Plan of improvement authorized by 1946 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 587, 79th Cong., 2d Sess). provided for a single-purpose flood control reservoir. Modification of project, authorized by 1962 Flood Control Act (H. Doc.522, 87th Cong., 2d Sess)., provides for a multiple-purpose development for water supply and recreation in addition to present single-purpose flood control project. Plan of improvement requires altering spillway, increasing height of dam, constructing a new intake tower, extending outlet tunnel by addition of a concrete conduit, and constructing new dikes and raising existing dikes. Modified dam will rise 264 feet above riverbed and be 3,500 feet long. Reservoir modification, a unit of comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes of Delaware River Basin, will have a reservoir capacity of 181,000 acre-feet spillway crest level with 3,000 acre-feet of inactive storage, 70,000 acre-feet for water supply and recreation and 108,000 acre-feet for flood control. Total cost is \$186,000,000, estimated Federal cost of new work (October 1993) is \$30,000,000 including \$156,000,000 required Non-Federal reimbursement for costs allocated to water supply storage during life of project after use of this storage is initiated. Project as authorized under the 1946 Flood Control Act was completed June 1961. Settlement for lands was completed October 1962. The advance engineering and design for the modified project is completed. (See Table 3-B at end of Chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total costs for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: None required under 1946 Flood Control Act. Under 1962 Flood Control Act, project was approved subject to certain requirements by local interests, as defined in House Document 522 cited above. The Delaware River Basin Commission expressed its support by a resolution dated 23 April 1980 and reiterated its sponsorship for the modified project in August 1985, October 1985, and July 1988.

Operations During Fiscal Year: Maintenance: Normal operation and routine maintenance, Project Coordination, Environmental Review Guide for Operations, Real Estate Coordination, Continuing Evaluation Gathering, Dam Safety, Water Control and Water Quality Analysis.

**33. GENERAL EDGAR JADWIN
DAM AND RESERVOIR, PA**

Location: In Dyberry Creek Valley in central part of Wayne County, PA, between borough of Honesdale and Village of Tanners Falls. Dam is about 3 miles above confluence of Dyberry Creek and Lackawaxen River in Honesdale and 29 miles above confluence of Lackawaxen and Delaware Rivers. (See Geological Survey Quadrangle Sheet, Honesdale, PA).

Existing Project: A single-purpose flood control reservoir with a capacity of 24,500 acre-feet formed by an earth embankment, about 1,225 feet long at crest and rising 109 feet above creek bed. It also has a tunnel with intake structure and a chute-type spillway with a stilling basin in left abutment. Reservoir controls runoff from a drainage area of 65 square miles which is 91 percent of watershed of Dyberry Creek and 39 percent of Lackawaxen River watershed above Honesdale, PA. Construction of project was authorized by 1948 Flood Control Act (H.Doc. 113, 80th Cong., and 1st Sess).. Project completed in June 1960. (See Table 3-B at end of Chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total costs for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: Assurances of Compliance with requirements of local cooperation were accepted July 30, 1956. For details see page 251, Annual Report for 1962.

Operations During Fiscal Year: Maintenance: Normal operation and routine maintenance, Project Coordination, Real Estate Coordination, Continuing Evaluation Gathering, Periodic Dam Inspection and Water Control Analysis and seepage analysis.

**34. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS**

To ascertain whether local interests were maintaining and operating completed projects as required, inspections were made as follows:

PROJECT INSPECTION	DATES
Darby Creek, PA	April 2007
East Branch, PA	July 2007
Pennypack, PA	June 2007

Local interests are satisfactorily maintaining and operating projects in accordance with regulation. Costs

during the period were \$88,000.

**35. INSPECTION OF
NON-FEDERAL LEVEES**

Inspection of Non-Federal levees were conducted at the following sites:

PROJECT INSPECTION	DATES
East Stroudsburg, PA	July 2007
Repaupo Creek, NJ	September 2007
Shellpot Creek, DE	September 2007
Stroudsburg, PA	July 2007
Weissport, PA	September 2007

Costs during the period were \$27,000.

36. MOLLY ANN'S BROOK, NJ

Location: Approximately 12 miles northwest of New York City, located in Haledon, Prospect Park and Paterson, New Jersey along Molly Ann's Brook from the mouth below Totowa Avenue in Paterson upstream to Church Street in Haledon.

Previous project: None.

Existing Project: The recommended plan modified the channel a total length of 2.5 miles. The channel includes both trapezoidal channel sections and walled sections. Five bridges were replaced and two buildings were removed. Estimated cost of project (October 1997) is \$53,300,000 of which \$34,600,000 is Federal Costs and \$18,700,000 is required Non-Federal costs. Costs are in accordance with Section 401(a) of the Water Resources Development Act (Public law 99-662), dated November 17, 1986. (See Table 3-B at end of chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total costs for existing Project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: Fully complied with. A Project Cooperation Agreement was executed on December 16, 1993. The State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy, the Non-Federal sponsor, provided a portion of their support thought the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991.

Terminal Facilities: None.

Operations During Fiscal Year: New Work:
Work included engineering and design, supervision and administration, and contract work deferred from and repairs due to Hurricane Floyd.

37. NATIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The total fiscal year cost for this category amounted to \$10,199.

38. PROMPTON LAKE, PA

Location: In Lackawaxen River Valley in central part of Wayne County, PA, between borough of Prompton and Village of Aldenville. Dam is within corporate limits of Prompton, 4 miles upstream from Honesdale, PA, and approximately 30 miles above confluence of Lackawaxen and Delaware River. (See Geological Survey Quadrangle Sheet, Honesdale, PA)

Existing Project: Plan of improvement authorized by 1948 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 113, 80th Cong., 1st Sess). provides for a single-purpose flood control reservoir. Modification of project authorized by 1962 Flood Control Act (H. DOC 522, 87th Cong., 2nd Sess). provides for a multiple-purpose development for water supply and recreation in addition to present single-purpose flood control project. Plan of improvement requires construction of control tower with gates and service bridge, placing an impervious blanket on valley walls and floor upstream from dam, widening spillway, and clearing land and relocating roads in reservoir. Dam, completed under 1948 Flood Control Act which will not be modified, is 1,230 feet long and rises 140 feet above riverbed. Existing spillway, cut into rock of right abutment, will be modified and present uncontrolled outlet works discharging into a concrete conduit along right bank, and will be provided with gates and a control tower. Reservoir modification, a unit of comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes of Delaware River basin has a capacity of 52,000 acre-feet: 3,500 acre-feet for inactive storage, 28,200 acre-feet for water supply and recreation, and 20,300 acre-feet for flood control. Estimated Federal cost of new work (October 2004 PL) is \$26,600,000, including \$54,990,000 required Non-Federal reimbursement for costs allocated to water supply storage during life of project after use of this storage is initiated. Project as authorized under the 1948 Flood Control Act was completed in November 1960. (For details, see page 358, Annual Report for 1963). Work accomplished under the 1962 Flood Control Act was preconstruction engineering and design. (See Table 3-B at end of Chapter for Acts

authorizing existing project. See table 3-A at end of chapter for total cost for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: Project modification was approved subject to certain requirements by local interests, as defined in House Document 522 cited above. Assurances of compliance under Flood Control Act of 1948 have been met. Delaware River Basin Commission on March 18, 1966, gave their view that the need for water supply was not urgent at that time. However recent studies conducted by DRBC have determined that there is now a need for water supply. In August 1983, DRBC expressed their strong support for the project modification. Preconstruction engineering and design was initiated in 1966, suspended in 1968 and again suspended in and resumed in 1986.

Operations During Fiscal Year: New Work: Spillway modified, and constructed crestwall across the top of the dam, Engineering and Design and Construction Management.

Maintenance: Normal operation and routine maintenance of the project continued, which included Project Coordination, Real Estate Coordination, Environmental Review Guide for Operations, Continuing Evaluation Gathering, Dam Safety, Water Control and Water Quality Analysis.

Environmental Restoration:

39. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Activities pursuant to Section 1135, Public Law 99-662.

Name of Project	Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
Coordination	
Coordination Account Funds	\$ 1,456
Planning & Design Analysis	
Fairmont Dam, PA	\$ 39,898
Mordecia Island Restoration, NJ	\$ 3,016
Feasibility	

PHILADELPHIA, PA DISTRICT

Pine Mount Creek, NJ \$ 57,272

rehabilitation of the project after construction.

Construction

Bark Camp Run Restoration \$ 514,560
Project, PA

Delaware Bay Oyster Restoration \$1,456,628

Operations During Fiscal Year: New work:
Completed construction of water distribution project for
Milford Authority.

40. SOUTH CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT, PA

41. SOUTHEASTERN, PA

Location: The south central Pennsylvania area includes twenty-one counties defined by the authorizing legislation. The program area within the Philadelphia District consists of Pike, Monroe, and Lackawanna Counties.

Location: Section 566 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1996 authorized a pilot program to provide for environmental assistance (design and construction) to Non-Federal interests for publicly owned facilities in the five (5) county areas surrounding the city of Philadelphia.

Existing Project: Section 313 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, as amended, established a pilot program for providing environmental assistance to Non-Federal interests in south central Pennsylvania. Such assistance may be in the form of design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply, storage treatment, distribution facilities, and surface water resource protection and development. The Federal share may be provided in the form of grants or reimbursements to the sponsor. FY 98 was the first year of funding for three project names in the Energy and Water Appropriations documents. Total project funds earmarked were \$7,650,000 for work within Philadelphia District. The House Report (105-190) provides \$10,000,000 in design and construction assistance under the Section 313 Program for projects in Lackawanna, Lycoming, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Pike and Monroe Counties in Pennsylvania. The Conference Report (105-271) specifies the funds among eight specific projects. Appropriations for those projects in the Philadelphia District are: Westfall Municipal Sewage Authority, Pike County; Jefferson Township, Lackawanna County; Township of Tobyhanna Sewer Authority, Monroe County. (See Table 3-B at end of chapter for acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total costs for existing project to September 30, 2007).

Previous Projects: The four pilot projects were the East Central Incinerator, Wissinoming, Logan (Feltonville), and Delaware Canal.

Current Projects: (1) Mill Creek Diversion - divert the stream flow generated in Montgomery County from the combined sewer by constructing an alternate channel to either the Schuylkill River via an underground tunnel under City Line Avenue or to the East Branch of Indian Creek. (2) Cobbs Creek Habitat Restoration - construct an approximately 1.2 mile channel restoration project from Millbourne Dam downstream to Marshall Road, to meet a small (about 1000 feet) restoration project PWD completed in 2005. (3) Cobbs Creek Fish Passage Restoration - investigates, select, design, and construct the best alternative to reestablish fish passage on Cobbs Creek. (4) Indian Creek Reconstruction - design and construct a new stream channel connecting the West Branch to the East Branch of Indian Creek that bypasses a combined sewer system. (5) Tacony Creek Project - investigates the feasibility and prepares the design for a 60 million gallon storage facility that would reduce average annual combined sewer discharges by approximately 600 million gallons per year.

Local Cooperation: The Non-Federal sponsors are required to provide 25% of project costs including lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, replacement, repair and

Local Cooperation: On all projects, the Non-Federal sponsor (Philadelphia Water Department) is required to provide 25% of the project costs to include lands, easements and rights of way and bear all costs of operation and maintenance of the projects after construction. The Non-Federal sponsors receive credit for any design work completed prior to the Federal involvement.

Terminal Facilities: None.

Operations During Fiscal Year: Coordinated the Design Agreement for the Mill Creek Diversion and Initial Appraisal for Tacony Creek and Engineering and Design efforts.

42. DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, PORT MAHON, DE & NJ

Location: The Port Mahon environmental restoration and protection project is located in Kent County, Delaware along the Delaware Bay coastline. The study area is located on the south bank near the mouth of the Mahon River and extends for roughly 1.5 miles along the Delaware Bay coastline. Port Mahon is situated about 7.5 miles east of Dover, Delaware and approximately 3 miles northeast of Little Creek, the nearest town.

Existing Project: The project consists of three elements designed to restore the ecosystem at Port Mahon. The first element consists of restoration of 19.2 acres of horseshoe crab habitat through the placement of 306,000 cubic yards (cy) of sand for approximately 4,900 feet along the shoreline with 150-foot tapers at each end to tie into the existing upland. The plan also includes construction of a 1200-foot revetment at the southern end of the proposed project to tie into the existing revetment from the termination of the beachfill to provide stability. Periodic nourishment of approximately 150,000 cubic yards of sand is scheduled to occur every 7 years for the 50-year project life. The second element of the project calls for raising State Road 89 to +7.0 feet North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) for a distance of 7,500 feet to protect 59.1 acres of wetlands to the west of State Road 89 from excessive damaging overwash. A total initial volume of 15,800 cubic yards of fill material would be required to raise State Road 89. In addition, 13,600 square yards of geotextile and 3,500 cubic yards of crushed stone would be used for the road surface. The third element consists of restoration of 21.4 acres of degraded marsh west of State Road 89. This calls for the reestablishment of daily tidal inundation into the wetlands and the creation of three open water ponds of 1-acre size. Removal of material to an elevation 6 inches below the mean high water line would enable replacement of the existing common reed (*Phragmites*) with smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), a more productive plant community. The excavation of the marsh, ponds, and ditches would generate approximately 96,000 cubic yards of material that would be placed adjacent to the active disposal area owned by the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC). This placement is estimated to result in 10 acres of upland habitat, which would contribute to habitat diversity. Approximately 15,500 cubic yards of material

would be accommodated at the DNREC site. Estimated cost of project (October 2007) is \$53,300,000 of which \$34,600,000 is Federal costs and \$18,700,000 is required Non-Federal costs. (See Table 3-B at end of Chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total cost for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: Federal participation in the proposed project is contingent upon a signed Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the local sponsor that identifies the required items of local cooperation.

Operations During Fiscal Year: New Work: Completed the Limited Reevaluation Report and the Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA). The PCA has been provided to the State of Delaware for review and approval.

43. DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE VILLAS & VICINITY, NJ

Location: This ecosystem restoration project is located along the Delaware Bay in Middle and Lower Townships, Cape May County, New Jersey

Existing Project: The recommended plan, restoring horseshoe crab and shore bird habitats, is a one time placement of 950,000 cubic yards of beach fill to provide an 80-foot wide berm at elevation +4.7 feet NAVD over a length of 29,000 feet. Seventeen outfalls located in the project boundaries will be extended about 100 feet. The project does not involve periodic nourishment. Total project costs are \$9,150,000; Federal \$5,950,000, Non-Federal \$3,200,000 (October 2007) (See Table 3-B at end of Chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total cost for existing project to September 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) will be the Non-Federal sponsor.

Operations During Fiscal Year: New Work: Coordinated Project Cooperation Agreement with the State of New Jersey and engineering and design efforts.

44. LOWER CAPE MAY MEADOWS - CAPE MAY POINT, NJ

Location: The project area includes Lower Cape May Meadows, which consists of Cape May Point State Park and the Cape May Migratory Bird Refuge, and the Borough of Cape May Point. The Lower Cape May

PHILADELPHIA, PA DISTRICT

Meadows area consists of approximately 343 acres and extends through the Borough of Cape May Point, totaling about 2 miles along the southern Atlantic coast of New Jersey.

Existing Project: The plan for the purposes of ecosystem restoration, navigation mitigation, and hurricane and storm damage reduction consists of an initial construction sand quantity of 1,400,000 cubic yards to be placed for a total length of 11,000 ft, and 650,000 cubic yards of periodic nourishment every 4 years over the 50-year project life; a dune with a 100 ft-wide base, and a 25 ft-wide crest at a height of 16.75ft (NAVD 88); a berm 100-150 feet wide in the vicinity of Cape May Point and 200-450 feet wide in the vicinity of Lower Cape May Meadows; planting of 18 acres of dune vegetation; seaward restoration of 35 acres of emergent wetland; elimination of 95 acres of the nuisance plant *Phragmites australis*; planting of 105 acres of wetland vegetation; excavation of existing drainage ditches to restore fresh water flow; creation of drainage ditches to link hydrological segments of a project area; installation of two weir-flow control structures; creation of six fish reservoirs; and construction of elements to create 25 acres of tidal marsh. The project also includes monitoring and adaptive management over a 5-year period for the Lower Cape May Meadows freshwater wetlands restoration element. Estimated project cost is \$107,251,000 (October 2007) of which \$93,600,000 is Federal cost and \$13,651,000 is Non-Federal costs. (See Table 3-B at end of Chapter for Acts authorizing existing project. See Table 3-A at end of chapter for total cost for existing project to Sept. 30, 2007).

Local Cooperation: The sponsor for this project is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

Operations During Fiscal Year: New Work: Completion of ecosystem restoration, engineering and design and construction management efforts.

Miscellaneous:

45. AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Activities pursuant to Section 206, Public Law 104-303.

Name of Project **Cost to Sept. 30, 2007**

Coordination

Section 206 Coordination Account Funds \$ 621

Planning & Design Analysis

Bushkill Creek, Palmer Township, PA \$ 5,636
Grover’s Mill Pond Restoration, NJ \$219,310
Little Park Run, Downingtown, PA \$ 1,075
Southampton Creek, Environmental Restoration \$ 27,015

Construction

Batsto River Fishway Restoration, NJ \$ 2,449

Activities pursuant to Section 206, Water Resources Development Act of 1996.

General Investigations:

46. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Cost and expenditures during the period for flood plain information studies were \$225,086.

47. PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

Cost and expenditures during the period totaled \$134,611.

48. SURVEYS

Cost for the period was \$266,814 for flood damage protection studies, \$366,758 for shoreline protection studies, \$232,512 for ecosystem restoration studies, and \$331,077 for special studies, \$201,763 for Planning Assistance to States studies: a total of \$.00.

PHILADELPHIA, PA DISTRICT

TABLE 3-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Projects	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	SEPT. 30, 2007
1.	Barnegat Inlet, NJ (Regular Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	31,083,849
		Cost	—	—	—	—	30,994,363
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,588,331	5,754,000	463,000	444,000	71,316,765
		Cost	1,470,261	5,872,994	445,336	462,490	36,102,201
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	13,917,000
		Cost	—	—	—	—	13,793,140
2.	Cold Spring Inlet, NJ (Regular Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	879,275
		Cost	—	—	—	—	879,275
		Maint					
		Approp.	392,898	423,065	614,000	784,000	11,017,823
		Cost	392,898	425,965	613,113	767,191	11,000,984
		Rehab.					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	1,134,346
		Cost	—	—	—	—	1,134,346
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	150,000 ⁸
		Cost	—	—	—	—	150,000 ⁸
3.	Delaware River between Philadelphia, to Trenton, PA & NJ (Regular Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	72,147,800 ²
		Cost	—	—	—	—	72,147,800 ²
		Maint					
		Approp.	2,510,589	559,000	3,138,000	3,690,000	73,596,012 ³
		Cost	2,562,298	558,835	3,130,184	1,094,663	70,988,648 ³
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	565,000
		Cost	—	—	—	—	565,000
4.	Delaware River Main Channel Deepening, NJ, PA & DE (Regular Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	1,250,000	1,335,000	1,366,000	1,073,000	19,246,000
		Cost	1,285,662	1,374,345	1,285,154	677,426	18,852,751
5.	Delaware River Vicinity of Camden (Regular Funds)	New Work.					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	4,616,000 ¹
		Cost	—	—	—	—	4,589,130 ¹
		Maint.					
		Approp.	658,000	19,000	19,000	9,000	3,967,562
		Cost	657,242	18,597	19,412	9,000	3,965,637
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	2,513,131

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 3-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Section in Text	Projects	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	SEPT. 30, 2007
		Cost	—	—	—	—	2,321,078
6.	Delaware River, Philadelphia to the Sea	New Work Approp. Cost	— —	— —	— —	— —	57,879,872 ⁴ 57,879,872 ⁴
	(Regular Funds)	Maint. Approp. Cost	23,432,000 23,396,248	17,350,000 17,593,256	17,352,000 17,050,249	16,664,000 15,899,821	636,845,790 ¹⁷ 635,378,853 ¹⁷
		Rehab. Approp. Cost	— —	— —	— —	— —	508,324 508,324
7.	Inland Waterway from Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, DE and MD	New Work Approp. Cost	— —	— —	— —	— —	132,535,591 ⁶ 132,532,598 ⁶
	(Regular Funds)	Maint. Approp. Cost	10,934,000 11,587,418	11,317,000 11,859,327	12,880,000 12,883,599	12,284,000 10,656,491	419,585,994 ⁷ 417,681,938 ⁷
		Rehab. Approp. Cost	— —	— —	— —	— —	17,356,292 17,356,290
8.	Inland Waterway, Rehoboth to Delaware Bay, DE	New Work Approp. Cost	— —	— —	— —	— —	
		Maint. Approp. Cost	— —	— —	— —	— —	
9.	Manasquan River, NJ (Regular Funds)	New Work Approp. Cost	— —	— —	— —	— —	8,008,278 ^{21,22} 8,008,278 ^{21,22}
		Maint. Approp. Cost	84,000 84,000	161,000 157,507	177,000 176,893	452,000 422,393	6,419,229 ²³ 6,384,627 ²³
10.	Mispillon River DE (Regular Funds)	New Work Approp. Cost					
		Maint Approp. Cost	47,339 52,260	— —	— —	18,000 16,594	8,689,080 ¹⁶ 5,244,690 ¹⁹
11.	Muderkill River, DE (Regular	New Work Approp. Cost	— —	— —	— —	— —	37,630 37,630

PHILADELPHIA, PA DISTRICT

TABLE 3-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Projects	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	SEPT. 30, 2007
	Funds)	Maint					
		Approp.	2,525	—	—	18,000	3,424,095
		Cost	9,118	—	—	5,839	3,409,889
13.	New Jersey Intracoastal Waterway (Regular Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	71,549 ⁹
		Cost	—	—	—	—	71,549 ⁹
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,541,712	1,891,000	1,706,000	1,110,000	65,593,276 ¹⁰
		Cost	2,538,078	1,900,879	1,695,679	1,064,000	63,827,882 ¹⁰
		Rehab.					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	1,196,581
		Cost	—	—	—	—	1,196,581
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	99,000
		Cost	—	—	—	—	99,000
15.	Salem River	New Work					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	
		Cost	—	—	—	—	
		Maint.					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	
		Cost	—	—	—	—	
16.	Schuylkill River, PA (Regular Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	3,334,007 ¹¹
		Cost	—	—	—	—	3,334,007 ¹¹
		Maint.					
		Approp.	926,133	1,220,000	1,554,000	62,000	3,762,133
		Cost	926,133	1,244,928	1,553,223	8,059	42,571,810
17.	Wilmington Harbor, DE (Regular Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	1,954,725 ^{12,5}
		Cost	—	—	—	—	1,954,725 ^{12,5}
		Maint.					
		Approp.	5,705,000	3,020,000	3,338,000	3,626,000	127,480,583
		Cost	5,719,836	3,031,097	3,341,933	3,507,737	127,371,391
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	160,000 ¹⁵
		Cost	—	—	—	—	160,000 ¹⁵
18.	Barnegat Inlet to Little Egg Harbor Inlet, NJ	New Work					
		Approp.	112,500	183,000	331,000	5,957,000	7,419,500
		Cost	243,905	46,535	245,527	206,299	1,542,703
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	—	37,500	471,000	3,235,000	4,022,500
		Cost	49,311	13,531	—	468,524	747,627
19.	Brigantine Inlet to Great Egg Harbor Inlet,	New Work					
		Approp.	149,917	271,000	2,076,000	538,000	3,597,917

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 3-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Projects	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	SEPT. 30, 2007
	NJ (Brigantine Island, NJ) (Regular Funds)	Cost	106,463	307,019	145,930	2,044,236	3,163,465
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work Approp.	—	—	1,552,940	—	5,302,498
		Cost	131,810	85,740	—	1,145,480	4,651,507
20.	Cape May Inlet to Lower Twp., NJ (Regular Funds)	New Work Approp.	82,000	1,367,000	162,000	2,481,000	24,892,176
	(Contributed Funds)	Cost	1,730,775	1,375,345	164,581	94,182	22,303,47
		New Work Approp.	—	—	—	268,000	4,017,558
		Cost	131,810	85,740	156,641	41,736	3,704,410
21.	Delaware Bay Coastline, Reeds Beach to Pierces Point, DE & NJ (Regular Funds)	New Work Approp.	100,000	47,000	367,000	575,000	1,413,000
	(Contributed Funds)	Cost	88,550	63,918	353,135	61,171	881,741
		New Work Approp.	—	—	—	—	108,000
		Cost	21,928	3,757	5,765	—	106,414
22.	Delaware Bay Coastline, Roosevelt Inlet, Lewes Beach, DE	New Work Approp.	—	—	—	—	
		Cost	—	—	—	—	
		New Work Approp.	—	—	—	—	
		Cost	—	—	—	—	
23.	Delaware Coast, Bethany to South Bethany (Regular Funds)	New Work Approp.	—	121,000	178,000	2,756,000	3,481,903
	(Contributed Funds)	Cost	—	120,629	176,285	294,105	1,017,922
		New Work Approp.	—	—	—	—	142,000
		Cost	(8,542)	—	—	—	124,079
24.	Delaware Coast Protection, DE (Regular Funds)	New Work Approp.	292,000	127,000	140,000	317,000	7,011,953 ²⁰
	(Contributed Funds)	Cost	228,698	199,067	140,608	237,266	6,511,246 ²⁰
		Maint. Approp.	—	—	—	—	215,350
		Cost	—	—	—	—	215,350
		New Work Approp.	—	—	—	—	1,268,671 ¹⁸
		Cost	—	—	—	—	1,259,002 ¹⁸
25.	Great Egg Harbor Inlet & Peck Beach, NJ (Regular Funds)	New Work Approp.	457,000	6,650,000	89,000	424,000	44,500,000
		Cost	431,731	6,679,431	85,912	190,653	44,251,840

PHILADELPHIA, PA DISTRICT

TABLE 3-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Projects	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	SEPT. 30, 2007
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	4,500,000	—	(100,000)	300,000	28,579,610
		Cost	326,280	3,470,185	284,843	652,391	27,984,674
27.	Townsend Inlet to Cape May Inlet, NJ (Regular Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	12,093,000	2,758,000	11,793,000	11,355,000	41,958,000
		Cost	12,566,501	2,773,425	11,767,087	9,925,538	40,496,924
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	7,895,000	3,298,550	3,613,060	5,553,000	29,598,610
		Cost	5,448,088	786,037	5,181,984	7,919,197	19,455,921
28.	Beltzville Lake, PA (Regular Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	22,931,831
		Cost	—	—	—	—	22,931,831
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,048,000	795,000	797,000	946,000	21,429,756
		Cost	1,027,774	1,155,841	784,096	769,765	21,212,871
29.	Blue Marsh Lake, PA (Regular Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	63,180,300
		Cost	—	—	—	—	63,180,299
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,572,000	2,423,200	2,503,000	2,332,000	47,060,875
		Cost	2,508,390	2,535,747	2,435,343	2,308,231	46,888,827
32.	Francis E. Walter Dam, PA (Regular Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	12,449,682 ¹³
		Cost	—	—	—	—	12,437,323 ¹³
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,279,000	3,125,000	1,030,000	649,000	23,730,079
		Cost	1,245,999	3,245,205	982,393	659,509	23,679,067
33.	General Edgar Jadwin Dam and Reservoir, PA (Regular Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	—	—	—	—	4,073,105
		Cost	—	—	—	—	4,073,105
		Maint.					
		Approp.	268,000	252,000	336,000	221,000	5,986,775
		Cost	263,370	248,149	370,407	202,880	5,962,329
.36.	Molly Ann's Brook, NJ (Regular Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	—	—	—	3,731,000	25,560,000
		Cost	(32,384)	—	—	1,740,652	23,509,139
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint.					
		Approp.	50,000	—	—	—	7,691,000 ²⁶
		Cost	279,818	—	—	30,093	7,736,889 ²⁶
38.	Prompton Lake (Regular Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	4,609,483	—	—	—	4,609,483 ¹⁴
		Cost	4,609,483	—	—	—	4,609,483 ¹⁴
		Maint.					

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 3-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Section in Text	Projects	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	SEPT. 30, 2007
		Approp.	473,000	519,800	490,000	429,000	14,355,452
		Cost	469,891	531,119	490,914	394,885	14,316,701
40.	South Central, PA Environmental Improvement, PA (Regular Funds)	New Work Approp. Cost	— 22,184	— 177,976	— 2,228,494	— 328,147	10,353,650 6,629,113
41.	Southeastern Pennsylvania, PA (Regular Funds) (Contributed Funds)	New Work Approp. Cost New Work Approp. Cost	245,000 93,034 92,000 75,273	307,000 453,600 — —	67,000 64,354 — —	547,000 35,076 — —	4,544,999 3,946,652 1,242,000 981,310
42.	Delaware Bay Coastline, Port Mahon, DE & NJ (Regular Funds) (Contributed Funds)	New Work Approp. Cost New Work Approp. Cost	100,000 77,640 — —	176,685 191,685 — —	222,000 138,873 — 66,497	638,000 138,924 — —	1,686,371 1,113,998 125,000 163,754
43.	Delaware Bay Coastline Villas, DE & NJ (Regular Funds) (Contributed Funds)	New Work Approp. Cost New Work Approp. Cost	— 6,063 — 20,018	39,000 40,294 — —	45,000 46,664 — 7,624	1,675,000 43,675 — —	2,524,970 893,571 255,000 229,001
44.	Lower Cape May Meadows, Cape May Point, NJ (Regular Funds) (Contributed Funds)	New Work Approp. Cost New Work Approp. Cost	275,000 143,070 500,000 —	120,000 187,030 — —	7,050,000 7,112,058 2,785,000 1,753,378	4,805,000 694,663 3,770,000 1,694,131	12,315,000 8,198,788 7,055,000 3,447,509

* Total adjusted to correct discrepancies in prior years.
 1. Includes \$1,950,906 for 30 and 27 foot projects.
 2. Includes \$2,489,173 for new work for previous projects, \$105,000 for reauthorization studies and minus \$142,015 adjustment new work to Delaware River, Philadelphia to Sea project from this project under 1954 modification.
 3. Includes \$552,720 for maintenance for previous projects, and \$685,000 Jobs Bill Funds.
 4. Excludes \$12,976,054 for new work for previous projects and \$142,015 adjustment from Delaware River, Philadelphia to Trenton, NJ under 1954 modification.

5. Excludes \$412,400 spent for Continuing Authority project.
 6. Include \$10,709,757 for new work for previous projects.
 7. Includes \$6,903,748 for maintenance for previous projects, and \$9,500 for Job bill funds.
 8. Includes \$50,000 Navy Department Funds & \$100,000 Contributed Funds.
 9. Excludes \$1,824,940 Navy Department Funds.
 10. Excludes \$286,953 Navy Department Funds expended for maintenance.
 11. Includes \$525,000 for previous projects.
 12. Includes \$402,121 for new work for previous project, and \$206,177 emergency relief funds.

PHILADELPHIA, PA DISTRICT

TABLE 3-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Projects	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	SEPT. 30, 2007
---------------------	----------	---------	------	------	------	------	----------------

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 13. | Includes \$40,000 appropriated and \$61,551 expended under Code 710 Recreation Facilities. | | | | | | 19. Includes \$61,172 for maintenance on previous projects.
20. Includes \$704,000 AE&D. |
| 14. | Includes \$63,000 appropriated and \$61,551 expended under Code 710 Recreation Facilities, excluded \$23,600. | | | | | | 21. Includes \$39,000 for new work for previous projects.
22. Includes \$555,809 for previous projects. |
| 15. | Excludes \$213,336 spent on Continuing Authority project. | | | | | | 23. Includes \$2,054 for maintenance for previous projects.
24. Includes \$116,497 for new work on previous projects. |
| 16. | Includes \$148,798 for new work on previous projects. | | | | | | 25. Includes \$2,489,173 for maintenance for previous projects.
26. Includes \$112,000 for work done for the State of New Jersey. |
| 17. | Includes \$1,025,409 for maintenance of previous projects, and \$8,000 Jobs Bill funds. | | | | | | |
| 18. | Excludes \$85,000 cash and \$130,000 services furnished during preconstruction planning. | | | | | | |

Aug. 30, 1935	BARNEGAT INLET, NJ (See Section 1 of Text) An 8-foot depth through inlet to Oyster Creek Channel across inner bar, 10-foot depth through outer bar and for jetties.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 19, 73rd Cong., 2nd sess. ¹
Aug. 26, 1937	A channel of suitable hydraulic characteristics from gorge to	Rivers and Harbors

TABLE 3-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
	Oyster Creek Channel, and thence to deep water in bay.	Committee Doc.85, 74th Cong., 2nd sess. ¹
Jul. 24, 1946	Maintenance dredging of channel to connect main inlet channel with Barnegat City Harbor.	H. Doc. 358, 79th Cong., 2nd sess.
Jul. 2, 1985	Construction of a parallel, 4270 foot rubble mound south jetty and dredging a channel 10 feet deep, 300 feet wide, and 11,300 feet long.	H. Doc. 236, 99th Cong., 2nd sess.
	COLD SPRING INLET, NJ (See Section 2 of Text)	
Mar. 2, 1907	An inlet channel 25 feet deep and jetties.	H. Doc. 388, 59th Cong., 2nd sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	A 20-foot channel to deep water in harbors.	H. Doc. 262, 77th Cong., 1st sess.
	DELAWARE RIVER BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, TO TRENTON, PA & NJ (See Section 3 of Text)	
Jul. 3, 1930	A channel 28 feet deep, 300 feet wide between Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, PA and Delair Bridge.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 3, 71st Cong., 1st sess.
Aug. 30, 1935	Channel 25 feet deep from Delair Bridge to Trenton, NJ, and maintenance of 12-foot channel from upper end of 25-foot project to Penn Central R.R. Bridge at Ferry St., Trenton.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 11, 73rd Cong., 1st sess.
Aug. 30, 1935 ²	Auxiliary channel, 20 feet deep east of Burlington Island.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 66, 74th Cong., 1st sess. ¹
Aug. 26, 1937	A cross channel 8 feet deep, opposite Delanco, NJ.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 90, 74th Cong., 2nd sess.
Jul. 24, 1946	Anchorage at mouth of Biles Creek.	H. Doc. 679, 79th Cong., 2nd sess.
Sept. 3, 1954	A channel 40 feet deep and 400 feet wide between Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, PA, and upstream end of Newbold Island, thence 35 feet deep to Trenton Marine Terminal and turning basin to 800 feet wide. Relocate channel at railroad bridge at Delair and suitably reconstruct bridge. Construct necessary bank protection works; and eliminate authorized anchorage near mouth of Biles Creek, PA.	H. Doc. 358, 83d Cong., 2nd sess. ¹
	DELAWARE RIVER MAIN CHANNEL DEEPENING NJ, PA, & DE (See Section 4 of Text)	
October 1992	The 45-foot deep project was authorized for construction.	WRDA 1992 P.L. 102-580 Section 101 (6)

PHILADELPHIA, PA DISTRICT

TABLE 3-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
August 17, 1999	Allows for certain credits to the Non-Federal sponsor and the payment of disposal fees, and the development of a disposal area management plan.	WRDA 1999 P.L. 106-53, Section 308
December 11, 2000	Allows to credit to the Non-Federal sponsor their share of the cost of the project under section 101 (a) (2) of WRDA of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211 (a) (2)) the costs incurred by the Non-Federal interests in providing additional capacity at dredged material disposal areas, providing community access to the project (including such disposal areas), and meeting applicable beautification requirements.	WRDA 2000 Section 306
DELAWARE RIVER VICINITY OF CAMDEN, NJ (PHILADELPHIA TO CAMDEN) (See Section 5 Of Text)		
Mar. 2, 1919	A depth of 30 feet from Newton Creek to Kaighn Point, thence 18 feet to Cooper Point.	H. Doc. 1120, 63 rd Cong., 2 nd sess.
Jul. 3, 1930	Extending the 30-foot depth upstream to Berkley Street Terminal.	H. Doc. 111, 70 th Cong., 1 st sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	A depth of 37 feet in front of the Camden Marine Terminal.	H. Doc. 353, 77 th Cong.
Oct. 20, 1988	A depth of 40 feet in front of the Camden Marine Terminal.	1 st sess., WRDA 1988
DELAWARE RIVER, PHILADELPHIA TO THE SEA (See Section 6 of Text)		
Jun. 25, 1910	Channel 35 feet deep from Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, PA to Delaware Bay.	Doc. 733, 61 st Cong., 2 nd sess.
Jul. 3, 1930	Anchorages 35 feet deep at Port Richmond and Mantua Creek, a 30 foot anchorage at Gloucester, NJ and extend 1,000 foot channel in Philadelphia Harbor to Horseshoe Bend.	H. Doc. 304, 71 st Cong., 2 nd sess. ¹
Aug. 30, 1935 ²	An anchorage 35 feet deep at Marcus Hook, PA.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 5, 73 rd Cong., 1 st sess.
Jun. 20, 1938 ³	A channel 37 feet deep from Philadelphia – Camden Bridge to Navy Yard, thence 40 feet deep to deep water in Delaware Bay.	S. Doc. 159, 75 th Cong., 3 rd sess. ¹
Mar. 2, 1945 ⁴	A 37-foot depth channel from Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, PA to Philadelphia-Camden Bridge.	H. Doc. 580, 76 th Cong., 1 st sess. ¹
Mar. 2, 1945 ⁴	A 37-foot depth in an enlargement of anchorage near Mantua Creek	H. Doc. 340, 77 th

TABLE 3-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
	and Marcus Hook.	Cong., 1st sess. ¹
Mar. 2, 1945 ⁴	Maintain enlarged channel opposite Philadelphia Navy Yard.	Specified in Act. H. Doc. 358, 83rd Cong., 2nd sess. ¹
Sept. 3, 1954	A channel from Allegheny Ave., to Naval Base 40 feet deep, 400 feet wide along west side of channel through Philadelphia Harbor and 500 feet wide through Horseshoe Bend.	
Jul. 3, 1958	Anchorage at Reedy Point, Deepwater Point, Marcus Hook and Mantua Creek 40 feet deep and 2,300 feet wide with mean lengths of 8,000, 5,200, 13,650 and 11,500 feet respectively.	H. Doc. 185, 85th Cong., 1st sess. 74th Cong., 1st sess. ¹
INLAND WATERWAY FROM DELAWARE RIVER TO CHESAPEAKE BAY, DE & MD (See Section 7 of Text)		
Aug. 30, 1935	A sea level channel 27 feet deep, 250 feet wide from Delaware River to Elk River and 400 feet wide down Elk River and Chesapeake Bay to deep water at or near Pooles Island; alter existing bridges over canal; enlarge Delaware City Branch Channel to 8 feet deep and 50 feet wide, with a basin same depth and revetment of banks east of Fifth Street; enlarge anchorage and mooring basin in Back Creek to 400 feet wide, 1,000 feet long and 12 feet deep; extend jetties at Reedy Point; and construct bulkheads.	H. Doc. 201, 72nd Cong., 1st sess. and Rivers and Harbors Committee Docs. 18 and 24, 736 Cong., 2nd sess. ¹
Aug. 7, 1939	Construct a 4-lane high-level fixed highway bridge at or near St. Georges.	Public Law 310, 76th Cong., 1st sess.
Sept. 3, 1954	A channel 35 feet deep and 450 feet wide from Delaware River through Elk River and Chesapeake Bay.	S. Doc. 123, 83rd Cong., 2nd sess. ¹
Aug. 30, 1935	For an 8-foot depth and width increased to 150 feet in Delaware Bay.	H. Doc. 275, 73rd Cong., 2nd sess. ¹
INLAND WATERWAY, REHOBOTH TO DELAWARE BAY, DE (See Section 8 of Text)		
MANAQUAN RIVER, NJ (See Section 9 of Text)		
Jul. 3, 1930	Channel 8 feet deep and provision of works designed to secure channel.	H. Doc. 482, 70 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
Aug. 30, 1935	Widening channel on northerly side.	Senate Committee Doc., 74 th Cong., 1 st sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Deepening channel to 12 and 14 feet, 10 and 12 foot anchorages. ⁶	H. Doc. 356, 77 th

PHILADELPHIA, PA DISTRICT

TABLE 3-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
		Cong., 1 st sess.
Mar. 2, 1912	MISPILLON RIVER, DE (See Section 10 of Text) A 6-foot depth and extension of south.	H. Doc. 678, 62 nd Cong., 2 nd sess. ¹
Aug. 26, 1937	Extension of north jetty.	Rivers and Harbor Committee Doc. 83
Sep. 3, 1954	A channel 9 feet deep, 80 feet wide from like depth in Delaware Bay to the landward end of the jetties and thence 60 feet wide to Milford, including 3 cutoffs, with a turning basin at Milford.	S. Doc. 229, 81 st Cong., 2 nd Sess.
Jul. 13, 182	MURDEKILL RIVER, DE (See Section 11 of Text) A channel 7 feet deep at low water from Frederica to the 7 foot curve in Delaware Bay, 80 feet wide down to the mouth, and 150 feet wide at bottom and 250 feet wide at top from the mouth to the 7 foot curve in the bay. Embankment of dredged material on each side to a height of at least 2 feet above high spring tides.	H. Doc. 21, 52 nd Cong., 1st Sess. (See page 981 in Annual Report of 1892).
Jul. 1, 1945	NEW JERSEY INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY (See Section 13 of Text) A channel 12 feet deep at mean low water and generally 100 feet wide,	H. Doc. 678, 62 nd Cong., 2 nd sess. ¹
Aug. 26, 1937	Extension of north jetty.	Rivers and Harbor
	SALEM RIVER (See Section 15 of Text)	Comm, Doc. 83
Aug. 8, 1917	SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PA (See Section 16 of Text) Depths of 35 feet from mouth to Girard Point thence 30 feet, 26, and 22 feet to University Avenue Bridge, Philadelphia.	H. Doc. 1270, 64th Cong., 1 st sess.
Jul. 3, 1930 Doc. 40,	A depth of 30 feet instead of 35 feet between the mouth and the conditional restoration and maintenance of the channel below Passyunk Ave., channel dimensions between Passyunk Ave., and ¹ by the United States.	Rivers and Harbors Committee 71 st Cong., 2 nd sess ¹
Jul. 24, 1946	A depth of 33 feet from the channel in Delaware River to Passyunk Ave., restoration of the project channel dimensions between Passyunk Ave. and University Ave., and full maintenance of the entire project.	H. Doc. 699, 79 th Cong., 2 nd sess ¹
	WILMINGTON HARBOR, DE (See Section 17 of Text)	

TABLE 3-B **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Jun. 3, 1896	Depths of 21, 10 and 7 feet and jetties.	H. Doc. 66, 54 th Cong., 1 st sess. Annual Report, 1897 p. 12501
Jul. 25, 1912	Purchase or construct a dredge and auxiliaries including a wharf and depot, and maintenance of project.	H. Doc. 359, 62nd Cong., 2nd sess.
Sept. 22, 1922	Entrance channel and basin with 25-foot depth and construction by local interests of new south jetty.	H. Doc. 114, 67th Cong., 1st sess. and S. Committee Print, 68th Cong., 1st sess.
Jul. 3, 1930	A 30-foot depth between Delaware River and Lobdell Canal and modification or removal of a portion of north jetty.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 20, 71st Cong., 2nd sess.
Aug. 30, 1935 ⁶	Completion of new south jetty by the United States subject to provision that city of Wilmington reimburse the United States for cost, without interest, of any part of structure that may subsequently be occupied and utilized for city activities.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 32, 73rd Cong., 2nd sess.
Oct. 17, 1940	Permit temporary occupancy by city of Wilmington of any part of south jetty for city activities under revocable license, provided occupied portion of jetty is properly maintained without expense to the United States.	H. Doc. 658, 76th Cong., 3rd sess.
Jul. 14, 1960 sess.	A 35-foot depth between Delaware River ship channel and Lobdell Canal including turning basin of same depth, opposite Wilmington Marine Terminal, 200 feet wide, 2,900 feet long on north side of channel, and 2,000 feet long on north side of basin.	H. Doc. 88, 86th Cong., 2nd
Dec. 11, 2000	BARNEGAT INLET TO LITTLE EGG HARBOR INLET, NJ (See Section 18 of Text) Provides for shore protection and periodic nourishment over the 50-year life of the project.	Section 101 (a) (1) of WRDA 2000
Aug. 17, 1999	BRIGANTINE INLET TO GREAT EGG HARBOR INLET, NJ (BRIGANTINE ISLAND, NJ) (See Section 19 of Text) Provides for hurricane, storm damage reduction and shore protection.	Section 101 (b) (12) of WRDA 1999
	CAPE MAY INLET TO LOWER TOWNSHIP, NJ (See Section 20 of Text)	

TABLE 3-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Nov. 17, 1986	Consists of beach fill; dune fill; new groins; maintenance of existing groins; rehabilitation of an existing seawall; and a breakwater with weir and deposition basin at Cape May Inlet.	Rivers & Harbors Act of 1968
Nov. 17, 1986	Project may be constructed separately or in combination with any other feature of the project.	WRDA of 1986
Aug. 17, 1999	<p>DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, REEDS BEACH TO PIERCES POINT, DE & NJ (See Section 21 of Text) Provides for shore protection and ecosystem restoration.</p>	Section 101 (b) (6) of WRDA 1999
Aug. 17, 1999	<p>DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, ROOSEVELT INLET, LEWES BEACH, DE (See Section 22 of Text)</p> <p>DELAWARE COAST, BETHANY TO SOUTH BETHANY (See Section 23 of Text) Provides for hurricane and storm damage reduction and periodic nourishment over the 50-year life of the project.</p>	Title I, Section 101 (a) (15) of WRDA 1999
Nov. 17, 1986	<p>DELAWARE COAST PROTECTION, DE (See Section 24 of Text) Provides for Federal participation in the cost of restoration and subsequent periodic nourishment, not to exceed 10 years, of the shore from Rehoboth Beach to Indian River Inlet.</p>	H. Doc. 90, 90th Cong., 2nd sess.
Nov. 17, 1986	Project is modified to authorize the construction of sand bypass facilities and stone revetment erosion control measures at Indian River Inlet, DE. ⁷	WRDA of 1986 Sec. 869
Nov. 17, 1986	<p>GREAT EGG HARBOR INLET & PECK BEACH, NJ (See Section 25 of Text) Project may be constructed separately or in combination with any other feature of the project. Consists of providing initial beachfill, with subsequent periodic nourishment, with a minimum berm width of 100 feet at an elevation of 8 feet above mean low water.</p>	River and Harbor Act of 1965. WRDA of 1986.
	<p>TOWNSEND INLET TO CAPE MAY INLET, NJ (See Section 27 of Text)</p>	

TABLE 3-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Aug. 17, 1999	Provides for hurricane and storm damage reduction, shore protection, and ecosystem restoration.	Section 101 (a) (26) WRDA of 1999
	BELTZVILLE LAKE, PA (See Section 28 of Text)	
	Provides for multiple-purpose development for water supply flood control and recreation.	H. Doc. 522, 87th Cong., 2nd sess.
	BLUE MARSH LAKE, PA (See Section 29 of Text)	
	Provides for multiple purpose development for water supply, flood control, and recreation. Site is located on Tulpehocken Creek about 1 ½ miles up-stream from its confluence with Plum Creek and about six miles northwest of Reading, PA.	H. Doc. 522, 87th Cong., 2nd sess.
	FRANCIS E. WALTER DAM, PA (See Section 32 of Text)	
	Provided for a single-purpose flood control reservoir.	H. Doc. 587, 79th Cong., 2nd sess.
	Provides for a multiple-purpose development for water supply and recreation.	H. Doc 522, 87th Cong., 2nd sess.
	GENERAL EDGAR JADWIN DAM AND RESERVOIR, PA (See Section 33 of Text)	
October 1996	A single-purpose flood control reservoir with a capacity of 24,500 acre-feet formed by an earth embankment.	H. Doc 113, 80th Cong., 1st sess.
	MOLLY ANN'S BROOK, NJ (See Section 36 of Text)	
Nov. 17, 1986	Modify Channel with a total length of 2.5 miles. Channel will include. ⁸ both trapezoidal channel sections and walled sections. Five bridges will be replaced and one building will be removed.	WRDA of 1986
	PROMPTON LAKE, PA (See Section 39 of Text)	
October 1996	Provides for a single-purpose flood control reservoir.	H. Doc. 113, 80th Cong., 1st sess.
	Provides for multiple-purpose development for water supply, and recreation in addition to present single-purpose flood control project.	H. Doc. 522, 87th Cong., 2nd sess.

SOUTH CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

TABLE 3-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
<p>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT, PA (See Section 40 of Text)</p>		
October 1992	<p>Pilot program providing environmental assistance to Non-Federal Interests in South Central Pennsylvania.</p>	<p>Section 313, WRDA of 1992</p>
	<p>Provides \$10 million in design and construction assistance under the Section 313 program.</p>	<p>H. Report 105-190</p>
Report	<p>Specifies the funds among eight specific projects.</p>	<p>Conference 105-271</p>
<p>SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, PA (See Section 41 of Text)</p>		
October 1996	<p>Pilot program providing for environmental assistance (design and construction) to Non-Federal interests for publicly owned facilities in the five (5) county areas surrounding the City of Philadelphia.</p>	<p>Section 566, WRDA of 1996</p>
	<p>“Brownfield’s” initiative to investigate to spur the revitalization of these properties and return them to productive use.</p>	<p>Section 104 (d)(1) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980</p>
<p>DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, PORT MAHON, NJ (See Section 42 of Text)</p>		
Aug. 17, 1999	<p>Provides for ecosystem restoration.</p>	<p>Section 101 (a) (12) of WRDA 1999</p>
<p>DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, VILLAS & VINICTY, NJ (See Section 43 of Text)</p>		
Aug. 17, 1999	<p>Provides for shore protection and ecosystem restoration.</p>	<p>Section 101 (a) (14) of WRDA 1999</p>
<p>LOWER CAPE MAY MEADOWS – CAPE MAY POINT, NJ (See Section 44 of Text)</p>		
Aug. 17, 1999	<p>Provides for navigation mitigation, ecosystem restoration, shore protection, and hurricane and storm damage reduction.</p>	<p>Section 101 (a) (25) WRDA of 1999</p>

TABLE 3-B **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
-------------	------------------------	------------------

1. Contains latest published maps.
2. Also Public Works Administration September 6, 1933, and Emergency Relief Administration, May 28, 1935.
3. Channel 37 feet deep and 600 feet wide from Naval Base to Philadelphia-Camden Bridge, deferred for restudy.
4. Channel 37 feet deep and 600 feet wide from Philadelphia-Camden

Bridge to Allegheny Ave. deferred for restudy.

5. The 10 and 12 foot anchorages are considered inactive.
6. Also May 28, 1935, under Emergency Relief Administration.
7. De-authorized the remaining portion of the project.
8. Includes \$112,000 for work done for the State of New Jersey.

TABLE 3-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Active Projects	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost to Sept. 30, 2007 Operation and Maintenance
Absecon Creek, NJ	COMPLETED	1989	11,935	84,186*
Alloway Creek, NJ ¹	COMPLETED	1989	21,398	55,117
Aquatic Plant Control	INACTIVE	1975	87,594	—
Brigantine Inlet to Great Egg Harbor Inlet, N.J. (Absecon Island)	ACTIVE	2005	18,253,788	7,412,687
Big Timber Creek, NJ	COMPLETED	1989	58,665 ²	71,925*
Broadkill River, DE	COMPLETED	1976	68,228	243,641
Cedar Creek, NJ	ACTIVE	1999	256,100	560,813
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, St. Georges Bridge Replacement, DE	COMPLETED	2000	—	122,299,786
Cohansey River, NJ	COMPLETED	1995	146,756 ¹⁶	3,749,983
Cooper River, NJ ¹	COMPLETED	1989	33,102	396,528*
Delaware Bay Coastline, Roosevelt Inlet/Lewes Beach, DE	ACTIVE	2005	3,236,210	1,175,004
Delaware Bay to Millville Millville fixed bridge to upper end of project	COMPLETED	—	143,984 ¹⁷	161,913
Delaware River, Pennsville, NJ	SEE TABLE 3-F	—	—	—
Dennis Creek, NJ ¹	COMPLETED	—	256,624	—
Double Creek, NJ ¹	INACTIVE	1897	4,701	—
Elk River, Cecil County, MD	COMPLETED	1912	7,800	— ⁴
Elk River, Cecil County, MD	ACTIVE	2004	—	161,000
Harbor of Refuge	COMPLETED	1964	5,162,230 ¹⁸	1,169,014 ¹⁹
Goshen Creek, NJ ¹	INACTIVE	1905	15,359	870
Ice Harbor at Marcus Hook, PA ^{1,5}	INACTIVE	1928	208,964	14,336
Ice Harbor at New Castle, DE ^{1,5}	INACTIVE	1898	224,704	—
Inland Waterway from Chincoteague Bay to Delaware Bay	COMPLETED	1981	168,412 ¹¹	98,360 ¹²
Leipsic River, DE ¹	INACTIVE	1931	36,956	32,345
Little Egg Harbor, NJ ^{1,3}	INACTIVE	— ⁶	15,048	—
Little River, DE	COMPLETED	1980	12,016	288,310
Mantua Creek, NJ	COMPLETED	1966	169,687 ⁷	339,340*
Maurice River, NJ	ACTIVE	1997	110,000	1,577,194
Neshaminy State Park** Harbor, PA	COMPLETED	1968	128,203 ¹⁴	54,601
Oldmans Creek, NJ	COMPLETED	1941	31,188	32,125

TABLE 3-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Active Projects	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost to Sept. 30, 2007 Operation and Maintenance
Pepper Creek, DE**	COMPLETED	1989	138,094 ¹⁵	38,988*
Raccoon Creek, NJ	COMPLETED	1994	83,665 ¹³	368,001
Schuylkill River above Fairmount Dam, PA ¹	COMPLETED	1955	4,291,810	— ⁴
Smyrna River, DE		1949	—	—
Delaware River to Wharf at Smyrna Landing ⁹	COMPLETED	—	198,844	197,327
Wharf at Smyrna Landing to fixed bridge.	SEE TABLE 3-F	—	—	—
Toms River, NJ	ACTIVE	1996	10,050	262,485
Tuckerton Creek, NJ	ACTIVE	1999	60,242	1,307,669
Waterway from Indian River Inlet to Rehoboth Bay, DE	ACTIVE	1997	—	340,104
Woodbury Creek, NJ ¹	COMPLETED	1940	27,093 ¹⁰	56,474

Deferred Projects	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost to Sept. 30, 2005 Operation and Maintenance
St. Jones River, DE		1961	—	—
Delaware Bay to Lebanon ^{1,8}		—	207,102	66,093
Jetties and new entrance at mouth	DEFERRED	—	—	—

1. Completed.
 2. Excludes \$50,000 contributed funds expended for new work.
 3. Abandonment recommended in House Doc. 467, 69th Congress, 1st Sess.
 4. Maintenance assumed by local interests.
 5. Harbor not now required by commerce.
 6. Last appropriation for project was in 1852. No information is at hand relative to work done.
 7. Includes \$3,000 for new work for previous projects.
 8. Includes \$54,590 new work and \$28,935 maintenance funds expended
 9. on previous projects.
 10. Includes \$55,085 new work and \$22,723 maintenance funds expended on previous projects.
 10. Includes \$2,950 new work funds expended on previous projects.
 11. Entire amount expended on previous projects repealed in 1905.
 12. Excludes \$2,000 contributed funds and includes \$25,330 for maintenance for previous project.
 13. Excludes \$757 new work funds expended on previous projects.
 14. Excludes \$327,957 contributed funds allotted expended for new work.
 15. Excludes \$38,988 Non-Federal funds.
 16. Includes \$36,000 for new work for previous projects.
 17. Includes \$43,000 new work funds expended on previous projects
 18. Includes \$2,749,452 for new work for previous projects.
 19. Excludes \$1,089 for reconnaissance and condition surveys fiscal year 1963.
- * Operation and maintenance figure includes cost incurred for preparation of environmental impact statements.

TABLE 3-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

2007	Status	For Last Full Report	Construction	Cost to Sept. 30,
Operation and Active Projects Maintenance		See Annual Report For		

** Projects authorized by the Chief of Engineers.

TABLE 3-D OTHER AUTHORIZED SHORE PROTECTION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost to Sept. 30, 2007 Operation and Maintenance
Indian River Inlet and Bay, DE	ACTIVE	2005	511,210 ³	5,371,680
Salem River	ACTIVE	2005	6,594,132 ⁴	3,998,417 ⁵

* NO CURRENT YEAR FUNDS.

TABLE 3-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost to Sept. 30, 2007 Operation and Maintenance
Allentown, Lehigh River, PA	COMPLETED	1961	1,615,581	— ¹
Bethlehem, Lehigh River, PA	COMPLETED	1966	4,520,995	— ¹
Glen Ford, PA	COMPLETED	1999	998,860	—
Hay Creek, Birdsboro, PA	INACTIVE	1984	335,299	—
Mt. Holly, NJ	COMPLETED	1946	283,655	— ¹
Pottstown, PA	ACTIVE	1984	487,366	—
Tamaqua, PA	ACTIVE	1990	628,467 ²	—

1. Maintenance assumed by local interest as required by authorizing project.
2. Transferred from Baltimore District in FY 1989.
3. Includes \$10,000 for previous projects.
4. Includes \$55,809 for new work funds expended on previous project.
5. Includes \$1,285 for reconnaissance and condition surveys in FY 1957, \$1,792 Operations and Maintenance cost incurred for preparation of environmental impact statement and \$48,000 expended for maintenance on previous projects.

TABLE 3-F DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Navigation Projects	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date And Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Appoquinimink River, DE ¹	1934	3 Oct 78 HD 95-351	\$78,243	—
Delaware County, PA	1931	PL 99-662 52 Stat. 323	\$ 7,139	—
Maurice River, NJ Millville fixed bridge to upper end of project ²	1948	Section 12 PL 93-251	—	—
Oldmans Creek, NJ ³	1941	2 Nov 79 Section 12 PL 93-251	\$63,313	—
Rancocas River, NJ ⁴	1942	2 Nov 79 Section 12 PL 93-251	\$57,590	—
Smyrna River, DE ⁵ Wharf at Smyrna Landing to fixed bridge.	1949	2 Nov 79 HD 95-157	\$396,169	—
Shore Protection Projects	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date And Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Atlantic City, NJ	1972	HD 538 918	\$2,083,289	—
Barnegat Light, NJ	1964	HD 208 918	\$ 70,908	—
Cape May City, NJ	1961	3 Sep 54 HD 206 918	\$ 22,957 ⁷	—
Corson Inlet and Ludlam Beach, NJ	1978	—	\$ 314,400	—
Hereford Inlet	—	—	—	—
Long Beach Island, NJ	1964	14 Jul 60 HD 208 918	\$ 40,665	—
Ocean City, NJ	1969	HD 184 918	\$ 395,831 ⁹	—

TABLE 3-F DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

PHILADELPHIA, PA DISTRICT

Shore Protection Projects (Continued)	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date And Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Brigantine Island	—	—	—	—
Rehoboth Beach to Indian River Inlet, DE	1965	HD 216 918	\$326,116	—
Townsend Inlet and Seven Mile Beach, NJ	—	—	—	—
Flood Control Projects	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date And Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Aquashicola Reservoir, PA	1963	17 Nov 86 PL 99-662 46 Stat., 918	—	—
Chester River, Delaware County, PA	1931	17 Nov 86 PL 99-662 52 Stat., 323	—	—
Delaware River, Mouth of Neversink	1917	5 Aug 77 HD 94-192	—	—
Lehigh River at Bethlehem, PA ⁶	1966	2 Nov 79 Section 12 PL 93-251	\$ 4,520,995	—
Maiden Creek Reservoir, PA	1963	17 Nov 86 PL 99-662 46 Stat., 918	—	—
Tocks Island, PA, NJ, and NY ⁸	1979	23 Oct 62 PL 87-87	\$65,106,260 ¹⁰	—
Tocks Island (Relocation of U.S. Route 209 only) PA ⁸	1979	23 Oct 62 PL 87-874	\$ 195,223	—
Trexler Lake, PA	1981	17 Nov 86 PL 99-662 76 Stat., 1180	—	—

1. Includes \$36,973 new work, and \$41,270 for maintenance.
2. There is no need now for this portion of the project.
3. Includes \$31,188 new work, and \$32,125 for maintenance.
4. Includes \$44,500 new work, and \$13,090 for maintenance.
5. Includes \$143,759 new work, \$55,085 previous project, \$174,602 for maintenance, and \$22,723 maintenance, previous project.
6. Maintenance assumed by local interest.
7. Excludes \$58,585 Accelerated Public Works funds expended for

8. National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 terminated Corps authority to proceed with the project. Legislation would be required to proceed with the project.
9. Excludes cost of \$1,146,325 to local interests and \$272,766 Federal participation expended under Public Works Acceleration Program for extent ion of five existing groins completed 11 May 1964.
10. Includes \$3,489,088 for AE&D.

BALTIMORE, MD DISTRICT

This district comprises the watershed of Susquehanna River and its tributaries from headwaters in south central New York State through central Pennsylvania to its mouth in Chesapeake Bay; watershed of the Potomac River and its tributaries from headquarters in Maryland, eastern West Virginia, and

Northern Virginia to its mouth in Chesapeake Bay; District of Columbia; and southwestern portion of Delaware. It includes that portion of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries north of Smith Point, MD, on western shore of the bay, and includes that portion of Maryland between Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean.

IMPROVEMENTS

	Page
Navigation	
1. Baltimore Harbor and Channels	
MD and VA.....	4-3
1A. Tolchester Channel, S-Turn, MD	4-4
2. Baltimore Harbor Anchorages and	
Channels, MD	4-4
3. Baltimore Harbor, MD,	
Collection and Removal of Drift	4-5
4. Knapps Narrow, MD	4-5
5. Nanticoke River DE and MD.....	4-5
6. Ocean City Harbor and Inlet and	
Sinepuxent Bay, MD	4-6
7. Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, DC,	
Collection & Removal of Drift.....	4-6
8. Potomac River Below Washington, DC ...	4-6
9. Tilghman Island Harbor, MD	4-6
10. Washington Harbor, DC	4-7
11. Wicomico River, MD	4-7
12. Reconnaissance and Condition Surveys ...	4-8
13. Navigation Work under Special	
Authorization.....	4-8
Shore Protection	
14. Assateague Island, MD	4-8
15. Atlantic Coast of Maryland.....	4-8
16. Shore Protection Work	
Under Special Authorization	4-9
Flood Control	
17. Cumberland MD, and Ridgeley, WV	4-9
18. Jennings Randolph Lake, MD and WV ...	4-9
19. Lackawanna River, PA	4-10
19A. Aylesworth Creek Lake, PA	4-10
20. Lackawanna River, Olyphant, PA	4-10
21. Raystown Lake, Raystown Branch,	
Juniata River, PA	4-10
22. Lackawanna River, Scranton, PA	4-11
23. WV and PA Flood Control	4-11
24. Southern New York Flood	
Control Projects.....	4-11
24A. Addison, NY	4-11
24B. Almond Lake, NY	4-11

	Page
Flood Control (Cont)	
24C. Arkport Dam, NY	4-12
24D. Avoca, NY	4-12
24E. Binghamton, NY	4-12
24F. Canisteo, NY	4-13
24G. Corning, NY.....	4-13
24H. East Sidney, NY.....	4-13
24I. Elmira, NY	4-14
24J. Hornell, NY.....	4-14
24K. Lisle, NY	4-14
24L. Oxford, NY	4-15
24M. Whitney Point Lake, NY	4-15
24N. Whitney Point Village, NY	4-15
25. Stillwater Lake, Lackawanna River, PA	4-15
26. Susquehanna River, Flood	4-16
Control Projects, NY and PA	
26A. Cowanesque Lake, PA	4-16
26B. Tioga-Hammond Lakes, PA.....	4-16
27. West Branch of Susquehanna River, PA	4-17
27A. Alvin R. Bush Dam, PA.....	4-17
27B. Curwensville Lake, PA	4-17
27C. Foster Joseph Sayers Dam, PA	4-17
28. Wyoming Valley, PA (Levee Raising) ..	4-18
29. York, Indian Rock Dam, PA.....	4-18
30. Inspection of Completed Flood	
Control Projects	4-18
31. Scheduling Flood Control Reservoir	
Operations	4-19
32. Flood Control Work Under Special	
Authorization.....	4-19
Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power	
Environmental	
33. Anacostia River & Tributaries,	
MD & DC.....	4-19
34. Chesapeake Bay Oyster Recovery,	
MD and VA	4-19
35. Chesapeake Bay Environmental Program,	
MD and VA	4-20
36. Gwynns Falls.....	4-20
37. Hart Miller Island, MD	4-20

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

38.	Heritage Island, DC	4-21	Table 4-A	Cost and Financial Statement.....	4-25
39.	Northeast Counties, PA.....	4-21	Table 4-B	Authorizing Legislation	4-32
40.	Poplar Island, MD.....	4-21	Table 4-C	Other Authorized Navigation Projects.....	4-40
41.	South Central PA Environmental Improvement Program.....	4-22	Table 4-D	Other Authorized Beach Erosion Control Projects.....	4-43
	Regulatory Program		Table 4-E	Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	4-44
42.	Regulatory Program.....	4-22	Table 4-F	Not Applicable	
	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration		Table 4-G	De-authorized Projects.....	4-47
43.	Dents Run, PA	4-22	Table 4-H	Reconnaissance and Condition Surveys.....	4-50
44.	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration.....	4-23	Table 4-I	Inspection of Completed Projects	4-51
	Water Supply				
45.	Washington Aqueduct	4-23			
	General Investigations				
46.	Surveys	4-25			
47.	Collection and Study of Basic Data.....	4-26			
48.	Pre-construction Engineering and Design.....	4-26			
	FUSRAP				
49.	W.R. Grace, Curtis Bay Facility, MD.....	4-26			

Tables

NAVIGATION

1. BALTIMORE HARBOR AND CHANNELS, MD AND VA

Location. Baltimore Harbor is at the head of the navigable portion of Patapsco River about 12 miles from Chesapeake Bay. The Patapsco River rises near the town of Westminster in Carroll County, MD, and flows generally southeast for about 65 miles to enter Chesapeake Bay. (See National Ocean Survey Chart 12278.)

Existing project.

a. A uniform main channel depth of 50 feet between Cape Charles, VA, and Fort McHenry at Baltimore, MD, with dimensions as follows: (1) Cape Henry Channel: 50 feet deep and 1,000 feet wide from the 50-foot depth curve in the Atlantic Ocean to that depth in Chesapeake Bay, a distance of 3.0 miles; (2) York Spit Channel: 50 feet deep and 1,000 (constructed to 800 feet wide) feet wide connecting the 50-foot depth curves in Chesapeake Bay near York Spit, a distance of 18.4 miles; (3) Rappahannock Shoal Channel: 50 feet deep and 1,000 (constructed to 800 feet wide) feet wide connecting the 50-foot depth curves in the Chesapeake Bay opposite the Rappahannock River, a distance of 10.3 miles; and (4) Baltimore Harbor Approach Channels: 50 feet deep and generally 800 (constructed to 700 feet wide) feet wide, widened at the approach and bends, from the 50-foot depth curve in Chesapeake Bay opposite the mouth of the Magothy River to Fort McHenry on the Patapsco River, a distance of 20.7 miles.

b. Branch channels with dimensions as follows: (1) Connecting Channel to Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Approach Channel: 35 feet deep, 600 feet wide, and 15.6 miles long from the Cutoff Angle in the main channel to the 35-foot depth curves in the natural channel on the east side of Chesapeake Bay which is part of the inland waterway from Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay. The channel includes the Brewerton Extension and Swan Point and Tolchester Channels; (2) Curtis Bay: 50 feet deep, 600 (constructed to 400 feet wide) feet wide, and 2.3 miles long from the main channel to and including a turning basin at the head of Curtis Bay; (3) Curtis Creek: (a) a channel, 35 feet deep and generally 200 feet wide, from the 50-foot channel in Curtis Bay to 750 feet downstream of the Pennington Avenue Bridge; (b) a channel, 22 feet deep and generally 200 feet wide, from the 35-foot channel to and along the marginal wharf of the Curtis Bay Ordnance Depot; (c) an irregular shaped 3-acre basin, with a depth of 18 feet, adjacent to the head of the 22-foot channel; (d) a basin, 15 feet deep and 450 feet wide, from the end of the 22-foot channel to the end of the marginal wharf; and (e) a channel, 22 feet deep and 200 feet wide, from the 22-foot channel south of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bridge to the vicinity of

Arundel Cove, a distance of 2,800 feet, thence 100 feet wide in Arundel Cove for a distance of 2,100 feet, with an anchorage basin, 700 feet square, adjacent to the channel and southwest of the wharf of the Coast Guard Depot at Curtis Bay; (4) Middle Branch; Ferry Bar East Section: a channel, 42 feet deep and 600 feet wide, from the main channel at Fort McHenry to Ferry Bar, a distance of 1.5 miles; and (5) Northwest Branch: Federal maintenance of 39-foot or 35-foot deep channels after either depth has been provided by local interests: (a) East Channel: a channel, 49 feet deep, 600 feet wide, and 1.0 mile long with a turning basin at the head of the channel from that depth existing at the time of construction; and (b) West Channel: a channel, 40 feet deep, 600 feet wide, and 1.3 miles long with a turning basin at the head of the channel from that depth existing at the time of construction.

c. The following anchorages: (1) Riverview Anchorage No. 2: 30 feet deep, 2400 feet long, and 1,200 feet wide; (2) Riverview Anchorage No. 1: 35 feet deep, 4,500 feet long, and 1,500 feet wide; and (3) Fort McHenry Anchorage: 35 feet deep, 3,500 feet long, and 400 feet wide.

The mean range of tide is 2.8 feet at the Cape Henry Channel, 2.3 feet at the York Spit Channel, 1.4 feet at the Rappahannock Shoal Channel, 0.8 foot at the Craighill Entrance, 0.9 foot in the Cutoff Section, 1.1 feet at Fort McHenry, and 1.2 feet at Pooles Island in the upper Chesapeake Bay. Depths refer to mean low water.

Estimated cost for new work is \$361,581,000 which includes: \$8,330,000 for completed work through the River and Harbor Act of 1945; \$38,411,000 for work completed under the River and Harbor Act of 1958 of which \$33,991,000 is Corps of Engineers, \$60,000 is U.S. Coast Guard and \$4,360,000 is non-Federal; and \$314,840,000 (October 1989 prices) for work authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1970, of which \$460,000 is U.S. Coast Guard and \$314,380,000 is Corps of Engineers and non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 4-3 of Fiscal Year 1982 Annual Report.

Terminal facilities. The Port of Baltimore has 45 miles of waterfront with more than 100 piers, wharves and docks spread among 23 private and 7 public marine terminals. These terminals handle a full spectrum of bulk, breakbulk and containerized cargo. The Port has more than 1,000 acres of open storage. There are 39 public general merchandise warehouses, with 8.5 million square feet of storage space and 16.8 million cubic feet of cold storage space. There are 3 ship repair facilities, and the port is served by 2 trunkline railroads. Latest description of terminal facilities is in "Port Series No. 10 (revised 1991)" on Port of Baltimore, MD, (issued by Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors).

Operations and results during fiscal year.

New Work, Baltimore District: None.

New Work, Norfolk District: None.

Maintenance, Baltimore District. Condition surveys of the project channels were performed.

A contract in the amount of \$18,834,200 was awarded to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company on August 23, 2006 to dredge 1,925,500 cy of material from the Craighill Entrance, Craighill Channel, Cutoff Angle, Brewerton Channel Eastern Extension and Swan Point Channel and to place the material in the Poplar Island Environmental Restoration Project. Dredging began in January 2007 and was finished on April 27, 2007. A total of 1,910,213 cubic yards (cy) of material was dredged and placed in Sarbanes Environmental Restoration Project at Poplar Island at a cost of \$18,888,805 (\$12,032,172 Operations & Maintenance – Baltimore Harbor, \$ 6,856,633 Construction General – Poplar Island).

A contract to dredge an estimated 2,595,700 cy from Craighill Angle, Craighill Upper Range, Cutoff Angle, Brewerton Channel, Brewerton Angle, Ft McHenry Channel, and Brewerton Extension was advertised on September 5, 2007. Dredged material placement will be at Hart-Miller Island and the Sarbanes Environmental Restoration Project at Poplar Island.

Maintenance, Norfolk District. Condition surveys of Cape Henry Channel and York Spit Channel were made. The USACE Dredge McFarland performed maintenance dredging of the York Spit Channel. Dredging commenced on June 18, 2007 and was completed on August 5, 2007 with 607,781 cubic yards dredged and placed in the Wolf Trap overboard placement site.

1A. TOLCHESTER CHANNEL S-TURN, MD

Location. The Tolchester Channel is located along the eastern side of the upper Chesapeake Bay, near Tolchester Beach, Kent County, Maryland (see National Ocean Survey Chart 12278).

Existing Project. The Tolchester Channel is a uniform channel 35 feet deep, 600 feet wide with widening at the bends, and 7 miles long that follows the naturally deeper water along the eastern side of the upper Chesapeake Bay. The mean range of tide is 1.2 feet. Depths refer to mean lower low water. Section 329 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 modified Section 101 of the Rivers & Harbors Act of 1958 to “direct the Secretary to straighten the Tolchester Channel S-Turn as part of the project maintenance”. The project provides for a new straight channel 35 feet deep, 600 feet wide, and 2 miles long to replace the Tolchester Channel S-Turn, which had several turns within a 3-mile long reach of channel.

Local cooperation. Section 101 of the River and Harbor Act of 1958, PL 85-500, 3 Jul 1958 requires locals interests to: (1) furnish without costs to the

United States all lands, easements, right-of-way, and dredged material placement areas necessary for construction and subsequent maintenance, when and as required; (2) hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction and maintenance of the project, and (3) provide and maintain all necessary alterations in sewer, water supply, drainage, and other utilities.

Terminal facilities. Terminal facilities are described under the Baltimore Harbor & Channel, MD and VA, Federal navigation project.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Condition surveys of the project channel were performed.

2. BALTIMORE HARBOR ANCHORAGES AND CHANNELS, MD

Location. The project area encompasses the 32-square mile area of the Port of Baltimore. The port area of Baltimore includes the navigable part of the Patapsco River below Hanover Street, the Northwest and Middle Branches, and Curtis Bay and its tributary, Curtis Creek.

Existing project. Prior to the project, existing anchorages and branch channels were not of sufficient depth, length and width to accommodate vessels now in operation. The implemented plan will reduce delays and increase efficiency and safety through the following improvements: (1) widen and deepen Federal Anchorages 3 and 4; (2) widen and provide flared corners for state-owned East Dundalk, Seagirt, Connecting, and West Dundalk branch channels; (3) dredge a new branch channel at South Locust Point; and (4) dredge a turning basin at the head of the Fort McHenry Channel. An estimated 4.3 million cubic yards of material were dredged for these improvements. The current project cost estimate is \$30.5 million including \$22.4 million Federal and \$8.1 million non-Federal. The state of Maryland will also reimburse an additional \$1.5 million over 30 years to the Federal government.

Local cooperation. The PCA with the State of Maryland was executed December 19, 2001. The sponsor is required to provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, including disposal areas and pay 25 percent of costs allocated to general navigation facilities during construction and pay 50 percent of the costs of incremental maintenance below 45 feet below mean low water. All dredged material from the project is considered contaminated by law, and was placed in a containment site provided by the non-Federal sponsor (Hart-Miller Island). The State will receive credit for proportional costs to modify the site to make it usable for placement of project material.

Terminal facilities. See Section 1 of this text.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work, Baltimore District: None. Maintenance, Baltimore District: Condition surveys on the project channels were performed.

3. BALTIMORE HARBOR, MD, COLLECTION AND REMOVAL OF DRIFT

Location. Project applies to Baltimore Harbor, MD, and its tributaries.

Existing project. Provides for collection and removal of drift from Baltimore Harbor and its tributary waters, and authorizes the Secretary of the Army to allot such amounts as may be necessary for work from appropriations for maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works or other available appropriations, and that this work shall be carried as a separate and distinct project. It is wholly a work of maintenance. Purpose of work is to afford relief from variable conditions of obstruction.

Local cooperation. None required.

Terminal facilities. See Section 1 of this text.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Operations, by hired labor, consisted of collection and disposal of 25,380 cubic feet of driftwood, ranging from small blocks up to timbers of large dimensions.

4. KNAPPS NARROW, MD

Location. A small channel separating Tilghman Island from mainland of eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay about 40 miles south of Baltimore, MD. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 12226.)

Existing project. A channel 9 feet deep at mean low water, 75 feet wide, widened at the bends from deep water in Chesapeake Bay to deep water in Harris Creek, MD. Mean range of tide is 1.4 feet. Cost of new work for completed project was \$46,121. Existing project channel was authorized by the Public Works Administration, September 16, 1933, and later adopted by 1935 River and Harbor Act.

Local cooperation. Complied with except local interests must furnish disposal areas as needed for future maintenance.

Terminal facilities. A bulkhead wharf exists on each side of the southerly abutment of the bridge across the Narrows. There are several small-boat landings within the Narrows and several marine railways for repairing boats of a few feet in draft. A bulkhead landing is available for public use at the turning basin.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Maintenance dredging removed 47,100 cubic yards of dredged material at a contract cost of \$809,490

5. NANTICOKE RIVER, DE AND MD

Location. Headwaters of Nanticoke River consist of numerous branches rising mainly in the northern portion of Sussex County, DE. The river is about 50 miles long and flows southwesterly from its source to Tangier Sound.

Northwest Fork is a branch of Nanticoke River which rises in Kent County, DE, and flows past Federalsburg, MD, generally southerly through Dorchester County, MD, to its junction with the main river opposite Riverton, MD. It is about 30 miles long. (See Coast Geodetic Survey Chart 12261.)

Existing project. Nanticoke River: Channel 12 feet deep and 100 feet wide from the 12-foot depth curve in Tangier Sound to the highway bridge at Seaford, DE, with a turning basin at the upper end. Disjointed sections included in the project is about 4 miles long, extending over 32 miles of river; lower end of the first section of the project is about 8 miles above the mouth of the river. Mean range of tide is 3.4 feet, and the extreme tidal range is 4.3 feet.

Northwest for: Dredging a channel 6 feet deep and 60 feet wide at a mean low water from upper Browns wharf to within one-half mile of the southern boundary of town of Federalsburg, with a turning basin at the upper end. Section included in the project is about 4 miles long, and its lower ends are 11.75 miles above the mouth of the river. Mean range of tide is 2.6 feet.

Local cooperation. Local interests must furnish disposal areas for future maintenance dredging.

Terminal facilities. Waterfront at Seaford consists largely of unconnected pile-and-timber bulkhead wharves with earthfills. One public wharf is used as a launching ramp. Remaining wharves are privately owned. A rail siding extends along a considerable portion of waterfront and offers facilities for interchange of rail and water traffic. Existing terminals are reasonably adequate for present and prospective commerce.

Terminal facilities on Northwest Fork are all privately owned and open to general public use. They consist of one solid bulkhead wharf of 8-foot frontage and three landings each with 60-foot frontages. Depths of water are from 2 to 8 feet. Landings are log revetments backed by earthfill and are in poor condition.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Engineering and design activities were performed for future maintenance dredging of the project. Local sponsor identified tentative placement site for the dredged material.

6. OCEAN CITY HARBOR AND INLET AND SINEPUXENT BAY, MD

Location. Ocean City is on a barrier island between Sinepuxent Bay and Atlantic Ocean about 35 miles south of entrance to Delaware Bay. (See U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 12211.)

Existing project. This provides for an inlet channel 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep through the inlet to the channel in the Isle of Wight Bay, protected on the south side by a stone jetty with a top elevation of 8.8 feet above mean low water and a top width of 18 feet, and on the north side by a stone jetty with a top elevation of 9 feet above mean low water and a top width of generally 20 feet, thence generally 100 feet wide and 6 feet deep to the project harbor; a channel 6 feet deep and 150 feet wide in Sinepuxent Bay from the inlet to Green Point, and thence 100 feet wide in Chincoteague Bay; and for a channel 6 feet deep and 125 feet wide from the inlet channel to a point opposite North Eighth Street in Ocean City, thence 75 feet wide into the Isle of Wight Bay. The modification authorized by the 1954 River and Harbor Act was de-authorized in December 1989. This work included 16- and 14-foot depth channels with widths from 300 to 100 feet from the Atlantic Ocean to the head of the harbor. Depths in the inlet channel and harbor refer to project datum. Depths in the bay channels refer to mean low water.

The elevation of mean low water in the bays above mean low water in the ocean at Ocean City varies from about 0.8 foot in the vicinity of the inlet to 1.7 feet at their heads. The mean range of ocean tide is 3.4 feet. The extreme range is from 3 feet below mean low water to about 3.5 feet above mean high water, a total of 9.9 feet. In the bays the mean range of tide varies from approximately 2.5 feet at the inlet to 0.3 foot at their heads. Greater fluctuations are caused by prolonged high winds. Federal cost of new work for the completed project was \$1,190,530, exclusive of \$500,000 contributed by local interests and exclusive of \$3,700,000 for rehabilitating the south jetty.

Local cooperation. Fully met except local interests must furnish disposal areas for future maintenance as needed.

Terminal facilities. On bay side of Ocean City: two storage basins, for pleasure and small commercial craft, and numerous privately owned pile-and timber piers and bulkhead wharves. At project harbor: a public landing about 1,000 feet long, several privately constructed bulkhead wharves open to the public for transaction of business with the owners, and a boat repair yard with a marine railway capable of handling boats up to about 150 tons. All piers and wharves are accessible by highway. Port facilities have been expanded to include all available space in the Fish Harbor.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Engineering and design activities were performed for future maintenance dredging of the project.

7. POTOMAC AND ANACOSTIA RIVERS, DC, COLLECTION AND REMOVAL OF DRIFT

Location. Project applies to the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, Washington, DC, and their tributaries.

Existing project. Collection and removal of drift from the waters of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers and their tributaries in the Washington area from the head of tidewater to Mount Vernon, VA. Total length of project, considering both sides of the waterway, is about 50 miles.

Local cooperation. None required.

Terminal facilities. See Section 22 of this text.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Operations by hired labor consisted of collection and disposal of 124,200 cubic feet of driftwood, ranging from small blocks up to timbers of large dimensions.

8. POTOMAC RIVER BELOW WASHINGTON, DC

Location. Potomac River is formed 21 miles below Cumberland, MD, and flows southeasterly about 285 miles and enters Chesapeake Bay, about 80 miles from Atlantic Ocean. Washington, DC is 108 miles upstream of mouth, and head of tidewater is at mile 117. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts No., 12233, 12286, 12287, 12288, and 12289.)

Existing project. Provides for a channel 24 feet deep and 200 feet wide between the mouth of the river and Giesboro Point at Washington, DC—a distance of 108 miles. Plane of reference is mean low water. Tidal ranges are: mean, 1.3 feet at mouth, 2.9 feet at Washington; irregular, 2 feet at mouth, 4.5 feet at Washington; extreme, about 6 feet a mouth, 10.7 feet at Washington. Federal cost of new work for the completed project was \$153,836.

Local Cooperation. None required.

Terminal Facilities. In general, the improvement is a main river channel, and terminal facilities are only served where the channel runs close to either bank of river.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Engineering and design activities were performed for future maintenance dredging of the project.

9. TILGHMAN ISLAND HARBOR, MD

Location. This harbor (also called Dogwood Harbor) is about 60 miles southeast of Baltimore Harbor on the eastern side of Tilghman Island, which lies between Chesapeake Bay and Choptank River. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 12266.)

Existing project. Provides for a channel 60 feet wide and 6 feet from that depth in Harris Creek to and including an anchorage basin of irregular shape 500 feet long by 200 feet wide, with a 6-foot depth. On October 20, 1980, the Chief of Engineers under authority of Section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act, as amended, authorized construction of a breakwater at the harbor entrance. The estimated first cost of this work is \$249,000, of which \$245,000 is Federal cost and \$4,000 is required local cash contributions.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for work authorized May 13, 1966, except that local interests must furnish all lands, and rights-of-way for future maintenance as needed and maintain a suitable public landing as needed with adequate approaches thereto. For work authorized by the Chief of Engineers October 20, 1980, local interests have fully complied (excluding furnishment of lands and right-of-ways for future maintenance). For details of requirements see section 23 of the 1982 Annual Report.

Terminal facilities. Consists of one pier operated by a local seafood packer for transfer of seafood to processing plant. Local interests constructed a public landing and approach road thereto in accordance with terms of local cooperation as part of the project development.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Maintenance dredging removed 12,000 cubic yards of dredged material at a contract cost of \$583,843.

10. WASHINGTON HARBOR, DC

Location. Within the District of Columbia at junction of the Anacostia River with the Potomac River which flows southeasterly 108 miles to the Chesapeake Bay. It is southerly 202 miles by water from Baltimore, MD, and northerly 195 miles from Norfolk, VA. (See U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 12289.)

Existing projects. The Washington Harbor project provides for a channel in the Potomac River from Giesboro Point to Key Bridge, a second channel from Giesboro Point to the end of Washington Channel, and a third channel from the mouth of the Anacostia River to the foot of 15th Street, SE, with turning basins opposite the Naval Weapons Plant (800 feet wide 2,400 feet long) and at the head of the Anacostia Channel (400 feet square). Channel dimensions are 24 feet deep and 400 feet wide except upstream from Anacostia Channel Bridge where the width is reduced to 200 feet and from Giesboro Point to a point 3,000 feet downstream of Arlington Memorial Bridge and above

Easby Point where channel dimensions are 20 feet deep and 200 feet wide. Channel lengths including turning basins are: Virginia Channel, 5,000 feet; Washington Channel, 10,000 feet; and Anacostia River, 15,000 feet; and operations and maintenance of the inlet gates and lock and the outlet gates of the Tidal Basin constructed under a previous project to flush Washington Channel. Plane of reference is low-water datum which is .35 foot below mean low tide as observed from 1932 to 1942. Tidal ranges are: mean, 2.9 feet; irregular, 4.5 feet; and extreme, 10.7 feet. Federal cost of new work for the completed project was \$162,006.

Local cooperation. None required.

Terminal facilities. There are four wharves generally of bulkhead type on Virginia Channel that are privately owned and not open to the public except by special arrangement. On Washington Channel there are four piers under jurisdiction of District of Columbia, two of which are open to the public and one open to the public by special arrangement. In Anacostia River there are four privately owned piers and eight government piers and slips. None of the piers is open to the public except by special arrangement. Terminal facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: The tidal basin gates were inspected and maintained by hired labor. Replacement of the tidal basin outlet gates was completed at a cost of \$602,000 .

11. WICOMICO RIVER, MD

Location. Wicomico River has its source in northern part of Wicomico County, MD, and flows generally southwardly emptying into Monie Bay, a tributary of Tangier Sound on the east side of Chesapeake Bay about 85 miles southeast of Baltimore. Webster Cove is the site of an improved small-boat harbor on southeast bank of Wicomico River about 3 miles above the mouth. (See U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 12261.)

Existing project. Channel 14 feet deep and 150 feet wide from Chesapeake Bay to Salisbury, about 37 miles long, including about 12 miles from the mouth of river to Chesapeake Bay; 14 feet deep in channels and turning basins in north and south prongs with channel widths of 100 feet, and a channel 6 feet deep and 60 feet wide extending from 6-foot contour in Wicomico River to and including a basin in Webster Cove of the same depth, 100 feet wide and 400 feet long; and extension of basin 200 feet long and 100 feet wide on each side. Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Mean range of tide is about 3 feet, and extreme tidal range is 4.4 feet. Cost of new work for the completed project was \$421,609, exclusive of amounts expended on the previous project.

Local cooperation. Fully met, except that local interests are to furnish disposal areas for future

maintenance as needed and hold the United States free from such damages as may occur to public or leased oyster beds.

Terminal facilities. Present waterfront at Salisbury consists of pile-and-timber bulkheads with earthfills. Some wharves have warehouses and factories with mechanical freight-handling and petroleum handling facilities. All terminals are privately owned. A shipyard, with two marine railways with capacities of 1,200 and 500 tons, respectively, is on right bank of river below prongs. Areas for development of new terminals on north prong are limited. Areas for considerable expansion of terminal facilities are available on main river. There is a pile-and -timber wharf about 4 miles above the mouth of river at Mount Vernon. A wharf of similar construction is at White Haven. There is a county wharf at head of basin in Webster Cove, a pile-and-timber pier at oyster house on southwest side of basin, a T-shaped pile-and-timber pier at cafe on southwest side of basin and several small timber piers on walkways that local interests constructed around the basin. Fueling facilities are available for construction of additional facilities when required.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Maintenance dredging in the lower river channel near Webster Cove removed 115,000 cubic yards of dredged material at a contract cost of \$1,921,587

12. RECONNAISSANCE AND CONDITION SURVEYS

(See Table 4-H at end of chapter.)

13. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Fiscal year costs were \$4,912 for Section 107 Coordination; \$6,140 for Coan River, VA; \$35,947 for Nanticoke Harbor, MD; and \$23,040 for St. Jerome Creek, St. Mary's County, MD.

SHORE PROTECTION

14. ASSATEAGUE ISLAND, MD

Location. The Town of Ocean City and adjacent areas of Worcester County comprise an area of 625 square miles including Assateague Island, Ocean City Inlet, and Chincoteague, Sinepuxent, Assawoman, and Isle of Wight Bays on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Adjacent to Ocean City is the Assateague Island National Seashore and State Park.

Existing project. The project involves the short-term and long-term restoration of Assateague Island. Completed in December 2002, tThe short-term

restoration plan included the dredging of approximately 1.4 million cubic metersyards from Great Gull Bank and placing it on Assateague Island in the area between 1.6 miles and 7.2 miles south of the south jetty. The beach waswill be widened varying distances based on the varying erosion rates. A and a low- storm berm wasill be constructed to elevation 3.3 meters. The long-term portion of the project consists of the mobile bypassing of 190,000 cubic yards of sand around the inlet that occurs in the spring and in the fall. Both the short-term and long-term projects include monitoring components. The project area is composed of 4.7 miles of National Park Service and 0.9 miles of State of Maryland land.

Local cooperation. The sponsor for the project is the National Park Service who administers the Assateague Island National Seashore. The National Park Service will provide lands, easements and rights-of-way for the initial construction work. Short-term costs will be 100% Corps funded and Long-term costs will be 50% Corps and 50% National Park Service.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Monitoring activities for both the short-term and long-term portions of the project continued throughout the fiscal year. Mobile bypassing of sand by the Wilmington District's dredge "Currituck" was completed in Spring 2007 and Fall 2007.

15. ATLANTIC COAST OF MARYLAND

Location. The project is located on Fenwick Island at Ocean City, MD, which is about 35 miles south of the entrance to Delaware Bay. (See U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 1220.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a steel sheetpile bulkhead along the oceanward edge of the boardwalk from about 4th Street to 27th Street and a sand dune from 27th Street to about 0.3 mile across the Delaware line. The bulkhead is fronted by a 165-foot wide beach, and the dune is fronted by a 100-foot wide beach. The project also provides for periodic nourishment over the 50-year project life. The current estimated total project cost is \$500,000,000 (including a future inflation allowance through the project completion) which includes \$44,881,000 for initial construction and \$455,119,000 for periodic nourishment.

Local cooperation. The State of Maryland is the project sponsor and the Local Cooperation Agreement was executed March 30, 1990. The sponsor is required to: provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; modify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads, bridges and other facilities; pay 35% of the first costs and 47% of periodic nourishment costs; and bear all costs of operation maintenance, replacement and major

rehabilitation of storm damage reduction facilities. To date, the sponsor has fully met these requirements.

Operations and results during fiscal year. The latest renourishment project was completed in November 2006. Monitoring work continues. The Corps determined that projects in some areas experiencing severe erosion were not Federally-justified. The draft NEPA document to address new borrow areas for future nourishment projects is still underway.

16. SHORE PROTECTION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Shore Protection pursuant to Sec. 103 of Public Law 727, as amended (pre-authorization). Fiscal year costs were \$54,649 for Section 103; \$22,235 for Conquest Preserve, Queen Anne's County; \$8,717 for Franklin Point Park, Anne Arundel County, MD; \$5,628 for Mayo Beach, Anne Arundel County, MD; and \$4,566 for Pleasure Island, Baltimore County, MD.

FLOOD CONTROL

17. CUMBERLAND, MD, AND RIDGELEY, WV

Location. On the North Branch of the Potomac River, 21 miles upstream from its junction with the South Branch of the Potomac River and 197 miles upstream from Washington, DC. The Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal stretches 184.5 miles along the Potomac River from the District of Columbia to its terminus in Cumberland, MD, Allegany County. (See Geological Survey Quadrangles, Frostburg and Flintstone, MD, WV, and PA.)

Existing project. Channel improvements on the North Branch of Potomac River from the Western Maryland Railway bridge in South Cumberland upstream to the mouth of Wills Creek, with levees and fill along the left bank and levees along the right bank from downstream corporate limits of Ridgeley, WV, to a point about 150 feet above Johnson Street Bridge; channel improvements along Wills Creek from its mouth upstream to a point in the Narrows about 500 feet upstream from the highway bridge on U.S. Highway 40; levee and flood wall in West Cumberland, MD, on the left bank of the North Branch of the Potomac River from the mouth of Wills Creek upstream to Kelly Boulevard; levee and flood wall in Ridgeley, WV, on the right bank of the North Branch of the Potomac River from Carpenter Avenue upstream to Patapsco Street near the upstream corporate limits of Ridgeley, WV; interior drainage facilities in Cumberland and West Cumberland, MD, and Ridgeley, WV; removal of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal dam

and construction of a new industrial dam on the North Branch of the Potomac River immediately above mouth of Wills Creek; and alteration and reconstruction of highway and railroad bridges.

Section 580 of WRDA 99 authorizes the Secretary of the Army to undertake "restoration of the historic Chesapeake and Ohio Canal substantially in accordance with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park"...The plan envisioned is to re-build and rewater up to 1.1 miles of the historic Chesapeake and Ohio Canal terminus at Cumberland. The turning basin was filled in by the Corps in the 1950's as part of the Cumberland, MD-Ridgeley, WV Flood Protection Project. WRDA 2007 increased the project authorization from \$15 million up to \$25.75 million. How to maintain the Western Maryland Scenic Railroad connection to the CSX mainline needs to be resolved before the project can proceed beyond the completed quarter-mile portion.

Local cooperation. Fully met for the project. The City of Cumberland is the non-Federal sponsor for the new work. The local sponsor is required to provide 35% of the cost of the project, including lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations. In-kind services are permitted to count towards the sponsor's share to include those incurred prior to a signed project cooperation agreement. The National Park Service (NPS) is responsible for operation and maintenance (O&M).

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: None. The NPS has assumed O&M responsibilities. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the flood protection project continued. Repair of the most critical areas of deteriorated concrete in the Wills Creek channel were completed.

18. JENNINGS RANDOLPH LAKE, MD AND WV

Location. Project is located on the North Branch Potomac River on the state line between Garrett County, MD, and Mineral County, WV. The damsite is located approximately 7.9 miles upstream from the confluence with Savage River at Bloomington, MD. It is also about 5 air miles southwest of the tritowns of Luke and Westernport, MD and Piedmont, WV. (See Geological Survey quadrangle sheets, Kitzmiller and Westernport, MD.)

Existing project. The improvement consists of a rolled earth and rock fill dam with an impervious core and an 800-foot long dike on the left bank. Top of dam is 296 feet above streambed with a total length of 2,130 feet. When filled to spillway crest, the reservoir will extend about 6.6 miles upstream and inundate 965 acres. Flood control storage of 36,200 acre-feet is provided. Storage available for low flow augmentation for water supply and water quality improvement is

92,000 acre-feet. The reservoir controls a drainage area of 263 square miles. Recreation facilities are provided for picnicking, camping and boating. Final project cost is \$176,325,300.

Local cooperation. See page 4-15 of the 1977 Annual Report for requirements. A water supply contract between the Federal Government and the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission in concert with the Fairfax County Water Authority, VA and the District of Columbia was executed for repayment of all water supply costs. The first of 50 annual payments began in July 1981. Federally approved water quality standards put into effect by Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia are considered satisfactory assurances of intent to control pollution. Satisfactory assurances have been received from Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia that they will protect downstream channels from encroachment that would adversely affect operation of the project. Local interests operate a white water access area below the dam. The State of Maryland has constructed a recreation area on the Maryland side of the lake.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Preparation of plans and specifications for the dam safety assurance project continued. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continues.

19. LACKAWANNA RIVER BASIN, PA

Flood Control Act of 1962 authorized construction of Aylesworth Creek Lake, Fall Brook Lake, and local protection works on Lackawanna River at Scranton, PA, substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers (S. Doc. 141, 87th Cong., 2d Sess.). The Basin includes an area of 346 square miles in northeastern Pennsylvania.

19A. AYLESWORTH CREEK LAKE, PA

Location. Project is located in Lackawanna County on Aylesworth Creek about one mile above its confluence with the Lackawanna River, near the community of East Jermyn, PA.

Existing project. Provides for an earthfill dam with a maximum height of 90 feet above streambed and a top length of 1,200 feet. The spillway located adjacent to the left abutment is an open cut channel 80 feet wide with a concrete sill. The outlet works consist of a 3-foot diameter uncontrolled conduit. Project controls a drainage area of 6.2 square miles and provides flood control storage of 1,700 acre-feet equivalent to 5.1 inches of runoff from the drainage areas. The lake will extend about 4,600 feet and inundate 87 acres when filled to spillway crest. Recreation facilities constructed by local interests include a bathing beach, bathhouse,

and picnic area. Federal cost of new work was \$2,268,200 of which \$2,153,559 was for construction and \$114,641 for lands and damages. In addition \$52,200 Federal and \$52,200 non-Federal funds were expended for construction of bathhouse facilities under the recreation facilities for completed projects program.

Local cooperation. None required. Lackawanna County operates and maintains limited day use facilities including a small beach.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued.

20. LACKAWANNA RIVER, OLYPHANT, PA

Location. The project is located along the Lackawanna River in Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania. (See Geological Survey quadrangle sheets, Olyphant, PA)

Existing project. The project provides 100-year level of protection and includes a combination of approximately 5,200 feet of levee and floodwall, a closure structure, interior drainage structures, and an upgraded flood forecast and warning system. Project completed in October 2006.

Local cooperation. The Borough of Olyphant is the sponsor for the project.

Operations and results during fiscal year. The sponsor is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the completed project.

21. RAYSTOWN LAKE, RAYSTOWN BRANCH, JUNIATA RIVER, PA

Location. Dam site is on Raystown Branch, about 5.5 miles upstream from its confluence with Juniata River. Project is about 10 miles south of Huntingdon, PA. (See Geological Survey Quadrangle sheets, Huntingdon, Mt. Union, Broad Top and Everett, PA.)

Existing project. The rock and earthfill dam rises 225 feet above streambed with a gated concrete spillway and auxiliary spillway in the right abutment. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 762,000 acre-feet, of which 248,000 acre-feet are for flood control, 476,000 acre-feet for recreation and water quality control, and the balance for sediment reserve. At full flood control pool elevation, the reservoir would inundate 10,800 acres and extend 34 miles upstream. Recreation facilities are provided for boating, fishing, camping, swimming, hunting, hiking, and picnicking. Federal cost for new work was \$77,408,700 of which \$46,120,931 was for construction and \$31,287,769 was for lands and damages including relocations. Construction of a private hydroelectric plant at Raystown Lake was completed May 1988.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued. Repairs to the sewage treatment plant in the Seven Points Recreation Area were completed.

22. LACKAWANNA RIVER, SCRANTON, PA

Location. The project is located along the Lackawanna River in the northeastern portion of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Lackawanna County. (See Geological Survey Quadrangle sheets, Scranton, PA.)

Existing project. The project provides 100-year level of flood protection for the communities of Albright, Plot, and Green Ridge. The Albright portion of the project was completed in September 2003, and provides for 6,800 feet of earth levee, 700 feet of concrete floodwall, 3 closure structures, interior drainage facilities, 2,700 feet of gabion slope protection, an improved flood warning system, removal of a railroad bridge, access ramps, and associated cultural mitigation. Construction is currently underway in the communities of Plot and Green Ridge. This portion of the project consists of 13,700 feet of earth levee and floodwall, 5 closure structures, and interior drainage facilities. The current estimated total project cost is \$53,000,000.

Local cooperation. The City of Scranton is the sponsor for the project. The local sponsor is required to: provide lands, easements and rights-of-way; modify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads, bridges, and other facilities; pay a minimum of 5% of the cost allocated to flood control; and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control facilities after construction.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: The Corps completed construction on the Albright portion of the project in September 2003. On September 28, 2005, the Corps awarded a contract to Tri-State Construction Company, Inc./KC Construction Company, Inc., in the amount \$9,197,236 for the construction of levees, floodwalls, and drainage structures in Plot and the upstream end of Green Ridge. The overall project is scheduled to be completed in December 2009.

23. WEST VIRGINIA AND PENNSYLVANIA FLOOD CONTROL

Location. The projects within the Baltimore District are located in the City of Altoona, Logan Township and Allegheny Township; Carbon Township; Coalmont Borough; the Borough of Everett; and Bedford County.

Existing project. Section 581 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, as amended, provides for design and construction of structural and non-structural flood control, streambank protection, stormwater management and channel clearing and modification measures in the Lower Allegheny and Lower Monongahela (Pittsburgh District) and West Branch Susquehanna River and Juniata River basins, Pennsylvania at a level of production that is sufficient to prevent any future losses to communities in the basins from flooding such as occurred in January 1996, but no less than a 100-year level of flood protection with respect to measures that incorporate levees or floodwalls. The current estimated total project cost is \$16,532,000 which includes a future inflation allowance through project completion.

Local cooperation. Local sponsors identified to date include the Borough of Everett, Logan Township/Altoona, and Coalmont Borough. The sponsors are required to: provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; modify or relocate utilities, roads, bridges, and other facilities; provide cash contributions such that their total share, including LERRDS, is a minimum of 25 percent; and bear all costs of operation and maintenance.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Construction activities for Coalbank Run in Coalmont Borough was completed in November, 2006.

24. SOUTHERN NEW YORK FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Authorized plan provides for construction of reservoirs and related flood control works for protections are located in the upper watershed of the Susquehanna River to and including the Chemung River.

24A. ADDISON, NY

Location. At confluence of Tuscarora Creek and Canisteo River in the City of Addison, NY. (See Geological Survey map for Addison, NY.)

Existing project. Provides for construction of about 3,100 feet of earth levee and 700 feet of concrete flood wall on the right bank of the Canisteo River, extending from high ground on Steuben Street near the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to the mouth of Tuscarora Creek; removal of existing dam, mill, and raceway from the channel; construction of about 2,200 feet of earth levee on the left bank of Tuscarora Creek, extending from Tuscarora Street to Canisteo River; construction of 4,600 feet of earth levee on the right bank of Tuscarora Creek, extending from high ground at the southwest edge of the village to high ground at the southeast edge of the village; and appurtenant drainage structures.

Local cooperation. Fully met.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued.

24B. ALMOND LAKE, NY

Location. Dam is located two miles upstream from Hornell, NY, on Canacadea Creek, a tributary of the Canisteo River. (See Geological Survey map for Hornell, NY.)

Existing project. The dam is an earthfill structure, 1,260 feet long rising 90 feet above the streambed, with a concrete spillway and a gated outlet conduit in the left abutment. The outlet works consist of three 5-foot by 10-foot service gates and three emergency gates of the same size. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 14,640 acre-feet at spillway crest. The project controls a drainage area of 56 square miles, 36 percent of the watershed of the Canisteo River upstream from Hornell, NY. Recreation facilities include a boat-launching ramp and dock, bathing beach, picnic area, and tent and trailer camping area.

Local cooperation. None required. Local interests have developed recreational facilities at the lake in conjunction with the Federal Government. These facilities are operated and maintained by the Steuben County Board of Supervisors.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued.

24C. ARKPORT DAM, NY

Location. Dam is located five miles upstream from Hornell, NY, on the Canisteo River, a tributary of the Chemung River which flows into the Susquehanna River. (See Geological Survey map for Arkport, NY.)

Existing project. The dam is an earthfill structure, 1,200 feet long, exclusive of spillway, rises 113 feet above the streambed, with a concrete spillway and an ungated outlet in the right abutment. The outlet structure consists of an 8-foot diameter reinforced concrete lined conduit, 660 feet long. A cast iron nozzle placed in the lower end of the conduit, reduced the outlet size to 4 feet 4 inches. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 7,950 acre-feet at spillway crest. The project controls a drainage area of 31 square miles, 20 percent of the watershed of the Canisteo River upstream from Hornell.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued.

24D. AVOCA, NY

Location. On the Cohocton River at the Village of Avoca, NY, about 30 miles upstream from the confluence of the Cohocton and Chemung Rivers. (See Geological Survey map for Avoca, NY.)

Existing project. Provides for improvement and realignment of about 8,300 feet of Cohocton River channel, extending from above the Erie Railroad to below the junction of Main Street and U.S. Highway 15; construction of about 8,500 feet of earth levee on left bank of the Cohocton River, extending from high ground above Alexander Avenue to about 1,300 feet below the junction of Main Street and U.S. Highway 15; and 4,500 feet of earth levee on the right bank of Salmon Creek, extending from high ground above Alexander Avenue to the Erie Railroad; a new highway bridge for U.S. Highway 15 over Cohocton River, raising of the Erie Railroad bridge 4 feet; and appurtenant drainage structures.

Local cooperation. Fully met.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued.

24E. BINGHAMTON, NY

Location. At the confluence of the Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers in the City of Binghamton, NY. (See Geological Survey map for Binghamton, NY.)

Existing project. Provides for construction of earth levees, concrete flood walls, and appurtenant drainage structures, consisting of about 850 feet of channel excavation and about 1,375 feet of earth levee along Phelps Creek, Town of Port Dickinson; new concrete wall on the right bank of the Chenango River, extending downstream from high ground near the city limits to an existing flood wall below DeForest Street, a distance of about 520 feet; about 150 feet of concrete wall just below Cutler Dam; about 180 feet of concrete wall at the pumphouse near McDonald Avenue; raising existing earth levees on the right bank of Chenango River, extending from Cutler Dam downstream for about 1,220 feet; about 2,915 feet of earth levee on the left bank of Chenango River north of the city limits in the Village of Port Dickinson, extending from Church Street to high ground just north of the city line; about 3,900 feet of earth levee on the left bank of Chenango River, extending from DeForest Street to Cutler Dam; new concrete flood walls and riverbank revetment for about 5,570 feet extending on the left bank of Chenango River from Cutler Dam to the junction with the Susquehanna River; about 540 feet of new concrete flood wall and raising about 1,085 feet of concrete flood wall on the right bank of the Susquehanna River, extending from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad downstream to Tompkins Street Bridge; about 1,940 feet of earth levee; about 1,940 feet of concrete flood wall and capping about 125 feet of concrete flood

wall, on the right bank of the Susquehanna River from Stuyvesent Street to mouth of Chenango River; about 8,380 feet of earth levee, about 2,180 feet of new concrete flood wall on the left bank of the Susquehanna River extending from Pierce Creek to high ground at State Highway 17, a debris dam and flume between Corbett and Hotchkiss Streets and a concrete pressure conduit, 1,060 feet long to carry flow of Park Creek from Vestal Avenue to the Susquehanna River; about 665 feet of levee extending from the Erie Railroad to high ground along the right bank of Chamberlain Creek near the mouth; closure structures at Erie Railroad and at Court Street; a weir, a drop structure, and about 1,800 feet of earth levee, about 2,235 feet of channel excavation, about 645 feet of channel paving and raising, about 470 feet of existing concrete flood wall, and about 200 feet of new concrete flood wall for improvement of Pierce Creek from its mouth to about 1,000 feet about Conklin Avenue; and appurtenant drainage structures. Improvement, supplemented by authorized flood control dams above the area, will provide protection for the City of Binghamton against a flood discharge about 20 percent greater than the maximum flood of record, which occurred in July 1935 on the Chenango River and in March 1936 on the Susquehanna River.

Local cooperation. Fully met.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued. Interim repairs were completed to the Pierce Creek channel, which sustained damage during a high water event which occurred in November 2006. Cost of repairs was \$250,000.

24F. CANISTEO, NY

Location. On Purdy and Bonnets Creeks in the Town of Canisteo, NY, situated along the south side of the Canisteo River, at the confluence of Bonnets Creek and in the Canisteo River. (See Geological Survey map for Canisteo, NY.)

Existing project. Provides for construction of about 8,000 feet of earth levees on the right bank of the Canisteo River, extending from high ground 1,570 feet west of State Highway Route 21 above the Town to a point at the intersection of Ordway Lane and East Main Street; about 7,400 feet of earth levee on the left bank of Purdy and Bennetts Creeks, extending from the Main Street Bridge to high ground above Greenwood Street 1,000 feet of earth levee on the right bank of Bennetts Creek extending upstream from the Main Street Bridge; a concrete check dam with wing levees from Greenwood Street; a new highway bridge at Greenwood Street; channel excavation in Bennetts and Purdy Creeks; and appurtenant drainage structures.

Local cooperation. Fully met.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued.

24G. CORNING, NY

Location. On the Chemung River in the City of Corning, NY, about 44 miles upstream from the confluence of Chemung River and North Branch of Susquehanna River. (See Geological Survey map for Corning, NY.)

Existing project. Plan of improvement provides for construction of a pumping station, earth levees, and concrete flood walls, consisting of about 4,300 feet of earth levee, enlargement of about 8,610 feet of existing earth levee and about 3,100 feet of concrete flood wall on the right bank of the Chemung River, extending from the Erie Railroad Bridge to high ground at Park Avenue below the City; about 200 feet of concrete flood walls, about 2,500 feet of earth levees and enlargement of about 11,500 feet of existing earth levee on the left bank of the Chemung and Cohocton Rivers, extending from the Erie Railroad Bridge over Cohocton River to the mouth of Post Creek; about 2,500 feet of earth levee and enlargement of about 4,700 feet of existing earth levee on the right bank of Post Creek; about 2,500 feet of earth levee and enlargement of about 4,700 feet of existing earth levee on the right bank of Post Creek from its mouth to Watkins Street; realignment of about 3,000 feet of channel, about 8,800 feet of earth levee, about 3,000 feet of channel excavation, a pressure conduit about 400 feet long, a drop structure and a weir for improvement of Cutler Creek, extending from its mouth to high ground at Deckertown Road and Hornby Road; and appurtenant drainage structures. Flood protection on Monkey Run was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1950. Plan of improvement provides for construction of 2,010 feet of open flume, 2320 feet of pressure conduit storm sewers, and appurtenant facilities between the existing improved channel above Sixth Street and the Chemung River at a point immediately east of Pine Street East. Modified improvement will provide protection for the City of Corning against a flood discharge in Chemung River approximately equal to the maximum flood of record, which occurred in May 1945, and on tributary streams against floods of greater magnitude than known to date.

Local cooperation. Fully met.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued.

24H. EAST SIDNEY LAKE, NY

Location. Dam is located near East Sidney, NY, on the Ouleout Creek, about five miles above the

confluence of the creek with the Susquehanna River. (See Geological Survey map for Franklin, NY.)

Existing project. The dam is an earthfill and concrete structure, 2,010 feet long, including spillway, rises 130 feet above the streambed and consists of a concrete gravity-type section with a compacted earth-dike section at the right abutment. The outlet works consist of five rectangular conduits each 3.5 feet by 5.85 feet and 105 feet long. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 33,500 acre-feet at spillway crest. The project controls a drainage area of 102 square miles which is 93 percent of the Ouleout Creek drainage area, and 5 percent of the watershed of the Susquehanna River upstream from Binghamton, NY, exclusive of the separately controlled Chenango River. Recreation facilities include a bathing beach, picnic and camping areas, and boat-launching and docking facilities.

Local cooperation. None required. The Town of Sidney, NY, cooperated in the development of recreation facilities and operations and maintains all the facilities with the exception of the recreational pool, which is the responsibility of the Federal Government.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operations and maintenance of the project continued. A new pool of record was attained at the project in June 2006.

24I. ELMIRA, NY

Location. On the Chemung River in the City of Elmira, NY, about 27 miles stream from the confluence of the Chemung River and North Branch of Susquehanna River (See Geological Survey map for Elmira, NY).

Existing project. Provides for about 17,700 feet of earth levees, and about 4,100 feet of concrete flood wall on the right bank of the Chemung River, extending from South Hoffman Street to a point below the city near the upper end of Big Island; about 12,100 feet of earth levee and about 6,300 feet of concrete wall on the left bank of the Chemung River extending from Durland Avenue to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at the mouth of Newton Creek; about 10,000 feet of earth levee on right bank of Newton Creek, extending from about the intersection of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and East Church Street to high ground near intersection of Sullivan and Warren Streets; about 4,300 feet of earth levee on the right bank of Divan Creek; about 2,000 feet of concrete conduit enclosing Hoffman Brook from West Second Street to the Chemung River; clearing islands and riverbanks of trees and brush for about 3.5 miles in the Chemung River; about 14,300 feet of earth levee on the left bank of Seely Creek, extending from the Erie Railroad to high ground approximately 1,000 feet northwest of the intersection of South Broadway and Pennsylvania Avenue; a pumping plant for disposal

of interior drainage; an interceptor sewer about 6,000 feet long varying in size from 48 to 96 inches in diameter; and appurtenant structures.

Local cooperation. Fully met.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued.

24J. HORNELL, NY

Location. On the Canisteo River in the City of Hornell, NY, about 42 miles upstream from the confluence of the Canisteo and Tioga Rivers. (See Geological Survey map for Canisteo, NY.)

Existing project. Provides for channel realignment and earth levees, concrete flood walls, and check dams consisting of: realignment of about 4,600 feet of the Canisteo River channel, and about 5,800 feet of earth levee on its right bank, extending from Seneca Street upstream to the junction of the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern Railroad and the Erie Railroad; about 4,500 feet of earth levee, extending on both sides of Seneca Street from the Canisteo River to Wrightman Avenue and the junction of Cleveland Avenue and Bethesda Drive; about 7,200 feet of earth levee, about 2,500 feet of concrete flood wall, and raising about 1,500 feet of existing concrete flood wall, on the right bank of the Canisteo River, and about 12,000 feet of channel improvement, extending from Seneca Street to the Erie Railroad; about 2,500 feet of earth levee, about 2,100 feet of concrete flood wall on the left bank of the Canisteo River extending from Seneca Street to the Erie Railroad; about 2,500 feet of earth levee, about 2,100 feet of concrete flood wall on the left bank of the Canisteo River extending from a point opposite Walnut Street to the Erie Railroad; a ring-earth levee about 2,800 feet long around the sewage-disposal plant on the left bank of the Canisteo River; about 4,500 feet of realignment and improvement of the Canisteo River Channel with about 4,500 feet of earth levee on its right bank extending from Cedar Street downstream to about 1,400 feet about East Avenue; about 2,400 feet of channel paving, 1,400 feet of earth levee, raising about 1,900 feet of concrete flood wall, and construction of one check dam on Canacadea Creek; about 1,600 feet of channel paving and construction of three check dams on Chauncey Run with about 300 feet of new wall and about 300 feet of capping; a weir, a check dam, 3,030 feet of channel paving, 4,800 feet of flood walls and levees, and related work on existing walls, on Crosby Creek; removal of 6 bridges, erection of 4 bridges, miscellaneous bridge structures, and 3 drop structures; and appurtenant drainage structures and small stream control works. Improvement, supplemented by Arkport and Almond Reservoirs above the area, provides protection for the City of Hornell against a flood

discharge approximately double the maximum flood of record, which occurred in July 1935.

Local cooperation. Fully met.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued. Hurricane Ivan supplemental funding (\$16,000) was received for debris cleanup.

24K. LISLE, NY

Location. On the Tioughnioga River in the Village of Lisle, NY, about 12 miles upstream from the confluence of the Tioughnioga and Chenango Rivers. (See Geological Survey map for Lisle, NY.)

Existing project. Provides for channel realignment and construction of earth levees and concrete flood walls, consisting of: relocation of about 3,000 feet of Dudley Creek Channel, extending from 1,200 feet west of the intersection of Cortland and Main Streets to the confluence with Tioughnioga River; realignment of some 5,700 feet of Tioughnioga River Channel east of the Village; about 4,150 feet of earth levee and 970 feet of concrete wall on the right bank of Dudley Creek and Tioughnioga River; realignment of some 5,700 feet of Tioughnioga Street to the railroad crossing on River Street; raising about 1,860 feet of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western single track railroad over the levee; relocation of about 1,600 feet of Cortland Street; a new bridge over relocated Dudley Creek; and appurtenant drainage structures.

Local cooperation. Fully met.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued.

24L. OXFORD, NY

Location. On the Chenango River in the Village of Oxford, NY, about 40 miles upstream from the confluence of the Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers. (See Geological Survey map for Oxford, NY.)

Existing project. Provides for earth levees and clearing of Chenango River Channel, consisting of about 2,100 feet of earth levees on the left bank of the Chenango River, extending from high ground near Cemetery Drive and running mostly along the railroad to high ground near Main Street; removal of dam and island below Main Street; raising the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad over the levee; and appurtenant closure and drainage structures. Improvement provides protection for the Village of Oxford on the left bank against a flood discharge substantially larger than the maximum flood of record, which occurred in July 1935.

Local cooperation. Fully met.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued.

24M. WHITNEY POINT LAKE, NY

Location. Dam is located near Whitney Point, NY, on the Otselic River about 0.7 mile upstream from its confluence with Tioughnioga River. (See Geological Survey map for Whitney Point and Willet, NY.)

Existing project. The dam is an earthfill structure, 4,900 feet long, exclusive of a spillway, rises 95 feet above the streambed, with a concrete spillway and gated outlet in the left abutment. The outlet works consist of three 5-foot by 10-foot gates and one emergency gate of the same size. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 86,440 acre-feet at spillway crest. The project controls a drainage area of 255 square miles, the entire watershed of Otselic River, or 16 percent of the Chenango River watershed upstream from Binghamton, NY. Recreation facilities, constructed in cooperation with local interests, provide for swimming, picnicking, camping, boating, fishing, and hunting.

Local cooperation. None required. Local interests operate and maintain all of the recreation facilities.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Plans and specifications for the Section 1135 project modification were completed. This modification consists of improvements to several recreational features, creation of a wetland enhancement area, and changes to reservoir operations to augment environmental releases. A construction contract for the recreational modifications was awarded in September 2007. Construction completion is scheduled for spring 2009. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued.

24N. WHITNEY POINT VILLAGE, NY

Location. On the Tioughnioga River at the confluence of the Tioughnioga and Otselic Rivers, tributaries of the Susquehanna River. (See Geological Survey map for Whitney Point, NY.)

Existing project. Provides for channel realignment and earth levees, consisting of realignment of about 1,800 feet of Tioughnioga River Channel, above the confluence with Otselic River; about 7,100 feet of earth levee along the right bank of the Tioughnioga River, extending from high ground on Main Street above the Village to Collins Street just below the Village; and appurtenant drainage structures.

Local cooperation. Fully met.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued.

**25. STILLWATER LAKE,
LACKAWANNA RIVER, PA**

Location. Dam is on the Lackawanna River, 39 miles from the mouth of the stream and about 4 miles upstream from Forest City, Susquehanna County, PA (See Geological Survey Quadrangle sheet, Honesdale, PA.)

Existing project. Dam is earthfill type, rising 77 feet above the streambed, with a controlled outlet conduit and side channel spillway in the left abutment. Reservoir capacity is 12,000 acre-feet, of which 11,600 acre-feet is flood control storage and the remainder is used to maintain the existing water supply reservoir for Forest City, PA, at this site. Reservoir area is 422 acres, and the pool extends about 2.1 miles upstream. Reservoir controls 52 percent of the watershed above Carbondale, 26 percent above Olyphant, and 17 percent above Scranton. Federal cost of new work, completed in 1965, was \$5,725,700 of which \$4,500,500 was for construction and \$1,225,200 was for lands and damages.

Local cooperation. None required. Section 2, Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, applies. Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission operates and maintains a boat launch at the project.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued.

**26. SUSQUEHANNA RIVER FLOOD
CONTROL PROJECTS, NY AND PA**

Plan of improvement authorized by the 1958 Flood Control Act provides for construction of Cowanesque Lake, PA, Tioga-Hammond Lakes, PA, local protection works at Elkland, PA, and Nichols, NY, and channel improvements at Cortland, NY. This project plan supplemented the comprehensive flood control program for Southern New York and Northern Pennsylvania which included the Southern New York flood control project and Stillwater, Genegantslet, and South Plymouth Reservoirs.

26A. COWANESQUE LAKE, PA

Location. Dam is on the Cowanesque River about 2.2 miles above its confluence with Tioga River at Lawrenceville, PA. (See Geological Survey map for Tioga, PA.)

Existing project. The project provides for an earthfill dam 3,100 feet long and rising 151 feet above the streambed, an uncontrolled spillway in the right abutment, a gated conduit in the Valley floor, and flood control storage is 82,000 acre-feet. Relocation of the Town of Nelson to a new townsite was authorized by Section 121 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976. The Federal cost of this new work was

\$106,030,700 of which \$61,743,600 was for construction and \$44,287,100 was for lands and damages and relocations (which includes \$5,755,000 for relocation of the Town of Nelson). Within the discretionary authority of the Chief of Engineers the project was modified in March 1983 in accordance with the Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, and the Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended. The modification provides for reallocating 25,600 acre-feet of present flood control storage for water supply storage by raising the permanent pool from elevation 1,045 to 1,080 mean sea level. Other features include modifying the existing intake tower and two access ramps, stabilizing the reservoir slope near the relocated Town of Nelson, replacing existing day-use recreation facilities, and expanding both day-and overnight-use recreation facilities to accommodate an expected increase in annual visitation due to the larger pool. Estimated cost (October 1991) of the modification is \$55,198,00 of which \$1,257,00 is Federal (for expanded recreation facilities) and \$53,941,000 is non-Federal (which includes \$39,414,000 for reimbursement of the cost of existing flood control storage reallocation to water supply storage, \$13,270,000 cash contribution for the water supply modification, and \$1,257,000 cash contribution for expanded recreation facilities.)

Local cooperation. The Water Resources Development Act of 1976, which authorized relocation of the Town of Nelson, provides that before the Secretary of the Army acquires any real estate property for the new townsite, appropriate non-Federal interests shall furnish binding contractual commitments that all lots in the new townsite will be either occupied when available, replacements for open space and vacant lots in the existing town, or will be purchased by non-Federal interests at the fair market value. The required contractual agreement for local cooperation was executed with Nelson Township on August 25, 1977. The March 1983 project modification (discussed above) requires non-Federal interests repay 100 percent of the investment cost of project modifications allocated to water supply, to terrestrial wildlife habitat mitigation, and to in-kind replacement recreation, plus the allocated share of the project's original cost (escalated to current price levels). Additionally, they are required to pay annual costs of operation, maintenance, and major replacements allocated to water supply and to provide 50 percent of the cost of expanded recreation facilities, as well as, all operation, maintenance, and replacement costs for the expanded facilities. Water supply and recreation contracts were executed by the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) and the Susquehanna River Basin Commission on June 30, 1986.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued. .

26B. TIOGA-HAMMOND LAKES, PA

Location. The dams are located in Tioga County, PA, upstream from the confluence of the Tioga River and Crooked Creek. Tioga Dam is located on the Tioga River and Hammond Dam on Crooked Creek, approximately opposite the Tioga damsite, about 3.3 miles above its mouth and less than one mile from the Village of Brooklyn. (See Geological Survey map for Tioga, PA.)

Existing project. Tioga Dam is 2,600 feet long, rising 140 feet above the streambed, with a controlled outlet conduit. Hammond Dam is 5,900 feet long, and has a maximum height of 121.5 feet above the streambed, with a concrete spillway. Both dams are of earth and rockfill construction. The Tioga-Hammond Lakes project controls a total drainage area of 402 square miles, with Tioga Dam controlling 280 square miles of the Tioga River Basin and Hammond Dam controlling 122 square miles of the Crooked Creek Basin. Recreation facilities are provided for swimming, camping, picnicking, boating, and fishing. Federal cost of completed work was \$185,620,000 of which \$125,029,000 is for completed construction and \$60,591,000 is for lands and damages and relocations. Estimated Federal cost (October 1988) of Mill Creek recreation facilities (inactive) is \$7,500,000.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued.

**27. WEST BRANCH OF
SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, PA**

A system of three flood control reservoirs, in the headwaters of the West Branch Susquehanna River, PA, are known as Curwensville, Alvin R. Bush (formerly known as Kettle Creek), and Foster Joseph Sayers (formerly known as Blanchard).

In accordance with the terms of local cooperation, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania furnished assurances that it will coordinate operation of George B. Stevenson Reservoir (formerly known as First Fork Reservoir) with operation of Curwensville, Alvin R. Bush, and Foster Joseph Sayers Reservoirs to secure optimum flood control benefits from system operation. George B. Stevenson Reservoir on the First Fork Sinnemahoning Creek in Cameron and Potter Counties, PA, was constructed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at a first cost of \$12,240,000 and an estimated \$30,000 annually for operation and maintenance.

27A. ALVIN R. BUSH DAM, PA

Location. Alvin R. Bush (formerly Kettle Creek Dam) is located on Kettle Creek about 8.4 miles above the mouth and 15 miles upstream from Renovo, PA. (See Geological Survey map for Keating, PA.)

Existing project. Dam is an earthfill structure, about 1,350 feet long, rises 165 feet above the streambed, with an uncontrolled spillway located in rock adjacent to the right abutment, and has a horseshoe-shaped outlet tunnel with 3 service gates. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 75,000 acre-feet at spillway crest. The project controls a drainage area of 226 square miles or about 92 percent of the Kettle Creek watershed. Recreation facilities are provided for camping, fishing, boating, picnicking, hiking, winter sports, hunting, and swimming by the State of Pennsylvania at Kettle Creek State Park.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued.

27B. CURWENSVILLE LAKE, PA

Location. Dam is on the West Branch of Susquehanna River approximately 2.5 miles upstream from Curwensville, Clearfield County, PA. (See Geological Survey map for Curwensville, PA.)

Existing project. Within the discretionary authority of the Chief of Engineers, the project was modified in September 1992, in accordance with the Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended. The modification provides for reallocating an estimated 5,360 acre-feet of storage from conservation to water supply. The reallocation project includes a year-round normal pool and modifications to the existing recreation area. Estimated cost of the modification is \$1.7 million which is being funded entirely by the local sponsor, the Susquehanna River Basin Commission. In addition, the sponsor will reimburse the Federal Government about \$4.5 million for part of the original project cost.

Local cooperation. The 1992 project modification requires non-Federal interests to pay 100 percent of costs allocated to water supply plus the allocated share of the original project cost (escalated to current price levels). Additionally, they must pay annual costs of operation, maintenance, and major replacement allocated to water supply. A water supply contract was executed on September 30, 1994.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued.

**27C. FOSTER JOSEPH SAYERS
DAM, PA**

Location. Dam is located on Bald Eagle Creek in Centre County, PA, about one mile upstream from

Blanchard and about 14 miles above the confluence of Bald Eagle Creek with the West Branch Susquehanna River at Lock Haven, PA. (See Geological Survey map for Howard, PA.)

Existing project. Dam is an earthfill structure, about 6,835 feet long, rises 100 feet above the streambed, and has an open-cut concrete chute and uncontrolled concrete weir 600 feet wide located in rock in a saddle adjacent to the left abutment. The outlet works, located in the left abutment, consist of a 15-foot diameter circular outlet conduit with two hydraulically-operated wheel gates 7 feet wide and 15 feet high. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 99,000 acre-feet at spillway crest. The project controls a drainage area of 339 square miles or 88 percent of the drainage area above Beech Creek and 43 percent of the Bald Eagle Creek drainage area. Recreation facilities are provided for boating, camping, fishing, picnicking, hunting, swimming, hiking, and winter sports by the State of Pennsylvania at Bald Eagle State Park.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the project continued.

28. WYOMING VALLEY, PA (LEVEE RAISING)

Location. The Wyoming Valley flood control projects are located in Northeastern Pennsylvania on the Susquehanna River in Luzerne County and are the four contiguous existing Federal flood control projects at Plymouth, Kingston-Edwardsville, Swoyersville-Forty Fort, and Wilkes-Barre/Hanover Township, which together function as a flood control system within the Wyoming Valley.

Existing project. The proposed modification provides for raising existing levees and floodwalls between 3 and 5 feet, structural, mechanical and electrical modifications to pump stations, modifying closure structures, relocating utilities and providing some new floodwalls and levees to maintain the integrity of the existing flood control system. The proposed project also includes a plan to reduce project-related adverse impacts. The current estimated total project is \$175,000,000 which includes a future inflation allowance through project completion.

Local cooperation. The Luzerne County Flood Protection Authority is the sponsor for the project. The local sponsor is required to: provide lands, easements and rights-of-way; modify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads, bridges, and other facilities; pay a minimum of 5% of costs allocated to flood control and pay 50% of costs allocated to recreation; and bear all costs of operations, maintenance and replacement of flood control and recreation facilities after construction.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Work was completed on Modifications to Abrahmas Creek Drainage Structure, Relief Culverts and Outfalls/Penetrations through the levees. Engineering and design work continues as well as feasibility analysis of possible additions to the overall project, including modifications to the Toby Creek Impounding Basin.

Active Construction includes:

1. Wilkes-Barre 2C- Riverfront project was awarded 25 September 2006, to Conti Environmental, Inc. for \$22,623,222.00; Scheduled completion timeframe is in Spring 2009. Work consists of riverfront development including: 2 portals (Millenium Circle and Northampton Portals, fountain, bridge and closure structures, river landing and fishing terrace, amphitheater and stage, riverside access road, ramps, plazas, stairs, lighting, floodwall and site furnishings.)
2. Toby Creek Phase I – Embankment Raising – Contract award in September 2007.

29. YORK, INDIAN ROCK DAM, PA

Location. On Codorus Creek 10 miles above its confluence with the Susquehanna River. Codorus Creek has tributary branches in York County in the south and central parts of Pennsylvania. (See Geological Survey Quadrangle sheets for York and Hanover, PA.)

Existing project. Indian Rock Dam is an earth and rockfill dam about 1,000 feet long at the top, rising 83 feet above the streambed, with a reservoir providing for control storage of 28,000 acre-feet. The dam is on the main branch of Codorus Creek about 3 miles above York. Outlet works are in the right abutment, and the uncontrolled spillway is on the right bank. The reservoir will control the entire drainage area of the main branch of Codorus Creek and 41 percent of the drainage area above York. Improvements in Codorus Creek in the vicinity of and through the City of York provide for 22,969 feet of channel extending from 300 feet above Richland Avenue to a point downstream from the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing known as Black Bridge. Improvements, which will increase channel capacity to 24,000 cubic feet per second, include widening and deepening the channel, bank protection, removal of York Roller Mill Dam, and a low water channel about 3,900 feet long in the vicinity of York Roller Mill Dam. Cost of new work for the completed project was \$5,061,167, of which \$4,566,446 (regular funds) and \$11,588 (emergency relief funds) were for construction and \$483,133 (regular funds) was for lands and damages.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, applies.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance of the

project continued. in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia were inspected during the period by hired labor. See Table 4-I.

30. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Projects in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia were inspected during the period by hired labor. See Table 4-I.

31. SCHEDULING FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

Operations and results during fiscal year. The operation of George B. Stevenson Dam, PA, was coordinated with the operation of Alvin R. Bush, Curwensville, and Foster Joseph Sayers Dams in the West Branch Susquehanna River Basin in order to secure optimum flood control benefits from the system operation. Costs during the period were \$.

Supplemental instructions for the operation of Savage River Dam, MD, were provided, during periods of high water, to insure maximum protection for downstream localities. Costs during the period were \$94980.46.

32. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Cost for the period was \$311,611 for the Disaster Preparedness Program; \$28,686 for Emergency Operations; \$870,066 for Rehabilitation and Inspection Program. Federal year costs were \$5,005 for Section 205 Coordination; \$344,730 for Heshbon to Hepburnville, Lycoming County, PA; and \$124,890 for Montoursville Lycoming County, PA. Non-Federal contributed costs were: \$94,249 for Heshbon to Hepburnville, Lycoming County, PA and \$18,991 for Montoursville, Lycoming, PA.

Flood control activities pursuant to Section 14, Public Law 526, 79th Congress, as amended (pre-authorization). Fiscal year costs were \$5,009 for Section 14 Coordination; \$454,706 for Newton Creek Newton Avenue, NY; \$70,871 for Patuxent River Patuxent Beach Road, MD and \$8,874 for Lidy's Creek, Center Street, PA. Dam Safety Assurance Fiscal Year costs were \$97,780 Jennings Randolph Lake. Non-Federal contributed costs were: \$382,885 for Newton Creek Newton Avenue, NY.

MULTIPLE-PURPOSE PROJECTS INCLUDING POWER - None

ENVIRONMENTAL

33. ANACOSTIA RIVER AND

TRIBUTARIES, MD AND DC

Location. The project area is the 170-square mile watershed of the Anacostia River. This watershed encompasses approximately 145 square miles in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, Maryland, and 25 square miles in the District of Columbia. The entire area is within the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

Existing project. The authorized plan provides for the construction of 80 acres of tidal and non-tidal freshwater wetlands, the restoration of 5 miles of piedmont streams, and the planting of 33 acres of bottomland hardwood forest within the highly urbanized Anacostia River watershed. The construction is located at 13 sites within the project area. The 13 actions include 2 wetland restorations, development of 5 stormwater management wetlands areas, and restoration of 6 stream reaches. The current estimated total cost for the Anacostia environmental restoration project is \$18 million.

Local cooperation. The non-Federal sponsors for the project are Montgomery County, Prince George's County, the District of Columbia, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and the National Park Service. The last two sponsors are the current landowners of the project sites. The non-Federal sponsors are required to pay 25 percent of the cost allocated to fish and wildlife restoration and to bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement of the facilities after construction.

Operations and results during fiscal year. The construction at eight sites in Montgomery County and the Kingman Lake and River Fringe Wetlands site in the District of Columbia was completed in 2000-2003. The remaining sites will not be constructed at the sponsors' request. Project monitoring of the completed sites is ongoing.

34. CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTER RECOVERY, MD AND VA

Location. The project is located in the Maryland portion of the Chesapeake Bay.

Existing project. The authorized project contributes to multi-agency and private efforts to restore oyster populations in the Maryland portion of the Chesapeake Bay. Project elements include: construction and rehabilitation of oyster habitat; construction of seed bar facilities for production of oyster seed or "spat"; purchase of disease-free spat from the state-owned hatcheries, planting of disease-free spat in locations which best foster oyster production and health; and monitoring of project performance to increase oyster populations. The current authorized Federal cost for the restoration program is \$50 million.

Local cooperation. The State of Maryland is the sponsor for the Maryland portion of the project. The

local sponsor is required to pay 25% of the cost allocated to fish and wildlife restoration and to bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement of fish and wildlife facilities after construction. The program extends into the Chesapeake Bay waters in Virginia where the Norfolk District conducts activities.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Short-term construction activities were conducted in the summer of 2002-2006; in 2007 only project monitoring was conducted due to the unavailability of suitable substrate. Planning for a Chesapeake Bay-wide native oyster restoration master plan is ongoing and will continue through 2009.

35. CHESAPEAKE BAY ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION/PROTECTION PROGRAM, MD

Location. The project is located in the Chesapeake Bay area within portions of the states of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Existing Project. Section 510 of WRDA 1996 authorizes the Corps of Engineers to provide design and construction assistance to non-Federal interests for publicly owned water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development of projects affecting the Chesapeake Bay estuary. These projects include sediment and erosion control, protection of eroding shorelines, creation or restoration of wetlands, protection of essential public works, wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply and related facilities, and beneficial uses of dredged material, and other related projects that may enhance the living resources of the estuary. At least one project shall be established in each of the states of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania. The Maryland projects include Tylerton, Shoreline Protection, Taylors Island Shoreline Protection, Warner Street Wetland Creation-Middle Branch Patapsco River, and an upgrade of the two Smith Island Wastewater Treatment Plants. The Virginia project was an oyster restoration project completed by Norfolk District and the Pennsylvania project will be an upgrade of the Scranton Wastewater Treatment Plant to include nitrogen removal. The current Federal authorized limit is \$40 million.

Local cooperation. In order of the projects listed above, the Maryland sponsors include Somerset County, the Council for Dorchester County, the City of Baltimore, and the Maryland Department of the Environment. For Virginia, the sponsor was the Marine Resources Commission and for Pennsylvania, it will be the Sewer Authority of the City of Scranton.

Operations and results during fiscal year. The stone revetment portion of the Taylors Island Shoreline

Protection Project is under construction and is scheduled to be completed in March 2008. Construction of the Tylerton wastewater treatment plant on Smith Island is complete. The Norfolk District is working toward completing the non-native oyster EIS.

36. BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN WATER RESOURCES, GWYNNS FALLS WATERSHED, MD

Location. The Gwynns Falls watershed is located in Baltimore City and County and drains through the Baltimore Harbor into Chesapeake Bay. The watershed is approximately 66 square miles (42,000 acres) in total area.

Proposed projects. The proposed projects include restoring 3.3 acres of wetland habitat, stabilizing 2,000 feet of streambank, rehabilitating 7 miles of sanitary sewer pipe, daylighting 600 feet of piped stream, and constructing one stormwater management feature.

Local cooperation. The City of Baltimore is the non-Federal sponsor for the project and is cost sharing the construction of the project at a rate of 65 percent Federal and 35 percent non-Federal. The current estimated cost of construction is \$14,700,000.

Operations and results during fiscal year. The design for the first phase of construction (Maidens Choice Run – Site MC10) was completed in November 2006. The estimated cost of construction is \$1.7M and is scheduled to begin in the Spring 2008.

37. HART MILLER ISLAND, MD

Location. Hart-Miller Island (HMI) is located in the open waters of the northern Chesapeake Bay in Baltimore County, Maryland. The 1100-acre island is located adjacent to the Brewerton section of the 50-foot navigation channel serving the port of Baltimore.

Previous project. HMI was constructed of dredged material beginning in 1981 and is the authorized placement site for dredged material removed from the Federal navigation project serving the Port of Baltimore. The island is divided into two cells, a north cell and a south cell. In 1991, the State of Maryland closed the 300-acre south cell of the facility to further placement of dredged material.

Existing project. The project for the restoration of the south cell of the island consists of approximately 180 acres of wetlands and mudflats for shorebird habitat, a one-acre nesting island, and 118 acres of upland for songbird habitat. A pumping system manages the water levels in the project area. The project is expected to provide habitat for over 200 species of birds and create nesting habitat for the endangered Least Tern.

Local Cooperation. The Maryland Port Administration is the non-Federal sponsor. The

Maryland Department of Natural Resources will operate and maintain the site upon completion of construction. The state has completed their cost-sharing requirements, pending financial closeout. The State has provided sufficient cash and credits to satisfy the requirement of Section 1135 for the costs associated with the study, plans and specifications, and construction.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Project construction was physically completed in 2006, and the construction contract was closed out in FY 07. Monitoring began in the Fall of 2006 and will be completed in FY 09. The final project cost is estimated to be \$5.7 million.

38. HERITAGE ISLAND, DC

Location. Heritage Island is located in Kingman Lake, near RFK Memorial Stadium, on the Anacostia River in Washington, DC. The project area is an area west of Heritage Island, along the east bank of the DC mainland.

Previous project. Kingman Lake was constructed when the Corps of Engineers dredged extensive existing freshwater tidal marsh habitat from the 1920s through the 1930s to create recreational opportunities for area residents. The 5-acre Heritage Island was constructed from this dredged material.

Existing project. The project for the restoration of the formerly Anacostia River, now Kingman Lake wetlands, adjacent to Heritage Island, consists of approximately 6 acres of freshwater tidal marsh habitat. These wetlands are expected to provide habitat for resident fish, migratory fish, migratory birds, and a variety of reptile and amphibian species. Dredging this portion of Kingman Lake serves to build the wetland by raising the elevation of the marsh substrate and re-open natural tidal channels.

Local Cooperation. The DC Department of Health is the non-Federal sponsor. The restored wetland is to be monitored by DC for three years following project completion. The study design had been an integrated effort between the National Park Service, Fish & Wildlife Service, DC DOH and the Corps. The Project Cooperation Agreement between the Corps and sponsor was signed July 2005.

The Anacostia River watershed is highly urbanized and has been identified as a high priority area for restoration by the Chesapeake Bay Program. The Anacostia Watershed Restoration Committee (AWRC) was formed to facilitate coordination of restoration activities between Federal and local government agencies. The AWRC developed the *Six Point Action Plan*, with one of its objectives being to restore both

tidal and non-tidal wetlands for fish and wildlife habitat and to improve water quality in the Anacostia river.

Operations and maintenance. The following Section 219 projects have been constructed and turned over to the local sponsors for operations and maintenance: Muncy Creek Sewer Project, Halls Station Sewer Project, and the Athens Sewer Project.

39. NORTHEAST COUNTIES, PA

Location. The authorized program area consists of the following Pennsylvania counties: Lackawanna, Lycoming, Susquehanna, Wyoming Pike, Wayne, Sullivan, Bradford, and Monroe, including assistance for the Mountoursville Regional Sewer Authority, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. WRDA 2007 added the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, and Luzerne.

Existing program. Section 219, WRDA 92 provides planning and design assistance for water and sewer related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects for local communities. The program was amended by Section 502, WRDA 99 to allow for the provision of construction services as well. The program for Northeast Pennsylvania is authorized up to \$20 million.

Local cooperation. Cost sharing is 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal. The non-Federal sponsor can use real estate credit and cash to meet their cost-sharing requirement; no in-kind credits are permitted. The non-Federal sponsor assumes 100% of the responsibility for operations & maintenance.

Operations and maintenance, results during fiscal year. The following Section 219 projects have been constructed and turned over to the local sponsors for operations and maintenance: Muncy Creek Sewer Project, Halls Station Sewer Project, and the Athens Sewer Project. Maintenance: G&M Crawford, Inc. completed a \$2.2 million dollar contract to construct 31,000 LF of gravity sewer, 204 LF of forcemain, and sixteen grinder pumps. The Athens Sewer Project was completed.

40. POPLAR ISLAND, MD

Location. The group of islands known as Poplar Island is located in the upper middle Chesapeake Bay approximately 34 nautical miles southeast of the Port of Baltimore and 1 mile northwest of Tilghman Island, Talbot County, MD.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for the use of approximately 33 million cubic yards of dredged material from the southern approach channels of the Baltimore Harbor and Channels navigation project to restore 1,140 acres of remote habitat. The restoration project will employ dikes to contain the dredged materials necessary for the wetlands vegetation

and to protect the facility from the severe wave activity common in this region of the Chesapeake Bay. The placement site will restore Poplar Island to its approximate 1847 configuration and will consist of 570 acres of upland habitat at an elevation up to +20 feet MLLW and 570 acres of wetland habitat that would be further divided into approximately 444 acres of low marsh and 111 acres of high marsh. The current estimated total project cost is \$340 million (including a future inflation allowance through the project completion).

Local cooperation. The State of Maryland is the project sponsor and the Local Cooperation Agreement was executed April 4, 1997. The sponsor is required to provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; pay 25% of the cost of the project; and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, replacement and major rehabilitation of the ecosystem restoration project.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: The seventh inflow of dredged material started in December 2006 and was completed in March 2007. Awarded contract for cell 6 closure.

41. SOUTH CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Location. The south central Pennsylvania area includes fifteen counties defined by the authorizing legislation. Funds for an additional six counties were provided in the FY 1998 and FY 1999 Energy and Water Appropriation Act. The program area within the Baltimore District consists of the Chesapeake Bay watershed portion of the program area including Bedford, Blair, Clearfield, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder, and a portion of Cambria Counties. Section 3143 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007, removed Clearfield, Mifflin and Snyder Counties.

Existing project. Section 313 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, as amended, established a pilot program for providing environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in south central Pennsylvania. Such assistance may be in the form of design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects, including projects for waste water treatment and related facilities, water supply, storage treatment, distribution facilities, and surface water resource protection and development. The Federal share may be provided in the form of grants or reimbursements to the sponsor. Section 313 as amended authorizes Federal appropriations of \$200 million to carry out the program, including \$100 million within the Chesapeake Bay watershed area. From FY 94 through FY07, Congress has added \$85,265,000 to the Corps budget for 65 projects in the Baltimore

District for water supply and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment and a master plan.

Local cooperation. The non-Federal sponsors are required to provide 25% of project costs including lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, replacement, repair and rehabilitation of the project after construction.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Project Cooperation Agreements were signed for 2 new projects and work continued on 20 ongoing projects.

42. REGULATORY PROGRAM

The Baltimore District Regulatory Program began FY07 with 1115 applications pending from FY06. During FY07, 5,034 new applications were received; 4,790 permits actions were finalized; no applications were denied and 14 were withdrawn, for activities in regulated waterways and wetlands in MD, Washington DC, and part of PA. At the beginning of the FY, 333 enforcement cases were pending. During FY07, 283 violations were restored and 215 new violations were discovered/reported. 3378 jurisdictional determinations were requested and verified. Total FY07 Regulatory Program costs were \$5,247,385.

AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

43. DENTS RUN, PA

Location. The Dents Run watershed is located in Benezette Township, Elk County, Pennsylvania. The lower 4.5 miles of Dents Run is devoid of aquatic life due to acid mine drainage (AMD) along its tributary, Porcupine Hollow. In addition, approximately 250 acres of upland habitat scarred from past mining activities does not provide suitable habitat for wildlife.

Existing Project. The project includes a combination of reclamation and passive treatment technologies at six AMD sites (1934, 3888, 3893, 3896, 3897, and 3898) within the Dents Run watershed. The work is being accomplished, under Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, as amended.

Local cooperation. The sponsor is the Bennett Branch Watershed Association. The sponsor funds are provided from PADEP-BAMR (\$2.7 million) and the Pennsylvania Growing Greener Program (\$1.3 million), and in partnership with the Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC) is responsible for providing 35 percent of the project costs and for providing the entire cost of design and construction reclamation and passive treatment system work at PA 1934. The Western Pennsylvania Conservancy, under a Memorandum of

Understanding with the sponsor, will assist the sponsor in all real estate acquisition activities.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Construction of the passive treatment measures at Site 3888 and 3893 is currently underway and is scheduled to be completed in the summer 2008.

44. AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

Fiscal year costs were \$5,073 for Section 206 Coordination; \$62178 for Upper Tioga River Watershed, PA; \$149,611 for Greenbury Point, MD; \$5,325 for Nanticoke, Creek Luzerne, PA; \$176,745 for Blackwater, MD; \$58,417 for Western Branch, Patuxent, MD; \$28,325 for Chenango Lake, NY; \$21,054 for Paint Branch Fish Passage, MD; \$10,282 for Codorus Creek, PA; \$301,954 for Tidal Middle Branch, MD; and \$106,332 for St. Martin's/Bishop.

Fiscal year costs were \$4,214 for Section 1135 Coordination; \$142,521 for Whitney Point Reservoir, NY; and \$47,530 for Lower Kingman Island.

Non-Federal contributed costs were: \$62,985 for South Central, PA; and \$952,391 for Northeast, PA for the Environmental Infrastructure.

WATER SUPPLY

45. WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

Location. The diversion dam and raw water supply intakes at Great Falls, the two collecting conduits, part of Dalecarlia receiving reservoir, the booster pumping of Dalecarlia receiving reservoir, the booster pumping station and the Little Falls raw water pumping station are located in Maryland. All other structures of the water supply system including parts of the raw water collecting system, two purification plants, pumping stations, storage reservoirs, and transmission mains are in the District of Columbia. Federally owned water mains are maintained in Virginia and Maryland.

Existing project. Control of the water supply system is vested in the Chief of Engineers (see Acts of March 3, 1859, and March 2, 1867, November 22, 1973 and Sec. 1800 of Revised Statutes). The project includes: administration; operation and maintenance of the collection, purification, pumping, and transmission facilities; protection of the water supply system; engineering; and construction of major water system additions and improvements.

Authority to supply water to Arlington County, the City of Falls Church, and other jurisdictions in Virginia is contained in Public Law 119, 69th Congress, approved April 14, 1926; and Public Law 118, 80th Congress, June 26, 1947.

Local cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 4-19 of the Fiscal Year 1981 Annual Report.

Operations and results during fiscal year 2007. Purified water furnished to the District of Columbia; Arlington County and Falls Church, VA; and to Federal Establishments in the District of Columbia, Arlington County, VA, and Montgomery County, MD. Total consumption for fiscal year 2007 was 57.5 billion gallons. The average amount furnished Arlington County and Falls Church, VA was 39.98 million gallons per day. The Corps of Engineers was reimbursed \$32,343,158.95 for operations and maintenance of which \$9,188,562.51 was from Virginia.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

46. SURVEYS

Federal costs for the fiscal year were \$2,805,368 including \$8,317 for flood damage prevention studies, \$485,020 for shoreline protection studies, \$1,870,443 for special studies, \$49,817 for Watershed comprehensive studies, \$156,629 for special investigations, \$25,465 interagency water resource development, \$3,977 for National estuary studies, and \$197,215 for coordination with other agencies and non-Federal interests.

Non-Federal contributed costs for the fiscal year were \$719,542 of which \$500,953 was for navigation studies, \$56,836 for flood damage prevention studies, and \$135,903 non-Federal interest.

47. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Costs for flood plain management activities and general planning guidance during the period was \$332,872. Providing assistance and guidance to local interests on methods and procedures for preventing and reducing flood damages was in progress at end of fiscal year.

48. PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

No Preconstruction Engineering and Design projects for FY07.

FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM (FUSRAP)

49. W.R. GRACE, CURTIS BAY FACILITY, MD

Location. The W.R. Grace Curtis Bay Facility is located at 5500 Chemical Road in Baltimore, Maryland on an industrialized peninsula in south Baltimore, and consists of 260 acres owned by Grace. The property is bordered on the north by Curtis Bay, on the west by Curtis Creek, on the east by the Patapsco River, and on the south by the Baltimore City Municipal Landfill. The facility currently consists of a manufacturing plant and waste disposal areas.

Existing project. Currently, W.R. Grace manufactures and produces specialty chemicals at its Curtis Bay facility. Contamination at the site consists of radioactively-contaminated slabs and other surfaces impacted by the thorium extraction process in Building 23 and the Radioactive Waste Disposal Area to the east

of the plant property. The W.R. Grace Site has been separated into 2 distinct work components: Building 23 and the Radioactive Waste Disposal Area. The overall project cost is estimated at over \$40 million. Building 23 has a signed Record of Decision (ROD) and is waiting for available funding to complete the remedial design and remedial action.

Local Cooperation. Not applicable.

Operation and results during fiscal year. New Work: The Feasibility Study for the Radioactive Waste Disposal Area was completed. A site-wide draft Settlement Agreement was completed. Total cost for the fiscal year was \$ 634,597.

BALTIMORE, MD DISTRICT

TABLE 4-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section			Total				
In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY 06	FY 07	SEPT 30. 2007
1	Baltimore Harbor and Channels, MD and VA	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	(40,000)	0	151,573,712 <u>1/</u>
		Cost	0	0	(43,931)	0	151,535,123 <u>1/</u>
		Maint.					
		Approp.	12,460,000	10,969,096	17,582,209	16,701,000	323,311,932 <u>2/</u>
		Cost	12,652,496	9,653,029	18,479,192	16,630,423	322,104,661
1A.	Tolchester Channel, S-Turn, MD	Contributed					
		Approp.	223,395	664,000	0	0	71,169,648
		Cost	223,395	656,791	(14,643)	0	70,243,727
		Maint.					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	11,096,533
		Cost	0	0	0	0	11,096,530
2	Baltimore Harbor, Anchorage & Channels, MD	New Work					
		Approp.	3,355,000	0	(40,000)	0	21,720,000
		Cost	3,475,459	(39,402)	(15,952)	0	21,694,034
		Contributed					
		Approp.	1,300,000	90,000	14,000	0	8,704,000
		Cost	1,977,050	60,797	148,795	0	8,680,789
3	Baltimore Harbor, MD, Collection & Removal of Drift	Maint.					
		Approp.	468,000	499,000	290,000	330,000	11,002,821
		Cost	473,023	493,070	291,948	334,233	11,003,169
4	Knapps Narrows, MD	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	23,836
		Cost	0	0	0	0	23,836
		Maint.					
		Approp.	68,000	17,974	934,000	150,000	1,190,974 <u>3/</u>
		Cost	66,300	7,151	106,946	930,324	1,131,731 <u>3/</u>
5	Nanticoke River DE and MD	Maint.					
		Approp.	-	28,000	0	0	28,000
		Cost	-	27,484	108,632	45,348	181,464
6	Ocean City Harbor and Inlet and Sinepuxent Bay, MD	New Work					
		Approp.	3,200	0	0	0	353,393 <u>5/</u>
		Cost	3,185	0	0	0	365,344 <u>5/</u>
		Maint.					
		Approp.	114,000	20,000	1,174,000	(583,000)	19,196,219
		Cost	118,410	9,868	330,767	185,000	19,110,848
7	Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, DC, Collection & Removal of Drift	Maint.					
		Approp.	981,800	1,049,000	663,000	856,000	21,911,698
		Cost	1,048,558	1,036,194	646,193	855,982	21,878,670
8	Potomac River Below Washington, DC	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0		254,036
		Cost	0	0	0		244,858
		Maint.					
		Approp.	158,000	26	0	39,000	5,178,434
		Cost	204,428	(7,788)	7,830	21,822	5,170,619

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

See Section In Text	Project		FY04	FY05	FY 06	FY 07	Total to SEPT 30. 2007
9	Tilghman Island Harbor, MD	Maint.					
		Approp.	54,800	29,000	599,000	110,000	812,800 <u>6/</u>
		Cost	54,800	21,829	56,760	633,312	786,701 <u>6/</u>
10	Washington Harbor, DC	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	3,191,077 <u>8/</u>
		Cost	0	0	0	0	3,191,077 <u>8/</u>
		Maint.					
		Approp.	248,000	20,000	723,000	20,000	6,366,660 <u>9/, 10/</u>
		Cost	220,501	23,228	168,910	485,835	6,251,745 <u>9/, 10/</u>
11	Wicomico River, MD	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	471,609 <u>11/</u>
		Cost	0	0	0	0	471,609 <u>11/</u>
		Maint.					
		Approp.	443,000	1,208,000	559,000	1,826,989	19,472,770
		Cost	426,182	1,221,441	315,730	1,940,386	19,311,627
14	Assateague Island, MD	New Work					
		Approp.	775,000	967,000	757,000	1,000,000	14,543,560
		Cost	808,566	889,200	645,726	1,057,603	14,387,208
15	Atlantic Coast of Maryland	New Work					
		Approp.	376,000	404,000	4,400,000	400,000	44,067,000
		Cost	382,282	343,782	651,612	4,118,172	40,972,670
		Contributed					
		Approp.	350,912	0	3,444,000	545,064	30,010,733
		Cost	513,907	332,120	56,969	3,881,689	29,642,282
17	Cumberland, MD and Ridgeley, WV	New Work					
		Approp.	3,228,000	2,790,000	609,000	200,000	23,914,070
		Cost	3,565,268	2,741,275	458,356	87,150	23,533,160
		Maint.					
		Approp.	137,500	120,430	668,000	1,343,000	4,660,202
		Cost	137,758	120,041	442,765	386,231	3,185,161
		Contributed					
		Approp.	0	482,000	0	0	482,000
		Cost	0	457,900	24,100	0	482,000
18	Jennings Randolph Lake, MD and WV	New Work					
		Approp.	410,000	568,000	352,000	50,000	178,024,435
		Cost	403,224	533,896	300,110	97,780	177,987,273
		Maint.					
		Approp.	3,038,480	2,559,000	1,702,000	2,030,000	44,266,686
		Cost	3,522,784	2,376,506	1,800,293	1,988,986	44,127,326
		Contributed					
		Approp.				0	6,350
		Cost				0	0
19	Lackawanna River, PA	Contributed					
		Approp.			0	0	0
		Cost			13,267	0	13,267
19A	Aylesworth Creek Lake, PA	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	2,320,400
		Cost	0	0	0	0	2,320,400
		Maint.					
		Approp.	233,700	288,947	213,000	260,000	4,923,682
		Cost	234,133	289,179	211,856	244,806	4,907,099

BALTIMORE, MD DISTRICT

See Section In Text	Project		FY04	FY05	FY 06	FY 07	Total to SEPT 30, 2007		
20	Olyphant, Lackawanna River, PA	New Work							
		Approp.	611,000	2,355,000	0	0	12,959,000		
		Cost	690,956	2,148,462	150,673	54,661	12,764,831		
		Contributed							
		Approp.	766,000	0		0	766,000		
		Cost	607,865	156,521		0	764,386		
		21	Raystown Lake, Raystown Branch, Juniata River, PA	New Work					
				Approp.	0	0	0	0	77,408,770
Cost	0			0	0	0	77,408,770		
Maint.									
		Approp.	4,210,178	4,883,000	4,257,198	4,418,000	97,498,312		
		Cost	4,848,388	4,419,054	4,168,763	4,175,457	96,609,939		
		Contributed							
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	28,334		
		Cost	2,760	3,258	0	0	26,143		
		22	Lackawanna River, Scranton, PA	New Work					
				Approp.	12,000,000	(10,000,000)	15,000,000	0	45,792,000
				Cost	3,455,287	5,009,341	10,392,078	6,047,131	42,476,582
Contributed									
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	891,000		
		Cost	116,164	0	0	0	877,733		
		23	WV and PA Flooding Control	New Work					
				Approp.	0	(20,000)	173,827	0	458,827
Cost	5,061			66,515	31,823	64,600	418,073		
Contributed									
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	58,813		
		Cost	0	0	0	90,400	147,066		
		24A	Addison, NY	New Work					
				Approp.	0	0	0	0	827,050
Cost	0			0	0	0	827,050		
Maint.									
		Approp.	25,000	18,000	17,000	19,000	488,880		
		Cost	25,998	17,460	15,286	17,458	485,054		
		24B	Almond Lake, NY	New Work					
				Approp.	0	0	0	0	5,760,211
Cost	0			0	0	0	5,760,211		
Maint.									
		Approp.	476,500	523,000	429,000	462,000	11,513,018		
		Cost	485,213	521,977	390,582	445,093	11,423,775		
		24C	Arkport Dam, NY	New Work					
				Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,910,000 <u>12/</u>
Cost	0			0	0	0	1,910,000 <u>12/</u>		
Maint.									
		Approp.	253,800	310,000	258,900	286,000	5,933,199		
		Cost	253,533	309,230	217,024	296,139	5,900,348		
		24D	Avoca, NY	New					
				Approp.	0	0	0	0	436,374 <u>13/</u>
Cost	0			0	0	0	436,374 <u>13/</u>		
Maint.									
		Approp.	22,000	10,800	22,000	24,000	742,260		
		Cost	22,257	10,635	20,218	19,441	735,752		
		24E	Binghamton, NY	New Work					
				Approp.	0	0	0	0	3,460,000 <u>14/</u>
Cost	0			0	0	0	3,460,000 <u>14/</u>		
Maint.									
		Approp.	102,000	116,000	138,000	415,300	1,970,328		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

See Section In Text	Project		FY04	FY05	FY 06	FY 07	Total to SEPT 30. 2007
24F	Canisteo, NY	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,183,111 15/
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,183,111 15/
		Maint.					
24G	Corning, NY	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	3,322,000 16/
		Cost	0	0	0	0	3,322,000 16/
		Maint.					
24H	East Sidney Lake, NY	New Work					
		Approp.	91,000	95,000	75,000	76,000	1,802,995
		Cost	92,685	93,526	64,968	86,632	1,798,943
		Maint.					
24I	Elmira, NY	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	6,883,305
		Cost	0	0	0	0	6,883,305
		Maint.					
24J	Hornell, NY	New Work					
		Approp.	16,000	18,000	18,000	11,000	635,346
		Cost	16,010	17,942	17,059	11,895	635,239
		Maint.					
24K	Lisle, NY	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	661,199 18/
		Cost	0	0	0	0	661,199 18/
		Maint.					
24L	Oxford, NY	New Work					
		Approp.	38,000	65,000	74,000	95,000	1,458,559
		Cost	38,058	62,093	53,997	66,895	1,407,442
		Maint.					
24M	Whitney Point Lake, NY	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	10,000	4,316,000	9,747,540
		Cost	0	0	9,990	142,521	5,574,051
		Maint.					
24N	Whitney Point Village, NY	New Work					
		Approp.	657,000	709,000	637,000	831,000	20,981,777
		Cost	695,831	638,129	631,027	853,960	20,922,586
		Maint.					
25	Stillwater Lake, Lackawanna River, PA	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	5,725,700
		Cost	0	0	0	0	5,725,700
		Maint.					
		Approp.	400,000	414,000	408,000	379,000	9,064,529
		Cost	404,172	411,790	334,772	391,904	8,999,062

BALTIMORE, MD DISTRICT

See Section In Text	Project		FY04	FY05	FY 06	FY 07	Total to SEPT 30, 2007
26A	Cowanesque Lake, PA	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	107,470,700
		Cost	0	0	0	0	107,470,751
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,199,806	2,218,000	1,866,903	2,047,000	39,817,523
		Cost	2,234,270	2,146,565	1,849,443	2,004,596	38,742,539
26B	Tioga-Hammond Lakes, PA	Contributed					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	13,760,935
		Cost	0	0	0	0	13,796,160
		New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	186,244,800
		Cost	0	0	0	0	186,244,800
27A	Alvin R. Bush Dam, PA	Maint.					
		Approp.	3,202,843	2,925,000	2,426,300	2,568,500	55,571,705
		Cost	3,326,604	2,858,402	2,369,051	2,564,418	55,543,497
		New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	7,103,001
		Cost	0	0	0	0	7,103,001
27B	Curwensville Lake, PA	Maint.					
		Approp.	665,000	606,000	629,000	620,000	17,165,326
		Cost	652,099	621,530	606,150	605,178	17,134,429
		New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	20,396,060
		Cost	0	0	0	0	20,396,060
27C	Foster Joseph Sayers Dam, PA	Maint.					
		Approp.	717,000	719,000	631,500	725,000	20,044,370
		Cost	719,714	710,206	581,641	753,989	20,012,104
		Contributed					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,333,653
		Cost	0	0	(474)	0	1,408,019
28	Wyoming Valley, PA (Levee Raising)	Contributed					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	30,887,063 <u>20/</u>
		Cost	0	0	0	0	30,887,063 <u>20/</u>
		Maint.					
		Approp.	728,500	750,000	656,000	860,000	21,012,371
		Cost	751,896	748,249	643,195	847,793	20,983,878
29	York, Indian Rock Dam, PA	Maint.					
		Approp.	4,192,000	6,030,000	10,391,000	5,600,000	112,772,000
		Cost	4,221,606	6,027,803	2,863,334	4,059,755	103,628,684
		Contributed					
		Approp.	400,000	1,100,000	0	9,300,000	35,550,000
		Cost	451,300	385,066	484,609	2,990,251	28,803,091
33	Anacostia River & Tributaries, MD & DC	Maint.					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	5,601,167 <u>21/</u>
		Cost	0	0	0	0	5,601,167 <u>21/</u>
		Maint.					
		Approp.	800,000	821,000	505,000	822,000	22,135,678 <u>22/</u>
		Cost	811,027	802,933	476,637	671,549	21,832,915 <u>22/</u>
34	Chesapeake Bay Oyster Recovery, MD	Maint.					
		Approp.	(25,000)	100,000	0	6,250	10,436,250
		Cost	242,622	79,051	37,959	28,464	10,621,066
		Contributed					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	990,000
		Cost	19,445	26,774	581	1,294	989,333
34	Chesapeake Bay Oyster Recovery, MD	New Work					
		Approp.	905,000	1,253,000	1,255,000	250,000	8,009,000
		Cost	898,984	1,190,044	895,842	202,758	7,530,220

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

See Section In Text	Project		FY04	FY05	FY 06	FY 07	Total to SEPT 30. 2007
35	Chesapeake Bay Environmental Program, MD	New Work					
		Approp.	623,000	1,057,000	1,709,989	116,621	4,575,610
		Cost	690,223	1,050,822	804,439	439,422	5,442,665
		Contributed					
36	Gwynns Falls, MD	Approp.	95,050	329,500	603,740	0	1,707,456
		Cost	63,068	182,079	220,669	226,397	1,370,554
		New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	905,000	1,000,000	1,905,000
37	Hart Miller Island, MD	Cost	-	-	87,678	63,151	150,829
		Contributed					
		Approp.	-	-	0	0	0
		Cost	-	-	70,700	5,638	76,338
38	Heritage Island, MD	New Work					
		Approp.	101,502	80,000	198,000	140,000	4,018,402
		Cost	103,844	(62,400)	208,750	216,678	3,962,850
		Contributed					
39	Northeast Counties, PA	Approp.	0		0	0	281,000
		Cost	63,374		29,365	111,185	321,554
		New Work					
		Approp.	-	1,045,500	0	0	1,726,995
40	Poplar Island, MD	Cost	-	27,894	951,033	63,105	1,042,032
		Contributed					
		Approp.	-	-	107,669	0	1,726,995
		Cost	-	-	410,082	28,755	1,712,311
41	South Central PA Environ- mental Improvement Program	New Work					
		Approp.	1,156,000	1,525,000	1,671,500	2,318,000	6,809,500
		Cost	1,188,053	1,090,539	1,026,412	1,224,215	4,607,040
		Contributed					
43	Dents Run, PA	Approp.	68,025	261,000	1,234,833	399,947	2,307,780
		Cost	387,824	13,456	617,753	952,391	1,972,279
		New Work					
		Approp.	11,606,000	10,221,000	13,102,000	13,786,015	161,078,015
44	Dents Run, PA	Cost	11,911,040	10,063,013	10,682,368	10,887,539	155,505,980
		Contributed					
		Approp.	1,000,000	0	0	0	41,100,000
		Cost	969,287	343,204	29,628	0	40,438,783
45	South Central PA Environ- mental Improvement Program	New Work					
		Approp.	5,287,075	3,847,700	4,196,000	7,969,000	75,645,550
		Cost	5,488,867	3,487,500	3,677,365	2,586,815	70,979,098
		Contributed					
46	Dents Run, PA	Approp.	0	0	250,000	0	7,221,923
		Cost	1,841	0	177,402	62,985	7,338,303
		New Work					
		Approp.	580,000	1,140,000	964,900	704,254	3,993,554
47	Dents Run, PA	Cost	423,587	426,922	711,769	681,351	2,847,368

BALTIMORE, MD DISTRICT

1. Includes \$8,467,003 for previous projects.
2. Includes \$399,802 for previous projects.
3. Excludes \$3,822,977 in previous projects.
4. Unconstructed portion of the project was deauthorized November 2, 1979.
5. Includes \$283,008 public works funds and \$67,185 emergency relief funds; excludes \$500,000 contributed funds.
6. Excludes \$464,788 for previous projects.
7. Excludes \$1,504,297 for previous New Start projects, \$216,265 for previous O&M projects, and \$10,306 for contributed funds.
8. Includes \$3,029,001 for previous projects.
9. Excludes \$1,831,609 for previous projects.
10. Excludes \$4,000 for emergency dredging under provisions of Sec 3, 1945 River and Harbors Act.
11. Includes \$50,000 for previous project and excludes \$14,000 contributed funds.
12. Includes \$62,577 emergency relief funds.
13. Includes \$109,944 emergency relief funds.
14. Excludes \$163,096 contributed funds.
15. Includes \$207,520 rehabilitation funds.
16. Excludes \$34,729 contributed funds.
17. Includes \$250,899 emergency relief funds and excludes \$15,000 contributed funds.
18. Includes \$71,557 emergency relief funds.
19. Includes \$73,465 emergency relief funds.
20. Excludes \$263,900 contributed funds in accordance with the Tri-party Agreement for construction of sanitary system for public use.
21. Includes \$11,588 emergency relief funds.
22. Includes \$15,000 for deferred maintenance.

TABLE 4-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.		BALTIMORE HARBOR AND CHANNELS, MD and VA	
	Aug 8, 1917	Branch channel 35 feet deep to head to Curtis Bay, and one 35 feet deep and 400 feet wide Fort McHenry to Port Covington entrance channel, thence 150 feet wide to Ferry Bar, and thence 27 feet deep and 150 feet wide to Hanover Street Bridge, widen approaches and bends, and enlarge anchorage basin near entrance. Inclusion of Patapsco River and tributaries into one project for Baltimore Harbor.	H. Doc. 799, 64th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Jan 21, 1927	Change in location of anchorage near upper end of Fort McHenry Channel.	
	Jul 3, 1930	Increased anchorage facilities Rivers and Harbors.	
	Jul 3, 1930	For 37-foot depth in that portion of channel to Baltimore lying between 37-foot depth curve near Baltimore Light to Sparrows Point entrance channel; widen angle between Fort McHenry and Ferry Bar section; and for width of 400 feet in Curtis Bay section.	Committee Doc. 11, 70th Cong., 1 st Sess. H. Doc. 86, 85 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Oct 17, 1940	For 22-, 18-, and 15-foot channels in Curtis Creek from 22-foot depth below Pennington Avenue Bridge to upper end of marginal wharf of U.S. Ordinance Depot	Adopted as a national defense project. (No printed report.)
	Mar 2, 1945	Uniform main channel 309 feet deep from the ocean through York Spit section and Craighill entrance to Fort McHenry, additional anchorage area, 2,400 feet long, 1,200 feet wide, and 30 feet deep; a connecting channel 400 feet wide and 27 feet deep from Cutoff Brewerton Angle in main channel to Inland Waterway from Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay; a channel in Curtis Creek 200 feet wide and 35 feet deep from head of existing 35-foot project channel in Curtis Bay to a point in the creek about 750 feet below Pennington Avenue Bridge.	H. Doc. 741, 79 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
	Mar 2, 1945	A channel 22 feet deep and 200 feet wide from 22-foot depth curve south of Baltimore & Ohio R.R. bridge about 2,800 feet to vicinity of Arundel Cove, thence 100 feet wide in Arundel Cove for about 2,100 feet; with an anchorage basin about 700 feet square adjacent to channel southwesterly of Coast Guard wharf.	In accordance with plans on file in the Office, Chief of Engineers
	Jul 3, 1958	Main channel 42 feet deep and 1,000 feet wide in Cape Henry section at entrance to Chesapeake Bay and in York Spit section; 42 feet deep and 800 feet wide in Rappahannock Spit section and in approach channel to Baltimore Harbor from Craighill entrance to Fort McHenry, with widening at entrance and bends; channels 42 feet deep and 600 feet wide in Curtis Bay and Ferry Bar sections of harbor; a connecting channel 35 feet deep and 600 feet wide from main channel to approach channel to Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; and for three disjointed sections of channels of same depth and width in Chesapeake Bay leading to Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; and to provide Federal maintenance of 39-foot depth in Northwest Branch, in areas dredged to that depth by local interests.	H. Doc. 86, 85 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Dec 31, 1970	Deepening of the Cape Henry Channel to 50 feet at the existing width of 1,000 feet, with widening at bends; deepening of the Spit Channel to 50 feet at the existing width of 1,000 feet, with widening at bends; enlargement of the Rappahannock Shoal Channel to a depth of 50 feet and a width of 1,000 feet; deepening of the main ship channel from Chesapeake Bay to Fort McHenry to a depth of 50 feet at the existing width of 800 feet, with widening at bends and at the Craighill Entrance; deepening of the Curtis Bay Channel to a depth of 50 feet at the existing width of 600 feet, and deepening of the 950-foot wide and 980-foot long turning basin at the head of channel to the same depth; deepening of the Northwest Branch0East Channel to a depth of 49 feet from the depth existing at the time of construction at a width of 600 feet, and deepening of the 950-foot wide and 950-foot long turning basin at the head of the channel to the same depth; and deepening and extension of the Northwest Branch0West Channel to a depth of 40 feet from the depth existing at the time of construction, at a width of 600 feet, and with an irregularly shaped turning basin at the head of the channel 40 feet deep and about 2,000 feet long with a maximum width of 1,150 feet.	H. Doc. 181, 94 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Aug 5, 1999	Dredge a new straight channel 35 feet deep, 600 feet wide, and 2 miles long to replace the existing Tolchester Channel S-Turn off Tolchester Beach.	Water Resources Dev. Act of 1999

BALTIMORE, MD DISTRICT

TABLE 4-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
2.	Aug 17, 1999	BALTIMORE HARBOR ANCHORAGES AND CHANNELS, MD Widen and deepen two existing Federal anchorages; widen several connecting channels; provide a new turning basin near Fort McHenry; and provide a new branch channel within the Port of Baltimore.	Chief of Engineers Report dated Jun 8, 1998
3.	Jun 30, 1948	BALTIMORE HARBOR, MD, COLLECTION AND REMOVAL OF DRIFT Collection and removal of drift from Baltimore Harbor and its tributary waters.	River and Harbor Act of 1948
4.	Aug 30, 1935	KNAPPS NARROWS, MD A channel 9 feet deep at mean low water, 75 feet wide, widened at the bends from deep water in Chesapeake Bay in deep water in Harris Creek, MD with a turning basin west of the drawbridge, 7 feet deep at mean low water, about 320 feet long and 120 feet wide. Project channel was authorized by the Public Works Administration September 16, 1933 and later adopted by 1935 River and Harbor Act.	H. Doc. 308, 72 nd Cong., 1 st Sess.
5.	Jun 3, 1986	NANTICOKE RIVER DE AND MD A 9-foot channel, 100 feet wide up to Seaford, DE, with a turning basin.	H. Doc. 333, 53 rd Cong., 3 rd Sess., and Annual Report, 1985,
	Jun 25, 1910	Sight widening between bridges in harbor at Seaford, DE.	H. Doc. 674, 61 st Cong., 2 nd Sess.
	Mar 2, 1945	A channel 12 feet deep, 100 feet wide from 12-foot contour in Tangier Sound to	S. Doc. 69, 77 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
6.	Aug 30, 1935	OCEAN CITY HARBOR AND INLET AND SINEPUXENT BAY, MD Construction of an inlet between the Atlantic Ocean and Sinepuxent Bay, 10 feet deep and 200 feet wide, protected by jetties; a channel 8 feet deep and 100 feet wide from the inlet to Ocean City, 6 feet deep and 150 feet wide to Green Point, and 100 feet wide into Chincoteague Bay.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 38, 72 nd Cong., 1 st Sess. ³
	Aug 30, 1935	Modification providing a 10-foot by 100-foot channel from the inlet to the west side of the bay with two turning basins; a channel 6 feet deep and 125 feet wide from the inlet to Ocean City, 6 feet deep and 150 feet wide to Green Point feet wide into Isle of Wight Bay.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 60, 74 th Cong., 1 st Sess. ⁴
	Sep 3, 1945	Modification providing for raising the north jetty to an elevation 9 feet above mean low water, and a channel 300 feet wide and 16 feet deep from the ocean through the inlet to the Isle of Wight Bay Channel, thence 200 feet to the project harbor, and a depth of 14 feet in the project harbor. Channel depths refer to project datum.	H. Doc. 444, 82 nd Cong., 2 nd Sess.
7.	Oct 27, 1985	POTOMAC & ANACOSTIA RIVERS, DC, COLLECTION & REMOVAL OF DRIFT Collection and removal of drift from waters of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers and their tributaries in the Washington, DC area from the head of the tidewater to Mount Vernon. VA.	H. Doc. 286, 89 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
8.	Mar 3, 1899	POTOMAC RIVER BELOW WASHINGTON, DC A channel 24 feet deep and 200 feet wide between mouth at Chesapeake Bay and Giesboro Point at Washington, DC, a distance of 108 miles.	H.Doc. 33, 52 nd Cong., 1 st Sess.

TABLE 4-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
9. TILGHMAN ISLAND HARBOR, MD			
	May 13, 1966 Sec. 107 Jul. 14, 1960	A channel 60 feet wide and 6 feet deep from that depth in Harris Creek to and including two anchorage basins of the same depth, 300 feet by 70 feet and 500 feet by an average width of 110 feet.	Detailed Project Report, August 1965.
	Oct 20, 1980 Sec. 107 Jul 14, 1960	Modification to provide for construction of a breakwater at the harbor entrance.	Detailed Project Report, July 1980
10. WASHINGTON HARBOR, DC			
	Aug 30, 1935	Provides for: (a) Virginia Channel, from Giesboro Point to area for 25,000 square feet; (b) Washington Channel, from Haines Point to head of Washington Channel, 24 feet deep and 400 feet wide; (c) Anacostia River from Giesboro Point to Anacostia Bridge, 24 feet deep and 400 feet wide, with turning basin 800 feet wide and about 2,400 feet long of same depth opposite Naval Weapons Plant, (d) Anacostia River from Anacostia Bridge 24 feet deep and 200 feet wide to turning basin 400 feet square of same depth at foot of 15th Street SE Channel lengths including turning basins are: Virginia Channel, 25,000 feet; Washington Channel, 10,000 feet; and Anacostia River, 15,000 feet; and (e) operation and maintenance of inlet gates and lock and outlet gates of Tidal Basin constructed under a previous project to flush Washington Channel.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 22, 74 th Cong., 1 st Sess ¹
11. WICOMICO RIVER, MD			
	Sep 19, 1890	Channel 9 feet deep from Main Street Bridge to about 2 miles below.	H. Doc. 20, 51 st Cong., 1 st Sess., and Annual Report 1890, p. 947
	Jun 25, 1910	Extend 9-foot depth into north prong from Main Street Bridge to the Salisbury Dam and turning basin.	H. Doc. 569, 61 st Cong., 2 nd Sess.
	Mar 2, 1919	Extend 9-foot depth into south prong to head of navigation at Cathell Street, including a turning basin, and extend project down to mouth of river in Monie Bay.	H. Doc. 1509, 63 rd Cong., 3 rd Sess.
	Jul 3, 1930	A 12-foot channel below the Main Street Bridge.	
	Aug 26, 1937	A 14-foot channel, 150 feet wide; depths of 14 feet in the north and south prongs and a basin 6 feet deep at Webster Cove and approach channel thereto of the same depth.	Senate Committee Print, 75 th Cong., 3 rd Sess. ²
	Sep 3, 1954	Enlarge existing basin at Webster Cove, by dredging an extension 6 feet deep, 100 feet wide, and 200 feet long on each side of existing basin to form a T-shaped harbor.	H. Doc. 619, 81 st Cong., 2 nd Sess.
14. ASSATEAGUE ISLAND, MD			
	Oct 12, 1996	Provides for expediting the Assateague Island restoration feature of the Ocean City, Maryland and vicinity study with a Federal appropriation limit of \$35 million.	P.L. 104-303
15. ATLANTIC COAST OF MARYLAND			
	Nov 17, 1986	Consists of a dune beginning at 27th Street extending north to the Delaware line; a steel sheetpile bulkhead from 27th Street south to Fourth Street; and widened and raised beach from Third Street to just beyond the Delaware line.	Report of the Chief of Engineers dated Sept. 29, 1981 Energy Water Dev. Approp. Act
	Sep 29, 1989	Modification reauthorized the project at a higher project cost determined by Section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986.	District Engineer's Post Authorization Notification Report

BALTIMORE, MD DISTRICT

TABLE 4-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
17. CUMBERLAND, MD, AND RIDGELEY, WV			
	Jun 22, 1936	Levees, retaining walls, movable dam, and channel clearing for Cumberland, West Cumberland and South Cumberland, MD and Ridgeley, WV.	H. Doc. 101, 73 rd Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Jul 24, 1946	Levees, wall, channel improvement, remove Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Dam and construct new industrial dam.	Report on file in Office, Chief of Engineers
	Oct 12, 1996	Secretary may provide, technical, planning and design assistance for Restoration of C&O Canal	P.L. 104-303 Sec. 535
	Aug 17, 1999	Authorized project for restoration of historic C&O Canal at total cost of \$15,000,000.	P.L 106-53 Sec. 580
	Nov 8, 2007	Increases authorization limit to \$25,750,000	P.L. 110-114 Sec. 3086
18. JENNINGS RANDOLPH LAKE, MD AND WV			
	Oct 23, 1962	Construction of Bloomington Lake project.	H. Doc. 469, 87 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
19. LACKAWANNA RIVER BASIN, PA			
	Oct 23, 1962	Construction of Aylesworth Creek Lake, Fall Brook Lake, and local protection works on Lackawanna River at Scranton, Pennsylvania	S. Doc. 141, 87 th Cong., 2 nd Sess. Authorized by Detailed Project Report, Dec 2001
20. OLYPHANT, LACKAWANNA RIVER, PA			
	Oct 31, 1992	Provides for 3,800 feet of earth levee, 1,400 feet of concrete floodwall, a closure structure, interior drainage facilities, 1,500 feet of gabion slope protection and associated cultural mitigation and environmental restoration.	Report of the Chief of Engineers dated June 29, 1992
	Dec 1, 2003	Increases project authorization to \$23,000,000.	P.L. 108-137
21. RAYSTOWN LAKE, RAYSTOWN BRANCH, JUNIATA RIVER, PA			
	Oct 23, 1962	Construction of dam and appurtenant facilities.	H. Doc. 565, 87 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
	Nov 8, 2007	Authorize to take action to prevent shoreline erosion on east shore of Raystown Lake	P.L. 110-114 Sec. 3140
22. LACKAWANNA RIVER, SCRANTON, PA			
	Oct 31, 1992	Provides for 5,800 feet of earth levee, 1,700 feet of concrete floodwall, 3 closure structures, interior drainage facilities, 2,700 feet of gabion slope protection, an improved flood warning system, removal of a railroad bridge, access ramp, and associated cultural mitigation.	Report of the Chief of Engineers dated June 29, 1992
	Modified by Act of Oct 12, 1996	Directs Secretary to carry out the project for Plot and Green Ridge sections and allows non-Federal interest to participate in the financing of the project in accordance with Section 903(c) of WRDA 86.	P.L. 104-303
23. WV & PA FLOODING PROGRAM			
	Oct 12, 1996	Provides for design and construction of structural and non-structural flood control, streambank protection, stormwater management and channel clearing and modification measures in the West Branch Susquehanna River and Juniata River Basins in Pennsylvania.	P.L. 104-303
	Aug 17 1999	Requires flood protection not less than 100-year level for measures that incorporate levees or floodwalls.	P.L. 106-53

TABLE 4-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
24. SOUTHERN NEW YORK FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS			
	Jun 22, 1936 modified by Acts of Jun 28, 1938 Aug 18, 1941; Dec 22, 1944; May 17, 1950; and Jul 3, 1958	Construction of detention reservoirs and related flood control works for protection of Binghamton, Hornell, Corning and other towns in New York and Pennsylvania.	H. Doc. 702, 77 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
25. STILLWATER LAKE, LACKAWANNA RIVER, PA			
	Aug 18, 1941	Construction of a flood control reservoir.	H. Doc. 702, 77 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
26. SUSQUEHANNA RIVER FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS, NY AND PA			
	Jul 3, 1958	Construction of Cowanesque and Tioga-Hannond reservoirs, local flood protection works at Elkland, PA, and Nichols, NY and channel improvement at Cortland, NY.	H. Doc. 702, 77 th Cong., 2 nd
	Oct 22, 1976	Modification in connection with the construction of Cowanesque Lake to relocate the Town of Nelson, PA, to a new townsite.	H. Doc. 394, 84 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
	Mar 1, 1983	Modification of Cowanesque Lake to include water supply as provided by Section 4 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (PL 78-534) and Section 301 of Water Supply Act of 1958 (PL 85-500).	
27. WEST BRANCH OF SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, PA			
	Sep 3, 1954	Construction of three flood control reservoirs.	H. Doc. 29, 84 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
28. WYOMING VALLEY, PA (LEVEE RAISING)			
	Nov 17, 1986	Modification provides for raising existing levees and floodwalls between 3 and 5 feet, modifying closure structures, relocating utilities and providing some new floodwalls and levees to maintain the integrity of the existing flood control system.	Report of the Chief of Engineers dated October 19, 1983
	Oct 12, 1996	Modification to include as part of the construction of the project mechanical and electrical upgrades to stormwater pumping stations. The second modification is for the non-Federal sponsor to carry out mitigation measures that the Secretary would otherwise be authorized to carry out.	PL 104-303 Sec. 346
	Nov 8, 2007	Modify project to include Solomon's Creek as project element.	P.L. 110-114 Sec. 3142
	Nov 8, 2007	Coordinate with non-Federal interest to review opportunities for interests to	P.L. 110-114 Sec. 3144
29. YORK, INDIAN ROCK DAM, PA			
	Jun 22, 1936	Construction of Indian Rock Dam and channel improvements on Codorus Creek.	H. Doc. 702, 77 th Cong., 2 nd Se
33. ANACOSTIA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, MD AND DC			
	Oct 12, 1996	The project consists of two wetland restoration sites in the District of Columbia, one stream restoration site and one stormwater wetland site in Prince George's County, and nine stream restoration and stormwater wetland sites in Montgomery County. The project will restore a total of 80 acres of tidal and non-tidal freshwater wetlands, 5 miles of piedmont streams, and 33 acres of bottomland hardwood forest within the highly urbanized Anacostia River watershed.	Report of the Chief of Engineers, dated November 15, 1994

BALTIMORE, MD DISTRICT

TABLE 4-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
34. CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTER RECOVERY, MD			
	Nov 17, 1986	Contributes to multi-agency and private efforts to restore oyster populations in the Maryland portion of the Chesapeake Bay. Up to \$5M authorized for Construction. Established project cost-sharing as 75 percent Federal, 25 Percent non-Federal.	P.L. 99 - 662
	Oct 12, 1996	Modification by inserting "and Virginia" after "Maryland" and increased program Authorization to \$7 million.	P.L. 104-303
	Dec 11, 2000	Increased program authorization to \$20 million. Changed project type to "the construction of reefs and related clean shell substrate for fish habitat, including Manmade 3-dimensional oyster reefs, in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries In Maryland and Virginia...". Added provision about permanent sanctuaries By the non-Federal interests, consistent with the June 1999 Oyster Consensus Document. Added provision that use of commercial watermen was acceptable.	P.L. 106-541 Sec. 342
	2002	Allows in-kind service credits for the entire non-Federal share, including Provision of shell stock material. Effective for credits after October 1, 2000. Credits must be integral to the project.	P.L. 107-66 Sec. 113
	Nov 19, 2006	Increases authorization limit to \$30M.	P.L. 109-103
	Nov 8, 2007	Increases authorization limit to \$50M. Identifies five specific types of activities For oyster restoration – adds construction/upgrading of hatcheries, allows Use of appropriate alternative substrate. Identifies that the purpose for the oyster restoration activities is for establishing permanent sanctuaries and harvest management areas. Identifies that these activities are to be consistent with other restoration plans and strategies.	P.L 110-114 Development Act Sec. 5021
35. CHESAPEAKE BAY ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM, MD AND VA			
	Oct 12, 1996	Establishes a pilot program to provide environmental design and construction assistance to new Federal interests in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.	P.L. 104-303
	Nov 8, 2007	Increases authorization limit to \$40,000,000 and adds submerged aquatic vegetation as project purpose.	P.L. 110-114 Sec. 5020
36. GWYNNS FALLS, MD			
	Sep 30, 2004	The Secretary of the Army shall implement the project for ecosystem restoration, Gwynns Falls, Maryland, in accordance with the Baltimore Metropolitan Water Resources-Gwynns Falls Watershed Feasibility Report prepared by the Corps of Engineers and the City of Baltimore, Maryland.	P.L 108-357 Sec 123
37. HART MILLER ISLAND, MD			
	Nov 17, 1986	Provide avian habitat and significantly improve regional wildlife habitat diversity in the northern Chesapeake Bay. Restoration of the south cell of the existing placement site includes approximately 180 acres of wetlands and mudflats for shorebird habitat, a one-acre nesting island, and 118 acres of upland for songbird habitat.	Sec. 1135 PL 99-662 Authorized by Detailed Project Report, Sep 1998
38. HERITAGE ISLAND, DC			
	May 17, 1950	Anacostia River Flood Control and Navigation Project. Consisting of 14,400 feet of flood control channels and 28,100 linear feet of levees along Anacostia River and the Northeast and Northwest Branches, including 4 pumping stations, 1 pressure conduit, and relocation and reconstruction of 4 highway bridges and 1 railroad bridge, and maintenance of an 8 foot deep, 80 foot wide, and 12,500 feet long navigation channel.	Flood Control Act of 1950
	May 22, 2002	Create wetlands to replace existing mudflats and to restore and enhance the wildlife/fisheries habitat.	Chief of Planning, North Atlantic Div.

TABLE 4-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
39. NORTHEAST COUNTIES, PA			
	Oct 31, 1992	Establishes a pilot program for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects, including waste water treatment and related facilities and water supply, storage, treatment, and distribution facilities. Such assistance may be in the form of technical and planning and design assistance.	P.L. 102-580 Sec. 580
	Aug 17, 1999	Provides construction assistance of \$20,000,000 for water related infrastructure in the counties of Lackawanna, Lycoming, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Pike, Wayne, Sullivan, Bradford, and Monroe, PA, including assistance for the Mountoursville Regional Sewer Authority, Lycoming County, PA.	P.L. 106-53 Sec. 502(f)(11)
	Nov 8,	Adds Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Luzerne Counties.	P.L. 110-114 Sec. 5125
40. POPLAR ISLAND, MARYLAND			
	Oct 12, 1996	The project consists of reconstructing Poplar Island to its approximate size in 1847 (1,110 acres), using an estimated 38 million cubic yards of uncontaminated dredged material from maintenance dredging of the southern approach channels of the Baltimore harbor and Channels navigation project.	Report of the Secretary of the Army, dated September 3, 1996
	Dec 11, 2000	Modification that the non-Federal share of the cost of a project may be provided in cash or in the form of In-kind-services or materials.	P.L. 106-541
	Nov 19, 2005	Renames project Paul S. Sarbanes Ecosystem Restoration project at Poplar Island.	P.L. 109-103
	Nov 8, 2007	Authorizes construction of expansion at total cost of \$260,000,000.	P.L. 110-114 Sec. 3087
41. SOUTH CENTRAL PA ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM			
	Oct 31, 1992	Pilot program for providing environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in South Central Pennsylvania.	P.L. 102-580
	Modified by Acts of Nov 13, 1995	Expanded scope to include 15 counties; increased program authorization limits to \$50 million; provided for non-Federal sponsor credit for design and construction prior to PCA execution; allowed for Federal share of project costs to be provided in the form of grants or reimbursement of project costs; and provided the non-Federal sponsors to receive credit for reasonable interest to provide non-Federal share of project's cost.	P.L. 104-46
	Nov 8, 2007	Increases authorization limit to \$200,000,000 and deletes Clearfield, Mifflin and Snyder Counties.	P.L. 110-114 Sec. 3143
43. DENTS RUN, PA			
	Oct 12, 1996	An aquatic ecosystem restoration and protection project if the Secretary determines that the project will improve the quality of the environment and is in the public interest.	Detailed Project Report, Oct. 2001
49. W.R. GRACE, CURTIS BAY FACILITY, MD			

1. Exclusive of portion considered inactive. Inactive portion is widening 35-foot depth channel from 150 to 400 feet from Port Covington to Ferry Bar, widening 27-foot depth channel from 150 to 250 feet to Hanover Street Bridge, and providing a channel 127 feet deep by 250 feet wide to Western Maryland Railway Bridge with an anchorage and turning

basin at the upper end.
 2. Contains latest published maps.
 3. Included in Emergency Relief Program 1935.
 4. Raising of the north jetty to an elevation of 9 feet above mean low water was accomplished with maintenance funds in 1956.

BALTIMORE, MD DISTRICT

TABLE 4-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report	Cost to September 30, 2006	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Accotink Creek, VA ¹	Completed	1878	\$ 5,000	\$ 0
Anacostia River and Flats ²	Deferred	1953	3,910,582	0
Annapolis Harbor, MD	Completed	1993	34,250 ³	51,366
Aquia Creek, VA	Inactive	1928	52,465 ⁴	11,770
Back Creek, MD	Completed	1946	23,061	41,378
Black Walnut Harbor, MD	Completed	1982	32,631	431,478
Bonum Creek, VA	Completed	2005	202,200 ⁵	915,264
Branson Cove, Lower Machodoc River, VA	Completed	1950	15,755	35,684
Breton Bay, MD	Completed	1950	47,924 ⁶	47,593
Broad Creek, River, DE	Completed	1964	65,510 ⁷	
Cambridge Harbor, MD	Completed	1993	195,974 ⁸	946,934
Chester River, MD	Completed	2003	70,495	864,155 ⁹
Chester River, Bodkin Island, MD	Deferred	2000	67,000	0
Choptank River, MD ¹⁰	Completed	1979	96,796	104,230
Claiborne Harbor, MD ¹	Deferred	1987	42,974	709,047
Chester River, MD	Completed	2005	1,210,071	32,067
Coan River, VA	Completed	2004	1,210,104	32,067
Crisfield Harbor, MD	Completed	2005	416,736	1,941,384 ¹¹
Corsica River, MD	Completed	1948	39,071 ¹²	134,770
Cypress Creek, MD	Completed	1947	3,057	14,729
Duck Point Cove, MD	Completed	2003	25,289	23,418
Elk and Little Elk Rivers, MD ¹⁴	Completed	1932	90,121 ¹⁵	53,808 ¹⁶
Fishing Bay, MD	Completed	1998	34,074 ¹⁷	2,161,260
Fishing Creek, MD ¹⁸	Completed	2005	0	603,735
Goose Creek, MD ¹⁸	Completed	1973	75,900	22,013
Herring Creek, MD	Completed	1989	1,506,259	1,124,317
Honga River and Tar Bay, MD	Completed	2005	66,119 ¹⁹	11,856,365
Hudson Branch, Howard County, MD	Completed	2002	1,406,838	
LaTrappe, MD	Completed	1980	8,064 ²⁰	40,475
Little Creek, Kent Island, MD	Completed	1958	23,000 ²¹	7,327
Little Wicomico River, VA	Completed	2001	81,886	2,882,531
Lowes Wharf, MD	Completed	1986	2,100	327,530
Lower Machodoc Creek, VA	Completed	1904	9,916	30,432
Lower Thorofare, Deal Island, MD	Completed	2000	1,832,411	1,264,372
Madison Bay, MD ¹⁸	Completed	1977	125,550	42,643
Manokin River, MD ²²	Completed	1919	34,788 ²³	43,534
Middle River and Dark Head Creek, MD	Completed	1947	38,715 ²⁴	96,785
Monroe Bay and Creek, VA	Completed	2003	22,434	497,685
Muddy Hook Tyler Coves, MD	Completed	1996	64,001	687,568
Nan Cove, MD	Completed	1965	34,861 ²⁵	33,138
Nanticoke River, MD	Completed	2003	73,242	1,381,194
Nanticoke River at Bivalve, MD	Completed	1983	240,817	142,131
Neale Sound, MD	Completed	2001	73,243 ²⁶	945,585
Neavitt Harbor, MD ¹⁸	Completed	1968	36,500	45,019
Nomini Bay and Creek, VA ²⁷	Completed	1946	78,446	42,063
Northeast River, VA	Completed	2002	28,489	1,816,146
Occoquan River, VA	Completed	2005	178,390	1,870,834 ²⁸
Parish Creek, MD	Completed	2005	19,170 ²⁹	573,806
Patuxent River, MD ¹⁴	Completed	1905	14,000 ³⁰	0
Pocomoke River, MD	Completed	2005	0	1,017,914 ³¹
Potomac River at Mount Vernon, MD	Completed	2003	17,000	1,926,137
Potomac River at Alexandria, VA	Completed	2001	95,214	1,957,668
Potomac River - Aquatic Plant Control, MD, VA, and DC	Completed	1998	2,363,589	292,116
Potomac River Below Washington, DC	Completed	2004	244,858	5,178,365
Potomac River and Tributaries at and below Washington, DC, Elimination of Waterchestnut	Completed	1977	0	184,394
Potomac River at Lower Cedar Point, MD	Completed	1920	10,234	6,216
Potomac River North Side of Washington Channel, DC ¹	Completed	1956	1,744,692 ³²	27,461 ³³
Queenstown Harbor, MD	Completed	2005	0	23,614
Rhodes Pt. to Tylerton, MD	Completed	2003	304,000	3,534,767
Rock Hall Harbor, MD	Completed	1998	1,072,500 ³⁴	457,157
Rockhold Creek	Completed	2006	\$7,340,740	492,014
Shad Landing State Park, MD	Completed	1966	33,531	19,198
Shallow Creek, MD	Completed	2001	1,137,692	523,792
Slaughter Creek, MD	Completed	1994	4,140	682,983
St. Catherine's Sound, MD	Completed	1989	29,947 ³⁵	659,369

TABLE 4-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report	Cost to September 30, 2006	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
St. Jerome's Creek, MD	Completed	2006	46,712	1,153,240
St. George's Creek, MD	Completed	1985	147,650	0-
St. Michael's Harbor, MD ¹⁸	Completed	1964	16,723 ³⁶	35,666
St. Patrick's Creek, MD	Completed	1987	15,752	151,849
St. Peter's Creek, MD ¹⁸	Completed	1963	46,740 ³⁷	41,223
Smith Creek, MD	Completed	1936	5,252	16,448
Susquehanna River				
above and below Havre De Grace, MD	Completed	1985	293,570 ³⁸	859,051
Susquehanna River at Williamsport, PA ¹⁸	Completed	1974	57,031 ³⁹	41,437
Tilghman Island Harbor, MD	Completed	1996	424,800	464,788
Tedious Creek, MD	Completed	1998	2,330,013 ⁴⁰	0
Town Creek, MD	Completed	1950	43,220	62,386
Tred Avon River, MD	Completed	1994	523,310	927,949
Tuckahoe River, MD	Completed	1980	9,727	23,489
Twitch Cover and Big Thorofare, MD	Completed	2003	424,800 ⁴¹	9,199,409 ⁴²
Tyaskin Creek, MD	Completed	1923	19,297 ⁴³	54,302
Upper Machodoc Creek, VA	Completed	1971	20,281	34,777
Upper Thorofare, MD	Completed	2005	0	1,507,819 ⁴⁴
Warwick River, MD	Completed	1984	22,041 ⁴⁵	148,728

1. Unconstructed portion of the project was deauthorized August 5, 1977.
2. Project deferred for restudy.
3. Includes \$8,476 for previous projects.
4. Includes \$31,065 for previous projects.
5. Excludes \$3,998 contributed funds.
6. Includes \$37,500 for previous projects.
7. Includes \$50,000 for previous projects.
8. Excludes \$3,998 contributed funds and includes \$61,321 for previous projects.
9. Includes \$40,041 for previous projects.
10. Authorization for the unconstructed portion of the project was withdrawn by the Chief of Engineers January 22, 1979.
11. Excludes \$64,994 contributed funds.
12. Includes \$30,000 for previous projects.
13. Excludes \$378,477 for previous projects.
14. Unconstructed portion of the project was deauthorized November 2, 1979.
15. Includes \$79,626 for previous project and excludes \$8,414 contributed funds.
16. Includes \$24,321 for previous projects.
17. Includes \$2,840 for previous projects.
18. Authorized by Chief of Engineers.
19. Excludes \$2,200 contributed funds and includes \$27,668 Emergency relief funds.
20. Excludes \$10,306 contributed funds.
21. Excludes \$1,100 contributed funds.
22. Abandonment recommended in 1926 (H. doc. 467, 69th Cong., 1st Sess.)
23. Includes \$2,000 expended outside project limits.
24. Excludes \$111,581 expended by Navy Department and \$52,000 from contributed funds.
25. Excludes \$565 contributed funds.
26. Excludes \$1,000 contributed funds.
27. Unconstructed portion of the project was deauthorized November 6, 1977.
28. Includes \$203,198 for previous projects. Excludes \$227,751 contributed funds.
29. Includes \$19,170 Works Progress Administration Funds.
30. Includes \$10,617 for previous projects.
31. Excludes \$3,454,849 for previous projects.
32. Excludes \$389,000 contributed funds.
33. Excludes \$101,162 Public Health Service funds expended for waterchestnut removal.
34. Excludes \$672,880 contributed funds.
35. Excludes \$600 contributed funds.
36. Includes \$26,500 for previous projects.
37. Excludes \$6,984 contributed funds.
38. Unconstructed portion of the project was deauthorized November 6, 1977. Includes \$22,905 Works Progress funds and \$97,390 for previous projects.
39. Excludes \$40,000 contributed funds.
40. Excludes \$10,158 contributed funds.
41. Excludes \$193,175 for previous projects.
42. Excludes \$3,372,892 contributed funds
43. Includes \$6,000 for previous projects.
44. Excludes \$864,205 for previous projects.
45. Excludes \$80,000 contributed funds.

TABLE 4-D **OTHER AUTHORIZED BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS**

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report	Cost to September 30, 2006	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Colonel Beach, VA	Complete	2003	41,200	189,711
Oxford, MD ¹	Complete	1978	97,750 ²	0-
Punch Island Road, MD	Complete	1996	199,105	0-
Town of North Beach, MD	Complete	1995	450,610 ³	0-

1. Authorized by Chief of Engineers.
2. Excludes \$80,648 contributed funds.
3. Excludes \$245,262 contributed funds.

TABLE 4-E **OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS**

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report	Cost to September 30, 2006	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Anacostia River and Tributaries Flood Protection and Navigation Improvements, DC and MD	Completed	1995	\$ 6,042,325	\$3,735,979 ¹
Anacostia River and Tributaries, Prince Georges Co., MD ²	Completed	1977	1,000,000 ³	0-
Bainbridge, NY ^{3,4}	Completed	1959	382,000	0-
Bath, NY ⁵	Completed	1970	638,332	0-
Bayard, WV ⁴	Completed	1965	55,218 ⁶	0-
Black Walnut Point, MD	Completed	1985	200,500	0-
Bridgewater, VA ⁴	Completed	1953	136,500	0-
Broad Top Region, PA	Completed	2006	4,897,761	0-
Bull Run, PA	Completed	1984	2,742,000	0-
Chesapeake Bay at Hoopersville Road, MD	Completed	1993	156,491 ⁷	0-
Conklin-Kirkwood, NY ⁴	Completed	1955	71,000	0-
Cortland, NY ⁸	Completed	1970	324,486	0-
Dickson City, (Olyphant), PA	Completed	2003	1,000,000	1,178,137
Elkland, PA	Completed	1971	1,297,850	0-
Endicott Johnson City and Vestal, NY	Completed	1979	7,034,534 ⁹	0-
Forest Heights, MD ⁴	Completed	1964	430,000 ¹⁰	0-
Fourmile Run, VA	Completed	1987	52,480,000	0-
Hills Point Road, Dorchester Co., MD ³	Completed	1989	186,077	0-
Greene, NY ⁴	Completed	1951	37,000	0-
Kingston-Edwardsville, PA	Completed	1979	4,731,394 ¹¹	0-
Kitzmilller, MD	Completed	1965	501,500 ¹²	0-
Latta Brook Rd., NY	Completed	1984	115,500	0-
Lock Haven, PA	Completed	2001	55,323,950	6,878,038
Loyalsock Creek, Warrensville Road, PA	Completed	2006	497,267	0-
Lycoming County Flood Warning System, PA	Completed	2006	230,904	0-
McCready's Point Road, MD	Completed	1993	74,019 ¹³	0-
Middle Hooper Island, MD	Completed	1993	327,165 ¹⁴	0-
Moorefield, WV	Completed	2006	19,150,575	0-
Neabsco Creek, VA	Completed	2003	57,841	2,227,375
Nichols, NY	Completed	1974	1,487,800	0-
Norwich, NY ⁴	Completed	1950	94,500	0-
Ocean Pines, Worester County, MD	Completed	2003	1,003,798	0-
Painted Post, NY ⁵	Completed	1970	414,181	0-
Paxton Creek, Harrisburg, PA	Completed	1998	48,509 ¹⁵	0-
Petersburg, WV	Completed	2001	18,554,009 ¹⁶	0
Plymouth, PA	Completed	1958	1,911,689 ¹⁷	0-
Savage River Dam, MD	Completed	1954	2,271,939 ¹⁸	33,999
Scranton, PA ¹⁹	Completed	1971	2,006,800	0-
Spring Brook Creek, Pittston Township, PA	Completed	1993	425,960 ²⁰	0-
Solomon Creek, Ashley Borough, Luzerne County, PA	Completed	1993	70,441 ²¹	0-
Solomons Island, Calvert County, MD	Completed	1993	126,049 ²²	0-
Sunbury, PA	Completed	1953	6,063,000 ²³	0-
Swoyersville-Forty Fort, PA	Completed	1968	2,728,113	0-
Tunkhannock Creek, Tunkhannock, PA	Completed	1991	174,491 ²⁴	0-
Tyrone, PA ²⁵	Deferred	1980	6,401,016	0-
Unadilla, NY	Completed	1970	1,000,000 ²⁶	0-
Upper Marlboro, MD ⁴	Completed	1965	590,013	0-
Verona Lake, VA ²⁷	Deferred	1978	992,000	0-
Washington, DC and Vicinity	Completed	1953	331,927 ²⁸	0-
Wilkes-Barre, Hanover Township, PA	Completed	1958	3,853,457 ²⁹	0-

Cost to September 30, 2006

BALTIMORE, MD DISTRICT

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report	Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Williamsport, PA	Completed	1979	12,964,893 ³⁰	0-
Williamsport, PA Hagerman's Flume	Completed	2005	128,724	0-
Wyoming Valley, PA	Completed	1987	25,549,098	0-
1. Includes \$49,998 emergency relief funds.		16. Excludes \$80,000 contributed funds.		
2. Local interests will not accept operation and maintenance responsibility of the project until the severe erosion and sedimentation of the project caused by tropical storm Eloise is corrected and the project is restored to design condition.		17. Includes \$4,357 emergency relief funds.		
3. Excludes \$357,022 contributed funds.		18. Includes \$200,000 expended from contributed funds.		
4. Authorized by Chief of Engineers.		19. Unit of Lackawanna River Basin Projects.		
5. Unit of Southern New York Flood Control Projects.		20. Excludes \$126,255 contributed funds.		
6. Excludes \$182,672 Public Works Acceleration funds and \$4,290 contributed funds.		21. Excludes \$25,014 contributed funds.		
7. Excludes \$67,954 Contributed funds.		22. Excludes \$51,666 contributed funds.		
8. Unit of Susquehanna River Flood Control Projects.		23. Excludes \$140,504 contributed funds.		
9. Excludes \$154,694 contributed funds.		24. Excludes \$53,383 contributed funds.		
10. Excludes \$87,720 contributed funds.		25. The unconstructed portion of the project was reclassified to the deferred category January 8, 1981.		
11. Includes \$1,162,548 emergency relief funds and excludes \$225,877 emergency relief funds expended prior to adoption of project.		26. Excludes \$132,578 contributed funds.		
12. Excludes \$6,616 contributed funds.		27. Authorized for the design memorandum state of advanced.		
13. Excludes \$42,081 contributed funds.		28. Cost of previous project includes \$106,500 emergency relief funds.		
14. Excludes \$137,900 contributed funds.		29. Includes \$872,715 emergency relief funds. Excludes \$36,375 emergency relief funds expended for new work before adoption of project.		
15. Excludes \$14,917 contributed funds.		30. Includes \$1,887 emergency relief funds and excludes \$110,835 contributed funds.		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 4-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Almond Village, NY ^{1,2}	1970	May 26, 1953 1941 Flood Control Act	\$ 24,622 ³	0-
Baltimore Harbor & Channels, MD (Ferry Bar & Spring Garden Channel)	1920	Nov. 17, 1986 1966 Water Res. Dev. Act	787,710	0-
Betterton Harbor, MD	1960	Dec. 31, 1989 1986 Water Res. Dev. Act	3,482	0-
Breton Bay, MD (1902 River & Harbor Act)	1950	Dec. 31, 1989 1986 Water Res. Dev. Act	10,424	0-
Broadwater Creek, MD	1949	Nov. 6, 1977 1974 Water Res. Dev. Act	212	0-
Cadle Creek, MD ²	1949	Nov. 6, 1977 1974 Water Res. Dev. Act	0-	0-
Cambridge Harbor, MD (1948 River & Harbor Act)	1989	Dec 31, 1989 1986 Water Res. Dev. Act	0-	0-
Channel Connecting Plain Dealing Creek and Oak	1940	Aug. 5, 1977 1974 Water Res. Dev. Act.	112	0-
Chester River, MD (1873 River & Harbor Act)	1988	Dec. 31, 1989 1986 Water Res. Dev. Act	25,419	0-
Coan River, VA	1937	Aug. 5, 1977 1974 Water Res. Dev. Act	0-	0-
Copes Corner Lakes, NY ²	1970	May 6, 1981 1974 Water Res. Dev. Act	106,700 ³	0-
Cuckold Creek, MD ⁴	1978	Jan 22, 1979 1960 River and Harbor Act	5,720	0-
Cunninghill Cove, MD ⁴	1977	Jan. 22, 1979 1960 River and Harbor Act	11,200	0-
Curwensville Lake (WaterLine), PA ⁵	0-	Nov. 18, 1991 1986 Water Res. Dev. Act	0-	0-
Davenport Center Lake, NY ²	1970	May 6, 1981 1974 Water Res. Dev. Act	286,400 ³	0-
Endicott, Johnson City, and Vestal (Remedial), NY ⁵	0-	Nov. 18, 1991 1986 Water Res. Dev. Act	0-	0-
Fall Brook Lake, PA ⁶	1970	May 6, 1981 1974 Water Res. Dev. Act	46,100	0-

BALTIMORE, MD DISTRICT

TABLE 4-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Genegantslet Lake, NY	1954	May 6, 1981 1974 Water	214,578 ³	0-
Governors Run, MD	1950	Res. Dev. Act Aug. 5, 1977 1974 Water	0-	0-
Harpers Ferry, WV	1937	Res. Dev. Act Aug. 5, 1977 1974 Water	0-	0-
Hellens Creek, MD	1950	Res. Dev. Act Nov. 6, 1977 1974 Water	0-	0-
Lake Ogleton, MD	1950	Res. Dev. Act Nov. 6, 1977 1974 Water	0-	0-
Marsh Creek Bridge, Foster Joseph Sayers Dam, PA 5	0-	Res. Dev. Act Nov. 18, 1991 1986 Water	0-	0-
Mill Creek, MD	1949	Res. Dev. Act Nov. 6, 1977 1974 Water	0-	0-
Moorefield, WV	1941	Res. Dev. Act Oct. 3, 1978 1974 Water	7,928 ³	0-
Neabsco Creek, VA (1881 River & Harbor Act)	1978	Res. Dev. Act Dec. 31, 1989 1986 Water	14,600	0-
Ocean City Harbor and Inlet and Sinepuxent Bay, MD (1954 River & Harbor Act)	1989	Res. Dev. Act Dec. 31, 1989 1986 Water	0-	0-
Pocomoke River, MD (1945 River & Harbor Act)	1989	Res. Dev. Act Dec. 31, 1989 1986 Water	0-	0-
Pocomoke River, MD & VA (1954 River & Harbor Act)	1989	Res. Dev. Act Dec. 31, 1989 1986 Water	0-	0-
Saint Georges Creek, MD	1971	Res. Dev. Act Sep. 23, 1986 1974 Water	0-	0-
Sixes Bridge Lake, MD & PA ⁷	1974	Res. Dev. Act Dec. 29, 1981 1974 Water	0-	0-
South Plymouth Lake, NY	1953	Res. Dev. Act May 6, 1981 1974 Water	100,036 ³	0-
Susquehanna Basin at Harrisburg, PA	1991	Res. Dev. Act 1986 Water	2,952,875	0-
Susquehanna River, Sunbury Closure Structure, PA ⁷	0-	Res. Dev. Act Nov. 18, 1991 1986 Water	0-	0-
Tyrone, PA	1980	Res. Dev. Act Nov. 1, 1997 1992 Water Res. Dev. Act	6,401,016	0-

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 4-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Waterway from Little Choptank River to Choptank River, MD	1939	Aug. 5, 1977 1974 Water Res. Dev. Act	305	0-
West Oneonta Lake, NY ²	1970	May 6, 1981 1974 Water Res. Dev. Act	189,100 ³	0-

1. Local cooperation withdrawn, project authorization expired May 26, 1958.
2. Unit of Southern New York Flood Control Projects.
3. Cost for preliminary work only.
4. Project authorization was withdrawn by the Chief of Engineers.

5. Project deauthorized by Section 100(A) of Public Law 99-662.
6. Unit of Lakawanna River Basin Projects.
7. Authorized for the design memorandum stage of advanced engineering and design.

BALTIMORE, MD DISTRICT

TABLE 4-H RECONNAISSANCE AND CONDITION SURVEYS

Project	Date Survey Completed
MARYLAND	
Chester River	November 2006
Claiborne Harbor	September 2007
Crisfield Harbor	March 2007
Duck Point Cove	March 2007
Fishing Bay	March 2007
Fishing Creek	July 2007
Herring Bay & Rockhold Creek	August 2007
Honga River & Tar Bay	March 2007
Island Creek, St. George Island	September 2007
Little Creek	August 2007
Lower Thorofare	June 2007
Lowes Wharf	September 2007
Middle River & Darkhead Creek	September 2007
Nanticoke River	July 2007
Parish Creek	August 2007
Pocomoke River	July 2007
Shad Landing State Park	December 2007
St. George Creek	September 2007
DE	
Northwest Fork	July 2007
DC	
Anacostia River	June 2007
Washington Harbor	July 2007
VIRGINIA	
Coan River	June 2007
Little Wicomico River	June 2007

TABLE 4-I INSPECTION OF COMPLETED PROJECTS – FY07

Project	Date Inspected
NOTE:	
Per DOA USACE memorandum dated 26 Sep 2006 signed by MG Riley, prioritization for use of FY07 ICW inspection funds was issued. First priority was the continued evaluation of projects with I-Wall construction; second priority was notifications for all federal and non-federal projects having received a rating of Fair, Poor, or Unacceptable during the last inspection under the ICW or RIP programs; and third priority was to conduct scheduled inspections of those projects that the district determined a priority to inspect. <i>Dates in italics indicate no FY07 inspection.</i>	
MARYLAND	
Anacostia River Basin *	June 2005 – “U”; December 2007 - “M”
<i>Cumberland</i>	<i>October 2005</i>
<i>Forest Heights</i>	<i>September 2006</i>
<i>Kitzmilller</i>	<i>October 2005</i>
<i>Upper Marlboro</i>	<i>September 2006</i>
NEW YORK	
Addison	October 2006
Avoca	October 2006
Bainbridge-Newton Creek	October 2006
Bath-Cohocton River	October 2006
Binghamton	October 2006
Canisteo	October 2006
Cincinnati	October 2006
Conklin-Kirkwood	October 2006
Corning-Monkey Run	October 2006
Cortland	October 2006
Elmira	October 2006
Endicott-Johnson City & Vestal	October 2006
Greene	October 2006
Hornell	October 2006
Latta Brook	October 2006
Lisle	October 2006
Nichols	October 2006
Norwich	October 2006
Owego	October 2006
Oxford	October 2006
Painted Post	October 2006
Port Dickinson (NYDEC/City of Binghamton)	October 2006
Sherburne	October 2006
Unadilla	October 2006
Whitney Point	October 2006
PENNSYLVANIA	
Elkland	October 2006
<i>Hanover</i>	<i>November 2005</i>
<i>Kingston-Edwardsville</i>	<i>November 2005</i>
<i>Lock Haven</i>	<i>October 2005</i>
<i>Loyalsock – Bull Run</i>	<i>November 2005</i>
<i>Milton</i>	<i>November 2005</i>
<i>Olyphant</i>	<i>November 2005</i>
<i>Plymouth</i>	<i>November 2005</i>
<i>Scranton – Albright Avenue</i>	<i>November 2005</i>
Scranton – Plot Section	Under Construction
Scranton - South Side Project	November 2006
South Williamsport *	November 2005 – “U”; November 2007 - “M”
<i>Sunbury</i>	<i>November 2005</i>
<i>Swoyersville-Forty Fort</i>	<i>November 2005</i>

TABLE 4-I INSPECTION OF COMPLETED PROJECTS FY07

Project	Date Inspected
PENNSYLVANIA	
<i>Tyrone</i>	<i>October 2005</i>
<i>Wilkes-Barre-Hanover Twp.</i>	<i>November 2005</i>
<i>Williamsport</i>	<i>November 2005</i>
VIRGINIA	
Bridgewater	October 2006
Fourmile Run	October 2006
WEST VIRGINIA	
Bayard	October 2006
Moorefield	September 2007
Petersburg	September 2007
<i>Ridgeley</i>	<i>October 2005</i>
WASHINGTON, D.C.	
Anacostia River (S.Capitol St. Bridge) **	October 2006
Naval Air Station & Bolling AFB **	October 2006
Potomac Park (Reflecting Pool) / P&Canal Streets **	October 2006

* Projects that were Unacceptable and have been rectified. Current rating of Minimally Acceptable or Acceptable.

** Projects with current ratings of Unacceptable

NORFOLK, VA DISTRICT

The district comprises the State of Virginia, except the Potomac, Roanoke, and Ohio River Basins; the entire area on the eastern shore of Virginia except for the project for Pocomoke River, Maryland and Virginia. On the west shore of Chesapeake Bay, all waterways south of Smith Point, VA, at the mouth of the Potomac River except the project for Little Wicomico River, VA. North Carolina, only the Chowan River Basin downstream to and including the mouth of the Meherin River, and the Dismal Swamp Canal Route of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway to the Albemarle Sound. West Virginia, only the James River Basin.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation	Page	Environmental	Page
1. Appomattox River, VA	5-3	15. Chesapeake Bay Oyster Recovery	5-12
2. Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway between Norfolk, VA, and St. Johns River, FL	5-4	16. CSO, Richmond, VA	5-12
3. Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway at Deep Creek, VA	5-4	17. Dismal Swamp & Dismal Swamp Canal	5-12
4. Chincoteague Inlet, VA	5-5	18. Elizabeth River Basin, Environmental Restoration, Phase I, VA	5-13
5. Craney Island Eastward Expansion, VA	5-5	19. Elizabeth River Basin, Environmental Restoration, Phase II, VA	5-14
6. Hampton Roads, VA, Collection & Removal of Drift	5-6	20. Lake Merriweather, Little Calfpasture, Goshen, VA	5-14
7. James River, VA Channel to Newport News, VA	5-7	21. Lynnhave River, Environmental Restoration, VA	5-14
8. Norfolk Harbor & Channels, VA	5-7	22. Rappahannock River, VA	5-15
9. Rudee Inlet, VA	5-8		
10. Supervisor of Norfolk Harbor (Prevention of Obstructive & Injurious Deposits)	5-9	General Investigations	Page
Beach Erosion Control	Page	23. Flood Plain Management Services Program & Hurricane Evacuation Restudy	5-15
11. Virginia Beach, VA (Hurricane Protection)	5-10	24. General Investigation Surveys	5-15
12. Willoughby Spit, Norfolk, VA	5-10	25. Planning Assistance to States, Section 22	5-15
Flood Control	Page	26. Work Under Continuing Authorities Program	5-16
13. Emergency Flood Control Activities	5-11	Inspection of Completed Work	Page
14. Gathright Dam & Lake Moomaw, VA	5-11	27. Inspection of Completed Work	5-16

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Tables	Page
5-A Other Authorized Shore Protection Projects	5-17
5-B Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	5-18
5-C Reconnaissance & Condition Surveys	5-19
Cost and Financial Statement	5-20

NAVIGATION

1. APPOMATTOX RIVER, VA

Location. This river rises in Appomattox County, VA, flows northeasterly 137 miles, and empties into the James River at Hopewell, VA. The portion under improvement extends from its mouth to Petersburg, VA, a distance of 11 miles, which is the length of the tidal and navigable reach. (See National Ocean Service Chart No. 12251.)

Existing project. This project provides for a channel 60 to 80 feet wide and 10 feet deep from the mouth of the river to a point 400 feet above Lieutenant Run; thence 80 feet wide and of such depth, not exceeding 10 feet, as can be obtained without rock excavation to the head of navigation at Petersburg; including a turning basin at the mouth of Lieutenant Run 410 feet long, 80 to 140 feet wide, and 10 feet deep. All depths are referred to mean low water.

The project also provides for a dam at Petersburg and the excavation for a width of from 200 to 300 feet of a diversion channel connecting the river above the dam with the river at a point 2.5 miles below; for about 1.7 miles of levees on the low grounds between the navigable and the diversion channels; for a highway bridge and a railway bridge across the diversion channel; and for other work incidental to the diversion channel.

Under ordinary conditions the mean tidal range is 2.9 feet and the extremes 2.4 and 3.3 feet. There are no records available

of the heights of stage due to ordinary floods. These are estimated at 6 to 8 feet above mean low water at Petersburg, where the extremes are from 15.6 feet to 17.1 feet.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. City of Petersburg, VA is the local sponsor. For details, see page 212 of Annual Report for 1969.

Terminal facilities. There are about 2,500 feet of wooden bulkheads and a shore landing in Petersburg Harbor. These facilities are in an abandoned, dilapidated condition and have not been used by commercial traffic on the river since 1950. There are two large recreational facilities now in operation on the Appomattox River. One is located about 2 miles downstream from Petersburg, VA and the other is at Hopewell, VA near the confluence of the Appomattox and the James. There is also a sand and gravel loading facility at Puddledock, located about 3 miles downstream from Petersburg, VA.

Operations during fiscal year. Fiscal year 2007 Federal funds in the amount of \$292,108 were used for performing engineering, design, environmental testing and analyses, soil borings, soil sampling, surveys and numerical modeling. Work also consisted of coordination and technical assistance to the City of Petersburg in their efforts to evaluate and secure a site for placing contaminated dredged material.

2. ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BETWEEN NORFOLK, VA, AND ST. JOHNS RIVER, FL (NORFOLK DISTRICT)

Location. Two inland water routes approximately paralleling Atlantic coast south of Norfolk, VA, between a point in Southern Branch of Elizabeth River, VA, 2,500 feet upstream of Norfolk & Western Railway bridge and Virginia-North Carolina state line in North Landing River, a distance of 27.2 miles; and 64.6 miles between mouth of Deep Creek, VA, and mouth of Pasquotank River, NC. These routes are shown on National Ocean Service Chart 12206.

Existing project. A channel 12 feet deep at mean low water and 90 to 250 feet wide following southern Branch of Elizabeth River, 5.2 miles, Virginia Land Cut, 8.3 miles, and North Landing River, 13.7 miles; and construction of tidal guard lock at Great Bridge, VA. It also provides channels 10 feet deep at mean low water and 90 to 100 feet wide in Deep Creek, 3.1 miles, Turners Cut, 4.3 miles and Pasquotank River, 35.1 miles; maintaining Dismal Swamp Canal, 22.1 miles, to about 9 feet deep mean canal level over a width of 50 feet; protection of banks in Turners Cut with sheet piling, and cutting curtain sharp points in Pasquotank River to shorten its course. Project includes operating and care of completed locks, spillways, and bridges. Southern Branch of Elizabeth River and Deep Creek sections of the two routes are tidal, mean range being about 3 feet with extremes of minus 3.5 and plus 9.6 feet. Remaining sections are non-tidal with

fluctuations of 1 to 2 feet in level due to winds.

Local cooperation. None required.

Terminal facilities. Existing facilities are considered adequate. See Annual Report for FY 1970.

Operations during fiscal year. Work consisted of operation and operational maintenance of the locks, bridges, spillways, wharves, canal equipment, grounds, roadways, and buildings along Norfolk District's portion of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. All work was performed by contract under A-76 program.

3. ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BETWEEN NORFOLK, VA, AND ST. JOHNS RIVER, FL (NORFOLK DISTRICT)

Location. Deep Creek, located in southeastern Virginia within the City of Chesapeake, is the northern terminus of the Dismal Swamp Canal (DSC). The DSC is a portion of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AIW) that connects the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River at Deep Creek to the Pasquotank River at South Mills, North Carolina, via Turner's Cut, covering a distance of 64.6 miles. The route of the AIW, extending from New Jersey to Florida, passes through the harbor of Baltimore, Maryland; Norfolk Harbor, Virginia; and down the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River, to the tidal river Deep Creek, a tributary to the Southern Branch, down to the Deep Creek Locks where the DSC begins. The canal is generally oriented north-south.

Existing project. Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway Bridge at Deep Creek, Virginia, is federally owned and Corps operated facility that is functionally obsolete because of its narrow roadway and poor alignment with the connection roads, compounded by increasing traffic volumes. This project is to replace the existing structure in conjunction with the city's and the Commonwealth of Virginia's plans to improve the road system in this area. The new bridge will be a split leaf pit bascule consisting of a 2-lane leaf (eastbound) and a 3-lane leaf (westbound). Once completed, the local sponsor will assume ownership of the bridge and take over operation and maintenance.

Local cooperation. Complied with except that the entire project through construction will be federally funded. Upon completion of construction, the bridge will be turned over to the City of Chesapeake, Virginia, for operation and maintenance. Project Authorized for Construction in Section 1001 (44) of WRDA 2007.

Operations during fiscal year. FY 2007 funds in the amount of \$289,000 were utilized to continue the design of split leaf pit bascule bridge.

4. CHINCOTEAGUE INLET, VA

Location. Chincoteague Inlet at the southern end of Assateague Island provides access to the Atlantic Ocean from the inland waterway near the town of Chincoteague, VA. (See National Ocean Service Chart

12211.)

Existing project. Provides for a channel 12 feet deep and 150 feet wide across the ocean bar in the Atlantic Ocean and to the mouth of the inlet, a channel 9 feet deep and 100 feet wide from the inlet through the canal, and then along Chincoteague Channel to a point approximately 2,000 feet north of the state highway bridge to Chincoteague, a distance of about 6.6 miles. Mean range of tide is about 3 feet. All depths are referred to mean low water.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. For details see Annual Report for 1974.

Terminal facilities. Existing facilities at Chincoteague are considered adequate for current and prospective traffic.

Operations during fiscal year. Fiscal year 2007 funds in the amount of \$852,000 were used for engineering, design, coordination and maintenance dredging on the outer channel.

5. CRANEY ISLAND EASTWARD EXPANSION FEASIBILITY STUDY, VA

Location. The Craney Island Dredged Material Management Area (CIDMMA) is a man-made dredge containment area located along the south bank of the James River in Portsmouth, Virginia.

Existing project. Authorized in 1946 and constructed between 1956 and

1958, provides a 2,500 acre dredge disposal site for the deposition of dredge spoils from the Hampton Roads inner harbor. The site is owned by the Federal government and operated by the Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District. Project is operated and maintained by the collection of tolls from users. Feasibility study was authorized by a 1997 resolution of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Purpose of the study is to investigate an eastward expansion of Craney Island giving specific attention to rapid filling to accommodate anticipated port expansion and to the operation of the existing facility while extending the useful life of Craney Island, and shall take into account all relevant environmental issues and the subsequent transfer of the expanded area to the Commonwealth of Virginia. The feasibility study and the Chief's of Engineers Report were approved in 2006. The Record of decision was issued in 2007. The project was authorized by WRDA 2007 at a cost of \$712M to be equally cost shared between the Federal government and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Local cooperation.

Commonwealth of Virginia funded 50% of the feasibility study cost and 25% of the design cost.

Terminal facilities. Existing facilities require expansion to meet future dredge material placement needs of the Hampton Roads Port.

Operations during fiscal year. \$3M of FY2007 federal funds and \$1M of VPA funds are being used for geo-tech engineering investigations. \$2.8M of FY2008 funds and \$.933M of VPA funds will be used to design the first construction

element.

**6. HAMPTON ROADS, VA
COLLECTION AND REMOVAL OF
DRIFT**

Location. Hampton Roads is a natural harbor 300 miles south of New York and 180 miles south of Washington, DC. Its principal tributaries are the James River, affording a natural deep harbor at Newport News, VA; Elizabeth River, with its Southern, Eastern, and Western Branches providing harbors for Norfolk and Portsmouth, VA; and Hampton Creek, serving the harbor at Hampton, VA. (See National Ocean Service Chart Nos. 12248, 12245 and 12253.)

Existing project. Collection and removal of drift in Hampton Roads and its tributary waters authorizes the Secretary of the Army to allot necessary amounts of work from Appropriations for main-other available Appropriations and that this work shall be carded on as a separate and distinct project. It is wholly a work of maintenance. The purpose of work is to afford relief from variable conditions of obstruction. No advance estimate of the amount of work is required.

Local cooperation. None required.

Terminal facilities. See Norfolk Harbor, VA, and Channel to Newport News, VA.

Operations during fiscal year.

Fiscal year 2007 funds in the amount of \$920,000 were used as follows: Maintenance: Operation of the project resulted in collection and disposal of a variety of floating refuse. Operations were performed using government plant and hired labor.

7. JAMES RIVER, VA

Location. The river is formed by the junction of the Cowpasture and Jackson Rivers in Botetourt County, VA, flows east 340 miles and empties into Hampton Roads at Newport News, VA. (See National Ocean Service Chart Nos. 12248 and 12251.)

Existing project. A channel 25 feet deep and 300 feet wide from the mouth to Hopewell, 25 feet deep and 200 feet from Hopewell to the Richmond Deepwater Terminal, and a channel 18 feet deep and 200 feet wide from the Deepwater terminal to Richmond Lock; a turning basin at Richmond Deepwater Terminal to 500 feet wide, 2,770 feet long and 25 feet deep; a turning basin in Richmond Harbor 200 feet wide, 600 feet long and 18 feet deep; and construction of spur and training dikes. Depth of channels is referred to mean lower low water. Total length of channel included in the project is 91 miles, which is the navigable section. Mean tidal ranges under ordinary conditions for different parts of the river are: mouth, 2.6 feet; Jamestown, 2.0 feet; City Point, 2.6 feet; and Richmond, 3.2 feet. Spring tide ranges under ordinary conditions at the same localities are mouth, 3.1 feet; Jamestown, 2.4 feet; City Point, 3.0 feet; Richmond, 3.2 feet. Ordinary fluctuations of stage at Richmond, due to floods are 6 to 12 feet above mean low water. Extreme fluctuations are 16 to 32 feet. Flood heights below Richmond diminish rapidly. The extreme according to available information is about 11 feet lower at Dutch gap, 14 miles below Richmond, and 17 to 18 feet lower, 20 miles below Richmond. For previous projects, see Annual Report for

1938.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for conditions imposed by River and Harbor Act of 1962. However, the local sponsor (City of Richmond) is required to furnish cost sharing in accordance with the provisions described in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended. Deepening the project from 25 feet to 35 feet, and the widening, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1962 has not been started.

Terminal facilities. There are city-owned wharves at Richmond Harbor and at Richmond Deepwater Terminal, and numerous private facilities elsewhere on the James River. The Deepwater Terminal is at the head of the 25-foot deep improved channel, and it serves oceangoing vessels and larger ships engaged in coast-wide trading. For detailed information on the terminal facilities on the James River, see Port Series No. 11, (Revised 1993) on Ports of Hampton Roads, prepared by the Water Resources Support Center. Existing terminal facilities are adequate for present commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Fiscal year 2007 funds in the amount of \$3,725,740 were used for normal operations and maintenance activities in support of the navigation project. These include condition surveys, engineering studies, design, and preparation of plans for dredging, dredging Dancing Point-Swann Point Shoal, Goose Hill Shoal, and Richmond Deepwater Terminal, and supervision and administration of the dredging contracts.

8. NORFOLK HARBOR AND CHANNELS, VA.

Location. Norfolk, VA, is 187 miles south of Baltimore, MD, and 30 miles from entrance to Chesapeake Bay at Cape Charles and Cape Henry. Harbor extends 18.3 miles from 55-foot contour in the Chesapeake Bay to a point 0.8 miles above the interstate 64 high level bridge in the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River. (See National Ocean Service Chart Nos. 12245 and 12253.)

Previous projects. For details see Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. For details see Annual Report for 1993.

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with for dredging to an intermediate depth of 50 feet: (1) the outbound channel completed December 1988; (2) the Anchorage completed October 2000; and (3) the inbound channel completed November 2006. The non-Federal sponsor (Virginia Port Authority) is required to furnish cost sharing in accordance with the provisions described in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended for additional deepening.

Operations during the fiscal year: Fiscal year 2007 funds in the amount of \$123,000 were used to initiate Project Management Plans for the Update of the Navigation Management Plan for the Port of Hampton Roads and the Elizabeth River 45-Foot and Southern Branch 40-Foot projects and to prepare a decision document addressing a cost sharing issue on the Norfolk Harbor 50-Foot Inbound Element.

CRANEY ISLAND DREDGED MATERIAL AREA: A dredge material placement area of about 2,500 acres adjacent

to and north of Portsmouth, Virginia, enclosed by stone-faced levee of sand; re-handling basin, approach and exit channels connecting re-handling basin and Norfolk Harbor 55-foot channel.

Operations during fiscal year. Fiscal year 2007 funds in the amount of \$11,879,000 were used for maintenance dredging Norfolk Harbor and work associated with the Craney Island Dredged Material Management Area. The Craney Island Dredged Material Management Area work includes raising and maintaining the containment and division dikes, facility maintenance, mosquito control, equipment repair, and site utilities. The dike construction is needed to provide sufficient capacity to support the Norfolk Harbor Deepening, Virginia Port Authority Deepening, and the construction of the APM (Maersk) Container Port.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 11 (revised 1993) on Ports of Hampton Roads, prepared by the Water Resources Support Center.

9. RUDEE INLET, VA

Location. On the Atlantic Coast of Virginia, within the City of Virginia Beach, approximately 5 miles south of Cape Henry. (See National Ocean Service Chart No. 12205.)

Existing Project. An entrance channel 10 feet deep, 100 to 72 feet wide and 1,605 feet long; an inner channel 7 feet deep, 72 to 53 feet wide and 2,495 feet long, including a safety area 7 feet deep, and approximately 1.9 acres in size and a turning basin 7 feet deep, 175 feet wide and 1,570 feet long; a sand trap 18 feet deep and

approximately 3.3 acres in size; and a weir and jetty system at the mouth of the inlet. Mean tidal range is about 3.3 feet.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. The City of Virginia Beach as local sponsor is required to financially participate in continued annual maintenance as described in the Local Cooperation Agreement, and has fully participated through the current fiscal year.

Terminal facilities. Existing terminal facilities are considered adequate for present commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Fiscal year 2007 funds in the amount of \$386,000 were used to perform engineering, design, coordination and maintenance dredging in the entrance channel portion of the project with the USACE Dredge Currituck.

10. SUPERVISOR OF NORFOLK HARBOR (PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIVE AND INJURIOUS DEPOSITS)

The District Engineer, Norfolk District, was designated Supervisor of the harbor of Hampton Roads under the provisions of the River and Harbor Act of June 29, 1888 (33 U.S.C. 441-451), as amended July 12, 1952. Under this Act, the Supervisor of the harbor of Hampton Roads is charged with the mission of preventing the deposit of obstructive and injurious materials in the tidal waters of the harbors of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Hampton Roads, and their adjacent and tributary waters, so much of the

Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries as lies within the state of Virginia, and so much of the Atlantic Ocean and its tributaries as lies within the jurisdiction of the United States within or to the east of the State of Virginia. The River and Harbor Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403,407,409), as amended, prohibits obstructions to navigable waters such as unauthorized structures, unauthorized fill, deposit of refuse, and sinking of vessels. Other laws relating to the supervision of Norfolk Harbor and its tributary waters are the Clean Water Act, The Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1969, the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, the Federal Power Act of 1920, the National Historic Prevention Act of 1966, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the Deepwater Port Act of 1972, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Direct supervision of the waters under the jurisdiction of the Norfolk District was accomplished by means of two patrol vessels performing inspections, removing debris and investigating navigational hazards and sunken abandoned vessels. A derrick boat and crane barge performs removal of sunken vessels and navigational hazards and supports federal dredging projects. In addition, surveillance of the harbor was performed regarding the Corps' regulatory program, using also two small outboard craft, motor vehicles from land and occasional chartered aerial reconnaissance. This regulatory surveillance involved compliance surveys of permitted activities and evaluation of navigational impacts of proposed piers and other structures.

Operations during fiscal year.

Project minimally funded in FY 2007 to only \$40,000. Responded to 100 of 730 calls and investigated and resolved only 10 of 55 cases received.

BEACH EROSION CONTROL

11. VIRGINIA BEACH, VA (HURRICANE PROTECTION)

Location. The city of Virginia Beach is located on the southeastern coast of Virginia bordered by the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Chesapeake Bay on the north, the cities of Norfolk and Chesapeake on the west, and North Carolina on the south (See National Ocean Service Chart 12207.)

Existing project. The plan of improvement includes construction of a vertical steel sheet-pile wall with concrete cap extending from Rudee Inlet to 58th Street (about 4 miles), enhancement of the existing dune system between 58th Street and 89th Street (about 2 miles), construction and periodic re-nourishment of a widened and raised beach berm between Rudee Inlet and 89th Street (about 6.2 miles), a new boardwalk integrated with the vertical wall which will be placed seaward of the existing boardwalk extending from Rudee Inlet to approximately 40th Street (about 3 miles), a storm water runoff system consisting of the offshore discharge by pumped flow through submarine pipelines, and appropriate beach access structures consisting of ramps, stairs and dune crossover facilities. Periodic beach nourishment will maintain the beach and dune system over the 50 year project life. The Project Cooperation Agreement was executed in June 1996 and the first construction contract was underway in October 1996. Initial construction of the

project is scheduled for completion in November 2008.

Local cooperation. The local sponsor (city of Virginia Beach) is required to furnish cost sharing in accordance with the provisions described in The Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

Operations during fiscal year. Fiscal year 2007 funds in the amount of \$9,300,000 were used to complete design and award contracts for the repair of the stormwater outfall pipes at the 42nd Street Pump Station and construction of a new stormwater ocean outfall at the 79th Street Pump Station.

12. WILLOUGHBY SPIT, NORFOLK, VA

Location. The project area is located in the City of Norfolk, Virginia, and consists of 7.3 miles of southern Chesapeake Bay extending from the tip of Willoughby Spit near the Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel to the Federal navigation project at Little Creek Inlet.

Existing project. The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 authorized the project to include the construction and periodic nourishment of a 60-foot wide beach berm, at an elevation of 5.0 feet above mean low water, for the entire shoreline. With the assistance of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the City constructed a series of breakwaters along the Willoughby Spit-Ocean View shoreline in the late 1990s. State funding was discontinued before beach nourishment behind the breakwaters could be accomplished, leaving the project area with a reduced level of protection. Shoreline recession is a major

problem in the easternmost portion of the shoreline. The Norfolk District is currently conducting Preconstruction, Engineering, and Design investigations which include the conduct of a General Reevaluation study to determine continued Federal interest in the authorized project or a reformulated project.

Local cooperation. A Design Agreement was executed with the non-Federal sponsor, the City of Norfolk, in May 2005.

Operations during fiscal year. Fiscal year 2007 funds in the amount of \$290,000 were used to prepare, negotiate, and execute a design agreement between the Department of the Army and the City of Norfolk to perform Preconstruction Engineering and Design investigations.

FLOOD CONTROL

13. EMERGENCY FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES

During FY 2005, a total of \$25,000 was spent on Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness Program (Approp. 96X3123), and \$3,489,000 on Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies including Emergency Operations (Approp. 96X3125).

14. GATHRIGHT DAM AND LAKE MOOMAW, VA

Location. Gathright Dam is on the Jackson River, a tributary of James River at mile 43.4 in Allegheny County. Gathright Dam site is in the reach of the Jackson River known as the Gorge, about 19 miles upstream from Covington, VA. At the elevation of the

top of the conservation pool, the lake extends upstream about 9 miles. (See Falling Spring and Mountain Grove, Virginia-West Virginia quadrangles of geological survey.)

Existing project. Gathright Dam consists of a 1,172-foot long, rolled-rock-fill dam with an impervious core, with the top at elevation 1,684.5; outlet works consisting of a concrete intake structure located in the right bank 500 feet upstream from the axis of the dam: a 1,075-foot long outlet tunnel through the right abutment and a stilling basin; and a 2,450-foot long fixed-crest emergency spillway excavated in a low saddle in the divide at Fortney Branch about 2.5 miles south of the dam. Discharges through the maximum conservation port elevation 1,582 will be provided for water quality control. The reservoir area at elevation 1,582 will be 2,530 acres. A total of 302,000 acre-feet of storage between elevation 1,582 and the spillway crest (elevation 1,663.5) will be reserved for flood control. At the spillway crest the reservoir will have an area of 4,540 acres. A Section 216 Project is being pursued by the Commonwealth of Virginia in FY08 to alleviate environmental issues downstream within the Jackson River.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. Fiscal year 2007 funds in the amount of \$1,943,000 were used for normal operations and maintenance activities in support of the flood control project. These include condition surveys, post filling monitoring, water management for flood reductions and on and off-site management of operations and

maintenance activities.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

15. CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTER RECOVERY, VA (Virginia Portion Only)

Location. Lynnhaven River, Great Wicomico River and Tangier Sound.

Existing Projects. Project is authorized by WRDA 1986 as amended. Construction of 150 acres of low relief reefs and 8 acres of 3-D reefs in the Tangier Sound were completed Sep 2002. These reefs were seeded with disease tolerant oyster seed in April 2003. Construction of 90 acres of medium relief reefs in the Great Wicomico was completed in September 2004 and seeded with disease tolerant broodstock oysters in 2005 and 2006. Recent monitoring of the Great Wicomico sites indicates that these reefs and newly seeded oysters are doing very well. The next restoration project is the Lynnhaven River. Native oysters have been identified as an important component to the Bay eco-system due to its natural ability to filter water. Oyster population has declined to a dangerous level due to years of over harvesting, diseases, and pollution.

Local cooperation.

Commonwealth of Virginia is funding 25% of the project cost through in-kind services.

Operations during fiscal year.

Fiscal year 2007 funds in the amount of \$2,125,000 were used for oversight of VIMS monitoring of project sites in the Rappahannock River, Great Wicomico River and Tangier Sound, and construction of 30 acres of reefs in the Lynnhaven River.

16. CSO, RICHMOND, VA

Location. Richmond, Virginia.

Existing project. The project consists of studies to support the re-evaluation of City of Richmond's Combined Sewer Overflow Long Term Control Plan (LTCP). Work will include reliability and interface planning for Combined Sewer Overflow and Dry Weather Flow facilities and the Wastewater Treatment Plant and Satellite locations.

Local cooperation. The local sponsor is the City of Richmond, Virginia.

Operations during fiscal year.

Project was not funded in FY 2007.

17. DISMAL SWAMP & DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, VA

Location. The project is located in the City of Chesapeake, Virginia, centered around a portion of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway approximately 64.6 miles long between the mouth of Deep Creek, Virginia, and the mouth of Pasquotank River, North Carolina. The route is shown on National Ocean Service Chart 12206.

Existing project. A channel 10 feet deep at mean low water and 90 to 100 feet wide in Deep Creek, 3.1 miles, Turners Cut, 4.3 miles and Pasquotank River, 35.0 miles; maintaining Dismal Swamp Canal, 22.1 miles, to about 9 feet deep mean canal level over a width of 50 feet; protection of banks in Turners Cut with sheet piling, and cutting curtain sharp points in Pasquotank River to shorten its course. Project includes operating and care of completed locks, dams and bridges. The Deep Creek section of the

route is tidal, mean range being about 3 feet with extremes of minus 3.5 and plus 9.6 feet. Remaining sections are non-tidal with fluctuations of 1 to 2 feet in level due to winds. The public perceives that the Corps may have prevented or minimized the flooding by diverting the floodwaters from Lake Drummond through the navigation locks at Deep Creek, Virginia, and at South Mills, North Carolina. the feasibility study will address these concerns as well as opportunities to provide for environmental restoration.

Local cooperation. The local sponsor has provided their cost share in the feasibility study.

Operations during fiscal year. Fiscal year 2007 funds in the amount of \$362,000 were used to continue the two phase feasibility study.

18. ELIZABETH RIVER BASIN, ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, PHASE I, VA

Location. In general, the study area encompasses the entire Elizabeth River Basin, which includes Suffolk, Portsmouth, Chesapeake, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach, within the Southside Hampton Roads area of southeastern Virginia. The Elizabeth River is approximately 20 miles in length and has a drainage area of about 165 square miles. The river is tidal and empties into the Hampton Roads Harbor in the lower Chesapeake Bay. The specific project area for sediment clean up is the Scuffletown Creek area, a tributary to the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth

River, located on the east bank approximately two nautical miles from the Eastern Branch/Southern Branch confluence in the City of Chesapeake.

Existing project. The recommended plan (National Ecosystem Restoration Plan or NER) for addressing the environmental problems and needs in the Elizabeth River Basin, as presented in detail in the Final Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment, dated June 2001, is environmental restoration which would involve a combination of both sediment restoration or clean-up at Scuffletown Creek, a tributary to the Southern Branch of the river, and wetland restoration at eight different sites throughout the river system. Sediment restoration involves environmental dredging, transport of dredged material by barge or truck, permanent placement in a dredged material placement site; and/or temporary placement, treatment, and permanent placement in a regulated landfill. Sediment restoration will result in improved bottom community abundance and diversity, reduced fish cancers, and reduced bottom sediment contaminants and toxicity.

Local cooperation. A Design Agreement was executed in 2004 with the five non-Federal sponsors consisting of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Cities of Chesapeake, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Virginia Beach. A Project Cooperation Agreement will require execution prior to project construction.

Operations during fiscal year. Fiscal year 2007 funds in the amount \$160,000 were used to continue

Preconstruction Engineering and Design for the Scuffletown Creek sediment remediation project.

19. ELIZABETH RIVER BASIN, ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, PHASE II, VA

Location. In general, the study area encompasses the entire Elizabeth River Basin, which includes Suffolk, Portsmouth, Chesapeake, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach, within the Southside Hampton Roads area of southeastern Virginia. The Elizabeth River is approximately 20 miles in length and has a drainage area of about 165 square miles. The river is tidal and empties into the lower Chesapeake Bay.

Existing project. The second feasibility study is addressing sediment contamination in the Elizabeth River at Paradise Creek in Portsmouth, Virginia.

Local cooperation. A Feasibility Cost Share Agreement was executed with the five non-Federal sponsors consisting of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Cities of Chesapeake, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Virginia Beach in June 2006.

Operations during fiscal year. Fiscal year 2007 funds in the amount of \$24,000 were used to continue the feasibility study of Paradise Creek.

20. LAKE MERRIWEATHER, LITTLE CALFPASTURE, GOSHEN, VA

Location. Goshen, Virginia, is located in the western part of Virginia, approximately 30 miles west of Lexington, Virginia.

Existing project. The project consists of the repair and upgrade of the Goshen Dam and Appurtenant Features to include fixing (setting) the existing spillway crest at elevation 1369 and providing roller compacted concrete armor of the dam embankment.

Local cooperation. The local sponsor is the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Operations during fiscal year. Project was not funded in FY 2007.

21. LYNNHAVEN RIVER, ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, VA

Location. The Lynnhaven River Basin study area is located in Virginia Beach, Virginia, on the south shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The Lynnhaven River, with its three branches, the Eastern, Western, and the Broad Bay/Linkhorn Bay, encompasses an area of land and water surface of nearly 64 square miles.

Existing project. The feasibility study will assess five specific areas of concern within the river basin; water quality, tidal wetlands, submerged aquatic vegetation, siltation, and benthic ecology restoration.

Local cooperation. A Feasibility Cost Share Agreement was executed with the city of Virginia Beach in September 2004.

Operations during fiscal year. Fiscal year 2007 funds \$349,000 were used to continue the feasibility phase of the study, continue the hydrodynamic/water quality modeling, complete the benthic index of biotic integrity study, complete shallow water fish and shoreline inventory study and

initiating project alternative and benefit analysis.

22. RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, VA

Location. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Existing project. The project will provide for fish passage by removal of the Embrey Dam located at approximately river mile 109. Also included in the project are sediment removal and placement, bank stabilization and riparian restoration behind the dam and preservation of the historic Rappahannock Canal.

Local cooperation. The local sponsor is the City of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Operations during fiscal year. \$600,000 along with carryover funded was used to award the final contract for the project for supplying water to the historic Rappahannock canal.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

23. FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT SERVICES PROGRAM

The Flood Plain Management Services Program (FPMS) provides various water resources related technical services and planning guidance to federal, state, and local governments, and private requestors. Typical assistance includes quick responses for readily available information, providing guides and pamphlets, flood hazard evaluations, hurricane evacuation planning, etc. FPMS funding for FY 2007 was

\$100,000.

24. GENERAL INVESTIGATION SURVEYS

FY 2007 total federal cost of surveys during the fiscal year amounted to \$ 1, 466,000.

Also work consisted of Interagency Water Resources Development \$20,000; Special Investigations, \$14,000; FPMS and Section 22 \$345,000.

25. PLANNING ASSISTANCE TO STATES, SECTION 22, VA

Section 22 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1974, as amended, provides authority for the Corps of Engineers to assist the States, local governments, and other non-Federal entities, in the preparation of comprehensive plans for the development, utilization, and conservation of water and related land resources. Section 208 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 amended the WRDA of 1974 to include Native American Tribes as equivalent to a State.

The Planning Assistance to States program is funded annually by Congress. Federal allotments for each State or Tribe from the nation-wide appropriation are limited to \$2,000,000 annually, but typically are much less. Individual studies, of which there may be more than one per State or Tribe per year, generally cost \$25,000 to \$75,000. These studies are cost shared on a 50 percent Federal - 50 percent non-Federal basis.

The needed planning assistance is determined by the individual States and Tribes. Every year, each State and Indian Tribe can provide the Corps of Engineers its

request for studies under the program, and the Corps then accommodates as many studies as possible within the funding allotment. Typical studies are only planning level of detail; they do not include detailed design for project construction. The studies generally involve the analysis of existing data for planning purposes using standard engineering techniques although some data collection is often necessary. Most studies become the basis for State or Tribal and local planning decisions.

The Norfolk District is the lead Corps of Engineers District in Virginia with respect to the Section 22 program (work is also performed by the Wilmington, Nashville, Huntington, and Baltimore Districts).

In fiscal year 2007, the Norfolk District completed five Section 22 efforts in the Commonwealth of Virginia; one storm water management investigation for the City of Charlottesville, VA, one storm water management investigation for the City of Chesapeake, VA, one flood assessment for the major waste water treatment facility in the City of Richmond, VA, and two evaluations of water quality for the City of Virginia Beach, VA. Total federal funds expended were \$245,000 which was matched by an equal amount in cash from the four cities listed above.

26. WORK UNDER CONTINUING AUTHORITY PROGRAM

The district continues work on two Section 107 (Navigation) projects: Nassawadox Creek, Northampton County, VA, continuing the detailed project design and Fishermans Cove, Norfolk, VA completing the detailed project design. In addition, the district continues work on several Section 206

(Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration) projects, including a feasibility study on Lake Anna, Louisa, Orange, and Spotsylvania Counties, VA and four projects on the Elizabeth River: ODU Drainage Canal, Norfolk, VA; Scuffletown Creek, Chesapeake, VA; Grandy Village, Norfolk, VA; and Woodstock Park, Virginia Beach, VA, all of which are in the detailed design portion of the project. The district also completing the feasibility study for Village of Oyster, Northampton County, VA, a section 1135 (Project Modifications for the Improvement of the Environment) project.

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS

27. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS

This year's work consisted of the evaluation of projects with I-Wall construction (Richmond, Virginia, Local Flood Protection Project; including the Richmond, Virginia Water Filtration Plant; and the Norfolk, Virginia, Flood Protection System), and inspections and reports of completed local flood damage reduction and civil works projects in the Norfolk District. Inspections included the Virginia Beach, Virginia, Hurricane and Shoreline Protection Projects; James R. Olin Flood Protection Project, Buena Vista, Virginia; Scottsville, Virginia, Local Flood Protection Project; and

Richmond, Virginia, Local Flood Protection Project. Expenditures for FY07 were \$217,000 for the evaluations and inspections. The flood damage reduction projects were constructed by the Corps, and operated/maintained by the local interests.

NORFOLK, VA, DISTRICT

Table 5-A OTHER AUTHORIZED BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report, See Annual Report For:	Cost to Sept 30, 2006		Additional Expenditure Expended From Contributed Funds
		Construction	Maintenance	
103 – Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction (Continuing Authorities Program)				
Chesapeake Bay Shoreline Hampton	2001	2,219,000	-	1,443,000

Table 5-B OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report, See Annual Report For:	Cost to Sept 30, 2006		Additional Expenditure Expended From Contributed Funds
		Construction	Maintenance	
Gathright Dam & Lake Moomaw		Total Expenditure	\$1,471,653.48	
Newmarket Creek, VA		Total Expenditure \$	3,000.00	
Norfolk Floodwall, VA		Total Expenditure \$	5,000.00	
Richmond, VA		Total Expenditure \$		
Scottsville, VA		Total Expenditure \$		
Virginia Beach Canal No. 2, VA		Total Expenditure \$		

NORFOLK DISTRICT

Table 5-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

<u>PROJECT NAME</u>	<u>MONTH/YEAR</u>	<u>TYPE OF SURVEY</u>
Baltimore Channel York Spit	09/2007	Condition
Cape Charles City Harbor	02/2007	Condition
Chincoteague Bay Channel	09/2007	Condition
Chincoteague Channel	08/2007	Condition
Finney Creek	12/2006	Condition
Guilford Creek	12/2006	Condition
Hampton creek	01/2007	Condition
Hoskins Creek	03/2007	Condition
James River Dancing Point – Swan Point	12/2006	Condition
James River Goose Hill	01/2007	Condition
James River Rocklanding Shoal	01/2007	Condition
Lafayette River	04/2007	Condition
Little Creek	05/2007	Condition
Lynnhaven Inlet	11/2006	Condition
Milford Haven	05/2007	Condition
Nandua Creek	04/2007	Condition
Norfolk Harbor 40'	04/2007	Condition
Norfolk Harbor Atlantic Ocean Channel	09/2007	Condition
Norfolk Harbor Entrance Channel	04/2007	Condition
Norfolk Harbor Sewells Point Anchorage	06/2007	Condition
Norfolk Harbor Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River	12/2006	Condition
Occohannock Creek	06/2007	Condition
Tangier Channel	08/2007	Condition
WCV Bradford Bay	06/2007	Condition
WCV Chesapeake Bay to Magothy Bay	12/2006	Condition
WCV Kegotank Bay to Gargahty Inlet	03/2007	Condition
WCV Wire Passage	09/2007	Condition
Willoughby Channel	11/2006	Condition
Winter Harbor	08/2007	Condition
	02/2007	Condition

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Cost and Financial Statement

See Section In Text	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
1. Appomattox River, VA	Maintenance				
	Approp (\$000)	469	55	444	1402
	Cost (\$000)	469	55	444	1402
2. Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway Between Norfolk, VA & St. Johns River, FL	Maintenance				
	Approp (\$000)	1991	1934	1503	1798
	Cost (\$000)	1906	1934	1503	875
3. Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway At Deep Creek, VA	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)	1184	-	48	289
	Cost (\$000)	820	-	48	289
4. Chincoteague Inlet, VA	Maintenance				
	Approp (\$000)	915	250	810	852
	Cost (\$000)	242	250	810	852
5. Craney Island Eastward Expansion, VA	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)	56	189	147	3175
	Cost(\$000)	416	189	147	3175
	Maintenance				
	Approp (\$000)				
	Cost (\$000)				
6. Hampton Roads, VA, Collection & Removal of Drift	Maintenance				
	Approp (\$000)	1200	1100	743	920
	Cost (\$000)	1121	1100	743	920
7. James River, VA	Maintenance				
	Approp (\$000)	3107	3985	-	3585
	Cost (\$000)	2892	3985	-	3585
8. Norfolk Harbor & Channels, VA	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)	7115	12500	13205	192
	Cost (\$000)	12029	12500	13205	192
	Maintenance				
	Approp (\$000)				
	Cost (\$000)				
9. Rudee Inlet, VA	Maintenance				
	Approp (\$000)	1180	500	953	536
	Cost (\$000)	878	500	953	536
	Maintenance				
	Approp (\$000)				
	Cost (\$000)				

NORFOLK DISTRICT

10. Supervisor of Norfolk Harbor (Prevention of Obstructive & Injurious Deposits)	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)	200	200	-	221
	Cost (\$000)	187	200	-	221
11. Virginia Beach, VA (Hurricane Protection)	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)	2294	1109	8461	8322
	Cost (\$000)	1073	1109	8461	8322
12. Willoughby Spit, Norfolk, VA	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)	--	--	198	407
	Cost (\$000)	99	500	198	407
13. Emergency Flood Control Activities	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)		683	456	
	Cost (\$000)		-	3483	
14. Gathright Dam & Lake Moomaw, VA	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)	1756	1682	1876	283
	Cost (\$000)	2009	1682	1876	283
15. Chesapeake Bay Oyster Recovery	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)	3000	1500	-	2000
	Cost (\$000)	3582	532	600	2000
16. CSO Richmond	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)	351	124	500	-
	Cost (\$000)	350	100	142	-
17. Dismal Swamp & Dismal Swamp Canal, VA	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)	--	--	150	100
	Cost (\$000)	100	83	150	100
18. Elizabeth River Basin Environmental Restoration Phase I	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)	(-235)	144	248	
	Cost (\$000)		144	248	
19. Elizabeth River Basin Environmental Restoration Phase II	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)	130	70	100	
	Cost (\$000)	100	100	100	
	Approp (\$000)	58	77	2970	2380
	Cost (\$000)	58	77	159	2380
21. Lynnhaven River	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)	(-45)	383	297	349
	Cost (\$000)	(-45)	383	297	349

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

22. Rappahannock (Embrey Dam)	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)	2580	1510	1485	300
	Cost (\$000)	2580	1510	500	300
23. Flood Plain Management Services Program (FPMS) & Hurricane Evacuation Restudy Program (HES)	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)	230	54	-	0
	Cost (\$000)	230	54	-	136
24. General Investigation Survey	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)				
	Cost (\$000)				
25. Planning Assistance to States, Section 22	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)			61	230
	Cost (\$000)			61	230
26. Work Under Continuing Authorities Program	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)		-	-	
	Cost (\$000)		286	568	
27. Inspection of Completed Work	New Work				
	Approp (\$000)		76	97	217
	Cost(\$000)		76	97	

WILMINGTON, N.C., DISTRICT

This district comprises central and eastern North Carolina and a portion of south-central Virginia, embraced in drainage basins tributary to the Atlantic Ocean from the southern boundary of Virginia to the Shallotte River, inclusive, with exception of the Meherrin River Basin above Murfreesboro, N. C., the Chowan River Basin above the confluence of the Nottaway and Blackwater Rivers, and the Pasquotank

River and its tributaries for navigation only. Also included are those portions of the Yadkin-Pee-Dee and Catawba River basins within the State of N. C. as well as a portion of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway from the northern boundary of North Carolina to Little River, S.C., and a portion of the waterway from Norfolk, Va., to the Sounds of North Carolina, south of the north shore of Albemarle Sound.

IMPROVEMENTS

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Navigation		Miscellaneous	
1. Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway Between Norfolk, Va. and St. Johns River, Fl., (Wilmington District) ..	6-2	27. Sea Turtle Habitat Restoration, Oak Island, N.C. (CAP Section 1135)	6-18
2. Beaufort Harbor, N.C.	6-3	28. Roanoke Island Festival Park, Dare County, N.C. (Cap Section 206)	6-19
3. Cape Fear River, N.C. Above Wilmington	6-4	29. Wilson Bay Restoration, Jacksonville, N.C. (CAP Section 206)	6-19
4. Lockwoods Folly River, N.C.	6-4	30. Wanchese Marsh Creation and Protection, Dare County, N.C. (Cap Section 204)	6-20
5. Manteo (Shallowbag) Bay, N.C.	6-5	31. Morehead City Harbor, N.C. Section 933 (CAP Section 933)	6-21
6. Morehead City Harbor, N.C.	6-6	32. Stanly County Wastewater Infrastructure, N.C (Section 219)	6-21
7. Rollinson Channel, N.C.	6-6	33. Regulatory Program	6-22
8. Far Creek, N.C.	6-7		
9. Silver Lake Harbor, N.C.	6-7		
10. Waterway Connecting Pamlico Sound & Beaufort Harbor, N.C.	6-8		
11. Wilmington Harbor, N.C.	6-8		
12. Project Condition Surveys.....	6-10		
13. Navigation Works Under Special Authorization. ...	6-10		
		General Investigations	
		34. Surveys	6-22
		35. Collection and Study of Basic Data	6-23
		36. Preconstruction Engineering and Design	6-23
		Tables	
		Table 6-A Cost and Financial Statement	6-24
		Table 6-B Authorizing Legislation.....	6-30
		Table 6-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects	6-33
		Table 6-D Other Authorized Shore Protection Projects ..	6-34
		Table 6-E Other Authorized Environmental Restoration Projects.....	6-34
		Table 6-E Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	6-35
		Table 6-G Deauthorized Projects	6-37
		Table 6-H Dams and Reservoirs.....	6-38
		Table 6-I Reconnaissance and Condition Surveys	6-39
		Table 6-J Navigation Work Under Special Authorization	6-39
		Table 6-K Environmental Restoration Work Under Special Authorization	6-40
		Table 6-L Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization	6-40
Flood Damage Reduction			
14. Cape Fear River Basin, N.C.	6-10		
14-A. B. Everett Jordan Dam and Lake, N.C.	6-11		
15. Neuse River Basin, N.C.	6-11		
15-A. Falls Lake, N.C.	6-11		
16. Roanoke River Upper Basin, Va.-Headwaters Area	6-12		
17. Yadkin River Basin, N.C. and S.C.	6-13		
17-A. W. Kerr Scott Dam and Reservoir, N.C.	6-13		
18. Inspection of Completed Flood Damage Reduction & Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Projects	6-13		
19. Flood Damage Reduction Works Under Special Authorization	6-14		
Coastal Storm Damage Reduction			
20. Brunswick County Beaches, N.C. (Cape Fear to North Carolina - South Carolina State Line)	6-14		
21. Carolina Beach and Vicinity, N.C.	6-15		
22. Dare County Beaches, N.C. (Bodie Island)	6-15		
23. West Onslow Beach and New River Inlet, N.C.	6-16		
24. Wrightsville Beach, N.C.	6-17		
Multi-Purpose Projects, Including Power			
25. Roanoke River Basin, Va. and N.C.	6-17		
25-A. John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir, Va. and N.C.	6-17		
25-B. Philpott Lake, Va.	6-18		
26. Scheduling Flood Damage Reduction Reservoir Operations	6-18		

Navigation

1. ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BETWEEN NORFOLK, VA, AND ST. JOHNS RIVER, FL. (WILMINGTON DISTRICT)

Location. The project is located on the east coast of the United States, between Norfolk, Va., and St. Johns River, Florida. The section within Wilmington District begins at the Virginia-North Carolina State line and extends generally southerly and southwestwardly to Little River, S.C., a total of 308 statute miles. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 830 to 842, inclusive.)

Previous projects. For details see Annual Reports for 1915, 1926, 1932, and 1938.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a waterway, 12 feet deep, with widths varying from 90 feet in land cuts to 300 feet in open waters; the construction, operation and maintenance of suitable bridges; saltwater intrusion preventive measures in the vicinity of Fairfield, N.C.; a channel in Peltier Creek, 6 feet deep and 50 feet wide from the Intracoastal Waterway in Bogue Sound to and including a basin in Peltier Creek, 6 feet deep, 200 feet wide, and 600 feet long; a channel, 6 feet deep and 90 feet wide between the Intracoastal Waterway and the gorge in Bogue Inlet, then 8 feet deep and 150 feet wide across the ocean bar; a channel, 12 feet deep and 90 feet wide to a turning basin, 200 feet wide and 350 feet long, at Swansboro; a channel, 6 feet deep and 90 feet wide in New River Inlet, and a connecting channel of the same dimensions to the Intracoastal Waterway near the mouth of New River; a channel, 10 feet deep, and 90 feet wide in New River, between the Intracoastal Waterway and the Seaboard Coastline Railroad bridge at Jacksonville, N.C.; a channel through New Topsail Inlet, 8 feet deep and 150 feet wide and a channel from New Topsail Inlet to the Intracoastal Waterway by way of Old Topsail Creek, 7 feet deep and 80 feet wide; a channel, 7 feet deep and 80 feet wide, in Banks Channel, from New Topsail Inlet, paralleling the barrier beach, to the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway; a channel, 14 feet deep and 400 feet wide, across the ocean bar at Masonboro Inlet, with suitable jetties at the entrance, thence 12 feet deep and 90 feet wide to the channel of the Intracoastal Waterway at Wrightsville Beach by way of Banks and Motte Channels; a turning basin, 15 feet deep, 300 feet wide, and 700 feet long, on the east side of Banks Channel near Masonboro Inlet, with three 15-pile dolphins therein; a channel, 8 feet deep and 150 feet wide across the ocean bar at Carolina Beach Inlet to the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway; a channel, 6 feet deep, 80 feet wide, and 8,000 feet long, to and including a

turning basin of the same depth, 130 feet wide and 180 feet long, at Carolina Beach; a yacht basin, 230 feet wide, 450 feet long, and 12 feet deep, at the town of Southport, connected to the waterway by a suitable channel of the same depth; and maintenance of the general navigation features of the North Carolina State Ports Authority Small Boat Harbor at Southport, consisting of an entrance channel, 150 feet wide and 400 feet long, an eastern harbor access channel, 70 feet wide and 430 feet long, a western harbor-access channel, 60 feet wide and 185 feet long, to a turning basin, 180 feet wide and 550 feet long, all to a depth of 6 feet. A modification providing for the replacement of five federally owned and operated highway bridges was authorized in December 1970. A modification providing for 100 percent Federal funding for Walter B. Jones (formerly Wilkerson Creek) and Joseph P. Knapp (formerly Coinjock) bridges was authorized in October 1976. A modification providing for 100 percent Federal funding at Core Creek, Gene A. Potter (formerly Hobucken), and Fairfield Bridges was authorized in November 1986. Estimated Federal cost is \$70,200,000 (2000). The tidal lock at Snow's Cut was deauthorized September 23, 1986, under authority of Sec. 12, PL 93-251. The 12-foot-deep channel in Peltier Creek was deauthorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. The 12-foot deep channel modification to New River was deauthorized January 1, 1990, under Sec. 1002, PL 99-662. The jetties at Masonboro Inlet are complete except for the training wall, which was deauthorized April 5, 1999. A Section 111 project to mitigate damages caused by the north jetty was authorized in October 1980 and was completed in April 1981. Length of channels and basins total 347.7 miles. Plane of reference is mean low water. In the waterway north of Neuse River, variations in water surface due to winds seldom exceed 2 feet above or below mean stage. Between Beaufort and the Cape Fear River, normal tidal range varies from 3.5 feet at the inlets to 1 foot at points between. Average range of tide is 4 feet on the ocean side of Bogue Inlet and 2.5 feet just inside the inlet. At New River, tidal range varies from 3.5 feet at the inlet to 1 foot at the head of the marshes and zero at Tar Landing, 31 miles upstream. From Cape Fear River, N. C., to Little River, S. C., mean tidal range varies between 4.7 feet in Cape Fear River and 4 feet at the intermediate inlets, and 2 feet at points midway between the inlets. On October 15, 1954 (Hurricane Hazel), the tide at Holden Beach reached an elevation of 17.6 feet. (See Table 6-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date except for the uncompleted modifications. The State of North Carolina agreed to keep the bridges toll free and upon completion of each bridge, accept maintenance, replacement, and ownership responsibilities. They

WILMINGTON, N.C. DISTRICT

withdrew their offer to contribute 25 percent of first cost. Water Resources Development Acts of 1976 and 1986 modified the terms of local cooperation to delete the non-Federal cost-sharing requirement for all five bridges.

Operations and results during fiscal year.
Maintenance: : Between June 22, 2007 and August 27, 2007 and September 9-30, 2007 the contract dredge *Richmond* dredged 220,000 cubic yards from shoals in Core Creek Land and Alligator Pungo Land at a cost of \$2,298,928. During intermittent periods the U.S. debris boat *Snell* conducted clearing and snagging operations and maintained dredging ranges and mooring facilities at a cost of \$47,036 in Operations and Maintenance, General funds and \$209,570 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds for a total cost of \$256,606. FY 2006 inlet crossings maintenance was completed at a cost of \$9,798 in Operations and Maintenance, General funds and \$1,398 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds for a total cost of \$11,196. Between August 1-3, 2007 the sidecasting dredge *Fry* removed 31,670 cubic yards from the New River Inlet Crossings at a cost of \$28,500. Mosquito control in disposal areas at a cost of \$153,963. Real estate support for easements and audit at a cost of \$29,278. Long-term environmental dredging and monitoring studies at a cost of \$15,959. Economic update and miscellaneous planning activities at a cost of \$5,406. Dredged material management plan at a cost of \$2,039. Engineering and design for FY 2008 maintenance dredging at a cost of \$51,379. Water control management at a cost of \$12,400. Geotechnical investigations were conducted at a cost of \$53,336 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental Funds. Condition and operations studies and project operation and management at a cost of \$276,980 in Operations and Maintenance, General funds and \$24,360 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds. Receipts in connection with non-Federal use of Federal diked disposal areas and other miscellaneous collections resulted in a negative cost adjustment of \$63,393.

Carolina Beach Inlet – During intermittent periods the U.S. sidecasting dredge *Merritt* removed 99,040 cubic yards from shoals in Carolina Beach Inlet at a cost of \$85,500. February 7-20, 2007 the U.S. sidecasting dredge *Fry* removed 63,040 cubic yards from shoals in Carolina Beach Inlet at a cost of \$133,000. Economic evaluation at a cost of \$2,546. Condition and operation studies and project operation and management at a cost of \$35,002. **Masonboro Inlet** – The FY 2006 booster bypass contract for Masonboro Island in connection with the Wrightsville Beach nourishment contract closeout resulted in a negative cost adjustment of \$149,486. **New River Inlet** – During intermittent periods, the U.S. sidecasting dredge *Merritt* removed 204,810 cubic yards from shoals in New River Inlet at a

cost of \$437,000. During intermittent periods, the U.S. sidecasting dredge *Fry* removed 271,460 cubic yards from shoals in New River Inlet at a cost of \$560,500 in Operations and Maintenance, General funds and \$76,000 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds for a total cost of \$636,500. Geotechnical investigations were conducted at a cost of \$22,859 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental Funds. Economic evaluation at a cost of \$1,703. Condition and operation studies and Project Management at a cost of \$56,997. **New Topsail Inlet** – At intermittent periods, the sidecasting dredge *Fry* removed 167,665 cubic yards from shoals in New Topsail Inlet at a cost of \$399,000 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds.. The U.S. debris boat *Snell* performed maintenance work at a cost of \$54,230 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental Funds. Geotechnical investigations were conducted at a cost of \$22,859 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental Funds. Condition and operation studies and project operation and management at a cost of \$585.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project was completed in September 1997 except for three tie-up dolphins at Masonboro Inlet and the replacement of Fairfield Bridge. Fairfield Bridge is the last of the AIWW bridges to be replaced and was opened to traffic on March 12, 2001. Total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$342,411,232; of which \$88,917,536 was for new work including \$86,851 in contributed funds and \$253,493,696 for maintenance, including \$667,300 in contributed funds.

2. BEAUFORT HARBOR, N. C.

Location. The project is just inside Beaufort Inlet, adjacent to Morehead City Harbor. (See Coast and Geodetic survey Chart 420.)

Previous project. For details see Annual Reports for 1915 and 1938.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for stopping erosion at Beaufort Inlet by jetties and sand fences at Fort Macon and Shackleford points and other shore protection; channels 15 feet deep at mean low water and 100 feet wide in Bulkhead and Gallants Channels, except for a depth of 12 feet in the upper 5,000 feet of Gallants Channel; a harbor of refuge in Town Creek 12 feet deep, 400 feet wide, and 900 feet long connected to Gallants Channel by a channel 12 feet deep, 150 feet wide, and 1,400 feet long; a basin 12 feet deep, 600 feet wide in front of the town of Beaufort except for a channel 15 feet deep, 100 feet wide through the basin; a stone bulkhead from Town Marsh across Bird Shoal to the west end of Carrot Island; a channel 14 feet deep, 70 feet wide, and 1,900 feet long from Bulkhead Channel to a turning basin 14 feet deep, 150 feet wide, and 300 feet long near the upper end of

Morgan Creek; and a channel in Taylors Creek 15 feet deep, 100 feet wide, extending about 2.6 miles easterly from about opposite Marsh Street in Beaufort to Lennoxville Point at North River except for an 800-foot-long section at the east end, which is 12 feet deep. Total length of channels is 7.3 miles. Average tidal range is 2.5 feet at Beaufort and 3.5 feet at the inlet. (See Table 6-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. There are fifty waterfront facilities with a total frontage of 2,000 feet. These facilities are adequate for present commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year.
Maintenance: On March 15-28, 2007, the contract dredge Richmond removed 12,044 cubic yards of material from Beaufort Harbor at a cost of \$125,295 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental Funds. Condition and operations studies and project operation and management at a cost of \$24,164 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental Funds.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project was completed in October 1965 except for the Morgan Creek modification which was completed on November 12, 1983. Total cost of the existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$6,464,382 of which \$818,040 was for new work, including \$34,000 in contributed funds and \$5,286,117 was for maintenance including \$326,225 in contributed funds. (For further details see Annual Report for 1962.)

3. CAPE FEAR RIVER, N. C. ABOVE WILMINGTON

Location. The river is formed by confluence of the Deep and Haw Rivers at Moncure, Chatham County, N.C., and empties into the Atlantic Ocean at Cape Fear, near the southern extremity of the state. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 426.)

Previous project. For details see Annual Reports for 1915 and 1938.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a channel 25 feet deep and 200 feet wide from Wilmington to a turning basin 400 feet wide and 550 feet long at Navassa (2.9 miles); a channel 12 feet deep and 140 feet wide from Navassa to mile board 30 at Acme, with five channel cutoffs, 12 feet deep and 150 feet wide to eliminate sharp bends; a channel 8 feet deep from mile board 30 to Fayetteville by constructing three locks and dams and by dredging river shoals; and recreational facilities at the locks and dams. Total length of the project channels is 113.9 miles. The project was authorized by River and Harbor Acts of June 25, 1910; June 26, 1934; August 30, 1935; August 26, 1937; October 27, 1965; and Section 4, Flood Control Act of

1944. (For further details see Annual Reports for 1962 and 1970.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. There are twelve waterfront facilities on the river, with a total frontage of 1,190 feet.

Operations and results during fiscal year.
Maintenance: During intermittent periods, the U.S. debris boat *Snell* conducted clearing and snagging, dredging operations at a cost of \$90,560. Operation and maintenance of the three locks and dams at a cost of \$549,856.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project was completed in June 1970. Total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$32,527,571 of which \$3,759,573 (including \$1,226,385 public works) was for new work and \$28,767,998 was for maintenance.

4. LOCKWOODS FOLLY RIVER, N. C.

Location. The project is located on the south coast of North Carolina about 12 miles west of Cape Fear River. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 1236 and Geological Survey Map of North Carolina.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a channel 100 feet wide and 6 feet deep at low water from the ocean to the bridge at Supply 12.5 miles upstream, to be obtained by dredging through oyster rocks and mudflats. The completed river portion of the project above the waterway was reclassified to the active category in 1971. Lunar tidal ranges in Lockwoods Folly River are 4.5 feet at the inlet and 2 feet at the head of navigation at Supply. The existing project was authorized by the 1890 River and Harbor Act. (See Annual Report for 1887, page 1099.) A modification to enlarge the channel from 6 to 12 feet deep and from 100 to 150 feet wide across the ocean bar for a distance of 4,700 feet was approved by the Chief of Engineers on June 3, 1980, under Section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act. During dredging operations it became apparent that establishment of the 12-foot project would not be possible with currently available equipment. Therefore, the Chief of Engineers, on December 20, 1983, approved the District's recommendation that further construction activity for the Lockwoods Folly Inlet project be suspended until suitable equipment becomes available and that the project be maintained at an 8-foot project depth in the interim.

Local cooperation. For the new modification local interests must: (a) pay, contribute in kind, or repay with interest, one-half of the first costs of construction allocated to recreational boating; (b) hold and save the United States free from damages resulting from changes in ground water levels, saltwater intrusion, or wave

WILMINGTON, N.C. DISTRICT

action due to the construction works, except damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractor; (c) provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for the construction and maintenance of the project and for aids to navigation upon request of the Chief of Engineers, and (d) provide depths in berthing areas commensurate with project depths and provide service facilities.

Terminal facilities. There are thirty-one piers and wharves on the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway at Holden Beach, about 1.25 miles west of Lockwoods Folly Inlet, with a total frontage of about 1,980 feet available. At Dixons Landing, about 2 miles upstream of the inlet, there are five wharves with a total frontage of 240 feet. Numerous natural landings are used for loading and unloading small boats. Berthing space in the vicinity of Lockwoods Folly Inlet totals about 2,220 feet. Facilities are considered adequate for present commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year.
Maintenance: – During intermittent periods, the U.S. sidelaying dredge *Fry* removed 251,530 cubic yards from shoals in Lockwoods Folly Inlet at a cost of \$266,000. October 6-25, 2006, the U.S. sidelaying dredge *Merritt* removed 93,740 cubic yards from shoals in Lockwoods Folly Inlet at a cost of \$199,500. Economic evaluation at a cost of \$1,442. Condition and operation studies and project operation and management at a cost of \$21,713.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The active portion of the project was completed in June 1965 except for the latest modification. Work was initiated on the latest modification on September 23, 1982, with a depth of 8 feet being reached in October 1982. The project will be maintained at the 8-foot depth until suitable equipment for deepening to 12 feet becomes available. Total cost of the existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$17,095,984 of which \$333,922 was for new work, including \$92,650 in contributed funds and \$16,762,062 was for maintenance.

5. MANTEO (SHALLOWBAG) BAY, N. C.

Location. The project is located on the northeastern side of Roanoke Island, North Carolina. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 1229.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a channel 14 feet deep and 400 feet wide from the Atlantic Ocean through Oregon Inlet with connecting 12-foot channels, 100 feet wide, to Pamlico Sound, Manteo, and Wanchese; and a channel 6 feet deep and 100 feet wide connecting the Manteo-Oregon Inlet Channel with Albemarle Sound. Length of channels is 25.4 miles. The project modification authorized in 1970 provided for stabilization of Oregon Inlet with a dual

rubble-mound jetty system, including means for sand transfer to the down drift beach; a channel, 20 feet deep and 400 feet wide, through the ocean bar at Oregon Inlet; a channel, 14 feet deep and 120 feet wide, from the gorge in Oregon Inlet to and through Roanoke Sound to and including a 15-acre basin of the same depth at Wanchese; and a channel 10 feet deep and 100 feet wide from the 12-foot-deep channel in Manteo (Shallowbag) Bay through Roanoke and Albemarle Sounds to deep water near the northern end of Croatan Sound. In FY 2003, after years of controversy, the Oregon Inlet stabilization project was referred to the President's Council on Environmental Quality, which directed the Corps of Engineers to a) develop alternative approaches for improving navigation; b) implement the channel widener project; and c) survey navigation channels more frequently and make the data available directly to the public and through NOAA's Electronic Navigational Charts. As a result, the Corps of Engineers agreed to terminate plans to construct jetties at Oregon Inlet. The unconstructed portion of the 1970 project was reclassified as deferred September 23, 2003. The State of N.C. has constructed the Wanchese Harbor portion and was reimbursed under Sec. 215, PL 90-483. The project was authorized by River and Harbor Acts of June 25, 1910; October 17, 1940; May 17, 1950; and December 31, 1970; and under Section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act, as amended.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. The project is served by thirty-three waterfront facilities with a total frontage of 3,320 feet. Additional wharves and facilities will be provided with the enlarged basin at Wanchese.

Operations and results during fiscal year.
Maintenance: In connection with prior year dredging for the Vicinity Spit completed at a cost of \$ 1,512. At intermittent periods, the U.S. sidelaying dredge *Fry* removed 241,870 cubic yards at a cost of \$617,500; the U.S. hopper dredge *Currituck* removed 113145 cubic yards at a cost of \$634733; and the U.S. sidelaying dredge *Merritt* removed 702,466 cubic yards of material at a cost of \$1,805,000 from shoals in Oregon Inlet. The U.S. debris boat *Snell* repaired the dock at Wanchese at a cost of \$40,320. Engineering and design for FY 2007 maintenance dredging for Old House Channel and Channel to Wanchese at a cost of \$33,531. Engineering and design for FY 2007 maintenance dredging for the ocean bar at a cost of \$26,854. Engineering and design for future year maintenance for FY 2008 for the Interior Channels at a cost of \$22,942 and for the ocean bar at a cost of \$86,185. Environmental and sea turtle monitoring at a cost of \$4,027. Economic update at a cost of \$14,307. Condition and operation studies and project operation and management at a cost of \$584,260. Negative cost

adjustment in association with completion of the FY 2006 maintenance dredging of the Interior Channels at a cost of \$56,120. Island H disposal area repairs at a cost of \$59,076 in contributed funds.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project is complete except for the latest modification. Environmental mitigation for the constructed 15 acre basin at Wanchese remains to be implemented. Total cost of the existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$161,395,393 of which \$10,099,515 was for new work, and \$151,295,878 was for maintenance including \$4,957,170 in contributed funds. (For further detail, see Annual Report of 1962.)

6. MOREHEAD CITY HARBOR, N. C.

Location. The project is located on the northern shore of Bogue Sound, adjacent to Beaufort Inlet. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 420.)

Previous project. For details see page 470 of Annual Report for 1935.

Existing project. A channel 47 feet deep and 450 feet wide from deep water in the Atlantic Ocean through the ocean bar at Beaufort Inlet with three widenings; a cutoff channel 400 feet wide and a depth of 45 feet in the east leg of the basin, including a 1,350 foot diameter turning area; a channel 12 feet deep, 100 feet wide from the turning basin to Sixth Street, Morehead City, then 12 feet deep, 200 to 400 feet wide to Tenth Street; then 6 feet deep, 75 feet wide, to Bogue Sound. Project also includes assumption of maintenance in the northwest leg and the east leg extension. The Corps of Engineers also assumed maintenance of the West Turning Basin as part of the Morehead City Harbor Project, in accordance with Section 509(a)(17) of WRDA 1996 and ASA (CW) approval on September 20, 2002, and as constructed by the State of North Carolina. Jetties at Beaufort Inlet were reclassified to the "active" category on March 8, 1972. The jetties were deauthorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. The project was authorized by the 1958 River and Harbor Act (S.D. 54, 84th Cong., 1st sess.), the River and Harbor Act of December 31, 1970, the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, and Section 519(a)(17) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. (For further details see Annual Report for 1962.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. Twenty-six waterfront facilities serve the port, with a total frontage of 1,250 feet. Marine terminals provide 5,300 feet of berthing space, with a depth alongside of 35 feet, and facilities for transfer of cargoes between rail and water carriers. Improvements to facilities were completed in 1969.

(For further details see Port Series No. 12, revised 1987, Corps of Engineers.)

Operations and results during fiscal year.
Maintenance: Between January 17 and March 27, 2007, the contract hopper dredge *BE Lindholm* removed 452,599 cubic yards at a cost of \$ 3,153,352 in Operations and Maintenance General funds; and 145,173 cubic yards at a cost \$888,456 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental Funds and placed the material in the ODMDS. Contract pipeline dredge *Lexington* removed 50,450 cubic yards out of the East Leg at a cost of \$320,910 and 133,044 cubic yards out of Range C at a cost of \$1,050,355. The U.S. debris boat *Snell* performed clearing and snagging at a cost of \$43,086. Prior year dredging for the Brandt Island pump out was completed at a Federal cost of \$89 GPS unit purchased at a cost of \$21,375. Dredged material management plan at a cost of \$43,287. Environmental studies and monitoring conducted at a cost of \$5,170. Underwater historic site evaluation at a cost of \$486. Geotechnical investigation at a cost of \$14,793. Economic benefit update at a cost of \$9,566. Engineering and design for FY 2007 maintenance for the Inner Harbor at a cost of \$83,711 in Operations and Maintenance General funds and \$37,000 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds. Engineering and design for future year dredging for FY 2008 of the Ocean Bar and Inner Harbor at a cost of \$15,306 in Operations and Maintenance. General funds and \$191,893 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds. Condition and operation studies and project operation and management at a cost of \$118,730 in Operations and Maintenance, General funds and \$126,385 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project is complete with the latest modification being physically completed in April 1994. (For further details, see Annual Report of 1962.) Total cost of the existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$135,840,721 of which \$15,936,703 was for new work, including \$2,731,996 contributed funds (including \$553,477 public works funds) and \$119,904,018 for maintenance, including \$3,888,024 contributed funds.

7. ROLLINSON CHANNEL, N. C.

Location. The project is located about 3.5 miles northeast of Hatteras Inlet. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 1232.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a channel 12 feet deep, 100 feet wide, and about 5.1 miles long from deep water in Pamlico Sound to and including a basin of the same depth, 80 to 150 feet wide, and 1,450 feet long at Hatteras; a rubble-mound breakwater on each side of the channel at the entrance to

WILMINGTON, N.C. DISTRICT

the basin; and a channel 10 feet deep and 100 feet wide from that depth in Hatteras Inlet gorge to Rollinson Channel, in the vicinity of the basin at Hatteras. The project was authorized by the River and Harbor Acts of August 30, 1935; March 2, 1945; September 3, 1954; and October 23, 1962. (For further details see Annual Report for 1961.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. Six waterfront facilities serve the channel, with a total frontage of 926 feet. Existing facilities are adequate for present commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year.
Maintenance: The contract pipeline dredge *Marion* removed 96,633 cubic yards of material from Rollison Channel in connection with the FY 2006 maintenance at a cost of \$70124 in Operations and Maintenance General funds and \$594,855 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds. Condition and operation studies and project operation and management at a cost of \$11,927 in Operations and Maintenance, General funds and \$8,708 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project was completed August 22, 1966. Total costs of the existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$5,217,019 of which \$589,105 was for new work, and \$4,627,914 was for maintenance including \$41,142 in contributed funds. (For further details see Annual Report for 1961.)

8. FAR CREEK, N.C.,

Location. Flows easterly from Engelhard into Pamlico Sounds, about 95 miles south Norfolk, Va. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 1231.)

Existing project. A channel 12 feet deep and 80 to 100 feet wide from Pamlico Sound to highway bridge at Engelhard, with a turning basin 12 feet deep, 200 feet wide and 900 feet long at the head. Project was authorized by the River and Harbors Acts of July 3, 1930, and May 17, 1950.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. Project is served by 12 waterfront facilities with a total frontage of 2,300 feet, all privately owned. Existing facilities are adequate for present commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year.
Maintenance: Completion of the FY 2006 maintenance dredging at a cost of \$10,372 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project was completed June 1957. Total costs of the existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$2,485,540 of which \$164,642 was for new work, and \$2,320,898 was for

maintenance including \$11,181 in contributed funds. (For further details see Annual Report for 1961.)

8. SILVER LAKE HARBOR, N. C.

Location. The project is located at the southwest end of Ocracoke Island, a portion of the Outer Banks on the southeast coast of North Carolina, separating Pamlico Sound from the Atlantic Ocean. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 1232.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides for basin depths of 12 feet in Silver Lake Harbor; an entrance channel 12 feet deep and 60 feet wide, from the basin to Teaches Hole Channel; a channel, 12 feet deep and 150 feet wide, from the entrance channel through Big Foot Slough Bar to the 12-foot contour in Pamlico Sound; a channel, 12 feet deep and 150 feet wide, from the entrance channel through Teaches Hole Channel to the gorge in Ocracoke Inlet; a channel, 12 feet deep and 150 feet wide, across Bluff Shoal; and for rubble-mound training walls on the north and south sides of the entrance channel, 300 feet and 400 feet long, respectively. Mean tidal ranges are 1.9 feet in the throat of Ocracoke Inlet and 1 foot at Ocracoke. Variations in the water surface of Pamlico Sound are generally due to winds and seldom exceed 1 or 2 feet above or below mean stage. Severe storms have raised the water surface as much as 7 feet above normal water level at Ocracoke. (See Table 6-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. Twelve waterfront facilities serve the harbor. These facilities are adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year.
Maintenance: During intermittent periods the U.S. debris boat *Snell* performed maintenance at a cost of \$8,960 in Operations and Maintenance General funds and \$54,400 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds. Between June 26 and July 28, 2007, the U.S. sidecasting dredge *Fry* removed 137,470 cubic yards from shoals in the channel at a cost of \$370,500 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds. Between March 14 and April 10, 2007 the U.S. sidecasting dredge *Merritt* removed 120,910 cubic yards from shoals in Teaches Hole Channel at a cost of \$190,000 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds. Condition and operations studies and project management at a cost of \$720 in Operations and Maintenance General funds and \$43,120 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project was completed in July 28, 1970. Total cost of the existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$14,463,673 of

which \$184,284 was for new work, and \$14,279,389 was for maintenance including \$75,000 in contributed funds. (For further details see Annual Report for 1961.)

9. WATERWAY CONNECTING PAMLICO SOUND AND BEAUFORT HARBOR, N. C.

Location. The project is located in Core Sound, west of the outer banks of eastern North Carolina. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts Nos. 420 and 1233.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a through channel to Core Sound 7 feet deep and 75 feet wide from Pamlico Sound to Beaufort Harbor; an alternative route of the same dimensions through Back Sound by way of channels at the east and west ends of Harkers Island; a channel 7 feet deep and 70 feet wide from the through channel to the local harbor at Cedar Island, including the authorized passage and future maintenance of a channel through the existing private basin, and an access channel 6 feet deep, 50 feet wide and about 400 feet long to a basin the same depth, 60 feet by 100 feet; a channel 7 feet deep and 75 feet wide from the through channel to Atlantic; a channel 7 feet deep and 75 feet wide, with a basin 200 feet by 500 feet, the same depth, at Sea level; a channel 5 feet deep and 75 feet wide, with basin 150 feet by 130 feet, the same depth, at Davis; a channel 6 feet deep and 60 feet wide with a basin 100 feet by 600 feet, the same depth, at Marshallberg; an entrance channel 6 feet deep and 60 feet wide, from Back Sound to harbor of refuge 120 feet by 250 feet, the same depth in Brooks Creek at the west end of Harkers Island; and a channel 7 feet deep and 70 feet wide, from the existing side channel at Atlantic, N.C., to the mouth of Little Port Brook; thence 7 feet deep and 50 feet wide, along the Brook to a basin 600 feet long, 180 feet wide, and 7 feet deep, with a breakwater, beginning at a point between the mouth of Little Port Brook and White Point, running along the channel approximately 2,000 feet. Plane of reference is mean low water. The length of the authorized channels is about 50.6 miles. (See Table 6-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date for completed portion.

Terminal facilities. Sixteen small wharves serve the waterway. Additional facilities are needed along Core Sound.

Operations and results during fiscal year.
Maintenance: Between February 28 and June 13, 2007 the contract pipeline dredge *Marion* removed 220,166 cubic yards from Wainwright Slough, Atlantic Harbor, and Taylors Creek at a cost of \$1,941,118 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds. On June 2, 2007 the

U.S. debris boat *Snell* performed maintenance at a cost of \$6,750 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project was completed in September 1972. Total cost of the existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$6,675,518 of which \$502,567 was for new work, and \$6,172,951 was for maintenance including \$17,252 in contributed funds. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1961.)

10. WILMINGTON HARBOR, N. C.

Location. The project is located on the Cape Fear River, on southeast coast of North Carolina, between the Atlantic Ocean and Wilmington, North Carolina. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 426.)

Previous projects. For details, see page 1804 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 533 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. The authorized and constructed project provides for a channel 40 feet deep and 500 feet wide from the Atlantic Ocean through the ocean bar and entrance channels to Southport, thence 38 feet deep and 400 feet wide to the upper end of the anchorage basin (foot of Castle Street) at Wilmington, thence 32 feet deep and 400 feet wide, to Hilton Bridge over Northeast Cape Fear River; a 38-foot deep anchorage basin at Wilmington; a 32-foot-deep turning basin opposite the principal terminals; a connecting channel 12 feet deep and 100 feet wide to the AIWW, about 3 miles long, in Cape Fear River; and a channel 25 feet deep and 200 feet wide from Hilton Bridge over Northeast Cape Fear River to a point 1.66 miles above, including a turning basin of the same depth, 700 feet wide and 500 feet long, at a point 1.25 miles above the bridge. The project was authorized by River and Harbor Acts of July 3, 1930; March 2, 1945; May 17, 1950; October 23, 1962; and March 10, 1964; and under the continuing authority of Section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act. Three modifications to the project were authorized by the Water Resources Development Acts of November 17, 1986 (PL 99-662) and October 12, 1996 (PL 104-303). The Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1998, subsequently combined these three modifications into one project modification. The project consists of two separable elements, the portion for deepening of the existing project and the portion for raising the dikes on Eagle Island dredged material disposal facility (DMDF) for maintenance of the existing 38 foot project until the deepening is completed. The plan of improvement consists of deepening the ocean bar and entrance channels from the authorized depth of 40 feet to 44 feet; deepening the authorized 38-foot project to 42 feet up to and including the anchorage basin immediately upriver from the State Ports Authority dock, and extending the anchorage

WILMINGTON, N.C. DISTRICT

basin northward by 300 feet; widening the existing 400-foot wide channel to 600 feet over a total length of 6.2 miles including Lower and Upper Midnight and Lower Lilliput reaches; widen five turns and bends by 100 to 200 feet providing a total average channel width of 500 to 675 feet; widening the Fourth East Jetty Channel to 500 feet over a total length of 1.5 miles; deepening the 32-foot channel between Castle Street and the Hilton Railroad Bridge, the 32-foot turning basin just above the mouth of the Northeast Cape Fear river on the west side, and the 25-foot channel from the Hilton Railroad Bridge to 750 feet upstream all to a depth of 38 feet; deepening the 25-foot channel from 750 feet upstream of the Hilton Railroad Bridge to the turning basin near the upstream limits of the project to 34 feet, along with widening of the channel from 200 to 250 feet; and widening the turning basin from 700 to 800 feet; mitigation to include acquiring, by fee title, 30 acres of upland and construction of an embayment and acquisition of about 500 acres of existing marsh and upland areas for preservation of habitat to offset losses of wetlands and primary nursery areas. The plan of improvement for the dredged material disposal facility consists of incrementally raising the dikes of three cells on Eagle Island dredged material disposal facility from their current elevations to an ultimate elevation of 40 feet. The environmental enhancement portion of the project is unprogrammed. The estimated Federal cost is \$471,000,000 (2007) for the deepening project separable element and \$49,600,000 (2007) for the dredged material disposal facility separable element. (For further details of authorization, see 1962 Annual Report.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date except for latest modification. Cost sharing and financing are in accordance with concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. For the deepening project separable element the non-Federal sponsor must (1) provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal area lands presently estimated at \$2,367,000, and bear all operation and maintenance costs presently estimated at \$6,000 annually; (2) modify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities, where necessary in the construction of the project, presently estimated at \$22,929,000; (3) pay 25 percent of the costs allocated to deep draft navigation during construction presently estimated at \$107,750,000 (4) pay 35 percent of costs allocated to the Section 933 portion during construction, for at cost of \$5,162,000 and reimburse an additional 10 percent of the costs allocated to deep draft navigation within a period of 30 years following completion of construction which is partially offset by a credit allowed for the value of lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations (except utility relocations), and dredged material disposal areas,

for a total cost of \$14,709,000; and (4) provide and maintain, at its own expense, the local service facilities necessary to realize the benefits of the general navigation features, presently estimated at \$24,209,000. For the dredged material disposal facility separable element the non-Federal sponsor must (1) pay 25 percent of the costs allocated to deep draft navigation during construction, presently estimated at \$12,400,000; and (2) reimburse an additional 10 percent of the costs allocated to deep draft navigation within a period of 30 years following completion of construction, presently estimated at \$4,960,000.

Terminal facilities. Forty-three principal wharves, piers, and docks at the port of Wilmington, with a berthing space of about 20,000 linear feet, serve the harbor. These facilities handle general cargo and petroleum products. (For further details, see Port Series No. 12, revised 1987, Corps of Engineers.)

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Engineering and design and construction management in connection with the harbor deepening project performed at a Federal cost of \$3,024,571 and \$1,129,340 in contributed funds. Construction activities for the Ocean Bar II (Inner Bar - New Channel) performed at a Federal cost of \$61,349. Disposal area construction in connection with the harbor deepening project resulted in a Federal cost of \$146,951. Engineering and design, site investigation, and plans and specifications at a cost of \$109,870 for the Northeast Cape Fear River.

Maintenance: Between December 20, 2006 and January 11, 2007 the contract hopper dredge *Glenn Edwards* removed 704,874 cubic yards from the Ocean Bar at a cost of \$1,930,317. Between October 27 2006 and February 21, 2007 the pipeline contract dredge *Cherokee* removed 1,202,445 cubic yards from shoals in the Anchorage Basin at a Federal cost of \$551,566 in Operations and Maintenance General funds \$1,000,000 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds. Between February 28 and April 30, 2007, the contract pipeline dredge *Illinois* removed 659,324 cubic yards from the Inner Ocean Bar at a Federal cost of \$5,147,227. During intermittent periods; the U.S. debris boat *Snell* conducted clearing and snagging operations and maintained dredging ranges and mooring facilities at a cost of \$398,620. Engineering and design in connection with anchorage basin and ocean bar at a cost of \$1,859,213. Real estate studies at a cost of \$7,651. Geotechnical investigation at a cost of \$12,967. Engineering and design in connection with future year dredging of the Mid River Channels at cost of \$33,480. Engineering and design in connection with future year dredging of the Ocean Bar at cost of \$26,329. Completion of prior year dredging of the Anchorage Basin at a cost of \$745. Sea turtle monitoring at a cost

of \$9,280. Water control management at a cost of \$12,400. Economic benefits planning evaluation at a cost of \$16,346. ODMDS/ocean dumping monitoring at a cost of \$5,725. Mosquito control in disposal areas at a cost of \$206,885. Condition and operation studies and project operation and management at a cost of \$585,191. Receipts in connection with non-Federal use of Federal diked disposal areas and other miscellaneous collections resulted in a negative cost adjustment of \$151,431.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The active portion of the project was completed August 1997 except for the latest modification. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1962.) Total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$546,716,441 of which \$355,832,478 was for new work, including \$86,299,361 in contributed funds and \$190,883,963 was for maintenance, including \$12,907,181 in contributed funds. The remaining uncompleted portion of the work authorized under the River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945, was deauthorized in accordance with Section 1001(b) (1), PL 99-662. A new construction start for the latest modification was received in FY 1998, with the first disposal area construction contract awarded in May 1999 and completed in October 1999 and the mitigation contract awarded in August 1999 and completed in November 2000 and the first deepening contract awarded in August 2000. The interim milestone of providing deep water to the State Ports was reached in January 2004. Completion of the 6.2 mile passing lane was achieved in May 2006 thus rendering a fully functional portion of the project up to and including the Anchorage and Turning Basins immediately adjacent to the N.C. State Ports Facility. The Brunswick County Section 933 beneficial use of dredge material was completed in FY 2007.

11. PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS

To determine the extent of shoaling and pinch points at various locations along the AIWW and coastal North Carolina survey vessels collected reconnaissance and condition surveys from the following locations in FY 2007: Pamlico Sound to Rodanth, Bouge Inlet, Masonboro and Connecting Channels, Neuse River at New Bern, Lockwoods Folly, New Topsail Inlet, Channel Back Sound to Lookout, Far Creek, Stumpy Point Bay, Beaufort Harbor, Carolina Beach Inlet, Silver Lake Harbor, Atlantic Beach Channels, Rollison Channel, and Waterway Connecting Pamlico Sound to Beaufort Harbor at a cost of \$213,510 in Operations and Maintenance General funds and \$18,456 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds.

11. NAVIGATION WORKS UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Navigation activities pursuant to CAP Section 107, Public Law 645, 86th Congress, as amended (preauthorization). (See Table 6-J.)

“Emergency Removal of Sunken Vessels” pursuant to “Section 20” of the River and Harbor Act of 1899 as amended.

A sunken vessel, the *ANGLE DAWN*, was removed from Manteo (Shallowbag) Bay, at a cost of \$100,000. Reimbursement by the owner (cost recovery) has been requested.

Flood Damage Reduction

12. CAPE FEAR RIVER BASIN, N. C.

Location. Work covered by this project consists of a series of dams and reservoirs on tributaries of the Cape Fear River in North Carolina within a radius of 100 miles from Raleigh, North Carolina. (See Geological Survey Map of North Carolina.)

Existing project. Public Law 88-253, approved December 30, 1963, authorized three principal dams and reservoirs and a series of smaller reservoirs on tributaries of the Cape Fear River in accordance with the comprehensive plans in House Document 508, 87th Congress, 2d session. The act also provides that the appropriate agencies of the Departments of the Army and Agriculture shall conduct joint investigations and surveys and prepare a report on the upper tributaries of the Cape Fear River in the interest of watershed protection and flood damage reduction, and the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water. The report was prepared in compliance with provisions of Public Law 87-639. The study was unfavorable and has been submitted to Congress. No further action will be taken. B. Everett Jordan Dam and Lake, Randleman Lake, and Howards Mill Lake were included in the comprehensive plan and were authorized for construction in accordance with the above authorization. Howards Mill Lake was deauthorized in July 1995 due to the current lack of economic justification. Randleman Lake was reclassified to the "deferred" category in April 1992, due to the current lack of economic justification, and was deauthorized in April 2002. See Table 6-H on Dams and Reservoirs. Estimates of cost as given are based on 1960 price levels, except for B. Everett Jordan Dam and Lake which was revised in 1994 and Randleman Lake, which was revised in 1990.

Local cooperation. Requirements are given in the individual project reports.

12-A. B. EVERETT JORDAN DAM AND LAKE, N. C.

Location. The project is located on the Haw River, N.C., 4.3 miles above its mouth, and 2.5 miles north of Moncure, N. C.

Existing project. The project provides for an earth dam 1,330 feet long with a maximum height of 112 feet above the streambed, an uncontrolled, unpaved chute spillway, and a controlled 19-foot diameter outlet structure. Some saddle dikes are required beyond the spillway. The reservoir has a gross storage capacity of 753,500 acre-feet, of which 538,400 acre-feet is for flood damage reduction and a conservation pool of 215,100 acre-feet for water-quality control, water supply, and sedimentation. The reservoir will be operated as a unit of a coordinated system for flood damage reduction in the Cape Fear River Basin and for water supply, water-quality control, and other purposes. Estimated Federal cost for new work is \$147,600,000 (1994), consisting of \$89,186,000 for construction, and \$58,414,000 for lands and damages, including highway, railroad, and utility relocations. The existing project was authorized by Public Law 88-253 approved December 30, 1963 (H.D.508, 87th Cong., 2d Session).

Local cooperation. Local interests must protect downstream channels from encroachments and obstructions which would adversely affect operation of the project; reimburse the Federal Government for all costs allocated to municipal and industrial water supply, presently estimated at \$3,700,000 and bear all annual costs for operation, maintenance, and major replacements allocated to municipal and industrial water supply, an amount presently estimated at \$46,000 annually; and contribute toward the cost of the ranger security buildings, an amount presently estimated at \$44,000. A contract between the State of N. C. and the United States for water supply storage space was executed by ASA (CW) on April 10, 1988. In addition, the State of N. C. has leased the project for public park, recreational, fish, wildlife, and other natural resource management purposes and the estimated cost to the state for operation and maintenance under this lease is \$806,000 annually.

Operations and results during fiscal year.
Maintenance: Jordan Dam Rd. water main installation at a cost of \$4,266. Periodic inspections at a cost of \$14,404. Normal operation and maintenance cost of dam and reservoir at cost of \$304,080. Draught Management Plan at a cost of \$15,058. Natural and cultural resource management at a cost of \$331,051. Operation and maintenance of recreational facilities at a cost of \$387,825. The update of the master plan at a cost of \$26,591. Water control management at a cost of \$190,101. Activities associated with real estate at a cost of \$127,750. Environmental impact statement, EIS,

review of wastewater for the town of Cary at a cost of \$323. Receipts in connection with non-Federal use of Federal timber sells and other miscellaneous collections resulted in a negative cost adjustment of \$17,105.

Condition at end of fiscal year. All facilities are complete. Impoundment was completed in February 1982, with dedication on May 1, 1982. The project was completed in June 1999. The real estate audit was completed March 2001. The boater use study was completed March 2004. Construction of the water main at Jordan Dam Rd. was partially complete in FY 2007. Total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$181,403,702 of which \$151,680,379 was for new work, including \$1,764,735 in contributed funds and \$29,723,323 was for maintenance.

14. NEUSE RIVER BASIN, N. C.

Location. Works covered by this project consist of a series of dams and reservoirs in the Neuse River Basin in North Carolina within a radius of 50 miles from Raleigh, North Carolina. (See Geological Survey Map of North Carolina.)

Existing project. The Flood Control Act of 1965 authorized construction of the Falls Lake project as the key project in the recommended general plan of development of the Neuse River Basin. The plan will serve as a guide for immediate and future development of the basin's water resources as set forth in House Document 175, 89th Congress, 1st Session. A list of projects included in the general plan of development follows. (See Table 6-J on Dams and Reservoirs.) Estimated costs as given are based on 1963 price levels, except for Falls Lake, which was revised in 1989.

14A. FALLS LAKE, N. C.

Location. The project is on the Neuse River about 10 miles north of the city of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for an earth dam 1,915 feet long with a maximum height of 95 feet above streambed. The dam has a 30-foot top width. An uncontrolled chute spillway, 100 feet wide, is located in the east abutment. The reservoir has a gross storage capacity of 374,450 acre-feet, of which 243,050 acre-feet is for flood damage reduction, 45,000 acre-feet for water supply for the city of Raleigh, 61,330 acre-feet for water quality control, and 25,070 acre-feet for sediment storage. The reservoir will be operated as the initial unit of a coordinated system for flood damage reduction in the Neuse River Basin for water supply, water quality control, recreation, and other purposes. Estimated cost of new work is \$183,000,000 (1996) consisting of \$91,334,000 for construction and \$91,666,000 for lands and damages, including highway,

railroad, and utility relocations. The project was authorized by the 1965 Flood Control Act (H.D. 175, 89th Cong., 1st sess.).

Local cooperation. Local interests must prevent encroachment on downstream channels that would interfere with the operation of the reservoir; pay the United States in accordance with the Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, the entire amount of construction cost allocated to water supply, presently estimated at \$13,637,000 and entire amount of operation, maintenance, and replacement costs allocated to water supply, presently estimated at \$116,000 annually, the final amounts to be determined after actual costs are known; administer project land and water areas for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement; pay, contribute in kind, or repay (which may be through user fees), with interest, one-half of the separable cost of the project allocated to recreation and one-fourth of the separable cost allocated to fish and wildlife enhancement, the amount involved currently being estimated at \$21,595,000, and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of recreation and fish and wildlife lands and facilities, the amount involved currently being estimated at \$1,544,000 on an average annual basis. Formal assurances have been received. The N.C. Department of Natural and Economic Resources has been authorized by an act of legislation to assure payment of all non-Federal costs allocable to water supply in all Federal projects as required by law. The state will require repayment of water supply costs by the users. A contract between the city of Raleigh and the United States for water-supply storage space was approved by the Secretary of the Army on September 11, 1972. A contract agreement for cost sharing of recreational lands and facilities in accordance with PL 89-72 was approved by the Secretary of the Army on September 11, 1972. A contract agreement in accordance with Section 221 of PL 91-611 was executed on October 10, 1972.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Holly Point Recreation Area improvements at a cost of \$2,142.

Maintenance: Periodic inspections at a cost of \$34,219. Normal operation and maintenance at a cost of \$348,130. Natural and cultural resource management at a cost of \$236,831. Operation and maintenance of recreational facilities at a cost of \$459,413. Draught Management Plan at a cost of \$15,490. Update of the master plan at a cost of \$4,490. Water control management at a cost of \$195,051. Water quality management at a cost of \$5,992. Activities associated with real estate at a cost of \$38,540. Federal timber sells and other miscellaneous collections resulted in a negative cost adjustment of \$4,850.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Reservoir filling was completed on December 7, 1983. Dedication ceremonies were held on April 30, 1983. The real estate audit was completed in January 2000. The project was completed in March 2000. The boater use study was completed in March 2004. The only new work construction item remaining is the Holly Point Recreation Area well connection, completed in May 2006. The master plan update will be completed with operation and maintenance funds. Total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$213,148,952 of which \$184,708,443 was for new work, including \$259,724 in contributed funds and \$28,440,509 was for maintenance.

15. ROANOKE RIVER UPPER BASIN, VIRGINIA, HEADWATERS AREA

Location. The project is located on the Roanoke River in the city of Roanoke, Va. (See USGS quadrangle sheet, Roanoke, Va.)

Existing project. The authorized plan includes about 6.2 miles of channel widening along the 10-mile project reach through the city of Roanoke, Va. Channel widening will be accomplished with the construction of a benched channel above the elevation of the average stream flow. Other flood damage reduction features include flood proofing at two locations, training walls to prevent floodwater intrusion into low areas along the river (total length 6,120 feet), replacement of two low-level bridges that constrict stream flows, and a flood warning system. Recreation facilities consist of a 9.5-mile recreation trail along the project reach and access and parking areas. Approved estimated Federal cost for new work is \$46,700,000 (2007). The project was authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (H.R. 6, PL 99-662).

Local cooperation. Local interests must provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way including spoil disposal areas presently estimated at \$7,968,000; modify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads and other facilities except railroad bridges, where necessary for construction of the project presently estimated at \$6,569,000; pay 25 percent of the cost of the flood warning system (partially offset by a credit for lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations) presently estimated at \$10,000; pay 5 percent of the total cost allocated to flood damage reduction in cash in addition to all lands, easements, rights-of-way and relocations presently estimated at \$2,215,700, and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood damage reduction facilities presently estimated at \$101,000, annually; pay one-half of the separable cost allocated to recreation presently estimated at \$6,180,300, (partially offset by a credit for land, easements, rights-of-way and relocations) and bear all

costs of operation, maintenance and replacement of recreation facilities presently estimated at \$9,000, annually; pay 25 percent of the cost of non-structural flood proofing (partially offset by a credit for lands, easements, rights-of-way and relocations) presently estimated at \$367,000. Fully complied with to date.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Water quality monitoring at a cost of \$150,480. Cultural resources data recovery at a cost of \$68,612. Log perch monitoring at a cost of \$92,457. Engineering and design and construction continued at a cost of \$1,134,727. Construction of bench cuts for flood damage reduction and recreational trail at a cost of \$5,387,468 in Federal funds and \$946,906 in contributed funds.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The contract for the flood warning system was completed in January 1991. The contract for the sewage treatment plant flood proofing was awarded in August 1991 and completed in February 1993. Two hazardous material sites have been cleaned by the owners. Sponsor initiated land acquisition for channel improvement in FY 1998 and completed land acquisition for the downstream half of the project in October 2003. As of September 30, 2007 seven bench cuts between the waste water treatment plant and Wasena Park are substantially complete and four miles of recreational trails are complete. Project completion is scheduled for September 2010. Total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$25,744,458 including \$2,329,136 in contributed funds.

17. YADKIN RIVER BASIN, N. C. AND S.C.

Location. The river rises on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains in western North Carolina, flows generally easterly about 100 miles to the vicinity of Donnahaha, North Carolina, thence southeasterly 104 miles to its confluence with Uwharrie River near Badin, North Carolina, where its name changes to Great Pee Dee River. (See U.S. Geological Survey map of North Carolina.)

Existing project. The Flood Control Act of July 24, 1946, authorized construction of four flood damage reduction dams in the Upper Yadkin River Basin, two on the Yadkin River above Wilkesboro, North Carolina, and two on Reddies River, a tributary stream. Studies made subsequent to authorization established the economic advantage of providing needed flood damage reduction storage in only two reservoirs. W. Kerr Scott Dam and Reservoir was constructed in 1962 on the Yadkin River and was transferred to the Wilmington District from Charleston District in Fiscal Year 1980. Reddies River Lake and Roaring River Lake were deauthorized in April 2002. (See Table 6-H on Dams and Reservoirs.)

17A. W. KERR SCOTT DAM AND RESERVOIR, N. C.

Location. W. Kerr Scott Dam and Reservoir is on Yadkin River, North Carolina, about 6 miles upstream from Wilkesboro. At full flood damage reduction pool elevation (1,075 feet mean sea level), the reservoir extends 15.7 miles upstream to the Wilkes-Caldwell County line.

Existing project. The project consists of a rolled earth-fill dam 1,740 feet long, with top of dam at elevation 1,107.5 feet mean sea level or about 148 feet above streambed elevation; a spillway near the north abutment of the dam in a rock cut with crest elevation 1,075; and outlet works consisting of an intake structure, control tower, and a circular concrete conduit 12.25 feet in diameter through the base of the dam near the south abutment. The reservoir has a gross capacity of 153,000 acre-feet of which 112,000 acre-feet are reserved for flood damage reduction, 33,000 acre-feet will be used as required for water supply, and 8,000 acre-feet being contained in the minimum pool. Estimated cost is \$9,110,000 (1983) for new work. The existing project was authorized by the 1946 Flood Control Act.

Local cooperation. Requirements fully satisfied. For details, see page 413 of Annual Report for 1963.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance at a cost of \$1,813,484. Natural and cultural resource management at a cost of \$290,289. Water control management at a cost of \$196,058. Real estate at a cost of \$26,322. Normal operation and maintenance of recreation facilities at a cost of \$464,368. Federal timber sells and other miscellaneous collections resulted in a negative cost adjustment of \$31,104.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project commenced in August 1960 and placed in operation for flood damage reduction and water storage purposes in August 1962. Total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$68,569,895 of which \$8,841,326 was for new work, and \$59,728,569 was for maintenance.

18. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AND COASTAL STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION PROJECTS

To determine the extent of compliance with approved regulations for maintenance and operation, review and

inspections were made for the following projects during Fiscal Year 2006: Ararat River, N.C. (CAP Sec 205); Deep Creek, N.C. (CAP Sec 205); Ellerbe Creek, N.C. (CAP Sec 205); Core Creek, N.C. (CAP Sec 205); and Leith Creek, N.C. (CAP Sec 205); Little Rockfish Creek (CAP Sec 205); and Joyce Creek, N.C. (CAP Sec 205); Roanoke River Upper Basin Flood Damage Reduction Project, VA., and Tar River, Princeville, N.C.; Brunswick County Beaches, Ocean Isle Beach, Brunswick County, N.C.; Carolina Beach and Vicinity, N.C.; Carolina Beach Area South, N.C. (Kure Beach); and Wrightsville Beach, N.C. Responsible local officials were advised of inadequacies in maintenance and operation on local flood damage reduction works, where appropriate. Cost for the period was \$137,547. Total cost to September 30, 2007, was \$822,539, charged to operations. A one time adjustment of the cumulative costs corrects errors made and carried forward each year, including a -\$36 error prior to FY 76, a +\$3,000 error in FY 99, and a typographical error in FY 02.

19. FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION WORKS UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Flood damage reduction activities pursuant to Section 205, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as amended (preauthorization). (See Table 6-L.)

Emergency flood damage reduction activities and coastal storm damage reduction activities at Federally authorized projects (Public Law 99, 84th Congress, and antecedent legislation).

Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness Program cost \$20,246.

COASTAL STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION

20. BRUNSWICK COUNTY BEACHES, N.C. (CAPE FEAR TO NORTH CAROLINA-SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LINE)

Location. The project is in Brunswick County, on the south Atlantic coast of North Carolina, between the mouth of the Cape Fear River and the North Carolina-South Carolina State Line. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 1236 and 1237.)

Existing Project. The project was authorized by the 1966 Flood Control Act (H.D. 511, 89th Congress, 2d session). The project was rejected by a public referendum in 1974 and was reclassified inactive in February 1976. The project was reclassified to active in 1985 due to renewed local interest caused by continuing erosion and repeated storm damage, with the exception

of Sunset Beach, which remains inactive. The General Reevaluation Report for Ocean Isle Beach was approved May 15, 1998. The authorized project for the Ocean Isle Beach portion provides a continuous vegetated dune and berm stabilized by periodic re-nourishment. The dune crown width is 25 feet at elevation 9.5 feet NGVD fronted by a berm 50 feet wide at 7 feet NGVD for a distance of 5,150 feet, then a berm with crown width of 50 feet at 7 feet NGVD for a distance of 2,600 feet, then a berm with crown width of 25 feet at 7 feet NGVD for a distance of 2,400 feet. Transitions will be 4,200 feet on the eastern end and 2,800 feet on the western end. Total length of the beach segment including transitions is 17,150 feet. A General Reevaluation is underway for the Oak Island (formerly Long Beach and Yaupon Beach), Caswell Beach, and Holden Beach portion. Sunset Beach remains inactive. The estimated Federal cost is \$78,150,000 (2007) for the Ocean Isle beach portion and \$141,000,000 (2007) for the Oak Island, Caswell Beach, and Holden Beach portion.

Local Cooperation. The PCA executed January 9, 2001, for the Ocean Isle Beach portion provides that the non-Federal sponsor shall: (a) provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas; (b) perform required relocations; (c) during initial construction, contribute 35 percent of construction costs assigned to coastal storm damage reduction, with credit allowed for (a) and (b), currently estimated at \$3,157,000; (d) during periodic re-nourishment, contribute 35 percent of construction costs assigned to coastal storm damage reduction, with credit allowed for (a) and (b), currently estimated at \$37,080,000; (e) participate in and comply with applicable Federal floodplain management and flood insurance programs; (f) not less than once a year inform affected interests of the extent of protection afforded by the project; (g) enforce floodplain regulations; (h) provide and maintain public ownership, during the economic life of the project, of an adequate width of beach for public use, with acceptable beach access, parking areas, and other facilities necessary for realization of the benefits upon which Government participation is based; (i) adopt and enforce ordinances to provide for preservation of the project and its protective vegetation; (j) control water pollution to the extent necessary to safeguard the health of bathers; and (k) operate, maintain, repair, and rehabilitate the project. The non-Federal sponsor share of total project costs for the Oak Island, Caswell Beach, and Holden Beach portion is currently estimated to be \$41,000,000.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Engineering and design in connection with an Ocean Isle Beach and the Brunswick County General Reevaluation at a Federal cost of \$224,986 FY 2006

WILMINGTON, N.C. DISTRICT

Emergency Supplemental funds in the amount of \$428,600. Nourishment for the Ocean Isle Beach portion for the FY 2007 nourishment cycle at a cost of \$1,869,166 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds and cost of \$982,324 in contributed funds.

Condition at end of fiscal year. For the Ocean Isle Beach portion, a new construction start was approved in FY 2000, the PCA was executed January 9, 2001, the construction contract was awarded February 26, 2001, and initial project construction was substantially complete and the project was operational May 15, 2001. The first nourishment cycle scheduled was awarded in FY 2006 and was completed in December 2007. The General Reevaluation is continuing for the Oak Island, Caswell Beach, and Holden Beach portion. Sunset Beach remains inactive. Total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$13,894,178 including \$4,071,968 in contributed funds.

21. CAROLINA BEACH AND VICINITY, N.C.

Location. The project is in New Hanover County, about 15 miles southeast of Wilmington, N. C., on the peninsula which separates lower Cape Fear River from the Atlantic Ocean. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Map 834.)

Existing project. The authorized project consists of two separable elements, the Carolina Beach Portion and the Area South of Carolina Beach and extends about 32,000 feet from the northern limits of Carolina Beach to the southern limits of Kure Beach. Federal participation in the cost of periodic beach nourishment will be for a period not to exceed 50 years from the year of initial placement. The project provides for construction of a dune with a crown width of 25 feet at elevation 13.5 feet National geodetic vertical datum (NGVD), a berm with a crown width of 50 feet at elevation 10.5 feet NGVD for Carolina Beach and 9 feet NGVD for the Area South, and for Carolina Beach a rock revetment at elevation 10.5 feet NGVD along the northern 2,050 feet fronted by a 130-foot wide berm at elevation 6.5 feet NGVD. The Area South of Carolina Beach was reclassified to the active category, June 1985. The estimated Federal cost for the Carolina Beach Portion is \$28,600,000 (2007) and for the Area South is \$89,050,000 (2007). The project was authorized by the 1962 Flood Control Act (H.D.418, 87th Cong. 2d sess.). The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 authorized Federal participation in future nourishment for 50 years.

Local cooperation. For the **Carolina Beach portion**, as originally authorized and constructed, local

interests must (a) provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way for construction; (b) make required relocations and alterations of streets, utilities, or structures; (c) contribute 37.9 percent of the total first cost, with credit allowed for (a) and (b); (d) hold the United States free from damages; (e) maintain all works and undertake periodic beach nourishment after completion, with specified Federal contributions for 10 years after completion; and (f) additional provisions in the agreement executed August 17, 1981. Subsequently, WRDA 86 extended Federal participation to 50 years from initial construction (1964-2014). A PCA was executed July 29, 1994 that addressed periodic nourishment through the project life and provided that local interests shall (a) provide all lands, easements, relocations, rights-of-way, and suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas (b) pay 35 percent of the total costs of each periodic nourishment assigned to coastal storm damage reduction; with credit for (a) above; and (c) operate, maintain, repair, replace, and rehabilitate coastal storm damage reduction facilities. For the **Area South portion**, local interests must: (a) provide lands, easements, relocations, rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas; (b) pay 35 percent of the total costs of initial construction and of each periodic nourishment assigned to coastal storm damage reduction with credit for (a) above; and (c) bear all costs of operation, maintenance and replacement of coastal storm damage reduction facilities; and additional provisions in the PCA executed September 26, 1995.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Construction placement for the FY 2006 emergency placement at a cost of \$4,570,995 in Emergency Supplemental funds and \$2,554,742 in contributed funds.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Initial project construction for the Carolina Beach portion was completed August 12, 1982, except for grassing which was completed in September 1983. The latest cycle of periodic nourishment for the Carolina Beach portion and Area South was completed in February and March of FY 2007 respectively. The contract for the initial construction of the Area South portion was awarded August 1996 with dredging completed in January 1998, and final contract completion in December 1999. The contract for the first cycle of periodic nourishment for Area South was awarded in January 2001 and completed in June 2001. Total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$53,988,175 including \$20,440,964 in contributed funds.

22. DARE COUNTY BEACHES, N.C. (BODIE ISLAND PORTION)

Location. The project is in Dare County on the north coast of North Carolina, about 40 miles south of the North Carolina-Virginia state line. (USGS quadrangle sheets Kitty Hawk, Manteo, and Roanoke Island NE)

Existing Project. The project was authorized by the Water Resource Development Act of 2000. (Chief of Engineers Report dated December 29, 2000) The authorized project consists of a 25 foot wide dune at elevation 13 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) and a 50 foot wide berm to be constructed at elevation 7 feet NGVD along two separate stretches of shoreline starting at Kitty Hawk and ending at Nags Head. Total length is about 14.1 miles. The estimated Federal cost is \$786,784,000 (2007).

Local Cooperation. The PCA has not been executed, but in accordance with changed cost sharing and financing requirements, the non-Federal sponsor must provide: a) all lands, easements and rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and spoil disposal areas, presently estimated at \$7,092,000; b) required relocations; c) 35 percent of the initial construction cost allocated to coastal storm damage reduction, with credit for a) and b) above, presently estimated at \$99,134,000, and d) 50 percent of periodic re-nourishment costs allocated to coastal storm damage reduction, presently estimated at \$687,650,000 and e) bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of coastal storm damage reduction facilities, estimated at \$100,000.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Engineering and design, preconstruction physical and biological monitoring, and real estate activities continued at a Federal cost of \$653,286; and \$36,962 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds.

Condition at end of fiscal year. A new construction start was approved in FY 2004. Subject to availability of funds the PCA is scheduled to be executed in the third quarter of FY 2008. Total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$3,599,361.

23. WEST ONSLOW BEACH AND NEW RIVER INLET, NC

Location. The project is in the town of Topsail Beach at the southern end of Topsail Island in Pender County on the central North Carolina coast. Topsail Island is a barrier island located approximately 40 miles northeast of Wilmington, North Carolina. (See USGS quadrangle sheets Hampstead and Holly Ridge)

Existing Project. The project was authorized by Title I, Section 101 (15) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992. (H.D. 102-393, 102nd Congress, 2d

session). Funds to initiate preconstruction engineering and design were appropriated in FY 1990. The project received a new construction start for FY 1994; however, no Construction, General appropriation funds were expended. The project cooperation agreement was not executed due to the Sponsor's inability to fund their share of the project cost. The project was placed in inactive status in July 1994 due to lack of local support. The town of Topsail Beach has experienced severe beach erosion, heavy property damage, and damage to or destruction of the primary dune system as a result of storm surges from hurricanes in 1996 and 1999 and northeasters over recent years. Local interests are now able to finance their share and support the project. In FY 2001, a design agreement was executed and a General Reevaluation was initiated to reevaluate the authorized project and the adjacent shoreline. The authorized project consists of a sand dune constructed to an elevation of 13 feet above mean sea level (MSL) fronted by a storm berm constructed to an elevation of 9 feet above mean sea level and a beach (natural) berm constructed to an elevation of 7 feet above MSL along 9,500 feet of shoreline; two transition sections constructed to elevation 7 feet above MSL along 2,400 feet on the southern end and along 6,860 feet on the northern end; and renourishment of the project at approximately two year intervals. The borrow areas, located in offshore, will be dredged to depths of 35-55 feet below mean low water. The estimated Federal cost for new work is \$138,000,000 (2007).

Local Cooperation. The authorizing document provides that the non-Federal sponsor shall (a) provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas; (b) perform required relocations; (c) during initial construction, contribute 35 percent of construction costs assigned to coastal storm damage reduction, with credit allowed for (a) and (b), currently estimated at \$12,600,000; (d) during periodic re-nourishment, contribute 50 percent of construction costs assigned to coastal storm damage reduction, with credit allowed for (a) and (b), currently estimated at \$104,068,000; (e) hold and save the Government free from damages; (f) comply with the Uniform Relocations Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Act of 1970; (g) publicize flood plain information for the area; (h) provide and maintain public ownership and use, during the economic life of the project, of an adequate width of beach for public use, with acceptable beach access, parking areas, and other facilities necessary for realization of the benefits upon which Government participation is based; (i) at least once a year inform affected interests of the limitations of the protection provided by the project; (j) adopt and enforce regulations to prevent encroachment and preserve the project.; and (k) operate, maintain, repair, and rehabilitate the project.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: The General Reevaluation Report was continued at a Federal cost of \$256,610; \$100,385 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds; and \$4,336 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental contributed funds.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The draft General Reevaluation Report was completed in September 2006. Total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$3,385,672 including \$971,748 in contributed funds.

24. WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH, N. C.

Location. A small island 10 miles east of Wilmington, N. C. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Map p.834)

Existing Project. A dune with a base bordering at or near the building line, with a crown width of 25 feet at elevation 15 feet above mean low water, together with a beach berm with a crown width of 50 feet at elevation 12, extending about 14,000 feet from Moores Inlet on the north to Masonboro Inlet on the south. Existing project was authorized by 1962 Flood Control Act (H.D. 511, 87th Cong., 2d sess.). The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 authorized Federal participation in future nourishment for the life of the project. The estimated Federal cost for new work is \$23,200,000 (2006).

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Engineering and design future renourishment at a Federal cost of \$54,737.

Condition at end of fiscal year. All work under the initial authorization has been completed. Initial construction was completed May 1970. The latest periodic renourishment was completed in FY 2006, with the next cycle scheduled for FY 2010. Total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$12,986,231 including \$4,977,203 in contributed funds.

Multi-Purpose Projects, Including Power

25. ROANOKE RIVER BASIN, VA. AND N.C.

Location. The project is on the Roanoke River and its tributaries in Virginia and North Carolina within a radius of 100 miles from Danville, Virginia.

Existing project. The Flood Control Act of 1944 approved a general plan for the comprehensive

development of the Roanoke River Basin for flood damage reduction and other purposes, and authorized construction of John H. Kerr and Philpott Reservoirs. (See Table 6-H for a list of dams and reservoirs included in the comprehensive plan.)

Local cooperation. None required. John H. Kerr and Philpott Reservoirs are the only projects in the comprehensive plan that have been authorized for construction. (See Table 6-H on Dams and Reservoirs.)

25A. JOHN H. KERR DAM AND RESERVOIR, VA. AND N.C.

Location. The project is on Roanoke River, about 178.7 river miles above its mouth, in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and 20.3 miles downstream from Clarksville, Virginia. The reservoir extends upstream on the Roanoke River 56 miles and on the Dan River 34 miles.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a concrete gravity dam with wing and saddle dikes on the right and left banks, with a total length of about 22,285 feet. The reservoir is operated as a unit of a coordinated system of reservoirs in the Roanoke River Basin for reduction of floods, generation of hydroelectric power, regulation of low-water flow, and for other purposes. The power installation is 204,000 kilowatts. (For further details see Annual Report for 1962.) The existing project was authorized by the 1944 Flood Control Act.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Major rehabilitation of power facilities at a cost of 15,181,269 including engineering and design, construction management, and construction contract earnings.

Maintenance: The Station Service rehabilitation was performed at a cost of \$1,901,333. Normal operation and maintenance of the hydropower facilities at a cost of \$2,800,956. Normal operation and maintenance at a cost of \$396,142. Erosion control at the Mikell property at a cost of \$45,535. Construction of a pre-engineer storage building for the hydropower facilities at a cost of \$301,797. Repair and repavement of the boat ramp at Island Creek at a cost of \$115,562. Natural and cultural resource management at a cost of \$1,700,738. Operation and maintenance of recreational facilities at a cost of \$2,850,673. Water control management at a cost of \$457,247. Activities associated with real estate at a cost of \$408,963. Recreation mitigation for HWY 58 at cost of \$561 in contributed funds. Federal timber sells and other miscellaneous collections resulted in a negative cost adjustment of \$582,261.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project is complete except for additional recreational facilities. Production of power and protection from floods are provided by project. Major rehabilitation of power facilities, with a new construction start in FY 2000, is scheduled for completion in FY 2010. Total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$368,629,019 of which \$94,402,927 was for new work; \$42,269,272 was for the Major Rehab; and \$231,956,820 was for maintenance including \$390,096 in contributed funds.

25B. PHILPOTT LAKE, VA.

Location. The project is located on the Smith River, Virginia, 44.3 miles above its junction with Dan River, and 35 miles upstream from the Virginia-North Carolina State line in Franklin and Henry Counties.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a concrete gravity dam 892 feet long and with a maximum height of 220 feet. Reservoir is operated as a unit of a coordinated reservoir system for flood damage reduction in the Roanoke River Basin, generation of hydroelectric power, regulation of low-water flow, and for other purposes. The powerhouse has a total installation of 14,000 kilowatts. (For further details see Annual Report for 1962). Existing project was authorized by 1944 Flood Control Act.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations and results during fiscal year.
Maintenance: : The Station Service rehabilitation was performed at a cost of \$1,889,891. Normal operation and maintenance of the hydropower facilities at a cost of \$567,204. Normal operation and maintenance at a cost of \$362,055. Natural and cultural resource management at a cost of \$393,323. Operation and maintenance of recreational facilities at a cost of \$1,727,362. Water control management at a cost of \$179,162. Activities associated with real estate at a cost of \$45,314. Federal timber sells and other miscellaneous collections resulted in a negative cost adjustment of \$320.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project is complete except for additional recreational facilities, and is providing power and flood damage reduction. . Total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$88,144,543 of which \$14,796,384 was for new work and \$73,348,159 was for maintenance.

26. SCHEDULING FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

Five flood control reservoir projects were operated in Wilmington District in FY 2006. All provided some measure of flood damage reduction while two, John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir and Philpott Lake, additionally provided hydropower generation and revenue. A summary of each project follows.

B. Everett Jordan Dam and Lake is located in the Cape Fear River Basin, North Carolina. Flood damages reduced during FY 2007 were \$3,640,800 for a cumulative total of \$255,295,600 since inception of the project in 1983.

John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir is located in the Roanoke River Basin, Virginia and North Carolina. Gross power generation for the fiscal year was 405,991,000 kilowatt-hours (kwh), compared to a period of record (1953-2007) average of 413,171,100 kwh and net marketed power revenue was \$7,310,922, making the cumulative total \$238,076,996 since inception of the project in 1952. SEPA did not purchase replacement energy for John H Kerr project during the fiscal year. Flood damages reduced during FY 2007 were \$4,175,000, increasing the cumulative total since 1952 to \$427,172,200.

Falls Lake is located in the Neuse River Basin, North Carolina. Flood damages reduced during FY 2007 were \$3,362,00 for a cumulative total of \$584,976,200 since inception of the project in 1983.

Philpott Lake is located on the Smith River in the Dan River Basin, Virginia. Gross power generation for the fiscal year was 24,190,000 kwh, compared to a period of record (1953-2007) average of 34,296,300 kwh, and net marketed power revenue was \$1,214,3400, making the cumulative total \$38,272,068 since inception of the project in 1952. SEPA did not purchase replacement energy for Philpott Lake project during the fiscal year. Flood damages reduced during FY 2007 were \$2,457,900 raising the cumulative total to \$542,588,800.

W. Kerr Scott Dam and Reservoir is located in the Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin, North Carolina. Flood damages reduced during FY 2007 were \$683,900, making the total damages prevented since inception of the project \$182,767,600.

Miscellaneous

27. SEA TURTLE HABITAT RESTORATION, OAK ISLAND, N.C. (CAP Section 1135)

Location. This project is located on the oceanfront of the town of Oak Island (formerly Long Beach), south of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway in Brunswick

WILMINGTON, N.C. DISTRICT

County, North Carolina. (See USGS quadrangle sheet, Southport, N.C.)

Existing project. This project modification for improvement of the environment modifies the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway between Norfolk, Virginia and the St. Johns River, Florida. The project modification restores sea turtle nesting habitat on Oak Island by placing beach compatible sand from the Yellow Banks Confined Disposal Facility between East 26th Place and East 58th Street to construct a 8,900 foot long main fill and a small dune to discourage turtles from crawling beyond the project. Implementation of a lighting ordinance will provide a more attractive nesting beach and improve survival of hatchlings. The approved estimated cost for construction implementation is \$11,284,000 (2000), consisting of \$5,000,000 Federal and \$6,284,000 non-Federal. The project was approved by the Division Commander on September 17, 1999 under the continuing authority of Section 1135, Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended.

Local Cooperation. The sponsor shall contribute 25 percent of total project modification costs, which include implementation of the authorized improvements as well as planning, engineering, design, supervision and administration, monitoring, and other activities associated with implementation, but does not include betterments. The sponsor shall also contribute sufficient additional funds to keep the Federal cost from exceeding the per project limit of \$5,000,000. The non-Federal contribution will consist of credit for required lands, easements, relocations, and rights-of way; work-in-kind credit for dune walkover structures and dune stabilization provided by the sponsor; credit for participation on the Project Coordination Team; and cash.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Resolution of a construction contractor claim cost \$2,909 in contributed funds.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The construction contract was awarded in December 2000 and substantially completed in May 2001. Monitoring of turtles and seabeach amaranth is continuing. Project closeout is underway. A construction contractor claim has been addressed. Project is awaiting financial completion.

28. ROANOKE ISLAND FESTIVAL PARK, DARE COUNTY, NC. (CAP Section 206)

Location. The Roanoke Island Festival Park is a state owned historic facility located on Iceplant Island, in Shallowbag Bay, off of Roanoke Sound adjacent to Manteo, in Dare County, North Carolina, about 75 miles south of Norfolk, Virginia. (See USGS quadrangle sheet, Manteo)

Existing project. This project will provide 4 acres of valuable estuarine and wetland habitat that will be restored and protected, including protection of 2 acres of existing coastal marsh and adjacent wooded wetlands from erosion and restoration of about 2 acres of shallow water area by marsh restoration and development of sea grass, marine rock and oyster habitat. In order to facilitate the construction of the aquatic ecosystem restoration features and to protect the aquatic habitat from further wave erosion, a 1,330-foot long rock sill and breakwater will be constructed. The project will provide incidental benefits by shoreline protection for public facilities located at Festival Park. The approved estimated cost for construction implementation is \$1,080,000 (2002), consisting of \$702,000 Federal and \$378,000 non-Federal. The project was approved by the Division Commander on November 21, 2001 under the continuing authority of Section 206, Water Resources Development Act of 1996, as amended.

Local Cooperation. The sponsor shall contribute 35 percent of project costs, which include implementation of the authorized improvements as well as planning, engineering, design, supervision and administration, monitoring, and other activities associated with implementation, but does not include betterments. The sponsor shall also contribute sufficient additional funds to keep the Federal cost from exceeding the per project limit of \$5,000,000. The non-Federal contribution will consist of credit for required lands, easements, relocations, and rights-of way; estimated at \$1,000; work-in-kind credit for oyster bed placement, management of the 1.3 acres of wooded wetland, and project signage, estimated at \$42,000, and participation on the project coordination team, estimated at \$6,000; and cash.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: The construction phase was completed, including monitoring and coordination with the sponsor on work-in-kind credits, at a Federal cost of \$220.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The Division Commander approved the PDA Documentation and the project on November 21, 2001. Construction was substantially completed and the project was operational in FY 2002. Additional construction to complete the rock sill was completed in FY 2003. Marsh and sea grass plantings, as needed, and project monitoring was continued through FY 2007. Project closeout is scheduled for the third quarter of FY 2008.

29. WILSON BAY RESTORATION, JACKSONVILLE, N.C. (CAP Section 206)

Location. Wilson Bay is a 126-acre shallow estuarine embayment of the New River within the city of

Jacksonville, Onslow County, North Carolina (See USGS quadrangle sheet Jacksonville North).

Existing Project. The project will restore the Wilson Bay ecosystem, which has been degraded for many years by wastewater plant discharges, urban runoff, and alteration of hydrology. The project consists of mechanical water column aeration by the purchase, installation, and operation of three aerators and the use of three existing aerators; restoration of approximately 11.3 acres of wetlands along creeks and drainages within the Wilson Bay urban watershed; restoration of a viable benthic community by bivalve plantings at Wilson Bay Island and Wilson Bay Park; planting of approximately 4.5 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation in five areas on the perimeter of the bay; planting of approximately 1.6 acres of bioswale in an area characterized with relatively heavy surface runoff within the Wilson Bay urban watershed; and planting of approximately .08 acre of rain gardens in areas characterized with sheet flow. The approved estimated cost for design and implementation is \$6,580,000 (2007), consisting of \$4,277,000 Federal and \$2,303,000 non-Federal.

Local Cooperation. The sponsor shall contribute 35 percent of project costs, which include implementation of the authorized improvements as well as planning, engineering, design, supervision and administration, monitoring, and other activities associated with implementation, but does not include betterments. The sponsor shall also contribute sufficient additional funds to keep the Federal cost from exceeding the per project limit of \$5,000,000. The non-Federal contribution will consist of credit for required lands, easements, relocations, and rights-of way; estimated at \$696,000; work-in-kind credit currently estimated at \$1,168,000, and participation on the project coordination team, estimated at \$5,000 and cash contribution currently estimated at \$434,000. The sponsor will assume full responsibility for the costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of project features, currently estimated at \$20,000 per year.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Preparation of plans and specifications and real estate coordination continued at a cost of \$96,327.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The feasibility report and project were approved in June 2003 and construction funds were committed in August 2003. Preparation of plans and specifications started in June 2003 and is continuing. The PCA was executed in April 2004. Construction by the sponsor started in August 2004, as specified in the PCA. Subject to availability of funds Federal construction will begin in the first quarter of FY 2009.

30. WANCHESE MARSH CREATION AND PROTECTION, DARE COUNTY, NC (CAP Section 204)

Location. This project is in Dare County, North Carolina on the southeastern corner of Roanoke Island at Wanchese Harbor adjacent to the channel from Oregon Inlet and north of the entrance to Wanchese Harbor. (See USGS quadrangle sheet, Oregon Inlet)

Existing project. The marshes of Roanoke Sound are important habitat for fish and wildlife resources, support recreational and commercial activities that rely on these resources, and provide an important function as nursery habitat for estuarine fish and shellfish and support a rich and diverse benthic fauna. The proposed project will create an estuarine creek and marsh area within a protective dike. The project will encompass an area of about 12.1 acres including; (1) 8.6 acres of construction in an area that is primarily open sound waters, (2) 2 acres of high marsh that will be protected by the proposed construction and (3) 1.5 acres of *Phragmites* to be removed by chemical control and replaced by native grasses. Construction will include a dike to protect the marsh from wave action until it becomes established and can withstand the strong wave action in this area. The dike will be parallel to the existing harbor entrance channel for approximately 500 feet and then turn in a northerly direction and parallel the shoreline for approximately 700 feet. Armor stone will be placed on the outside of the permanent dike to protect against wave action. The construction of the new marsh will protect 2 acres of existing marsh from continued erosion and provide an incidental benefit by helping to stabilize the Wanchese Harbor entrance. The marsh area will be graded, planted with marsh grasses as needed over a 3-year establishment period, and monitored for the same 3 years to determine appropriate functioning of the habitat. Dredged material will come from maintenance dredging of the Manteo (Shallowbag) Bay – Channel to Wanchese navigation channel. The new marsh will be established by sprigging with at least three varieties of native marsh grasses including smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), black needlerush (*Juncus roemerianus*) and saltmeadow hay (*Spartina patens*). The use of additional species to increase habitat diversity will be considered. The approved estimated cost for construction implementation is \$1,972,000 (2004) consisting of \$1,479,000 Federal and \$493,000 non-Federal. The Division Commander approved the project on August 9, 2001 under the continuing authority of Section 204, Water Resources Development Act of 1992, as amended.

Local Cooperation. The sponsor shall contribute 25 percent of project costs which include implementation of the authorized improvements as well as planning, engineering, design, supervision and administration,

monitoring, and other activities associated with implementation, but does not include betterments. The non-Federal contribution will consist of credit for required lands, easements, relocations, and rights-of way; credit for participation on the Project Coordination Team; and cash.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Planting of marsh grass and plans and specifications for the FY 2008 dike opening at a Federal cost of \$212,711 and contributed funds at a cost of \$49,481.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The PCA was executed in November 2002. The construction contract for the sill was awarded in February 2003 and completed in FY 2004. Dredged material, in connection with a maintenance dredging contract, was placed in the site in FY 2004 but the material was found to be unsuitable. Additional material was placed in FY 2006. After the material has settled, the site will be graded and planted in marsh grass in FY 2007. The dike will be opened for flushing in the 3rd quarter of FY 2008. Monitoring will continue through FY 2012.

31. MOREHEAD CITY HARBOR, N.C. SEC 933 (CAP Section 933)

Location. This Section 933 project is located on the mid Atlantic coast, on Bogue Banks in Carteret County, North Carolina. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 420)

Existing Project. The project makes beneficial use of dredged material available from periodic maintenance dredging of the adjacent Morehead City Harbor, NC navigation project. The recommended plan consists of two portions and uses maintenance dredging material to construct a sand berm along a portion of the oceanfront of Bogue Banks at an elevation of 7 feet above National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD). This elevation mimics the natural berm elevation of the area. The approved estimated construction implementation cost is \$11,852,000 (2006), consisting of \$8,216,000 Federal and \$4,424,000 non-Federal.

Local Cooperation. The sponsor shall contribute 35 percent of project costs, which include implementation of the authorized improvements as well as planning, engineering, design, supervision and administration, monitoring, and other activities associated with implementation, but does not include betterments. The non-Federal contribution will consist entirely of cash. The sponsor shall provide all required lands, easements, relocations, and rights-of way; at no cost to the Government. No per project cost limit nor any provision for credit for work-in-kind has been established for Section 933 projects. The sponsor will maintain beach access throughout the 10-year life of the project. In

accordance with the PCA, there is no requirement for operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of project features.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Between February 4 and March 1, 2007 the contract hopper dredge *RN Weeks* removed 256,187 cubic yards from the Ocean Bar and disposed of the material in the ODMDS and March 17 – 27 the contract hopper dredge *BE Lindholm* removed 548,598 cubic yards of beach quality material from the Ocean Bar and placed in on the beach at Pine Knoll Shores at a Federal Cost of \$3,147,401 and contributed funds cost of \$1,554,045.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The feasibility report and plans and specifications were completed in FY 2003 with O&M funds. The PCA was approved by the ASA(CW) and was executed in January 2004. The first construction portion makes beneficial use of dredged material from maintenance of the entrance channel by placing it along Indian Beach, Salter Path, and a part of Pine Knoll Shores, and was substantially completed in March 2004. The second construction portion made beneficial use of dredged material from maintenance of the entrance channel by placing it along other parts of Pine Knoll Shores in FY 2007.

32. STANLY COUNTY WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE, N.C. (Section 219)

Location. The project is located in Stanly County, in mid-southern North Carolina about 26 miles northeast of Charlotte. (See USGS quadrangle sheets, Norwood, Stanfield, Mt. Pleasant, and Albemarle).

Existing project. The county desires to upgrade a substandard wastewater and water supply systems. The county is predominately rural and unemployment is relatively high. In much of the county, basic infrastructures such as wastewater lines, water supply lines and highways necessary to attract industry are lacking. Without major infrastructure improvements, quality of life in many of the communities in the county will continue to fall well short of the rest of the Nation. The estimated project cost is \$7,775,667 (2007), including \$5,896,000 Federal and \$1,906,667 non-Federal. This project is authorized by Sec 219(f) of the WRDA of 1992, as amended and Section 108(d) of the FY 2001 Omnibus Appropriations Act, and Section 5114 of the Water Resource Development Act of 2007 which provides “\$8,900,000 for wastewater Infrastructure, Stanly County, North Carolina”.

Local cooperation. The sponsor shall contribute 25 percent of the total cost of the project, estimated at \$1,906,667. Project costs include implementation of the authorized improvements as well as planning, engineering, design, supervision and administration,

monitoring, and other activities associated with implementation, but does not include betterments. The non-Federal contribution will consist of credit for required lands, easements, relocations, rights-of way, and borrow or disposal areas and participation on the project coordination team.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Design and preparation of plans and specifications and construction for Millingport continued at a Federal cost of \$291,112 and contributed funds at a cost of \$66,727. Financial completion of Norword continued at a Federal cost of \$28,318 and a contributed funds cost of \$58,480.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Replacement of a wastewater pumping station and associated force main in the town of Norwood to benefit Aquadale School is complete. The decision document was approved in August 2003. The project cooperation agreement was executed in August 2004. The Collins and Ailaman force main and pump station in Norward N.C. was physically complete in September 2005. It is projected that financial completion of the Norward contract will occur in February 2008. Design of wastewater facilities for Millingport School in the city of Albemarle is ongoing. The decision document was approved in August 2004. The design agreement was executed in July 2005. The Project Cooperation Agreement was executed in September 2006. It is projected that the construction of Millingport will be substantially completed in November 2008.

Damage Reduction studies, \$150,738 for Coastal Storm Damage Reduction studies, \$100,778 to match FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds for Coastal Storm Damage Reduction studies, \$77,555 for Watershed/Ecosystem Restoration studies, and \$73,821 for Planning Assistance to States.

33. REGULATORY PROGRAM

Cost for the period was \$6,040,191, including \$4,625,581 for Permit Evaluation, \$783,670 for Enforcement, \$34,656 for Environmental Impact Statement preparation and \$581,528 for Compliance.

General Investigations

34. SURVEYS

Cost for the period was \$1,009,142 for Flood Damage Reduction studies, \$169,705 for Coastal Storm Damage Reduction studies, \$101,188 in FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental funds for Coastal Storm Damage Reduction studies, \$232,628 for Watershed/Ecosystem Restoration studies, \$11,182 for Special Investigations, \$850 for FERC License Review, \$7,633 for Interagency Water Resources Development, \$1,434 for National Estuary Studies, \$481 for North American Waterfowl Management, and \$99,914 for Planning Assistance to States. Contributed funds cost was \$492,535 for Flood

**35. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF
BASIC DATA**

Flood plain management information studies, as authorized by Section 206, 1960 Flood Control Act, as amended, provide information, technical assistance, and guidance in identifying the magnitude of the flood hazard and for planning wise use of the flood plain. Direct response and assistance are provided to states, Indian tribes, and local governments without charge and to Federal agencies and private persons on a cost reimbursable basis. Total costs for the period were \$109,291. Total costs to September 30, 2007, were \$9,605,225.

Hydrologic studies collect and analyze basic data on hydrologic, climatologic, and river morphology for general use in connection with Corps planning, design, construction, and operation of water resource projects. Total costs for the period were \$2,713.

**36. PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING
AND DESIGN**

No work for preconstruction engineering and design (PED) was accomplished for FY 2007.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 6-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section								
In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total cost to Sept. 30, 2007	
1.	Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway between Norfolk, Va. & St. John River, Fla. (Regular Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	6,000 7,102	- -	- -	- -	- -	88,835,273 ¹ 88,830,685 ¹
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint: Approp. Cost	8,110,738 8,057,508	3,921,524 3,946,741	10,564,000 7,887,849	4,262,029 4,919,434	254,894,312 ² 252,826,396 ²	
		New Work: Contrib. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	86,851 86,851 ³	
		Maint: Contrib. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	667,300 667,300	
2.	Beaufort Harbor, N.C. (Regular Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	818,040 ⁴ 818,040	
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint: Approp. Cost	- -	212,322 212,322	750,000 266,594	(333,947) 149,459	5,286,117 5,286,117	
3.	Cape Fear River, N.C. Above Wilmington	New Work: Approp. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,759,573 ⁵ 3,759,573 ⁵	
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint: Approp. Cost	585,052 585,311	1,131,816 1,126,441	626,000 536,699	606,000 640,416	28,830,324 ⁶ 28,767,998 ⁶	
4.	Lockwoods Folly River, N.C. (Regular Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	241,272 ⁷ 241,272 ⁸	
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint: Approp. Cost	813,415 813,415	511,499 511,499	843,000 553,858	199,513 488,655	16,762,062 16,762,062	
		New Work: Contrib. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	92,650 92,650 ⁹	
5.	Manteo (Shallowbag) Bay, N.C. (Regular Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	- 142	- -	- -	- -	10,099,515 ¹⁰ 10,099,515 ¹⁰	
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint: Approp. Cost	8,848,000 8,427,274	8,576,500 9,096,901	7,746,000 6,892,761	7,823,000 3,855,324	151,186,244 146,338,708	
		Maint: Contrib. Cost	- 1,585,323	- 104,723	- 2,361	30,000 59,076	5,072,993 4,957,170	
6.	Morehead City Harbor, N.C. (Regular Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	13,204,707 ¹¹ 13,204,707 ¹¹	
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint: Approp. Cost	2,282,286 2,287,166	11,290,200 11,105,587	5,674,000 4,616,566	5,178,488 6,018,639	116,409,841 ¹² 116,007,944 ¹²	
		New Work: Contrib. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,731,996 2,731,996	
		Maint: Contrib. Cost	- -	(4,213) -	590,000 580,396	- 8,050	3,907,111 3,896,074	
7.	Rollinson Channel, N.C. (Regular Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	589,105 589,105	
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint: Approp. Cost	240,076 240,076	4,000 4,000	980,000 133,437	(160,949) 685,614	4,586,772 ¹³ 4,586,772	
		Maint: Contrib. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	41,142 41,142	

WILMINGTON, N.C. DISTRICT

8.	Far Creek, N.C. ¹						
	(Regular Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	164,642
		Cost	-	-	-	-	164,642
		Maint:					
		Approp.	-	-	925,000	-	3,224,345
		Cost	-	-	-	10,372	2,309,717
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	11,181
		Cost	-	-	-	-	11,181
9.	Silver Lake Harbor, N.C.	New Work:					
	(Regular Funds)	Approp	-	-	-	-	184,284
		Cost	-	-	-	-	184,284
		Maint:					
		Approp.	-	-	2,117,000	-	14,229,869 ¹⁴
		Cost	-	-	1,423,820	667,700	14,204,389
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	75,000
		Cost	-	-	-	-	75,000
10.	Waterway connecting, Pamlico Sound and Beaufort Harbor, NC	New Work:					
	(Regular Funds)	Approp.	-	-	-	-	502,567
		Cost	-	-	-	-	502,567
		Maint:					
		Approp.	-	-	1,570,000	632,141	6,334,639 ¹⁵
		Cost	-	-	75,333	1,947,868	6,155,699
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	17,252
		Cost	-	-	-	-	17,252
11.	Wilmington Harbor, N.C.	New Work:					
	(Regular Funds)	Approp.	15,799,000	17,645,200	17,569,000	8,200,000	275,117,626 ¹⁶
		Cost	15,856,445	17,146,553	15,117,176	5,587,241	269,533,117 ¹⁶
		Maint					
		Approp.	5,137,435	6,526,862	15,393,000	9,903,000	179,060,912 ¹⁷
		Cost	4,023,084	7,511,195	12,694,382	11,647,512	177,976,782 ¹⁷
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	3,500,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	227,595	88,732,948,
		Cost	3,994,093	4,594,309	3,792,713	1,129,340	86,299,361
		Maint:					
		Contrib.	(138,939)	-	-	-	12,940,462 ¹⁸
		Cost	78,076	-	-	-	12,907,181 ¹⁸
14A.B.	Everett Jordon Dam and Lake, N.C.	New Work:					
	(Regular Funds)	Approp.	15,000	-	-	-	149,920,287
		Cost	16,547	-	-	-	149,915,644
		Maint:					
		Approp.	1,623,657	1,389,800	1,464,000	1,721,000	30,381,162 ¹⁹
		Cost	1,618,280	1,367,648	1,168,064	1,401,449	29,723,323 ²⁰
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	1,764,735
		Cost	-	-	-	-	1,764,735
15A	Falls Lake, N.C.	New Work:					
	(Regular Funds)	Approp.	22,000	-	-	-	184,513,996
		Cost	88,527	39,947	7,299	-	184,448,719
		Maint:					
		Approp.	1,597,845	1,824,300	1,740,000	1,617,000	29,140,680 ²³
		Cost	1,551,054	1,813,485	1,334,597	1,386,539	28,440,509 ²⁴
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	259,724
		Cost	-	-	-	-	259,724

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 6-A (Continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See							
Section							Total cost to
In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Sept. 30, 2007
16.	Roanoke River Upper Basin VA. - Headwaters Area (Regular Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	1,350,000	2,782,000	5,250,000	8,300,000	26,580,000
		Cost	1,268,041	2,210,973	4,287,502	6,833,744	23,415,322
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	260,000	391,000	638,000	1,595,824	3,330,824 ²⁵
		Cost	180,363	263,258	522,545	946,906	2,329,136 ²⁵
17A.	W. Kerr Scott Dam and Reservoir, N.C. (Regular Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	8,841,326
		Cost	-	-	-	-	8,841,326
		Maint:					
		Approp.	3,193,870	3,523,000	2,766,000	3,188,308	60,159,022 ²⁶
		Cost	3,217,317	3,440,040	2,831,316	2,790,521	59,728,569 ²⁷
20.	Brunswick County Beaches N.C. (Cape Fear to N.C. - S.C. Line) (Regular Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	631,000	623,000	3,020,000	50,000	10,247,115 ²⁸
		Cost	682,285	440,104	308,021	2,522,752	9,822,210 ²⁹
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	1,085,000	300,000	-	4,520,000 ³⁰
		Cost	-	11,197	173,080	982,324	4,071,968 ³¹
21.	Carolina Beach and Vicinity, N.C. (Regular Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	2,313,000	31,000	6,000,000	-	34,763,532 ³²
		Cost	2,216,042	76,944	264,484	4,570,995	33,547,211
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	1,406,464	-	3,202,500	(55,339)	21,088,721 ³³
		Cost	1,371,039	37,355	(48,911)	2,554,742	20,440,964 ³³
22.	Dare County Beaches, N.C. (Bodie Island) (Regular Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	873,000	881,000	1,921,000	100,000	3,791,000 ³⁴
		Cost	805,210	814,128	1,283,650	690,248	3,599,361 ³⁴
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	-
		Cost	-	-	-	-	-
23.	West Onslow Beach and New River Inlet, N.C. (Regular Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	566,000	311,000	660,000	-	2,624,000
		Cost	557,313	294,698	212,849	269,617	2,413,925
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	211,167	98,667	100,000	101,000	1,009,667 ³⁵
		Cost	181,936	247,739	77,900	104,720	971,747
24.	Wrightsville Beach, N.C. (Regular Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	154,000	2,746,000	-	8,298,100 ³⁶
		Cost	-	78,400	2,478,000	54,737	8,009,028
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	1,500,000	-	5,220,610 ³⁷
		Cost	-	-	1,256,594	(1)	4,977,203
25A.	John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir, VA&NC (Regular Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	94,402,927
		Cost	-	-	-	-	94,402,927
		Major Rehab:					
		Approp.	4,739,000	4,685,000	13,560,000	10,500,000	45,895,000
		Cost	4,750,958	3,757,967	6,218,209	15,181,269	42,269,272
		Maint:					
		Approp.	10,716,334	9,380,100	10,171,000	11,213,000	233,878,885 ³⁸
		Cost	11,529,103	8,984,671	8,604,405	10,978,946	231,566,724 ³⁹
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	390,657
		Cost	-	49,000	271,000	-	390,096

WILMINGTON, N.C. DISTRICT

25B. Philpott Lake, Va.	New Work:						
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	-	14,796,384
	Cost	-	-	-	-	-	14,796,384
	Maint:						
	Approp.	3,411,858	2,985,003	4,642,000	4,652,000		74,070,766 ⁴⁰
	Cost	3,360,682	2,781,639	3,692,062	5,164,312		73,348,159 ⁴¹
27. Sea Turtle Habitat, Oak Island, N.C. (Regular Funds) (Contributed Funds)	New Work:						
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	-	5,000,000 ⁴²
	Cost	-	-	-	-	-	5,000,000 ⁴³
	New Work:						
	Contrib.	245,000	-	-	-	-	4,740,000
	Cost	212,092	2,500	98	2,909		4,699,745
28. Roanoke Island Festival Park, Dare County, N.C. (Regular Funds) (Contributed Funds)	New Work:						
	Approp.	15,000	31,000	58,000	(32,400)		669,600 ⁴⁴
	Cost	16,691	21,330	2,866	220		637,416 ⁴⁵
	New Work:						
	Contrib.	-	-	-	-	-	308,000
	Cost	4,275	264	-	-	-	303,000
29. Wilson Bay Restoration, Dare County, N.C. (Regular Funds) (Contributed Funds)	New Work:						
	Approp.	151,000	35,000	445,000	303,976		1,229,976 ⁴⁶
	Cost	152,248	13,115	287,784	96,327		878,226 ⁴⁷
	New Work:						
	Contrib.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Wanchese Marsh Creation and Protection, Dare County, N.C. (Regular Funds) (Contributed Funds)	New Work:						
	Approp.	247,000	285,000	54,000	78,000		1,522,000 ⁴⁸
	Cost	248,957	36,613	58,183	241,476		1,471,272 ⁴⁹
	New Work:						
	Contrib.	-	75,000	-	-	-	475,000
	Cost	100,621	13,425	13,802	49,481		456,256
31. Morehead City Harbor, NC Section 933 (Regular Funds) (Contributed Funds)	New Work:						
	Approp.	2,378,000	1,156,000	2,970,000	2,200,000		8,704,000 ⁵⁰
	Cost	2,363,716	824,928	548,036	3,147,401		6,884,081 ⁵⁰
	New Work:						
	Contrib.	1,970,000	1,495,000	-	1,200,000		4,665,000
	Cost	1,310,000	302,016	208,648	1,554,045		3,925,133
32. Stanly County Wastewater Infrastructure, N.C. (Regular Funds) (Contributed Funds)	New Work:						
	Approp.	186,000	844,000	2,338,000	-		3,394,000
	Cost	173,792	602,098	327,255	319,430		1,127,614
	New Work:						
	Contrib.	37,200	248,575	-	805,875		285,775
	Cost	34,056	2,999	83,187	125,206		120,242

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Includes \$198,707 for previous projects. | 8. Includes preauthorization study costs: FY64, \$219; FY65, \$26; FY71, \$8,000; FY72, \$1,448; FY73, \$552; FY74, \$9,000; FY75, \$11,925; FY76 & 76T, \$27,977; FY77, \$7,598; FY78, \$7,449; FY79, \$4,351; FY81, \$1,680; and preconstruction planning costs: FY80, \$5,686 and FY81, \$1,471. |
| 2. Includes \$107,634 for previous projects. Includes Emergency Supplemental funds: FY06, \$3,890,000. | 9. Includes \$69,145 refund to local interests. |
| 3. Includes \$13,934 refund to local interests. | 10. Adjusted by \$6,361 to reflect actual costs. |
| 4. Include \$12,854 for previous projects. Includes Emergency Supplemental funds: FY06, \$750,000. | 11. Includes \$44,484 for previous projects. |
| 5. Includes \$149,119 for previous projects. | 12. Includes \$284,557 for previous projects. Includes Emergency Supplemental funds: FY06, \$2,000,000. |
| 6. Includes \$8,178 for previous projects. | 13. Includes Emergency Supplemental funds: FY06, \$980,000. |
| 7. Includes preauthorization study funds: FY64, \$3,000; FY65, -\$2,755; FY71, \$8,000; FY72, \$2,000; FY74, \$9,000; FY75, \$25,000; FY76 & 76T, \$20,000; FY77, \$2,500; FY78, \$8,800; FY79, \$3,000; FY81, \$1,680; and preconstruction planning funds: FY80, \$15,000 and FY81, \$19,320. | 14. Includes Emergency Supplemental funds: FY06, \$750,000. |
| | 15. Includes Emergency Supplemental funds: FY06, \$1,570,000. |

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

16. Includes \$4,625,614 for new work on previous projects.
17. Includes \$602,614 for previous projects. Includes Emergency Supplemental funds: FY06, \$3,500,000.
18. Includes refunds to local interests: FY78, \$92,374; FY79, \$8,000; FY80, \$14,007; FY81, \$1,847; FY82, \$2,823; FY85, \$60,000.
19. Includes maintenance and operation of Dams funds: FY87, \$66,678; FY88, \$75,000; FY89, \$73,000; FY90, \$54,000; FY91, \$97,200; FY92, \$79,000; FY93, \$80,300; FY94, \$67,800; FY95, \$153,900.
20. Includes maintenance and operation of Dams costs: FY87, \$66,678; FY88, \$75,000; FY89, \$73,000; FY90, \$54,000; FY91, \$97,200; FY92, \$79,000; FY93, \$80,300; FY94, \$67,800; FY95, \$153,900.
23. Includes maintenance and operation of Dams funds: FY87, \$66,678; FY88, \$75,000; FY89, \$73,000; FY90, \$54,000; FY91, \$97,200; FY92, \$79,000; FY93, \$80,300; FY94, \$67,800; FY95, \$153,900.
24. Includes maintenance and operation of Dams costs: FY87, \$66,678; FY88, \$75,000; FY89, \$73,000; FY90, \$54,000; FY91, \$97,200; FY92, \$79,000; FY93, \$80,300; FY94, \$67,800; FY95, \$153,900.
25. Adjusted in FY 2000 report to remove funds and costs for reimbursable, support for others work on the low water bridges; should not have been included in the FY90 - FY99 report.
26. Includes Special Recreation Use Fees funds: FY74, \$4,000; FY75, \$5,500; FY76 & 76T, \$3,600; FY 77, \$5,800; FY78, \$7,200; FY79, \$8,000; FY80, \$10,000; FY81, \$10,000; FY82, \$11,040; FY83, \$7,000; FY84, \$9,000; and maintenance and operation of Dams funds: FY87, \$66,678; FY88, \$75,000; FY89, \$73,000; FY90, \$54,000; FY91, \$97,200; FY92, \$79,200; FY93, \$80,300; FY94, \$67,800; FY95, \$153,900.
27. Includes Special Recreation Use Fees costs: FY74, \$4,000; FY75, \$4,400; FY76 & 76T, \$4,666; FY 77, \$5,193; FY78, \$6,824; FY79, \$7,506; FY80, \$11,312; FY81, \$9,688; FY82, \$9,727; FY83, \$7,000; FY84, \$8,444; FY85, \$2,379; and maintenance and operation of Dams costs: FY87, \$66,678; FY88, \$75,000; FY89, \$73,000; FY90, \$54,000; FY91, \$97,200; FY92, \$79,200; FY93, \$80,300; FY94, \$67,800; FY95, \$153,900.
28. Includes \$116,508 refund to local interests and prior to FY77 costs of \$31,161 for Ocean Isle, \$49,731 for Long Beach, \$41,443 for Yaupon Beach and \$31,157 for Sunset Beach. Includes Emergency Supplemental funds: FY06, \$2,800,000.
29. Includes refunds to local interests: FY83, \$400,000; FY84, \$128,345; FY85, \$82,600.
30. Includes Emergency Supplemental funds: FY06, \$1,211,921.
31. Does not include preauthorization PED funds and costs of \$4,837,200 GI Federal through FY 2004.
32. Includes Emergency Supplemental funds: FY06, \$6,000,000.
33. Does not include preauthorization PED funds and costs of \$970,000 GI Federal and \$323,333,33 non-Federal contributed funds through FY 2004. Includes Emergency Supplemental funds: FY06, \$3,202,500.
34. Does not include preauthorization PED funds and costs of \$461,600 GI Federal through FY 1994. Includes Emergency Supplemental funds: FY06, \$100,000.
35. Includes Emergency Supplemental funds: FY06, \$6,500.
36. Includes \$61,585 refund to local interests. Includes Emergency Supplemental funds: FY06, \$1,900,000.
37. Includes Emergency Supplemental funds: FY06, \$1,023,000.
38. Includes Special Recreation Use Fees funds: FY74, \$35,000; FY76 & 76T, \$48,000; FY77, \$51,400; FY78, \$115,100; FY79, \$63,000; FY80, \$60,000; FY81, \$80,000; FY82, \$67,160; FY83, \$77,759; FY84, \$73,000; and maintenance and operation of Dams funds: FY79, \$167,646; FY87, \$66,678; FY88, \$75,000; FY89, \$73,000; FY90, \$54,000; FY91, \$97,200; FY92, \$79,000; FY93, \$80,300; FY94, \$67,800; FY95, \$153,900; FY00, \$475,769.
39. Includes Special Recreation Use Fees costs: FY75, \$35,000; FY76 & 76T, \$13,606; FY77, \$85,692; FY78, \$114,604; FY79, \$1,120; FY80, \$118,718; FY81, \$83,760; FY82, \$67,160; FY83, \$77,759; FY84, \$67,850; FY85, \$5,149; and maintenance and operation of Dams costs: FY79, \$167,350; FY80, \$296; FY87, \$66,678; FY88, \$75,000; FY89, \$73,000; FY90, \$54,000; FY91, \$97,200; FY92, \$79,000; FY93, \$80,300; FY94, \$67,800; FY95, \$153,900; FY00, \$472,993.
40. Includes Special Recreation Use Fees funds: FY75, \$47,000; FY78, \$40,400; FY79, \$22,000; FY80, \$25,000; FY81, \$20,000; FY82, \$20,240; FY83, \$21,000; FY84, \$19,000; and maintenance and operation of Dams funds: FY87, \$66,678; FY88, \$75,000; FY89, \$73,000; FY90, \$54,000; FY91, \$97,200; FY92, \$79,000; FY93, \$80,300; FY94, \$67,800; FY95, \$153,900; FY00, \$18,748.
41. Includes Special Recreation Use Fees costs: FY75, \$13,741; FY76 & 76T, \$31,666; FY77, \$1,593; FY78, \$39,771; FY79, \$22,629; FY80, \$24,619; FY 81, \$20,381; FY82, \$20,240; FY83, \$21,000; FY84, \$19,000; and maintenance and operation of Dams costs: FY87, \$66,678; FY88, \$75,000; FY89, \$73,000; FY90, \$54,000; FY91, \$97,200; FY92, \$79,000; FY93, \$80,300; FY94, \$67,800; FY95, \$153,900.
42. Includes preauthorization study funds: FY97, \$150,000; FY98, \$30,000, FY99, \$40,000; and preconstruction planning funds: FY99, \$ 1,000; FY00, \$184,000; and FY01, \$31,000.
43. Includes preauthorization study costs: FY97, \$4,792; FY98, \$167,663; FY99, \$43,471; FY00, \$4,074; and preconstruction planning costs: FY00 \$179,408; and FY01, \$36,592.
44. Includes planning design and analysis funds: FY02, \$15,000; and construction implementation funds: FY02, \$529,000; FY03, \$54,000; and FY04, \$15,000.

WILMINGTON, N.C. DISTRICT

45. Includes planning design and analysis costs: FY02, \$15,000; and construction implementation costs: FY02, \$527,671; FY03, \$53,638; and FY04, \$16,691.
46. Includes preauthorization study funds: FY00, \$45,000; FY01, (\$12,000); FY02, \$217,000; FY03, \$40,000; and preconstruction planning funds: FY03, \$40,000; FY04, \$151,000.
47. Includes preauthorization study costs: FY00, \$24,347; FY01, \$4,793; FY02, \$219,140; FY03, \$40,513; FY04, \$1,207; and preconstruction planning costs: FY03, \$39,959; FY04, \$151,041.
48. Includes preauthorization study funds: FY97, \$25,000; FY98, \$115,000; FY99, \$28,000; FY00, \$16,000; FY01, \$14,000; and preconstruction planning funds: FY01, \$51,000; FY02, \$48,000; and FY03, \$5,000.
49. Includes preauthorization study costs: FY98, \$103,281; FY99, \$61,594; FY00, \$15,236; FY01, \$17,869; FY02, \$20; and preconstruction planning costs: FY01, \$26,074; FY02, \$67,179; and FY03, \$10,747.
50. Includes \$768,000 of O&M funds and costs through FY03, prior to CAP C.G. funding. O&M funds were used for the Section 933 report and plans and specifications and will be included in the final accounting and cost sharing calculations.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 6-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BETWEEN NORFOLK, VA. AND ST. JOHNS RIVER, FLA.		
July 25, 1912	Original route of the Norfolk-Beaufort Inlet section.	H.D. 391, 62d Cong., 2d sess.
July 25, 1912	Purchase of canal.	H.D. 589, 62d Cong., 2d sess.
August 8, 1917	Change in route; following changes approved by Secretary of War, April 14, 1919.	H.D. 1478, 63d Cong., 3d sess. and H. D. 1136, 64th Cong., 1 st sess. ¹
	Albemarle Sound-Pamlico Sound section: Changed from "Alligator River-Rose Bay route" to "Alligator River- Pungo River route." Pamlico Sound-Neuse River section: Changed from "Pamlico Sound-Brant Shoal Neuse River route" to "Goose Creek-Bay River route."	
July 18, 1918	Alligator River-Pungo route (proposed land cut connecting the rivers): Changed from a straight line to a bent line approaching nearer town of Fairfield, N. C.	Approved by Secretary of War, May 15, 1919.
January 21, 1927	A 12-foot channel 90 feet wide from Beaufort to Cape Fear River, N.C., including highway bridge and tidal lock. ⁴	H.D. 450, 69th Cong., 1st sess.
July 3, 1930	An 8-foot channel 75 feet wide from Cape Fear River to Winyah Bay, S.C.	H.D. 41, 71st Cong., 1st sess.
March 4, 1933 ²	Construct a suitable bridge near Fairfield, N. C.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 5, 72d Cong., 1st sess.
June 26, 1934 ³	Operating and care of works of improvements provided for with funds from War Department appropriations for rivers and harbors.	
August 26, 1937	Increasing dimensions of waterway to 12 feet deep and 90 feet wide.	Rivers and Harbors Committee, Doc. 6, 75th Cong., 1st sess. ¹
August 26, 1937	A 12-foot side channel 90 feet wide to Swansboro.	Rivers and Harbors Committee, Doc. 16, 75th Cong., 1st sess. ¹
June 20, 1938	A yacht basin near Southport, 12 feet deep, 230 feet wide, and 450 feet long, with connecting channel.	H.D. 549, 75th Cong., 3d sess. ¹
June 20, 1938	A 6-foot channel 90 feet wide from New River Inlet to Inland Waterway.	H.D. 691, 75th Cong., 3d sess. ¹
March 2, 1945	Six mooring basins. ⁵	H.D. 660, 76th Cong., 3d sess. ¹
June 30, 1948	A 12-foot channel in New River. ^{6, 11}	H.D. 421, 80th Cong., 1st sess. ¹
May 17, 1950	Vicinity of Fairfield - drainage.	H.D. 723, 80th Cong., 2d sess. ¹
May 17, 1950	Masonboro Inlet and connecting channels, including jetties at the inlet. ^{7, 12}	H.D. 341, 81st Cong., 1st sess. ¹
September 3, 1954	A 12-foot channel and basin in Peltier Creek. ⁸	H.D. 379, 81st Cong., 1st sess. ¹
November 29, 1963, Sec. 107 July 14, 1960	A 6-foot channel 90 feet wide from Intracoastal Waterway to Bogue Inlet gorge.	Detailed Project Report April 1963.
April 7, 1966 Sec. 107, July 14, 1960	An 8-foot channel 150 feet wide through New Topsail Inlet, thence a 7-foot channel 80 feet wide to Intracoastal Waterway by way of Old Topsail Creek; and a 7-foot channel 80 feet wide in Banks Channel from New Topsail Inlet, paralleling barrier beach, to Intracoastal Waterway.	Detailed Project Report July 1965.

WILMINGTON, N.C. DISTRICT

TABLE 6-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
November 7, 1966	Maintenance of a channel 6 feet deep, 80 feet wide, and 8,000 feet long, from the through channel of the waterway to and including a basin of the same depth, 130 feet wide and 180 feet long at Carolina Beach.	H.D. 515, 89th Cong., 2d sess. ¹
November 7, 1966	Maintenance of general navigation features of N.C. State Ports Authority Small Boat Harbor at Southport.	H.D. 514, 89th Cong., 2d sess.
December 31, 1970	Replacement of federally-owned and operated highway bridges at Coinjock, Fairfield, Wilkerson Creek, Hobucken, and Core Creek.	H.D. 142, 92nd Cong., 1st sess.
October 22, 1976	Modification of terms of local cooperation to allow for full Federal funding of Wilkerson Creek and Coinjock Bridges.	H.D. 597, 94th Cong., 2d sess.
August 13, 1968	Mitigation of damages caused by north jetty at Masonboro Inlet.	Approved by OCE Oct. 2, 1980
February 18, 1982, Sec. 107 July 14, 1960	An 8-foot channel 150 feet wide through Carolina Beach Inlet to the Intracoastal Waterway.	Detailed Project Report June 1980
September 7, 1983, Sec. 107 July 14, 1960	An 8-foot channel 150 feet wide from the gorge in Bogue Inlet through the ocean bar.	Detailed Project Report May 1983
November 17, 1986	Modification of terms of local cooperation to allow for full Federal funding of Core Creek, Hobucken and Fairfield Bridges.	
	BEAUFORT HARBOR, N.C.	
March 3, 1881	A 9-foot channel 200 feet wide through Bulkhead Channel to Beaufort; a 6-foot channel 100 feet wide to North River and Core Sound; and construct jetties on Shackleford Point.	Annual Report, 1881, p.1013
March 2, 1907	Repairs to Fort Macon jetties and additional jetties and shore protection.	Specified in act.
March 3, 1925	Bulkhead across Bird Shoal.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 8, 68th Cong., 2d sess. ¹
July 3, 1930	Increase in depth to 12 feet in Bulkhead Channel, Gallants Channel, and in front of Beaufort.	H.D. 776, 69th Cong., 2nd sess. ¹
March 2, 1945	Increase in width and length of basin in front of Beaufort, all to 12 feet deep.	H.D. 334, 76th Cong., 2nd sess. ¹
May 17, 1950	Increase in depth to 12 feet and in width to 100 feet in Taylors Creek; transfer to Beaufort Harbor project.	H.D. 111, 81st Cong., 2nd sess. ¹
May 21, 1965, Sec. 107 July 14, 1960	Channels 15 feet deep, 100 feet wide in Bulkhead, Gallants and Taylors Creek channels, and through turning basin in front of Beaufort; and harbor of refuge in Town Creek, 12 feet deep, 400 feet wide and 900 feet long connected to Gallants Channel by channel 12 feet deep, 150 feet wide and 1,400 feet long.	Detailed Project Report April 1965
August 12, 1983 Sec. 107 July 14, 1960	A channel 14 feet deep, 70 feet wide, and 1,900 feet long, from Bulkhead Channel to a turning basin 14 feet deep, 150 feet wide, and 300 feet long near the upper end of Morgan Creek.	Detailed Project Report June 1983

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 6-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
SILVER LAKE HARBOR, N. C.		
July 3, 1930	Entrance channel, 5 feet deep and 50 feet wide, from Pamlico Sound to the 3-foot contour in the lake, and training wall at entrance.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 3, 70th Cong., 1st sess.
October 17, 1940	Channel, 10 feet deep, and anchorage basin of same depth, 100 feet wide across Big Foot Slough and 60 feet wide in entrance.	H.D. 325, 76th Cong., 1st sess. ¹
February 7, 1967, Sec. 107 July 14, 1960	Basin depth of 12 feet in Silver Lake Harbor; channels 12 feet deep, 150 feet wide, in Teaches Hole and Big Foot Slough Channels and across Bluff Shoal; entrance channel, same depth, 60 feet wide; and training wall on south side of entrance channel.	Detailed Project Report July 9, 1965
WATERWAY CONNECTING PAMLICO SOUND AND BEAUFORT HARBOR, N. C.		
August 30, 1935 ⁹	A 7-foot channel 75 feet wide from Pamlico Sound to Beaufort Harbor via Wainright Channel.	H.D. 485, 72d Cong., 2d sess. ¹
August 26, 1937	A 7-foot channel 75 feet wide to Atlantic.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 92, 74th Cong., 2d sess. ¹
March 2, 1945	Channels, 7 feet deep, 75 feet wide, at east and west ends of Harkers Island and side channel 5 feet deep, 75 feet wide, with basin 150 by 130 feet, same depth, at Davis.	H.D. 99, 77th Cong., 1st sess. ¹
March 2, 1945	A 7-foot side channel 75 feet wide, with basin 200 feet by 500 feet, same depth, at sea level.	S.D. 247, 77th Cong., 2d sess. ¹
May 17, 1950	A 6-foot side channel 60 feet wide, with basin 100 feet by about 600 feet, same depth, at Marshallberg.	H.D. 68, 81st Cong., 1st sess. ¹
July 11, 1963, Sec. 107 July 14, 1960	A side channel 7 feet deep, 70 feet wide to local harbor at Cedar Island and an access channel 6 feet deep, 60 feet wide and about 400 feet long to a basin same depth, 60 by 100 feet.	Detailed Project Report Dec. 12, 1962
September 22, 1967, Sec. 107 July 14, 1960	An entrance channel 6 feet deep, 60 feet wide, from Back Sound to harbor of refuge 120 by 250 feet, same depth, at west end of Harkers Island in Brook Creek.	Detailed Project Report March 13, 1967
February 17, 1969, Sec. 107 July 14, 1960	A channel 7 feet deep, 70 feet wide, from existing side channel at Atlantic to a basin 600 by 180 feet, same depth, with a breakwater, between mouth of Little Port Brook and White Point.	Detailed Project Report December 21, 1967
April 3, 1975, Sec. 107 July 14, 1960 ¹⁰	Deepening the existing 5-foot channel and basin at Davis to 7 feet.	Detailed Project Report Feb. 8, 1974

1. Contains latest published maps.
2. Public Law No. 443, 72d Cong.
3. Permanent Appropriations Repeal Act.
4. Tidal lock in land cut between Myrtle Sound and Cape Fear River, deauthorized September 23, 1986, under authority of Sec. 12, PL 93-251.
5. Deauthorized August 5, 1977, under authority of Sec. 12, PL 93-251.
6. A 12-foot by 90-foot channel in New River from Intracoastal Waterway to and including a basin at Jacksonville, N.C.
7. Jetties on each side of Masonboro Inlet.
8. A 6-foot by 50-foot channel provided under Section 3, River and Harbor Act of March 2, 1945; 12-foot by 90-foot project deauthorized November 17, 1986, under authority of 1002, PL 99-662.
9. Included in the Public Works Administration Program January 3, 1934.
10. Deauthorized by the Chief of Engineers March 31, 1982.
11. Deauthorized January 1, 1990, under authority of Sec. 1001(b)(1), PL 99-662.
12. Training wall at Masonboro Inlet deauthorized April 5, 1999 under authority of Sec. 1001 (b)(1), PL 99-662.

WILMINGTON, N.C. DISTRICT

TABLE 6C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Annual Report	Cost to September 30, 2007	
	For Last Full Report	Construction	Operation and Maintenance
1. Completed.			
Aquatic Plant Control ¹ (R & H Act of 1958 and 1962)	1969	70,664	—
Aquatic Plant Control (R & H Act of 1965) ^{1,6}	2002	958,800	31,809
Atlantic Beach Channels, N.C.	2002	517,995 ⁷	528,595
Avon Harbor, N.C. ¹	1999	74,096	1,821,129
Bay River, N.C. ¹	1950	44,382	49,627
Belhaven Harbor, N.C. ¹	1998	126,687	773,175
Black River, N.C. ¹	1969	12,358	124,846
Cashie River, N.C. ¹	1950	40,403	15,905
Channel Connecting Thoroughfare Bay with Cedar Bay, N.C. ¹	1975	69,610	25,615
Channel From Back Sound to Lookout Bight, N.C. ¹	2001	88,328	3,384,794
Channel from Pamlico Sound to Rodanthe, N.C. ¹	1998	42,029	856,572
Chowan River, N.C.	1950	—	—
Contentnea Creek, N.C. ¹	1941	64,395	32,247
Drum Inlet, N.C. ¹	1999	166,119	3,725,663
Edenton Harbor, N.C. ¹	1960	73,750	47,642
Fishing Creek, N.C. ¹	1922	22,715	8,633
Knobb's Creek, N.C. ^{1,2}	1961 ³	80,500	48,969
Mackay Creek, N.C. ¹	1938 ³	13,375	6,273
Neuse River, N.C. ¹	1999	477,223 ⁵	336,747
Newbegun Creek, N.C. ¹	1928 ³	4,802	247
Northeast Cape Fear River, N.C. ¹	1950	10,688	61,139
Ocracoke Inlet, N.C. ¹	2001	346,240	1,032,786
Pamlico and Tar River, N.C.	2005	674,651	1,381,173
Pembroke Creek, N.C. ¹	1976	60,000	—
Perquimans River, N.C. ¹	1910 ³	13,750	414
Roanoke, River, N.C.	2005	404,584	786,773
Scuppernong River, N.C. ¹	1950	81,164	92,825
Shallotte River, N.C. ¹	2002	18,181	718,163
Smith's Creek (Pamlico County), N.C. ¹	1989	113,273	55,771
Smiths Creek (Wilmington), N.C. ¹	1950	8,507	18
South River, N.C. ¹	1936	12,452	23,686
Stumpy Point Bay, N.C. ¹	1999	268,381	1,181,650
Swift Creek, N.C. ¹	1940	1,600	5,422
Trent River, N.C. ^{1,4}	1968	115,199	143,579
Wallace Channel, Pamlico Sound, N.C. ¹	1965	132,834	85,299
Waterway Connecting Swanquarter Bay with Deep Bay, N.C. ¹	1997	751,099	193,880
Waterway - Norfolk, Va. to Sounds of N.C.	1976	751,196	2,893,812
Wrights Creek, N.C. ¹	1984	68,325	166,602

1. Completed.

2. Transferred from Norfolk District (FY1970 Meherrin River, N.C., transferred to Norfolk District.)

3. Report of Norfolk District.

4. 8-foot modification deauthorized August 5, 1977, under authority of Sec. 12, PL 93-251

5. Includes \$1,959 refund to local interests Dawson Creek, N.C.

6. Includes \$2,369 returned to local interests in FY82.

7. Includes \$2,055 refund to local interests.

8. Federal funds and costs include \$25,000 for previous projects.

TABLE 6D OTHER AUTHORIZED SHORE PROTECTION PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 30, 2007	
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Fort Fisher and Vicinity, N.C.	1997	5,966,730	—
Fort Macon State Park, N.C. ¹	1973	620,000	—

1. Uncompleted portion of project was deauthorized November 17, 1986, under authority of Sec. 1002, PL 99-662.

TABLE 6E OTHER AUTHORIZED ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 30, 2007	
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Battery Island Bird Habitat Preservation, N.C. (CAP Section 204)	2002	1,220,850	—
Cape Fear L&D No.1 Fish Ladder, N.C. (CAP Section 1135)	2002	63,000	—

WILMINGTON, N.C. DISTRICT

TABLE 6-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Ararat River, Mount Airy, N. C. ¹	1987	4,901,854	—
Black River, Harnett County, N. C. ¹	1984	475,574	—
Blackberry Creek, Henry County, Va. ¹	1994	22,870	—
Broad Creek, Beaufort County, N. C. ¹	1972	283,846	—
Clinton Wastewater Treatment Plant, Clinton, N.C. ^{18,19}	2006	1,151,930	—
Conetoe Creek, N. C. ¹	1960	29,867	—
Contentnea Creek, N. C. ¹	1939-1943 & 1958	50,889	—
Core Creek, N. C. ¹	1965	236,223 ⁷	—
Dan River, Madison Wastewater Treatment Plant, N. C. ¹	1989	175,315	—
Danville (Southside Wastewater Treatment Plant) Va. ¹	1999	279,562	—
Deep Creek, Edgecombe County, N. C. ¹	1984	394,055	—
Ellerbe Creek, Durham County, N. C. ¹	1963	223,413	—
Ellis Swamp, Gates County, N. C. ¹	1971	138,117 ⁴	—
Filberts Creek, N. C. ¹	1970	37,777 ³	—
Gapway Swamp, N. C. & S. C. ^{1,8}	1969	374,005	—
Gardners Creek, N. C. ¹	1972	54,597 ⁶	—
Genoa Sewer Facility, Wayne County, N. C. ¹	1985	167,800	—
Goldsboro, Neuse River, N. C.	1984	50,430	623,687
Hamlet City Lake, N. C.	2002	3,019,828	—
Joyce Creek, Camden County, N. C. ¹	1984	606,189 ¹²	—
King (Water Plant), N. C. ¹	1998	270,227	—
Leesville, Va. ¹	1989	367,755	—
Leith's Creek, Scotland County, N. C. ^{1,10}	1982	430,951	—
Lick Run, Roanoke, Va. ¹	1974	1,280,317	—
Little Rockfish Creek, Hope Mills, N. C. ¹	1978	113,657	—
Little Sugar Creek, Charlotte, N. C. ^{1,8}	2004	485,000	—
Little Sugar Creek, Charlotte, N. C. ^{1,8}	2004	567,000	—
Lower Creek, Lenoir, N. C. ¹	1997	638,500	—
Neuse River, Oriental, N. C. ¹	1992	370,446	—
Moravian Creek, Wilkesboro, N. C.	2004	742,543	—
New River, N. C. ¹	1950 & 1956	51,896	—
New River, Onslow County, N. C. ¹	1972	580,977	—
N.C. Aquarium, Dare County, N. C. ¹	1998	708,000	—
Northeast Cape Fear River, N. C. ¹	1961	95,873	—
Old Field Swamp, N. C. ^{1,8}	1969	86,600	—
Oriental, South Avenue, N. C. ¹	1997	542,800	—
Pantego Creek and Cucklers Creek, N. C.	1963	517,948	—
Pasquotank River, N. C.	1960	80,931	—
Perquimans River, N. C. ¹	1961	6,366	—
Pungo Creek, N. C. ¹	1972	582,270	—
Pungo River, N. C. ¹	1971	296,602 ^{2,3}	—
Sanitary Sewer Fairway Lane, Mount Airy, N.C.	2006	539,367	—
Simmons Bay, N. C. ⁸	1963	186,435	—
South Creek, N. C. ¹	1971	194,367 ⁵	—
Stuart, Va. ¹	1989	2,220,440	—
Swift Creek, Pitt and Craven Counties, N. C. ¹	1966	611,096	—
Tar River, N. C.	1964	81,266	61,473
Tar River, N. C. ¹	1947	18,624	—
Tar River and Tributaries, N. C. ¹	1943	22,660	—
Tar River, Princeville, N. C. ¹	1967	390,249	—
Thomasville (Walnut Street), N. C. ¹	1996	59,919	—
Trent River, N. C. ¹	1953	64,769	—
Waccamaw River & Seven Creeks, N. C. & S. C. ^{1,8}	1961	67,821	—
White Oak Dike, Bladen and Pender Counties, N. C. ¹	1963	214,286	—

TABLE 6-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

1. Project authorized by Chief of Engineers under continuing authority.	FY87, \$49,888; FY88, \$3,562; FY89, \$30,816; FY90, \$32,657; FY91, \$63,108; FY92, \$50,468; FY93, \$3,024; FY94, \$662; and preconstruction planning costs: FY94, \$25,758; FY95 \$70,987; FY96, \$27,117; FY97, \$41,023; FY98, \$21,990; and FY99 \$25,551.
2. Includes \$17,356 refund to local interests.	
3. Adjusted to reflect actual cost.	
4. Includes \$1,519 refund to local interests.	
5. Includes \$387 refund to local interests	
6. Includes \$338 refund to local interests	
7. Adjusted \$3,000 to include preauthorization cost prior to FY 1960.	
8. Transferred from Charleston District, FY 1980.	
9. Reclassified to inactive category February 3, 1976.	
10. Transferred from Charleston District, FY 1984.	
11. Includes \$1,057 refund to local interests.	
12. Includes preauthorization study funds; FY98, \$40,000; FY99, \$110,000; FY00, \$10,000; and preconstruction planning funds: FY00, \$65,000; FY01, \$145,000; FY02, \$97,000; FY03, \$13,000; and FY04, \$5,000.	
13. Includes preauthorization study costs; FY98, \$16,807; FY99, \$128,745; FY00, \$14,448; and preconstruction planning costs: FY00, \$38,176; FY01, \$156,678; FY02, \$89,036; FY03, \$35,839; and FY04, \$5,271.	
14. Includes preauthorization study funds: FY99, \$59,000; FY00, \$111,000 and preconstruction planning funds: FY00, \$40,000; FY01, \$190,000; FY02, \$136,000; FY03, \$27,000; and FY04, \$4,000.	
15. Includes preauthorization study costs: FY99, \$44,071; FY00, \$112,681; FY01, \$11,766; FY02, \$1,482; and preconstruction planning costs: FY00, \$39,968; FY01, \$155,536; FY02, \$144,441; FY03, \$52,672; and FY04, \$4,383.	
16. Includes preauthorization study funds: FY91, \$70,000; FY92, \$15,000; FY93, \$3,000; FY94, \$35,000; FY95, \$4,543; and preconstruction planning funds: FY95, \$457; FY96, \$20,000; FY97, \$55,000; FY98, \$15,000; FY99, \$10,000; FY00, \$32,000; and FY01, \$14,000.	
17. Includes preauthorization study costs: FY91, \$12,573; FY92, \$69,544; FY93, \$57; FY94, \$32,103; FY95, \$13,311; FY96, -\$45; and preconstruction planning costs: FY96, \$11,317; FY97, \$26,257; FY98, \$45,357; FY99, \$15,425; FY00, \$23,500; and FY01, \$24,601.	
18. Includes preauthorization study funds: FY82, \$10,000; FY83, \$85,000; FY84, \$70,000; FY85, \$35,000; FY86, \$45,000; FY87, \$30,000; FY88, \$1,000; FY89, \$55,000; FY90, \$85,000; FY92, \$39,484; and preconstruction planning funds: FY92, \$516; FY94, \$40,000; FY95, \$75,000; FY96, \$61,000; FY97, \$10,000; FY98, \$14,000 and FY99, \$11,910.	
19. Includes preauthorization study costs: FY82, \$4,828; FY83, \$76,218; FY84, \$61,709; FY85, \$41,994; FY86, \$36,550;	

WILMINGTON, N.C. DISTRICT

TABLE 6-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Adkin Branch, N. C.	1982	8 Sept. 81 ²	219,477	—
AIWW- Masonboro Inlet - Training Wall	1998	5 April 99 ⁸	—	—
AIWW- Mooring Basins	None	5 Aug. 77 ¹	—	—
AIWW- New River Onslow County, N. C.	1990	1 Jan. 90 ⁶	—	—
AIWW- Peltier Creek, N. C. 12-foot project	None	17 Nov. 86 ⁵	—	—
AIWW- Tidal Lock in Snows Cut	None	23 Sept. 86 ¹	—	—
Bodie Island, N. C.	None	5 Aug. 77 ¹	—	—
Cape Lookout, N. C.	None	5 Aug. 77 ¹	—	—
Conoho Creek, N. C.	1974	31 Mar. 78 ²	79,782	—
Contentnea Creek, N. C.	1972	31 Mar. 78 ³	4,250	—
Davis, N. C.	1982	31 Mar. 82 ⁴	25,419	—
Fort Macon State Park, N. C., Remaining Work	1973	17 Nov. 86 ⁵	—	—
Harbor of Refuge, Cape Lookout, N. C.	1934	1 Nov. 81 ¹	1,396,653	—
Hominy Swamp, N. C.	1973	31 Mar. 78 ²	107,472	—
Howards Mill Lake, N.C.	1980	9 Jul. 95 ⁸	698,400	—
Hyde County Dike, N. C.	None	5 Aug. 77 ¹	—	—
MacKay Creek, N.C.	1976	31 Mar. 78 ²	130,900	—
Mann's Harbor, N. C.	1973	31 Mar. 78 ⁴	7,265	—
Mill Creek, N. C.	1973	31 Mar. 78 ²	116,395	—
Mocassin Swamp, N. C.	1973	31 Mar. 78 ²	36,680	—
Morehead City Harbor, N. C.	1986	17 Nov. 86 ⁵	—	—
Jetties at Beaufort Inlet				
Moyock Creek, N. C.	1973	31 Mar. 78 ²	64,416	—
Nahunta Swamp, N. C.	1973	31 Mar. 78 ²	65,673	—
Neuse River, N. C.	None	31 Mar. 78 ⁴	30,911	—
Neuse River Barrier, N. C.	None	5 Aug. 77 ¹	—	—
Neuse River, 300 ft.-wide channel in front of New Bern, N.C.	None	5 Aug. 77 ¹	—	—
North River Dike, N. C.	None	5 Aug. 77 ¹	—	—
Ocracoke Inlet Jetty, N. C.	1986	17 Nov. 86 ⁵	—	—
Ocracoke Island, N. C.	1975	17 Nov. 86 ⁵	129,592	—
Randleman Lake, N.C.	1994	16 Apr. 02 ⁸	4,786,088	—
Reddies River Lake, N.C. ⁹	1980	16 Apr. 02 ⁸	985,800	—
Roanoke River, 50 mile long Channel from Palmyra Landing to Weldon, N.C.	1983	17 Nov. 86 ⁵	—	—
Roaring River Lake, N.C. ⁹	1978	16 Apr. 02 ⁸	370,000	—
Rockfish Creek, N. C.	1976	31 Mar. 78 ²	157,721	—
Scuppernong River, N. C.	1987	20 Apr. 88 ²	234,032	—
Six Runs Creek, N. C.	1971	31 Mar. 78 ²	64,977	—
Sweetwater Creek, N. C.	1973	31 Mar. 78 ²	64,584	—
Thoroughfare Swamp, N. C.	1976	31 Mar. 78 ²	132,767	—
Topsail Beach and Surf City, N.C.	None	5 Aug. 77 ¹	—	—
Tranters Creek, N. C.	1974	11 Jan. 85 ²	139,339	—
Trent River, Basins and Access Channels at New Bern, N.C.	None	5 Aug. 77 ¹	—	—
Wilmington Harbor Widening and Deepening, N.C.	1990	1 Jan. 90 ⁶	—	—

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deauthorized under authority of Sec. 12, PL 93-251. 2. Deauthorized pursuant to the continuing authority provided the Chief of Engineers under Sec. 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended. 3. Deauthorized pursuant to the continuing authority provided the Chief of Engineers under Sec. 208 of the 1954 Flood Control Act. 4. Deauthorized pursuant to the continuing authority provided the Chief of Engineers under Sec. 107 of the R&H Act of 1960, as amended. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Deauthorized under authority of Sec. 1002, PL 99-662. 6. Deauthorized under authority of Sec. 1001 (b)(1), PL 99-662. 7. Cost-to-date included in remaining authorized portion of project (Engineering and Design only). 8. Deauthorized under authority of Sec. 1001(b)(2), PL 99-662. |
|---|---|

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 6-H DAMS AND RESERVOIRS

See Section in Text	Project	Name	Nearest City	River	Miles Above Mouth	Height of Dam (Ft)	Type	Reservoir Capacity (acre-feet)	Power Development (kilowatts)	Construction	Estimated Cost Lands and Damages ¹	Total
14.	Cape Fear River Basin, N.C.	B.Everett Jordan ²	Moncure, N.C.	Haw	4.3	112	E	753,500	-	89,186,000	58,414,000	147,600,000 ³
		Randleman ^{2,14}	Randleman, N.C.	Deep	85.0	110	E	108,000	-	62,300,000	61,700,000	124,000,000 ¹³
		Small reservoirs	-	Various	-	20 to 70+	E	923,000	-	-	-	38,454,000
15.	Neuse River Basin, N.C.	Falls ²	Falls, N.C.	Neuse	-	92	E	335,620	-	91,334,000	91,666,000	183,000,000 ⁴
		Wilson Mills	Wilson Mills, N.C.	Neuse	-	81	CG,E	201,000	-	-	-	13,000,000
		Beulah town	Kenly, N.C.	Little	-	50	E	81,000	-	-	-	9,300,000
		Bakers Mills	Princeton, N.C.	Little	-	53	E	36,000	-	-	-	6,600,000
		Little Buffalo	Kenly, N.C.	Little Buffalo Creek	-	51	E	13,000	-	-	-	1,100,000
		Buckhorn	Wilson, N.C.	Contentnea Creek	-	63	E	119,000	-	-	-	17,300,000
		Wiggins Mill	Wilson, N.C.	Contentnea Creek	-	42	E	35,000	-	-	-	6,700,000
		Stantonsburg	Stantonsburg, N.C.	Tisnot Swamp	-	36	E	48,000	-	-	-	5,100,000
		Great Swamp	Fremont, N.C.	Great Swamp	-	39	E	18,000	-	-	-	1,800,000
		Black Creek	Wilson, N.C.	Black Creek	-	33	E	17,000	-	-	-	1,500,000
		Aycock Swamp	Fremont, N.C.	Aycock Swamp	-	37	E	7,000	-	-	-	550,000
		17.	Yadkin River Basin, N.C.&S.C.	Hillsboro	Durham, N.C.	Eno	-	136	E	123,000	-	-
Orange	Durham, N.C.			Little	-	107	E	57,000	-	-	-	3,500,000
25.	Roanoke River Basin, Va. and N.C.	W. Kerr Scott, N.C.	Wilkesboro, N.C.	Yadkin-Pee Dee	404.0	148	E	153,000	-	5,749,343	3,360,657	9,110,000
		John H. Kerr, Va., and N.C. ²	Boydton, VA	Roanoke	178.7	144	CG,E	2,808,000	204,000	67,529,000	24,521,000	92,050,000 ⁵
		Philpott, Va. ²	Bassett, Va.	Roanoke	336.2	220	CG ¹¹	249,800	14,000	13,933,000	1,157,000	15,090,000
		Gaston, Va. and N.C. ⁶	Roanoke Rapids, N.C.	Roanoke	144.9	108	CG,E	432,000	54,000	27,000,000	3,500,000	30,500,000
		Roanoke Rapids, N.C. ⁷	Roanoke Rapids, N.C.	Roanoke	137.0	75	CG	59,300	83,000	31,300,000	800,000	32,100,000
		Smith Mountain, Va. ⁸	Altavista, Va.	Roanoke	314.2	244	CG	825,000	41,000	28,000,000	3,800,000	31,800,000
		Leesville, Va. ⁹	Altavista, Va.	Roanoke	293.7	95	CG,E	76,900	20,000	9,100,000	1,000,000	10,100,000
		Taber, Va.	Altavista, Va.	Roanoke	275.0	54	CG	34,000	12,000	8,000,000	1,700,000	9,700,000
		Melrose, Va.	Bookneal, Va.	Roanoke	262.9	110	CG,E	120,000	43,000	17,700,000	6,000,000	23,700,000 ¹⁰
		Randolph, Va.	Chase City, Va.	Roanoke	227.8	147	CG,E	350,000	48,000	22,100,000	4,700,000	26,800,000
13.	Stuart, Va. and N.C.	Spray, N.C.	Spray, N.C.	Roanoke	297.2	138	E	163,000	15,000	9,000,000	1,100,000	10,100,000
		Schoolfield, Va. and N.C.	Danville, Va.	Roanoke	265.9	126	CG,E	248,000	80,000	27,800,000	6,400,000	36,000,000

1. Includes highway, railroad, and utility relocations.
2. For details, see individual report.
3. Includes \$3,700,000 presently allocated to water supply to be reimbursed in the future by local interests and \$44,000 cash contribution for construction of ranger security buildings.
4. Includes \$13,637,000 presently allocated to water supply and \$21,595,000 recreation and fish and wildlife to be reimbursed in the future by local interests.
5. Exclusive of transmission lines.
6. Construction completed in 1963 by Virginia Electric and Power Co.
7. Based on modified plan developed in fiscal year 1949. Construction completed June 1955 by Virginia Electric and Power Co.

8. Construction completed in February 1966 by Appalachian Power Co.
9. Construction completed in June 1963 by Appalachian Power Co.
10. Includes cost of earth dam on Whipping Creek.
11. Authorizing legislation provided for earth dam; concrete gravity dam constructed.
12. Includes \$1,600,000 presently allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife.
13. Includes \$74,058,000 presently allocated to water supply, \$8,646,000 allocated to recreation and \$8,296,000 to flood control to be paid by local interests during construction.
14. Deauthorized April 2002

Key
 E.....Earth
 CG.....Concrete-Gravity

TABLE 6-I RECONNAISSANCE AND CONDITION SURVEYS

Project	Date Survey Conducted
Atlantic Beach	November 2006, August 2007
Backsound/Cape Lookout, N.C.	October 2006
Beaufort Harbor, N.C.	February, March, April, June, September 2007
Far Creek, N.C.	October 2006
Kure Beach, N.C.	February, March 2007
Pelteir Creek	November 2006; March 2007
Rodanthe, N.C.	June 2007
Rollinson Channel, N.C.	November 2006; January, February, July 2007
Silver Lake Harbor, N.C.	March, June, July, August 2007
Stumpy Point Bay, N.C.	June 2007
Waterway Connecting Pamlico Sound and Beaufort Harbor, N.C.	November, December 2006; January, March, April, May, June, 2007

**NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION
Navigation Activities CAP Section 107, Public law 86-645 (Preauthorization)**

TABLE 6-J

Study Identification	Fiscal Period Cost
New River Inlet, Onslow County, N.C.	0
Newport River, Carteret County, N.C.	0
Shallotte River, Brunswick County, N.C.	0
Walter Slough, Dare County, N.C.	17,485
Section 107 Coordination Account	0

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION WORK - SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION
CAP Sections 1135, 206, 204, 933
(Preauthorization)

TABLE 6-K

Study Identification	Fiscal Period Cost
Belhaven Harbor, N. C.	85,511 ¹
Concord Streambank Restoration	172,774 ²
Western Cary Streams Restoration, Cary, N.C.	62,224 ²
Section 1135 Coordination Account	100
Section 206 Coordination Account	3,934
Section 204 Coordination Account	28,765

1. Sec. 1135 Project.
2. Sec. 206 Project.
3. Sec. 204 Project.

FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION
Flood Control Activities CAP Section 205,
Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as amended
(Preauthorization)

TABLE 6-L

Study Identification	Fiscal Period Cost
Cashie River, Windsor, N.C.	15,814 ¹
Hominy Swamp, Wilson, N.C.	14,387 ¹
Stony Creek, Rocky Mount, N.C.	2,262 ¹
Section 205 Coordination Account	10,223
Section 14 Coordination Account	1,232
Section 103 Coordination Account	46,654

1. Sec. 205 Project.

CHARLESTON, S.C., DISTRICT*

This district comprises all of South Carolina (except local watersheds draining into the Savannah River). It embraces the drainage basins tributary to the Atlantic Ocean between

Little River and Port Royal Sound, except watersheds of Mackey and Skull Creeks, and excluding Hilton Head Island.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation

1. Aquatic Plant Control, SC 7-2
2. Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway Between Norfolk, VA and St. Johns River, FL 7-2
3. Brookgreen Gardens, SC 7-2
4. Charleston Harbor, SC 7-3
5. Cooper River, Charleston Harbor, SC 7-3
6. Folly River, SC 7-4
7. Georgetown Harbor, SC 7-4
8. Little River Inlet, NC and SC 7-4
9. Murrells Inlet, SC 7-5
10. Town Creek, SC 7-5
11. Reconnaissance and Condition Surveys 7-5
12. Other Authorized Navigation Projects 7-5
13. Navigation Work Under Special Authorization 7-5

Shore Protection

14. Folly Beach, SC 7-5
15. Morris Island Lighthouse, SC 7-6
16. Myrtle Beach, SC 7-6
17. Other Authorized Shore Protection Projects 7-6
18. Shore Protection Work Under Special Authorization 7-6

Flood Control

19. Inspection of Completed Works 7-6
20. Other Authorized Flood Control Projects 7-7
21. Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization... 7-7

Emergency Bank Protection

22. Streambank Erosion Under Special Authorization... 7-7

Environmental Infrastructure

23. Lakes Marion & Moultrie, SC 7-7

Multiple Purpose Projects Including Power

24. Multiple Purpose Projects Including Power 7-7

Miscellaneous

25. Ecosystem Restoration and Protection 7-7
26. Emergency Response Activities 7-8
27. General Regulatory Activities 7-8

General Investigations

28. Active Investigations 7-8

Tables

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Table 7-A | Cost and Financial Statement 7-9 |
| Table 7-B | Authorizing Legislation 7-12 |
| Table 7-C | Other Authorized Navigation Projects 7-17 |
| Table 7-D | Other Authorized Shore Protection Projects .. 7-17 |
| Table 7-E | Other Authorized Flood Control Projects 7-18 |
| Table 7-F | Multiple Purpose Projects Including Power 7-18 |
| Table 7-G | Deauthorized Projects 7-19 |
| Table 7-H | Other Authorized Streambank Erosion Control Projects 7-20 |
| Table 7-I | Active General Investigations 7-21 |
| Table 7-J | Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization 7-22 |
| Table 7-K | Inspection of Completed Works 7-23 |
| Table 7-L | Other Authorized Environmental Projects 7-23 |
| Table 7-M | Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Under Special Authorization 7-24 |

*All costs and financial statements for projects are listed at the end of this chapter. All other tables are referenced in text and also appear at the end of this chapter.

Navigation

1. AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL, SC

Location. The project includes all public waters in the State of South Carolina.

Existing Project. The project provides for the control of noxious aquatic plant growths from public waters in the combined interest of navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture, fish and wildlife conservation, and public health.

Local Cooperation. Local interests must agree to hold the United States free from damages that may occur from operations performed in connection with this project and contribute 50 percent of the total cost. The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Division, is designated as the State's lead agency for aquatic plant management and meets local interest requirements.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Funding from the Corps of Engineers was not available this year. Therefore, the costs for aquatic plant control measures were almost evenly split between the local cost share monies and Water Recreation Resource funds. Increasing hydrilla and the abundance of native submerged vegetation in 2007 brought about maintenance stocking of Triploid Grass Carp in Lake Marion, Lake Moultrie, and Goose Creek Reservoir. A total of 2,620 sterile carp were stocked in the Santee Cooper Lakes with an additional 185 fish stocked into Goose Creek Reservoir. In total 4,208 acres of invasive species were treated at a cost of \$774,671. In the continuing battle against phragmites invasion, headway was made and important habitat was reclaimed. Funding was used from the U.S. Navy, Naval Weapons Station in Goose Creek for treatment of phragmites on a Navy owned dredge material disposal area (156 acres) in Charleston Harbor. Additional phragmites treatment occurred on the Santee Coastal Wildlife Management Area (714 acres), the Tom Yawkey Wildlife Center (120 acres), and an additional 748 acres in various locations in Colleton, Charleston, and Georgetown Counties. In total, 1,738 acres of phragmites were treated at a cost of \$324,576. Federal costs of \$592 were spent for coordination activities.

2. ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BETWEEN NORFOLK, VA AND ST. JOHNS RIVER, FL (CHARLESTON DISTRICT)

Location. The project starts near Little River at the North Carolina-South Carolina state line and extends generally south along the coast of South Carolina 62 miles to Winyah Bay; thence 63.5 miles to Charleston; thence 84.5 miles to and including Port Royal Sound; a total of 210 miles. (See National Ocean Survey Charts Nos. 11513, 11521, 11531, 11534, and 11535.)

Previous projects. For further details see page 613 of Annual Report for 1932.

Existing project. The project provides for a waterway twelve feet deep and not less than 90 feet wide with a branch channel of the same dimensions to McClellanville and construction of three bridges crossing the waterway in Horry County, South Carolina. Existing project was completed in 1940; three bridges were completed in 1936. (See Table 7-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. None required.

Terminal facilities. There are rail-water terminals at Georgetown, Charleston and Port Royal and numerous open-pile wharves mostly for shipping agricultural products, fish, oysters, pulpwood, wood products, and petroleum products. Marinas are located at convenient intervals along the waterway where limited supplies and repair facilities are available for both commercial vessels and pleasure craft. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce and recreation requirements.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: None. Maintenance: Costs of \$30,288 were incurred for mosquito abatement and trenching. A contract for erosion protection measures at disposal area 1006/10275 was awarded on September 29, 2006 to Smalls Loading Limited, Inc. This disposal area is located just off the Isle of Palms Connector. During October 2006 - February 2007, the contractor placed 8,123 tons of quarry-run granite rock to form two rock sills that run parallel to the dike slope. The southernmost rock sill measures approximately 593 feet and the northern rock sill measures approximately 243 feet. The final contract costs were \$1,543,088. Condition and operation studies, natural resource management, project operations management, planning, engineering and design and supervision and administration costs were \$413,126. Federal costs for the project were \$1,986,502.

3. BROOKGREEN GARDENS, SC

Location. The project is located on the western boundary of Brookgreen Gardens near Murrells Inlet in Georgetown County, SC.

Existing project. The project provides for a 3,600 foot canal with a 30 foot bottom width maintained to a depth of four feet mlw. (See Table 7-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Requirements are fully satisfied.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: None. Maintenance: Federal costs for the project were \$4,512 for supervision and administration activities.

4. CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC

Location. The harbor is located on the coast of South Carolina about 15 miles south of the midpoint of the coastline, 50 miles southwest of Winyah Bay, SC, and 80 miles northeast of the mouth of Savannah River. (See National Ocean Survey Charts Nos. 11521 and 11524.)

Previous projects. For further details see page 1808 of the Annual Report for 1915; page 579 of the Annual Report for 1926; page 562 of the Annual Report for 1938; page 425 of the Annual Report for 1962; and page 7-2 of the Report for 1997.

Existing project. The project as authorized by the 1996 Water Resources Development Act provides for deepening of the entrance channel from 42 ft deep to 47 ft deep and the inner channels from 40 ft deep to 45 ft deep. Other improvements include realignment/widening of various channels/reaches, construction of a new turning basin opposite the future Daniel Island terminal, construction of a new contraction dike, reconstruction of two existing dikes and removal of a third existing dike. Removal of the east contraction dike on Daniel Island was completed in June 1999. Dredging of the Daniel Island Reach was completed in July 2000. The Entrance Channel dredging was completed in September 2001. Dredging in the Lower Harbor was completed in April 2002. Dredging in the Upper Harbor was completed in May 2004. All features have been completed except for the turning basin. (See Table 7-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Requirements are described in full on pg 7-2 of the FY 99 Annual Report. The non-Federal partner is the South Carolina State Ports Authority. The Project Cooperation Agreement was executed on June 5, 1998.

Terminal facilities. The South Carolina State Ports Authority owns and operates five public terminals and a grain elevator in Charleston Harbor. These terminals offer more than two miles of berthing space, room enough for seventeen vessels at one time. The Ports Authority operates twenty-one container cranes, thirty rubber tire gantry cranes, fifty-nine toplifters, five chassis stackers, nine emptyhandlers, and two traveling breakbulk gantry cranes. There are 1.4 million square feet of warehouse space with covered rail access and truck loading docks. In addition to both CSX and Norfolk Southern rail lines, over 150 truck carriers provide inland transportation for Charleston Harbor. Facilities for marine repairs and servicing are available at Detyens Shipyard, which operates two yards. The main shipyard is located on the Cooper River and the original, smaller shipyard is located on the Wando River. For further details see Port Series No. 13, 1987, Corps of Engineers.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: A General Re-Evaluation Report to analyze channel alignment/modification of the authorized but not constructed turning basin for a revised terminal configuration is underway. Total project costs were \$140,730; \$115,719 Federal and \$25,011

non-Federal. Maintenance: Costs of \$132,184 were incurred for equitable adjustment to Southern Dredging Company, Inc. for work performed in FY04 for dredging of Lower Town Creek and Shem Creek. Dredging was performed (a) by Marinex Construction Company, Inc. using a pipeline dredge in the Upper Reaches and Shipyard River during February – June 2007, removing 1,530,937 cubic yards of material, at a cost of \$4,469,644, and (b) by Norfolk Dredging Company using a pipeline dredge in the Lower Reaches during October 2006 – March 2007, removing 1,452,092 cubic yards of material, at a cost of \$5,608,603. Costs of \$117,332 were incurred for mosquito abatement and trenching. A contract was awarded on September 20, 2007 to Specpro Environmental Services, LLC for clearing, ditching, and drainage activities at the Clouter Creek Disposal Area. The work will begin in November 2007. Condition and operation studies, ODMDS monitoring, planning, engineering and design, and supervision and administration costs were \$766,685. Federal costs for maintenance were \$11,094,448.

5. COOPER RIVER, CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC

Location. Cooper River is located in Charleston and Berkeley Counties, SC, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean at Charleston (See National Ocean Survey Charts Nos. 11521 and 11524.)

Existing project. The major cause of the shoaling problem in Charleston Harbor was the diversion of fresh water from the Santee River through Pinopolis Dam into the salt water of Charleston Harbor, which caused density currents that trapped sediments resulting in a phenomenal rate of deposition. The most practical solution of the shoaling problem was to divert most of the Santee River waters above Pinopolis Dam back into the lower Santee River through a canal beginning at Lake Moultrie and extending to the Santee River in the vicinity of St. Stephen, South Carolina. The project for Cooper River, as authorized by the 1968 River and Harbor Act, provided that the discharge through the existing Pinopolis Hydroplant be reduced to a flow which would not establish a density current in the harbor. This flow was estimated at 3,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) during the design phase of the project, but after operational tests, this flow is estimated at 4,500 cfs. The excess water impounded in Lake Moultrie is being directed through a new canal above St. Stephen, South Carolina, to enter the Santee River at a point well below the Lake Marion Spillway (Wilson Dam). A new hydroelectric facility was constructed on the new canal at the edge of the swamp adjacent to the Santee River. This plant replaces those features made less effective at Pinopolis through curtailment of flows. The average flow of 11,000 cfs at the new powerplant, plus the 4,500 cfs average release planned for Pinopolis, approximates the historical average flow at Pinopolis. The three generators at the new plant are rated at 28,000 kilowatts each, for a total of 84,000 kilowatts. In the interest of fish and wildlife resources of the area, the project includes a herring lift at the new powerhouse site and a fish hatchery. Construction as initiated March 1977. The power-on-line date was March 1985. The

power plant, channels and canals, and attendant work were completed in FY 85. (See Table 7-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: None. Maintenance: Funds of \$3,232,760 were spent for maintenance of completed work.

6. FOLLY RIVER, SC

Location. The project begins in Folly River and Folly Creek north of the Town of Folly Beach and follows a southwesterly course into the Atlantic Ocean. (See National Ocean Survey Chart No. 11521.)

Existing project. The project provides for an entrance channel, eleven feet deep by 100 feet wide extending from the Stono River three miles through the ocean bar; a channel within Folly River nine feet deep and 80 feet wide, extending three miles downstream from U. S. Highway 171 to the confluence of Folly and Stono Rivers; and a channel within Folly Creek nine feet deep by 80 feet wide extending three miles downstream from Highway 171 to the confluence with the Folly River. The existing project was completed in FY 79. (See Table 7-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: None. Maintenance: Condition and operations studies, environmental monitoring, and supervision and administration costs were \$20,690. Federal costs for the project were \$20,690.

7. GEORGETOWN HARBOR, SC

Location. The harbor is located on the coast of South Carolina 50 miles northeast of Charleston Harbor and 90 miles southwest of the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina. (See National Ocean Survey Chart No. 11532)

Previous projects. For further details see page 1806 of Annual Report for 1915; page 549 of Annual Report for 1938; and page 442 of Annual Report for 1944.

Existing project. The authorizations provide for a channel 27 feet deep with varying widths of 600 feet to 400 feet from the Atlantic Ocean to and including a turning basin at the U. S. Highway 17 bridge over Sampit River, with a side channel 2,400 feet long and not less than 200 feet wide leading to a turning basin at the upper end of the built-up portion of the city waterfront, a total of 17.9 miles. The project also provides for the continued maintenance to a depth of 18 feet and a width of 400 feet for the bypassed portion of Sampit River opposite the City of Georgetown. The existing project was completed in 1951. The jetties were completed in 1903 - 1904. (See Table 7-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. None required.

Terminal facilities. Terminal facilities at the Port of Georgetown consist of one 600-foot concrete wharf, one 700-foot bulkhead adjacent to a paved outside storage area, and one 600-foot steel berth. There are 103,000 square feet of transit warehouse space, 36,400 square feet of covered transit storage sheds, and 25 acres of paved backup space. Mobile cranes with up to a 225-ton lifting capacity are available. The port is equipped with special handling facilities for metals, cement, salt, and forest products. On-terminal rail service is provided by CSX and the port is accessible via U.S. Highways 17, 521, 701 and Interstates 95,26, and 20. For further details, see Port Series No. 13, 1987, Corps of Engineers.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: None. Maintenance: Maintenance dredging was performed by Southern Dredging Company, Inc in the Sampit River and Upper Winyah Bay using a pipeline dredge during March - May 2007, removing 596,539 cubic yards of material, at a cost of \$1,604,268. A contract was awarded on September 29, 2007 to Smalls Loading Limited, Inc. for diking activities at the Waccamaw Point Disposal Area. The work will begin in October 2007. Condition and operation studies, planning, engineering and design and supervision and administration costs were \$535,893. Federal costs for the project were \$2,140,161.

8. LITTLE RIVER INLET, NC AND SC

Location. The project is located near the North Carolina-South Carolina state line. Little River enters the Atlantic Ocean at Little River Inlet at the state line and affords the only connection between the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway and the ocean along 68 miles of coastline from Shallotte, N. C. to Georgetown, S. C. (See National Ocean Survey Chart No. 11535.)

Existing project. The project provides for an entrance channel twelve feet by 300 feet across the ocean bar; thence a ten by 90-foot inner channel to the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. The entrance channel is stabilized by jetties extending seaward 3,284 feet and 3,830 feet long on the east and west sides of the inlet, respectively. The project was completed in FY 84. (See Table 7-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully in compliance.

Terminal facilities. There are seven marinas, numerous private docks, and several public boat ramps located in or near Little River.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: None. Maintenance: Receipts in connection with non-Federal miscellaneous collections resulted in a negative cost adjustment of \$-500.

9. MURRELLS INLET, SC

Location. The project is located on the coast of South Carolina, in Georgetown County, about 13 miles southwest of the City of Myrtle Beach. The inlet is the ocean entrance through a barrier beach to several tidal streams in the Murrells Inlet-Garden City estuarine area. (See National Ocean Survey Chart No. 11535.)

Existing project. The project provides for an entrance channel twelve feet by 300 feet across the seaward bar; thence a ten by 90-foot inner channel to a turning basin at the old Army crashboat dock. The entrance channel is stabilized by ocean jetties extending seaward 3,445 feet and 3,319 feet on the north and south sides of the inlet, respectively. The recreational project includes a walkway on the south jetty with access road and parking area. The existing project was completed in 1981. (See Table 7-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully in compliance.

Terminal facilities. There are five marinas, numerous private docks, and several public boat ramps located about the Murrells Inlet Harbor.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: None. Maintenance: None.

10. TOWN CREEK, SC

Location. Town Creek Channel begins at the AIWW directly south of the Town of McClellanville in Charleston County, SC. The channel follows Five Fathom Creek in a southerly direction to the Atlantic Ocean. (See National Ocean Survey Chart No. 11531.)

Existing project. The project provides a channel ten feet deep by 80 feet wide from the AIWW to the mouth of Five Fathom Creek, a distance of 6.2 miles. The project includes an entrance channel twelve feet deep by 100 feet wide across the ocean bar, a distance of 4.0 miles. The existing project was completed in 1975. In 1989, Hurricane Hugo breached Sandy Point and created a new inlet to the ocean. This inlet continued to increase in size and was being used by local traffic to get to the Atlantic Ocean. In 1997, the district requested authority to maintain this new inlet in lieu of the existing authorized channel. Our request to abandon the existing Town Creek channel alignment and establish the Clark's Creek channel alignment was approved by headquarters. The proposed channel relocation, due to natural occurrences, is within the scope of the project authorization. The authorized project dimensions of 12 feet deep by 100 feet wide shall be maintained as appropriate. (See Table 7-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Requirements fully satisfied.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: None. Maintenance: Maintenance dredging was performed by the government-owned sidecaster dredge *Fry* during April - May 2007, removing 51,235 cubic yards of material, at a cost of \$437,000. A study was initiated to investigate channel improvements and ways to reduce Federal expenses. Condition and operations studies, natural resource management, planning, engineering and design and supervision and administration costs were \$24,986. Federal costs for the project were \$461,986.

11. RECONNAISSANCE AND CONDITION SURVEYS

Costs of \$433,188 were incurred.

12. OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

(See Table 7-C.)

13. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Navigation Activities Pursuant to Section 107, Public Law 86-645, as amended (Preauthorization).

No cost incurred in FY07.

Snagging and Clearing for Navigation (Section 3, Public Law 79-14.)

No cost incurred in FY07.

Shore Protection

14. FOLLY BEACH, SC

Location. The municipality of Folly Beach, SC is located along the Atlantic shoreline of Folly Island, approximately 12 miles south of the City of Charleston, SC. Folly Island is 6.1 miles in length, of which 5.34 miles are included in the Federal project. (See National Ocean Survey Chart No. 11521).

Existing project. The project includes a protective beach for 28,200 linear feet (5.34 miles) of shoreline to provide storm damage protection. Initial project construction was completed in 1993 placing 2.7 million cubic yards of material on the beach. Rehabilitation of nine groins was completed in May 1993. Periodic nourishment will be required approximately every eight years, however, the project held up beyond expectations. The first periodic nourishment was completed in December 2005 placing

2.3 million cubic yards of material on the beach. (See Table 7-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 7-8 of the FY 1994 Annual Report.

Operations and results during fiscal year. P.L. 84-99 rehabilitation assistance authorized in FY2005: Final contract costs for sand placement were \$6,750. Final grassing and fencing costs were \$10,727. Environmental monitoring and supervision and administration costs were \$135,949.

P.L. 84-99 rehabilitation assistance authorized in FY2006 related to Hurricane Ophelia: Sand placement was performed by Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company using a pipeline dredge during May – June 2007, placing 486,100 cubic yards of material, at a cost of \$7,508,623. Planning, engineering and design, and supervision and administration costs were \$430,705.

Total project costs were \$8,092,754; \$8,081,577 Federal and \$11,177 non-Federal.

15. MORRIS ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE, SC

Location. The Morris Island Lighthouse is located approximately one-quarter mile off Morris Island in Charleston County, South Carolina. The lighthouse sits in 10 feet of water southwest of the Charleston Harbor jetties in the Atlantic Ocean. Morris Island Lighthouse was built in 1876 and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

Existing project. For over a century the lighthouse has weathered ocean currents, earthquakes, and hurricanes but is now in danger of being destroyed by natural forces. The conceptual plan for erosion protection includes a sheetpile cell around the base of lighthouse with rip-rap and filter cloth around the outside perimeter of the cell. (See Table 7-B for authorizing legislation).

Local cooperation. The Section 103 Project Cooperation Agreement was executed on October 13, 2006. The sponsor is the South Carolina State Budget and Control Board. The cost sharing on this project is 87.5% Federal/12.5% Non-Federal to offset the damages attributed to the Charleston Harbor jetties.

Operations and results during fiscal year. A contract was awarded on March 30, 2007 to Taylor Brothers Marine Construction, Inc. for \$2,949,542. Construction began in May 2007 and is scheduled to be completed in March 2008. Contract costs were \$1,636,568. Environmental activities, planning, engineering and design and supervision and administrative costs were \$163,145. Total costs for the project were \$1,799,713; \$1,524,562 Federal and \$275,151 non-Federal.

16. MYRTLE BEACH, SC

Location. Myrtle Beach is located along the northern coast of SC. The area is commonly referred to as the Grand Strand. The Grand Strand extends from Little River Inlet at the NC border, in a southerly direction, to Murrells Inlet, SC for a total distance of approximately 37 miles. This project includes the developed area along the coast of Horry County, SC and a portion of the coastal area of Georgetown County, SC. Major municipalities in the project area include the cities of Myrtle Beach and North Myrtle Beach, Garden City, and the Town of Surfside Beach.

Existing project. The plan of improvement placed about 6.3 million cubic yards of sand over a total project reach of 25.4 miles of beach encompassing three separable reaches. The material came from offshore borrow sites. Periodic nourishment will be required once every 8 to 10 years throughout the project life of 50 years. Sand placement on the North Myrtle Beach reach was completed in May 1997 placing 2.5 million cubic yards of sand. Sand placement on the Myrtle Beach reach was completed in January 1998 placing 2.3 million cubic yards of sand. Sand placement on the Garden City/Surfside reach was completed in November 1998 placing 1.5 million cubic yards of sand. (See Table 7-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 7-8 of the FY 1995 Annual Report.

Operations and results during fiscal year. P.L. 84-99 rehabilitation assistance authorized in FY2006 related to Hurricane Ophelia: A construction contract was awarded on September 28, 2007 to Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company for \$29,454,350. The work is scheduled to begin in November 2007. Planning, engineering and design costs were \$854,344, all Federal.

17. OTHER AUTHORIZED SHORE PROTECTION PROJECTS

(See Table 7-D.)

18. SHORE PROTECTION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Shore Protection Activities Pursuant to Section 103, Public Law 87-874 (Preauthorization).

Fiscal year costs were Coordination Account, \$37,887.

Flood Control

19. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS

Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, and subsequent acts require local interests to maintain and operate local protection

projects after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by Secretary of the Army. Inspections were made to determine extent of compliance and responsible local officials were advised of inadequacies in maintenance and operation on local flood protection works when appropriate. Cost for the period was \$39,043. For project inspection data see Table 7-K.

20. OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

(See Table 7-E.)

21. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Flood Control Activities Pursuant to Section 205, Public Law 80-858, as amended (Preauthorization).

(See Table 7-J.)

Emergency Bank Protection

22. STREAMBANK EROSION UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Protection Activities Pursuant to Section 14, Public Law 79-526 as amended (Preauthorization).

Fiscal year costs were Westside Cemetery, SC, \$-703 and Coordination Account, \$21,084. (See Table 7-H for Other Authorized Streambank Erosion Control Projects.)

Snagging and Clearing of Navigable Streams and Tributaries in Interest of Flood Control, Section 208, Public Law 83-780.

Fiscal year costs were Coordination Account, \$17,441.

Environmental Infrastructure

23. LAKES MARION & MOULTRIE, SC

Location. The Lakes Marion and Moultrie, SC project is located in the east central part of the state and the two lakes make up the Santee Cooper Lake system. Calhoun, Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester, Orangeburg, and Sumter Counties are located around Lakes Marion and Moultrie.

Existing project. Six counties and fourteen municipalities joined together to form the Lake Marion Regional Water Agency. Using Lake Marion as a source, the system will provide potable

water to satisfy the immediate and future water supply needs for a large portion of five counties and six municipalities located in central South Carolina in the proximity of Lake Marion. The proposed project includes construction of an 8 MGD (million gallon per day) water treatment plant and installation of approximately 62 miles of water transmission lines (includes six separable reaches) and installation of a sewer component. The five reaches are Santee, Elloree, Holly Hill, St. George, and Manning. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers currently has authorization to expend \$35 million for planning, engineering, design, and construction assistance for the project. (See Table 7-B for authorizing legislation).

Local cooperation. The Design Agreement was executed on May 11, 2001 with the Lake Marion Regional Water Agency. An amendment was executed on January 14, 2002 that allowed the Corps to accept a design provided by the sponsor. A second amendment was executed on June 4, 2004 to include design of the sewer component. The Project Cooperation Agreement was executed on June 4, 2004.

Operations and results during fiscal year. The water treatment plant is approximately 90% complete. In June 2006, due to a shortage of Federal funds the plant couldn't be completed and the Corps issued a partial suspension. The sponsor provided additional funds beyond the required cost share in January 2007 to ensure adequate funding to complete the plant. The contractor restarted construction on the plant in May 2007. Contract costs were \$5,401,568. Environmental activities, planning, engineering and design and supervision and administration costs were \$443,120. Total costs for the project were \$5,844,688; \$5,099,405 Federal and \$745,283 non-Federal.

24. MULTIPLE PURPOSE PROJECTS INCLUDING POWER

(See Table 7-F.)

Miscellaneous

25. ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AND PROTECTION

Project modifications accomplished under the authority of Section 206, Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (Preauthorization).

(See Table 7-M.)

Project modifications accomplished under the authority of Section 204, Beneficial Use of Dredged Material, Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended.

No cost incurred in FY07.

Project modifications accomplished under the authority of Section 1135, Project Modifications For Improvement of the Environment, Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended.

Fiscal year costs were Coordination Account, \$1,660.

See Table 7-L for Other Authorized Environmental Projects.

26. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES - FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

Federal costs incurred under the Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Program for planning, training, and facilities was \$441,623.

Federal costs incurred under Emergency Response Operations and Operational Support was \$77,316.

Emergency Work in Support of Other Federal Agencies. Costs of \$2,908,506 were incurred largely for FEMA ice support in response to Hurricane Katrina.

Costs of \$35,330 were incurred for the Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness Program.

Emergency flood control activities – repair, flood fighting, and rescue work (Public Law 99, 84th Congress, and antecedent legislation).

Fiscal year costs were Folly Beach, SC, \$7,981,384 and Myrtle Beach, SC, \$674,409. See individual project write-ups for details.

27. GENERAL REGULATORY ACTIVITIES

During FY 07, \$3,355,570 was expended on Permit Evaluation, \$213,752 on Enforcement, \$178,093 on Compliance and \$23,805 on EIS. Total costs were \$3,771,220.

General Investigations

28. ACTIVE INVESTIGATIONS

See Table 7-I which covers: Surveys, Collections, and Study of Basic Data, and Research and Development Activities.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA DISTRICT

TABLE 7-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Sect. in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
1	Aquatic Plant Control, SC (Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	75,100	266,000	0	0	11,895,705
		Cost	184,624	270,317	7	592	11,895,705
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	52,028
		Cost	0	0	0	0	52,028
2	Atlantic Intra-coastal Waterway Between Norfolk, Va. and the St. Johns River, FL	New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	7,455,378 1
		Cost	0	0	0	0	7,455,378 1
		Maint:					
		Approp.	1,748,496	2,637,000	2,222,000	573,000	98,692,008 2
3	Brookgreen Gardens, SC	Maint:					
		Approp.	0	243,000	-12,000	0	231,000
		Cost	0	216,783	9,641	4,512	230,936
		New Work:					
		Approp.	3,642,635	1,182,000	0	-65,000	145,298,128 3
4	Charleston Harbor, SC (Contributed Funds)	Cost	3,638,798	852,890	-208,001	115,719	144,924,061 3
		Maint:	8,197,766				
		Approp.	8,213,470	5,545,400	9,187,000	7,679,000	201,800,181 4
		Cost		5,510,617	4,324,419	11,094,448	200,316,221 4
		New Work:	1,215,061				
		Approp.	1,404,493	392,817	0	0	45,065,855 5
		Cost		73,519	278,591	25,011	44,900,657 5
		New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	204,188,712
		Cost	-112	112	0	0	204,188,712
5	Cooper River, Charleston Harbor, SC	Maint:					
		Approp.	3,323,915	5,298,000	2,944,000	3,331,000	85,258,545 6
		Cost	5,398,931	5,276,630	2,964,028	3,232,760	85,144,381 6
		New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	337,736
6	Folly River, SC	Cost	0	0	0	0	337,736
		Maint:					
		Approp.	352,726	499,700	888,000	6,000	9,636,320
		Cost	354,989	494,429	878,145	20,690	9,635,884

TABLE 7-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Sect. in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
7	Georgetown Harbor, SC	New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	7,061,755 7
		Cost	0	0	0	0	7,061,755 7
		Maint:					
		Approp.	3,268,661	3,577,900	3,785,000	5,037,000	108,890,260 8
		Cost	3,279,013	2,708,877	4,561,944	2,140,161	105,898,489 8
8	Little River Inlet, NC and SC (Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	17,037,428
		Cost	0	0	0	0	17,037,428
		Maint:					
		Approp.	0	-400	0	0	3,017,422
		Cost	1,500	-400	0	-500	3,016,922
		New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,521,920
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,521,920
		9	Murrells Inlet, SC (Contributed Funds)	New Work:			
Approp.	0			0	0	0	15,502,240
Cost	0			0	0	0	15,502,240
Maint:							
Approp.	14,911			21,500	0	0	7,858,685
Cost	19,261			21,254	0	0	7,858,439
New Work:							
Approp.	0			0			1,536,893 9
Cost	0			0	0	0	1,536,893 9
					0	0	
10	Town Creek, SC (Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	219,521
		Cost	0	0	0	0	219,521
		Maint.					
		Approp.	368,992	392,900	407,000	472,000	10,907,699
		Cost	368,992	392,850	402,423	461,986	10,893,058
		New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	8,600
Cost	0	0	0	0	8,600		

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA DISTRICT

TABLE 7-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Sect. in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
14	Folly Beach, SC (First Nourishment)	New Work:					
		Approp.	155,000	8,722,900	59,000	0	9,126,900
	(Contributed Funds)	Cost	172,451	5,220,003	3,326,928	100,193	8,987,997
		New Work:					
		Approp.	25,588	1,789,200	0	0	1,850,082
		Cost	45,594	921,162	631,860	11,177	1,624,928
15	Morris Island Lighthouse, SC	Rehab:					
		Approp.	0	3,614,900	6,690,369	1,551,000	11,856,269
	(Contributed Funds)	Cost	0	2,149,647	1,554,740	7,981,384	11,685,771
		New Work:					
		Approp.	42,928	156,091	2,701,000	0	2,900,019
		Cost	42,236	81,772	80,749	1,524,562	1,729,319
16	Myrtle Beach, SC (First Nourishment)	New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	74,000	17,873,000	17,947,000
	(Contributed Funds)	Cost	0	0	0	179,935	179,935
		New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	39,846	9,624,000	9,663,846
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0
23	Lakes Marion & Moultrie, SC	Rehab:					
		Approp.	0	0	900,000	14,363,450	15,263,450
	(Contributed Funds)	Cost	0	0	392,686	674,409	1,067,095
		New Work:					
		Approp.	-1,926,400	9,665,000	7,940,000	6,300,000	25,323,000
		Cost	663,659	9,483,583	8,150,371	5,099,405	24,122,405

1 Includes \$109,490 for new work for previous projects.
 2 Includes \$69,422 for maintenance of previous projects.
 3 Includes \$47,395,108 for previous projects and \$318,000 for Preconstruction, Engineering and Design on the current project.
 4 Includes \$401,989 for maintenance of previous projects and \$600 for maintenance expended from contributed funds for the existing project.

5 Includes \$12,409,848 for the 40 ft project, excludes \$2,996,994 credit for LERRD's and \$1,966,945 final project reimbursement for the 40 ft project. Includes \$179,000 for Preconstruction, Engineering and Design on the current project.
 6 Includes \$765,000 appropriated and expended in FY 96 under appropriation 96X5125 Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters.
 7 Includes \$2,445,852 for new work for previous projects.
 8 Includes \$114,556 for maintenance of previous projects.
 9 Includes \$67,000 accomplished under authority of Section 3, P.L. 79-11 incurred through FY 73.

TABLE 7-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Sect. in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL, SC			
1.	Oct. 27, 1965	Provides for control and progressive eradication of water hyacinth, alligatorweed, Eurasian water-milfoil and other obnoxious aquatic plant growths from navigable waters, tributary streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters of the U.S., in combined interest of navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture, fish and wildlife conservation, public health and related purposes, including continued research for development of most effective and economic control measures in cooperation with other Federal and state agencies.	H.D. 251, 89th Cong., 1st Sess. P.L. 89-298
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BETWEEN NORFOLK, VA, AND ST. JOHNS RIVER, FL			
2.	Sep. 19, 1890 Jun. 13, 1902 Mar. 2, 1907 Mar. 2, 1907 Mar. 3, 1925 Mar. 3, 1925 Jul. 3, 1930 Aug. 30, 1935 ¹ Aug. 30, 1935 ² Aug. 30, 1935 ² Aug. 26, 1937 Mar. 2, 1945	Channel from Minim Creek to Winyah Bay. Channel from Charleston to a point opposite McClellanville. Branch channel to McClellanville. Extending the channel to Minim Creek, thence through the Esterville-Minim Canal to Winyah Bay. Cut across the Santee Delta at Four Mile Creek. Widening and deepening the waterway from Charleston to Beaufort. A waterway eight feet deep and 75 feet wide from Cape Fear River to Winyah Bay. Construction of bridges across the waterway in Horry County, SC. Cutoff between Ashepoo and Coosaw Rivers. Enlarging the channel from Winyah Bay to Charleston including the branch channel to McClellanville, to depth of ten feet and bottom width of 90 feet. Increasing dimensions of waterway to twelve feet deep and 90 feet wide. Anchorage Basin 125 feet wide, 335 feet long, twelve feet deep, near Myrtle Beach, SC. (Deauthorized by 1986 WRDA) ⁴	Annual Report, 1889, p. 1184. H.D. 84, 56th Cong., 1st sess. and Annual Report 1900, p.1908 Annual Report 1903, p. 1133 H.D. 178, 63rd Cong., 1st. sess. H.D. 237, 68th Cong., 1st sess. S.D. 178, 68th Cong., 2nd sess. H.D. 41, 71st Cong., 1st sess. Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 14, 72nd Cong., 1st sess. H.D. 129, 72nd Cong., 1st sess. Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 11, 72nd Cong., 1st sess. Rivers and Harbors Committee, Doc 6, 75th Cong., 1st sess. ³ H.D. 327, 76th Cong., 1st sess.

TABLE 7-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Sect. in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
3.	Jul. 14, 1960 as amended	BROOKGREEN GARDENS, SC Provides for a 3,600 foot canal with a 30-foot bottom width, maintained to a depth of four feet mlw.	Sec. 107, P.L. 86-645
		CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC	
4.	Jun. 18, 1878 Aug. 8, 1917 Jul. 18, 1918	2 jetties. ⁵ Increase in depth to 30 feet with width of 500 feet between the jetties and 1,000 feet seaward thereof. The 40-foot channel to the Naval Base. Act provided that the 40-foot channel should not be undertaken "until the proposed new drydocks at this navy yard, carrying a depth of 40 feet of water over the blocks, has been authorized." This dock was authorized in the Naval Appropriations Act approved July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. L. 725).	Annual Report 1878, pp. 553-572. H.D. 288, 62nd Cong., 2nd sess. H.D. 1946, 64th Cong., 2nd sess, pt.1, pp. 21-29, 57, 58, and 64-68.
	Jan. 21, 1927	A 30-foot channel from the sea to Goose Creek via Cooper River, together with a 30-foot channel through Town Creek for commercial purposes. The act also provided that the 40-foot channel be prosecuted only as found necessary for national defense.	H.D. 249, 69th Cong. 1st sess.
	Oct. 17, 1940	The 35-foot channel depth from the sea to the head of the project via Cooper River and Town Creek, also a channel in Shem Creek to Mount Pleasant, 110 feet wide and ten feet deep, including a turning basin at the upper end.	H.D. 259, 76th Cong., 1st sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	An anchorage area 30 feet deep in the water area between Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie. ⁶ (Deauthorized by 1986 WRDA)	H.D. 156, 77th Cong., 1st sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Deepen the 30-foot channel north and east of Drum Island to 35 feet.	S.D. 136, 83rd Cong., 2nd sess. ³
	Jul. 14, 1960 as amended	Shem Creek Channel modified by extending 1,150 feet upstream and downstream from mouth to Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway.	H.D. 35, 86th Cong., 1st sess.
	Oct. 22, 1976	Project authorized for the Phase I design memorandum stage of Advanced Engineering and Design.	H.D. 94-436, 94th Cong., 2nd sess.
	Nov. 17, 1986	Deepening 35 foot channel to 40 feet (42 feet in the ocean bar and entrance channel) from the 42 foot ocean contour to Goose Creek, a distance of 27.1 miles, construction of one turning basin, modification of existing turning basins, deepening and modification of the anchorage basin, deepening Shipyard River to 38 feet, maintain the Wando River Channel to 35 feet at Federal expense and the deepening of this channel to 40 feet if economically justified.	99th Cong. 2nd sess., P.L. 96-662

TABLE 7-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Sect. in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Oct 12, 1996	Deepening of the entrance channel from 42 ft. deep to 47 ft. deep and the inner channels from 40 ft. deep to 45 ft. deep. Other improvements include realignment/widening of various channels/reaches, construction of a new turning basin opposite the future Daniel Island terminal, construction of a new contraction dike, reconstruction of two existing dikes and removal of a third existing dike.	104 th Cong. P.L. 104-303
		COOPER RIVER, CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC (ST. STEPHEN PROJECT)	
5.	Aug. 13, 1968	Redivert most of the Santee River waters Pinopolis Dam into the lower Santee River through a canal beginning at Lake Moultrie and extending to the Santee River in the vicinity of St. Stephen, South Carolina	S.D. 88, 90th Cong.,P.L. 90-483
		FOLLY RIVER, SC	
6.	Jul. 14, 1960 as amended	Consists of stable all-tide channel nine feet deep and 80 feet wide in Folly River and Folly Creek and an entrance channel at Stono Inlet 100 feet wide and eleven feet deep.	Sec. 107, P.L. 86-645. Authorized by Chief of Engineers, Dec. 23, 1977.
		GEORGETOWN HARBOR, SC	
7.	Aug. 5, 1886	Jetties and earthen dike to protect south jetty.	H. Ex. Doc. 258 48th Cong., 2nd sess., and Annual Report 1885, pp. 1154-1170, and H. Ex. Doc. 117, 50th Cong., 2nd sess., and Annual Report 1889, pp. 1110-1111.
	Jun. 25, 1910	Previous project channel dimensions and training wall.	H.D. 398, 58th Cong., 2nd sess. and Annual Report 1904, pp. 1591-1605.
	Mar. 2, 1945	27-foot channel from ocean, including a turning basin in Sampit River.	H.D. 211, 76th Cong., 1st sess.
	Jun. 30, 1948	Cutoff and side channel in Sampit River.	H.D. 21, 81st Cong., 1st sess.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA DISTRICT

TABLE 7-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Sect. in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
LITTLE RIVER INLET, NC AND SC			
8.	Oct. 27, 1965	Provides for an entrance channel twelve feet by 300 feet across the ocean bar; thence ten feet by 90-foot inner channel to the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway.	H.D. 362, 92nd Cong. Section 201, P.L. 89-298 River and Harbor and Flood Control Act of 1965
	Mar. 7, 1974	Authorized emergency dredging operations as the Chief of Engineers determines necessary to maintain channel depths sufficient to permit free and safe movement of vessels until such time as the authorized project is constructed.	H.D. 10203, 93rd Cong. Section 67, P.L. 93-251 Water Resources Development Act of 1974
MURRELLS INLET, SC			
9.	Oct. 27, 1965	Provides for an entrance channel twelve feet by 300 feet across the seaward bar, thence ten by 90-foot inner channel to a turning basin at the old Army crash boat dock.	H.D. 137, 92 nd Cong. Section 201, P.L. 89-298 River and Harbor and Flood Control Act of 1965
	Mar. 7, 1974	Authorized emergency dredging operations as the Chief of Engineers determines necessary to maintain channel depths sufficient to permit free and safe movement of vessels until such time as the authorized project is constructed.	H.D. 10203, 93 rd Congr. Section 67, P.L. 93-251 Water Resources Development Act of 1974
TOWN CREEK, SC			
10.	Jul 14, 1960 as amended	An entrance channel twelve feet deep by 100 feet wide across the ocean bar a distance of 4.0 miles and a channel ten feet deep by 80 feet wide from the mouth of Five Fathom Creek to the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, a distance of 6.2 miles.	Sec. 107, P.L. 86-645. Authorized by Chief of Engineers, Feb. 12, 1974.

TABLE 7-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Sect. in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
FOLLY BEACH, SC			
14.	Nov. 17, 1986	Shoreline protection.	P.L. 99-662 99 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Aug. 17, 1991	Construct hurricane and storm protection measures.	P.L. 102-104, 102 nd Cong.
MORRIS ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE, SC			
15.	Oct. 23, 1962	Erosion protection consisting of a sheetpile cell around the base of lighthouse with rip-rap and filter cloth around the outside perimeter of the cell.	Sec. 103, P.L. 87-874 Authorized by Chief of Engineers, Sep. 28, 2006
16.	Nov. 28, 1990	MYRTLE BEACH, SC	P.L. 101-640
.		Storm damage reduction for periodic nourishment over the 50-year life of the project.	
LAKES MARION & MOULTRIE, SC			
23.	Aug. 17, 1999	Provide technical, planning and design, and construction assistance for \$5M for water supply treatment and distribution projects in the counties of Calhoun, Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester, Orangeburg, and Sumter, SC.	Sec. 502(f)(25), P.L. 106-53 Water Resources Development Act of 1999
	Dec. 21, 2000	Increased authority from \$5M to \$15M	Sec. 108(c)(4), P.L. 106-554
	Dec. 1, 2003	Increased authority from \$15M to \$35M and added wastewater treatment component.	Sec. 126, P.L. 108-137
1/ Included in Public Works Administration Program September 6, 1933.		4/ Inactive.	
2/ Included in Emergency Relief Administration Program May 28, 1935.		5/ Completed under previous projects.	
3/ Contains latest published maps.		6/ For national defense.	

TABLE 7-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

(See Section 12 of Text)

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007 Operation & Maintenance
Adams Creek, SC (107)	Completed	1978	\$125,697	\$29,143
Aquatic Plant Control, NC and SC 1/	Completed	1968	379,680	--
Archers Creek, SC	Completed	1914	20,646	--
Ashley River, SC	Completed	1955	260,996	589,436
Brookgreen Gardens, SC (107)	Completed	1992	102,500	4,011
Calabash Creek, SC (107)	Completed	2003	728,756 2/	--
Charleston Hbr Rediversion (Fishlift), SC	Completed	2001	0	6,705,010
Edisto River, SC	Completed	1938	33,103	2,887
Great Pee Dee River, SC	Completed	1950	183,712	271,098
Jeremy Creek, SC (107)	Completed	1996	49,987	116,175
Lynches River and Clark Creek, SC	Completed	1982	9,500	85,595
Mingo Creek, SC	Completed	1950	29,050	8,575
Port Royal, SC	Completed	2004	1,786,100	16,774,429
Salkahatchie River, SC	Completed	1896	15,841	1,936
Santee River, NC & SC	Completed	1950	99,750	182,469
Village Creek, SC (107)	Completed	1985	26,500	111,314
Waccamaw River, NC and SC	Completed	1978	262,814	284,347
Wateree River, SC	Completed	1940	60,000	154,559

Construction costs include both federal and non-federal.

1 Pilot Program

2 Includes \$32,413 credit for LERRD's.

OTHER AUTHORIZED SHORE

TABLE 7-D PROTECTION PROJECTS

(See Section 17 of the Text)

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007 Operation & Maintenance
Folly Beach, SC	Completed	1996	\$12,538,693 1/	--
Hunting Island Beach, SC	Completed	1984	\$ 4,122,053	--
Hunting Island Waterline , SC (103)	Completed	2003	\$ 2,480,258 2/	--
Myrtle Beach, SC	Completed	2004	\$ 51,319,020 3/	--

Construction costs include both federal and non-federal.

1/ Includes \$819,693 credit for LERRD's and includes \$1,586,000 for Preconstruction, Engineering and Design.

2/ Includes \$800 credit for LERRD's.

3/ Includes \$1,634,993 credit for LERRD's and includes \$2,666,000 for Preconstruction, Engineering and Design.

TABLE 7-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

(See Section 20 of Text)

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007 Operation & Maintenance
Buck Creek, NC & SC (205)	Completed	1970	\$334,167	--
Cow Castle Creek, SC (208)	Completed	1985	276,000	--
Cowpen Swamp, SC (208)	Completed	1960	37,200	--
Crabtree Swamp, SC (208)	Completed	1969	139,900	--
Eagle Creek, SC (205)	Completed	1986	1,245,063	--
Edisto River, SC	Discontinued	1947	6,379	--
Edisto River, North Fork, SC (205)	Completed	1969	170,960	--
Edisto R. Vicinity Canadays Landing (208)	Completed	1958	3,160	--
Gapway Swamp, SC 1	Completed	1969	339,197	--
Kingtree Branch, Williamsburg Cty, SC (205)	Completed	1978	247,242	--
Leith Creek, NC 1	Completed	1982	430,951	--
Little Sugar Creek, NC 1	Completed	1969	86,600	--
Old Field Swamp, NC 1	Completed	1979	763,022	--
Reddies River Lake, NC 1	Completed	1980	985,800	--
Reedy River, SC	Discontinued	1974	4,500	--
Roaring River, Wilkes County, NC 1	Phase I Only	1978	370,000	--
Saluda River, SC (208)	Completed	1963	99,500	--
Sawmill Branch, SC (205)	Completed	1971	334,105	--
Scotts Creek, SC (205)	Completed	1988	545,000	--
Shot Pouch Creek, Sumter Co., SC (208)	Completed	1971	130,400	--
Simmons Bay Creek, NC 1	Completed	1963	186,435	--
Simpson Creek, SC (208)	Completed	1957	129,000	--
Socastee Creek, SC (205)	Completed	1996	1,365,257	--
Todd Swamp, SC (208)	Completed	1964	57,000	--
Turkey Creek, Sumter County, SC (205)	Completed	1974	393,169	--
Turkey Creek, Sumter County, SC (205) 2	Completed	2001	576,765	--
Waccamaw R. & Seven Creeks, NC & SC 1	Completed	1961	67,821	--
Wilson Branch, Chesterfield County, SC (205)	Completed	1985	284,017	--

Construction costs include both federal and non-federal.

1 Transferred to Wilmington District

2 Includes \$5,596 credit for LERRD's.

TABLE 7-F MULTIPLE PURPOSE PROJECTS INCLUDING POWER

(See Section 24 of the Text)

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007 Operation & Maintenance
Cooper River Seismic Modification, SC	Completed	1992	\$29,400,000 1/	--

1 Excludes \$770,000 for credits to Santee Cooper.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA DISTRICT

TABLE 7-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Abbapoola Creek, SC	--	5 Aug 77 Section 12, P.L. 93-251	--	--
Beresford Creek, SC	--	5 Aug 77 Section 12, P.L. 93-251	--	--
Charleston Hbr (Anchorage Basin), SC	1954	17 Nov 86 Section 1002, P.L. 99-662	\$1,330,000	--
Congaree River, SC	--	5 Aug 77 Section 12, P.L. 93-251	--	--
Little Pee Dee River, SC	--	5 Aug 77 Section 12, P.L. 93-251	--	--
Lumber River, SC & NC	--	5 Aug 77 Section 12, P.L. 93-251	--	--
Myrtle Beach (Anchorage Basin), SC	1954	17 Nov 86 Section 1002, P.L. 99-662	--	--
Reedy River, Greenville, SC	1971	17 Nov 86 Section 1002, P.L. 99-662	\$ 4,500	--
Russell Creek, SC	--	5 Aug 77 Section 12, P.L. 93-251	--	--
Yadkin River, SC	--	5 Aug 77 Section 12, P.L. 93-251	--	--

OTHER AUTHORIZED

TABLE 7-H STREAMBANK EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS

(See Section 22 of the Text)

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007 Operation & Maintenance
Battery Pringle, SC	Completed	1996	\$152,579	--
Castle Pinckney, SC	Completed	2000	\$381,681	--
Cooper River, Pompion Hill Chapel, SC	Completed	1987	\$185,000	--
Drayton Hall, SC	Completed	1994	\$250,374	--
Hunting Island Waste Treatment Plant, SC	Completed	2000	\$ 69,160	--
Indian Bluff, SC	Completed	1998	\$164,155	--
Pinopolis Dam, SC	Completed	1996	\$574,787	--
Santee Dam, SC	Completed	1996	\$558,117	--
SC DOT Bridges, SC	Completed	1998	\$217,890	--
Shore Drive, Singleton Swash, SC	Completed	2001	\$261,077 ^{1/}	--

Construction costs include both federal and non-federal.

^{1/} Includes \$6,785 for work-in-kind credit and \$36,028 for betterments.

TABLE 7-I ACTIVE GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

(See Section 28 of Text)

ITEM	FISCAL YEAR COSTS
SHORELINE PROTECTION (CATEGORY 130)	
Edisto Island	\$80,697
SPECIAL STUDIES (CATEGORY 140)	
Santee Delta Environmental Restoration	\$ 71
Yadkin-Pee Dee Rivers Watershed	\$ 9
WATERSHED/COMPREHENSIVE STUDIES (CATEGORY 150)	
Santee Cooper & Congaree	\$ 67
MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES (CATEGORY 170)	
North American Waterfowl Management Plan	\$ 167
Special Investigations	\$16,611
Interagency Water Resources Development	\$13,200
COORDINATION STUDIES WITH OTHER AGENCIES (CATEGORY 180)	
Cooperation With Other Water Resource Agencies	\$ 3,032
Planning Assistance to States (Coordination)	\$40,371
Planning Assistance to States (Cost-shared Studies)	\$14,441
TOTAL (CATEGORY 100)	\$ 168,666
FLOOD PLAIN MGMT SERVICES (CATEGORY 250)	
Flood Plain Management Services	\$50,701
SS - SC Streams	\$ 3,902
SS-Singleton Swash	\$19,687
SAC Hurricane Evacuation Studies	\$9,823
Technical Services	\$59,655
HYDROLOGIC STUDIES (CATEGORY 260)	
Hydrologic Studies	\$8,451
TOTAL (CATEGORY 200)	\$ 152,219
PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING & DESIGN (CATEGORY 400)	
Pawleys Island	\$ 19,358
TOTAL (CATEGORY 400)	\$ 19,358
TOTAL FEDERAL	\$340,243
CONTRIBUTED FUNDS	TOTAL NON-FEDERAL \$77,057
TOTAL GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS \$ 417,300	

TABLE 7-J **FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER
SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION**

**Preauthorization Studies
(See Section 21 of Text)**

Study Identification	Section	Fiscal Year Costs
Coordination Account	205	\$15,151

TABLE 7-K INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS
(See Section 19 of Text)

Project	Date of Inspection
Battery Pringle, SC	September 7, 2007
Cape Marsh, SC	November 2006
Castle Pinckney, SC	September 21, 2006
Cow Castle Creek, SC	September 21, 2007
Drayton Hall, SC	September 5, 2007
Eagle Creek, SC	September 25, 2007
Hunting Island, SC	September 21, 2005
Indian Bluff, SC	September 21, 2007
Kingtree Branch, SC	September 10, 2007
Murphy Island, SC	November 2006
Pinopolis Dam, SC	July 16, 2003
Pompion Hill, SC	September 13, 2006
Santee Dam, SC	July 16, 2003
Sawmill Branch, SC	September 25, 2007
Shore Drive, Singleton Swash, SC	September 14, 2007
Scotts Creek, SC	September 21, 2007
SC DOT Bridges, SC	September 3, 2003
Socastee Creek, SC	September 27, 2007
Turkey Creek, SC	September 10, 2007
Wilson Branch, SC	August 12, 2003

TABLE 7-L OTHER AUTHORIZED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS
(See Section 25 of the Text)

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007 Operation & Maintenance
Cape Marsh Management Area, Santee Coastal Reserve, Charleston County, SC	Completed	2001	\$333,914 ^{1/}	--
Miller Corner Phragmites Control, SC	Completed	2001	\$236,923 ^{2/}	--
Murphy Island, SC	Completed	1998	\$375,631 ^{3/}	--

Construction costs include both federal and non-federal.

¹ Includes \$43,000 credit for work-in-kind installation of the water control structures.

² Includes \$47,600 credit for work-in-kind structural modifications.

³ Includes \$100,277 for work-in-kind credit.

TABLE 7-M AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

**Preauthorization Studies
(See Section 25 of Text)**

Study Identification	Section	Fiscal Year Costs
Coordination Account	206	\$4,554
Lynches River, Lake City, SC	206	\$31,134
Pocotaligo River and Swamp, SC	206	\$36,785
Wilson Branch, SC	206	\$5,420

SAVANNAH, GA, DISTRICT

The District comprises drainage basins that flow into the Atlantic Ocean between Port Royal Sound, SC, and Cumberland Sound, GA and FL, and includes the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway between these points. This area covers the headwaters of the Savannah River in southwestern North Carolina, eastern Georgia, and a small portion of northeastern Florida.

IMPROVEMENTS

NAVIGATION.....	8-2	26. Collection and Study of Basic Data	8-12
1. Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway between Norfolk, VA, and St. Johns River, FL	8-2	27. Pre-Construction Engineering and Design (PED)	8-12
2. Brunswick Harbor, GA.....	8-2	MISCELLANEOUS	8-12
3. Lower Savannah River Basin, GA and SC.....	8-3	28. Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness Program.....	8-12
4. Savannah Harbor, GA	8-3	29. Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies	8-12
5. Savannah River Below Augusta, GA	8-5	30. Rivers and Harbors Contributed Funds	8-12
6. Reconnaissance and Condition Surveys	8-6	Tables	
7. Other Authorized Navigation Projects	8-6	Table 8-A Cost and Financial Statement.....	8-14
8. Dredged Material Disposal Facilities Program.....	8-6	Table 8-B Authorizing Legislation	8-17
9. Navigation Work under Special Authorization	8-6	Table 8-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects	8-23
BEACH EROSION CONTROL.....	8-6	Table 8-D Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	8-24
10. Tybee Island, GA	8-6	Table 8-E Savannah River Basin, Dams and Lakes, GA and SC	8-24
FLOOD CONTROL.....	8-8		
11. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects .	8-8		
12. Other Authorized Flood Control Projects.....	8-8		
13. Flood Control Work under Special Authorization.....	8-8		
14. Emergency Stream bank and Shoreline Protection under Special Authorization.....	8-9		
15. Snagging and Clearing	8-9		
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION.....	8-9		
16. Project Modification to Improve Environment under Special Authorization	8-9		
17. Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration under Special Authorization.....	8-9		
18. Wetland/Other Aquatic Habitat.....	8-9		
MULTIPLE-PURPOSE POWER PROJECTS INCLUDING MAJOR REHABILITATION	8-9		
19. J. Strom Thurmond Dam and Lake, GA and SC (Formerly Clark Hill Lake)	8-9		
20. Hartwell Dam and Lake, GA and SC	8-9		
21. Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake, GA and SC (Formerly Trotters Shoals Lake, GA and SC)	8-10		
22. Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Wildlife Mitigation, GA and SC.....	8-11		
23. Hartwell Lake/Clemson Upper and Lower Diversion Dams, GA and SC.....	8-11		
GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS.....	8-12		
24. Surveys.....	8-12		
25. Coordination with Other Agencies	8-12		

NAVIGATION

1. Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway between Norfolk, VA, and St. Johns River, FL

(Savannah District)

Location. This 161-mile section of waterway connects Port Royal Sound, SC, with Cumberland Sound, GA, and FL. (See NOAA charts 11489-11507, formerly Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 838-841, inclusive.)

Previous Project. (Between Savannah, GA, and Fernandina, FL.) For details see pages 1814, 1821-1823 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 585 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. The project provides for a waterway, 12 feet deep at mean low water (MLW), and not less than 90 feet wide, between Port Royal Sound, SC, and Savannah, GA; 12 feet deep at MLW, with widths of 90 feet in land cuts and narrow streams and 150 feet in open waters between Savannah, GA, and Cumberland Sound, GA and FL; and a suitable anchorage basin at Isle of Hope, GA. Mean tidal range between Port Royal, SC, and Cumberland Sound, GA and FL, is from 6 to 8 feet with fluctuations from 1.5 to 2.5 feet due to winds and lunar phases. (See Table 8-B for Authorizing Legislation)

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. Exclusive or adequate terminal facilities at port of entry. This improvement serves numerous wharves, some of which are open to the public on equal terms. Facilities are considered sufficient for existing commerce.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operation and Maintenance costs for the FY were \$229,281. (See Table 8-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. The main channel of the existing project, completed in 1941, has not been maintained at 12 feet since 2001. The former main channel, now an alternate route through the westerly end of the south channel and northerly end of Wilmington River, will be maintained to a depth of 7 feet MLW for traffic points north and south of Savannah Harbor. Relocation of the main channel from the Frederica to Mackay Rivers near St. Simons Island, GA, was accomplished under Section 107 of the Continuing Authorities Program after construction of a new bridge for the Torras Causeway. The notice on the final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) appeared in the Fed-

eral Register October 29, 1976. The controlling depth in the District's portion of the project was 4 feet MLW throughout the year.

2. Brunswick Harbor, GA

Location. The harbor entrance is 70 statute miles south of the entrance to Savannah Harbor, GA, and 25 statute miles north of the entrance to Fernandina Harbor, FL. (See NOAA Chart 11215, formerly Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 447.)

Previous Project. For details see page 1818 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 591 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. The project provides for a stone jetty, 4,350 feet long, at the entrance to East River and the following channels 38 feet deep and 500 feet wide across the bar; 36 feet deep and 400 feet wide through St. Simons Sound; 36 feet deep and 400 feet wide through Brunswick River and East River to the foot of Second Avenue; 30 feet deep and 300 feet wide in Turtle River to the Allied Chemical Company wharf, formerly the Atlantic Refining Company; 36 feet deep and 400 feet wide in South Brunswick River; 36 feet deep and 400 feet wide in East River from Second Avenue to its confluence with Academy Creek; a channel in Back River 20 feet deep and 150 feet wide from St. Simons Sound to the mouth of Mill Creek; a channel in Terry Creek 10 feet deep and 80 feet wide from its mouth to a point immediately above the wharf of the former Glynn Canning Company. All depths refer to MLW. Mean tidal range on the bar is 6.5 feet, at the City of Brunswick 7.3 and 7.6 feet at the upper end of the harbor. For further details, see Annual Report for 1962 and 2003.

Local Cooperation. Complied with to date.

Terminal Facilities. Twenty-six wharves and piers, almost all privately or state (Georgia Ports Authority) owned, have a berthing space of 7,530 linear feet. The Port of Brunswick and the State of Georgia have a transit shed and modem docks with 1,640 feet of berthing space (three general cargo berths) on East River. For further details, see Port Series No. 14, Corps of Engineers (revised 2000).

Operations during Fiscal Year.

Maintenance: The District used Marinex Construction Company, Inc. during first quarter in FY 07 to dredge East River using the dredge "Arlington". The dredge removed 286,457 cubic yards of maintenance material at a cost of \$1,324,215. The District used Manson Construction Company during the first and second quarter in FY 07 to dredge the Entrance Channel using the dredges

SAVANNAH, GA, DISTRICT

“Newport” and “Bayport”. The dredge removed 966,172 cubic yards of maintenance material at a cost of \$1,999,701 out of a total need of 2.8M cubic yard for the channel to be fully maintained.

Operation and Maintenance costs for the FY amounted to \$4,339,522, which included such items as water quality monitoring, project condition surveying, real estate monitoring, environmental and cultural resources monitoring. (See Table 8-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. The dredges existing project was completed in August 2007. General condition of the harbor works are poor quality. Maintenance dredging continues. The notice on the final EIS Statement appeared in the Federal Register October 3, 1975.

Total cost for existing completed project to September 30, 2007, is \$164,087,978. New work costs for the FY were \$28,813,674. (See Table 8-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

New Work Dredging.

In FY 07, the \$10,167,801 of carryover was added to an FY07 appropriation amount of \$19,700,000 to complete the East and South Brunswick River channel dredging and the new turning basin in the East River. The dredge Illinois worked from 14 July 2007 to 23 August 2007 between stations 10+750 to 19+000 and dredged 532,627 cubic yards. The dredge Florida worked from 29 October 2006 to 15 April 2007 completed stations 0+235 to 12+000, removing a total of 1,843,249 cubic yards. The dredge Florida also completed the East River Turning Basin Expansion between 3 May 2007 and 31 July 2007 from stations 2+420 to 6+820 with a total dredged yardage of 1,769,764 cubic yards. The upland yardage removed in construction the basin East River Turning Basin Expansion excavation above +6m11w was 402,850 cubic yards.

The East River Turning Basin location was changed with the approval of a General Reevaluation (Post Authorization Change) Report in April 2007, which included a cost savings justification and rationale, based upon the unknown, excessive costs associated with the intended mitigation plan on Jekyll Island. Moving the turning basin closer to the mouth of East River reduced the marsh creation mitigation requirements from 59 acres to 16 acres and allowed the cost of the mitigation to be reduced from an estimate \$ 10.2 Million to \$1.765 Million.

During the process of dredging the Brunswick River Channel, a 21-acre island was constructed by Great

Lakes Dredge between stations 6+250 to 19+100 and the total cubic yards pumped into the island template was approximately 532,627 and it was constructed between July 2007 and September 2007. The island has approximately 6 acres above elevation +23' MLW and 9 acres above 15' MLW.

The work performed by the Savannah District in FY07 also includes the design of the East River Turning Basin Mitigation contract, which was negotiated as a competitive 8(a) project. The total cost for that project in FY08 will be \$1,765,164. It will be cost shared as other General Navigation Features at 65/35percentage.

3. Lower Savannah River Basin, GA and SC

Location. The project is located on the Savannah River between river mile 40.9 and river mile 42.0, approximately 20 river miles above the city of Savannah, GA. The project area itself is located within Effingham County, GA, and Jasper County, SC. A portion of the project is within the Federal Savannah National Wildlife Refuge.

Existing Project. This environmental restoration project was authorized by a resolution passed on August 1, 1990, by the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Public Works and Transportation. The approved project cost is \$4,222,000. The recommended plan includes a large partial diversion structure at cut #3; a plug in bend #3 below the mouth of Bear Creek; a realignment and restoration of the mouths of Bear and Mill Creeks, which provides improved flows into both creeks.

The PCA was executed and the construction phase officially began in FY 00. Construction was completed in FY 02. In addition, there is a requirement for five years of monitoring and the preparation of a final monitoring report.

Local Cooperation. The cost share is 75 percent federal and 25 percent non-federal, with the value of lands being a portion of the local sponsor's 25 percent.

4. Savannah Harbor, GA

Location. Harbor entrance is 75 statute miles south of Charleston, SC, and 70 miles north of Brunswick Harbor, GA. (See NOAA Chart 11512, formerly Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 440.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Previous Project. For details see page 1810 of Annual Report 1915 and page 578 of Annual Report 1938.

Existing Project. The harbor consists of 11.4 miles of ocean channel and 21.3 miles of inner harbor channel. The ocean channel is 44 feet deep MLW and 600 feet wide. The inner channel is 42 feet deep MLW and 500 feet wide to the upper end of Kings Island Turning Basin; 36 feet deep MLW and 400 feet wide to the upper end of Argyle Island Turning Basin; and 30 feet deep MLW and 200 feet wide to the upper limit of the project.

Bend wideners and advance maintenance in critical shoaling areas assist passage of ships through the harbor. The inner harbor has six turning basins and an inactivated Tide Gate structure adjacent to a Sediment Basin. Kings Island Turning Basin (42 feet deep MLW, 1500 feet wide and 1600 feet long) is the primary turning basin and lies adjacent to the bulk of Georgia Ports Authority docks. Georgia Department of Transportation became the local sponsor on December 8, 1999, and provides lands, easements, and rights-of-way for the construction of dredged sediment containment areas. The Savannah District and the Environmental Protection Agency have a Memorandum of Understanding on the use of an offshore disposal area for placement of sediments dredged from the offshore portion of the channel. The offshore area is monitored by hydrographic surveys before and after each dredging event to determine the amount of sediment retention within the boundaries of the area.

Fig Island and Marsh Island Turning Basins 34 feet deep by 900 feet wide by 1,000 feet long. Kings Island Turning Basin 42 feet deep with advance maintenance to 50 feet MLW by 1,500 feet wide by 1,600 feet long in the vicinity of the Garden City Terminal of the Georgia Ports Authority; Argyle Island and Port Wentworth Turning Basins 30 feet deep by 600 feet long and at the extreme upper limit of the project and a 1,200 foot long by 1,050 foot wide by 40 foot deep Oyster Bed Island Turning Basin in the vicinity of Georgia Ports Authority Lash Facility. The project also provides for sediment control works consisting of an inactivated tide gate structure across Back River; a sediment basin 40 feet deep, 600 feet wide; about 2 miles long, with an entrance channel 38 to 40 feet deep and 300 feet wide; a closed drainage canal across Argyle Island 15 feet deep and 300 feet wide; control works and canals for supplying fresh water to the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge; and facilities to mitigate damages to presently improved areas other than refuge lands. Mean range of tide is 7.9 feet at the upper end of the harbor and 6.9

feet at the lower end. Extreme ranges are about 11.1 and 10.7 feet, respectively.

The tide gate structure across Back River was taken out of operation as of March 1991 to decrease salinity levels in the wildlife refuge. The drainage canal across Argyle Island, which was part of the original tide gate project, was closed as of April 1992 by the New Cut closure contract done by a Section 1135 program. The cost of this project was \$1,531,847.

Local Cooperation. Local interests must provide the real estate for suitable disposal areas and retaining dikes for construction and future maintenance of the project. The Georgia Department of Transportation became the local sponsor in December 1999 and has met all requirements to date. In January 2005, an amendment to the Project Cooperation Agreement was executed that changed the local sponsor's responsibility from providing capacity to that of providing the real estate and to cost-share the capacity increase. Maintenance of the diked disposal areas, as they are being raised, is now a Federal responsibility.

Terminal Facilities. Sixty-one piers and wharves adequately serve existing waterborne commerce of the port. These facilities, with use of dolphins, have a combined berthing space of 46,930 linear feet at MLW. Included in the berthing space are tent container berths with 271 acres of handling area. All have railway and highway connections. The "Lash" Facilities are located at the entrance to the harbor and have depth ranging up to 42 feet MLW. The berthing space of "Lash" facilities is included in the above combined berthing space; however, the Lash facility is no longer active. For further details, see Port Series No. 14, Corps of Engineers (revised 1982) and Annual Report for 1990.

Savannah Harbor Deepening

The Savannah Harbor Deepening project was authorized by WRDA 92 on October 31, 1992. The Local Cooperation Agreement (LCA) was signed with the local sponsor and the Georgia Ports Authority on March 2, 1993. Because Federal appropriations would be no earlier than FY 95, the LCA was written and negotiated to allow the local sponsor to up-front the construction funds upon project authorization and the signing of the LCA under the authority of Section II of the 1927 Rivers and Harbor Act.

The first phase contracts for the Savannah Harbor Deepening project were awarded in March 1993 for the outer bar channel from Station 0+000 to -60+000, and the lower inner harbor channel from Station 0+000 to 70+000 at a cost of \$7,298,876 and \$8,748,883, respec-

SAVANNAH, GA, DISTRICT

tively. The second phase, in which the portion of the project required significant real estate acquisition, was awarded in July 1993 from Station 70+000 to 103+000, for \$4,675,376. The total project scope entailed the deepening of the harbor by 4 feet, from -38 feet MLW to -42 feet MLW in the inner harbor and from -40 feet MLW to -44 feet MLW in the bar channel, for a total of 31 miles of harbor improvement.

Construction was initiated with the Inner Harbor contract (0+000 to 70+000) on May 1, 1993, and was completed on April 21, 1994. The authorized cost for the Savannah Harbor Deepening project is \$50,050,000. The final actual cost for the project is now \$32,030,000.

In the FY 95 appropriations bill, Congress provided \$11,585,000 as the anticipated reimbursement to the local sponsor for the Federal share of the NED plan. The appropriations bill also provided the \$2,083,000 of those funds to be used for the cost shared Savannah Riverwalk Extension Project. The PCA for the Savannah Riverwalk Extension Project was executed on July 21, 1995. The final cost estimate for the project is \$3,532,499, of which the Federal share was fixed at \$2,083,000 and the City of Savannah's share was \$1,449,499. Work was completed as scheduled on May 24, 1996 and a dedication ceremony took place on June 10, 1996. In November 1996, the Georgia Ports Authority received an initial \$7,500,000 towards their reimbursement of the Federal share of the project and the balance of the Federal share of \$1,500,000 has been forwarded now that all the contracts have been closed out and the final audits completed.

Savannah Harbor Expansion

The Georgia Ports Authority completed the Feasibility Study and Tier I EIS for the Savannah Harbor Expansion project in August 1998, under the authority of Section 203 of WRDA 86. Based on this study, WRDA 1999 gave a conditional authorization for construction. The conditions are the completion of a Chief's Report by the end of CY 1999 and the preparation of a Tier II EIS and General Reevaluation Report (GRR). In addition, this Tier II EIS and GRR must obtain the approvals from the Secretary of the Army, the Director of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Secretary of Commerce and Interior before construction can begin.

The Georgia Ports Authority and the Department of the Army signed a Memorandum of Understanding in July 2001 regarding the preparation of the GRR and Tier II EIS. The authorization calls for the Savannah Harbor to be deepened as much as 6 feet, from the present -42 feet MLW to as deep as -48 feet MLW at a first cost (October 1997 price levels) of \$229,527,000. The Savannah

District has completed performing the modeling of impact to the environment and the proposed mitigation of these impacts for each depth alternative as required by the authorization. These studies are scheduled to be completed in May 2008. The final GRR and Tier II EIS is scheduled for public review in September 2008, with final Record of Decision scheduled for July 2009. Georgia Ports Authority have contributed over 30,000 to date.

Operations during Fiscal Year.

Maintenance. The District dredged the Inner Harbor from Station 0+000 to 112+500 with a contract to Marinex Corporation, using the dredge "Arlington". The "Arlington" dredged 3,670,394 cubic yards and 1,250 feet of station dredging from Station 0+000 to 112+500 at a cost of \$12,400,863. The Sediment Basin was not dredged. The dredge "Glen Edwards" owned by Manson Corporation dredged 836,702 cubic yards from the Entrance Channel, at a cost of \$2,088,739 and 10.5 days of turtle traveling, at a cost of \$36,750.

Operation and Maintenance costs for the FY amounted to \$16,384,400, which included such items as water quality monitoring, project condition surveying, and cultural resources monitoring. (See Table 8-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. In FY07, environmental modeling studies were essentially completed and work was begun on determining impacts to Dissolved Oxygen, Salinity, Fisheries, and Freshwater Marshes. A complete revision of the economics report was begun and substantially completed to reflect the expansion of the Panama Canal. Alternative mitigation strategies were also coordinated with the three Cabinet level agencies that must approve the project plan.

A federal fund for \$971,160 was expended in FY 2007 while the Georgia Ports Authority contributed \$1,400,754 of non-federal funds.

New work costs for the FY were \$641. (See Table 8-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

The notice on the final EIS appeared in the Federal Register June 25, 1976. Notices of availability on two final Supplements to the EIS appeared in the Federal Register September 25, 1978, and January 8, 1980.

5. Savannah River Below Augusta, GA

Location. Savannah River is formed by the confluence of the Tugaloo and Seneca Rivers on the boundary line between Georgia and South Carolina. It flows southeast 314 miles, forming the boundary line between two

states, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean 16.6 miles below Savannah, GA. (See NOAA Charts 11514 and 11515, formerly Geological Survey maps of Georgia and South Carolina.)

Previous Projects. For details see page 1813 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 581 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. The authorized project provides for a channel 9 feet deep and 90 feet wide (at ordinary summer flow of 5,800 second-feet at Augusta, GA) from the upper end of the Savannah Harbor to the head of navigation at Augusta, above the 13th Street Bridge (R.M. 202.6), a total distance of about 181 miles. A lock and dam is located approximately 15 miles below the upper limit of the project at New Savannah Bluff. Improvement is to be obtained by construction of contraction works, closure of cutoffs, bank protection, dredging, removal of snags, over hanging trees and wrecks, and open-river regulation. Mean tidal variation at the mouth of the river is 7 feet. Freshet variation above the normal pool level (elevation 114.5 mean sea level) of New Savannah Bluff Lock and Dam at mile 187 is ordinarily about 13 feet with an extreme of 34 feet. Due to lack of commercial use, the river has not been dredged or otherwise maintained since FY 79.

Local Cooperation. Complied with to date.

Terminal Facilities. The only water terminals served by this improvement are at Augusta, Sylvania, and at or near Savannah. Augusta provided a municipal dock valued at \$50,000 and Georgia Ports Authority constructed a state port at Augusta, GA, costing approximately \$418,000. These facilities were expanded in 1965 at an additional cost of about \$250,000. These are supplemented by natural landings along the river and extensive facilities at Savannah.

Operations during Fiscal Year. In general, open-channel works are in good condition. The notice on the final EIS appeared in the Federal Register February 18, 1977. There were no dredging projects during this fiscal year.

Operation and Maintenance costs for the FY were \$25,824. (See Table 8-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

6. Reconnaissance and Condition Surveys

Project Condition Surveys was conducted in FY 07 on the Savannah River below Augusta Operation and Maintenance costs for the FY were \$ 31,124.

7. Other Authorized Navigation Projects

(See Table 8-C.)

8. Dredged Material Disposal Facilities Program

Expenditures in FY 07 were incurred for Savannah Harbor Disposal Area, GA and SC: \$2,695,081.

9. Navigation Work under Special Authorization

Navigation activities pursuant to Section 107, Public Law 86-645 (preauthorization). During FY 07, no cost was incurred.

Mitigation of Shore Damages activities pursuant to Section 111, Public Law 90-483 (preauthorization). During FY 07, no costs were incurred.

BEACH EROSION CONTROL

10. Tybee Island, GA

Location. Tybee Island is located directly south of the Savannah River entrance, about 17 miles east of the City of Savannah, GA. (See NOAA 11512, 11513, and 11509, formerly U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts Numbers 440, 1240, and 1241, and on maps included in HD 92-105, 92nd Cong.) The only portion of the island that has developed is bounded on the north by the south channel of the Savannah River, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the south and west by Tybee Creek and other small tidal streams. The city of Tybee Island, GA, occupies this area, hereinafter referred to as "Tybee Island." The ocean face of this area has a wide sandy beach. Tybee Island is about 3.5 miles long from its northerly tip to the mouth of Tybee Creek with an average width of about 0.5 miles. Behind the beach lies a line of sand dunes, a number of which have been removed during the past years to make room for improvements and for various other reasons. Those that remain are from 10 to 20 feet high. The ground elevation west of the dunes is from 10 to 18 feet and slopes westward to the salt marsh.

Existing Project. The Water Resources Development Act of 1976 authorized a Project Plan of Improvement for an 800-foot rock groin at the north end of the island, with a 225-foot tie-in to high ground. An additional 1,200-foot extension of this groin is deferred, as are two additional intermediate groins (480 feet long); these would be added at a later date, if needed. The plan also provided for the initial restoration of approximately 13,300 feet of beach, from the vicinity of 18th Street to the terminal groin located at the northern end of the island. Periodic nourishment is authorized to maintain suitable beach dimensions. Section 201 of the Flood

SAVANNAH, GA, DISTRICT

Control Act of 1965, U.S. Senate Committee Resolution of June 22, 1971 approved the project as contained in House Document No. 92-105. The main features included a north terminal groin that was completed in June 1975; initial nourishment in March 1976; construction of the south terminal groin in February 1987; the first periodic renourishment in April 1987, and the second renourishment in July of 2000. The Federal Project included 2.6 miles of oceanfront beach between the north and south terminal rock groins. In 1993, the Savannah Harbor Deepening Project placed 1,000,000 cubic yard of material on the north end of the Island. In 1994, the Georgia Ports Authority placed an additional 1,000,000 cubic yard on the south end. These two actions allowed the deferment for the second renourishment to 2000.

Operations during Fiscal Year. The Section 905(b) Report for inclusion of the North Beach was prepared and approved on November 17, 2004 at a cost of \$32,000.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. New work costs for the FY were \$27,001. (See Table 8-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

Local Cooperation. Local interests must: (a) contribute in cash the required percentage of the first cost (including costs for construction, engineering and design, and administration; and excluding the cost of lands, easements, rights-of-way and relocation) of all items of work to be provided by the Corps of Engineers. According to the 2006 Limited Reevaluation Report, the local contribution is presently estimated at 39.3 percent, to be paid in a lump sum prior to start of construction or in installments prior to the start of pertinent work items in accordance with construction schedules as required by the Chief of Engineers, the final apportionment of cost to be made after the actual costs have been determined; (b) provide maintenance and repair of the groins, and provide (after the first 10 years of project life) periodic nourishment of the restored beach as may be required to serve the intended purpose during the life of the project; (c) provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations required for construction and subsequent nourishment of the project; (e) control water pollution to the extent necessary to safeguard the health of bathers; and (f) provide, without cost to the United States, access and facilities necessary for realization of the public benefits upon which Federal participation is based, and maintain continued public use of the beach and administer it for public use during the life of the project, and provide further the construction on the project shall not be started until local interests furnish lands for beach ac-

cess and parking, satisfactory to the Chief of Engineers, for the entire project limits.

Section 934 of 1986 WRDA and Corps policy guidance required a reevaluation of renourishment projects. The purpose was to determine if future renourishments met current policy and further federal participation was justified. The analysis, completed in October 1994, recommended extending the project life for the remaining 28 years of the 50-year project life. Section 506 of 1996 WRDA, approved in June 1995, was the formal Secretary of the Army authorization to continue periodic renourishment until 2024. The analysis further indicated the National Economic Development Plan (NED) might be different than the authorized project and lead to a more detailed analysis in the Special Report on South Tip Beach/Back River.

The Asst. Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) approved the Special Report on South Tip Beach/Back River on August 24, 1998. The report determined the South Tip and Back River segments should be added to the authorized project. It resulted in passage of Section 301 of 1996 WRDA that modified the authorized project to include the portion of Tybee Island located south of the existing south terminal groin between 18th and 19th Streets, including the east bank of Tybee Creek up to Horse Pen Creek as shown below. The project now extends from the north terminal groin southward for 3.5 miles to Horse Pen Creek.

Section 301 of Water Resources Development Act of 1996 modified the authorized project as follows:

SECTION 301(b) PROJECTS SUBJECT TO REPORTS.--The following projects are modified as follows, except that no funds may be obligated to carry out work under such modifications until completion of a report by the Corps of Engineers finding that such work is technically sound, environmentally acceptable, and economically justified.

(4) TYBEE ISLAND, GEORGIA.--The project for beach erosion control, Tybee Island, Georgia, authorized pursuant to section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5; 79 Stat. 1073-1074) is modified to include as an integral part of the project the portion of Tybee Island located south of the existing south terminal groin between 18th and 19th Streets, including the east bank of Tybee Creek up to Horse Pen Creek.

In 1999, the Department of the Army and the City of Tybee Island, GA, signed a PCA that allowed renourishment of oceanfront, nourishment of a State placed

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

groin field on South Tip, and construction of several rock groins and initial nourishment in Back River. (Civil Works) City of Tybee Island is the non-Federal sponsor for the project. The agreement is included in Appendix B. The project, now constructed, includes:

- Renourishing 13,200 feet of oceanfront beach between north and south Federal terminal groins to provide minimum 124-foot wide beach at high tide.
- Constructing rock groin field along 1,800 feet of Back River Beach.
- Restoring the beach along Back River Beach. In September 1999, construction of the Back River Beach groins began and the associated beach renourishment was completed in July 2000.

The District continued the long term monitoring in FY 2002, performing two full beach surveys in March and August at a contract cost of \$27,857. The surveys showed only slight erosion occurring along the Ocean Front beach with marked erosion along the Back River segment. Per the Operations and Maintenance Manual, the South Tip groins were notched once the total erosion between the three Back River cells exceeded 40 percent of the baseline volume. The notching occurred on October 16, 2002 with six of the Campbell units removed from the oceanward end of the three groins. Pre-notching topographic survey information was gathered on October 13, 2002. Agreement was reached that requires three of the units to be replaced if the total sand loss in any cell reaches 30 percent or three feet on average along the seawall in any groin cell or if five feet of the seawall is exposed at any given location within the groin fields.

In FY 2004, the District continued to monitor the beach profiles with particular emphasis on the South Tip and Back River. Two monitoring surveys of the Back River and South Tip were taken on October 13, 2002, and January 15, 2003. There was 100 cubic yards of material gained on the Back River while 3,000 cubic yards of material were gained on the South Tip and between the groins. The criteria to replace the Campbell Units was as follows:

Review monitoring surveys after 6 months:

- 1) If 50 percent of material lost off South Tip is not accreted on the Back River Beach, replace the modules.
- 2) If the sea wall is exposed for 25 feet or less, or an average 3 feet maximum of 5 feet is exposed at any given location between the groins, the modules must be replaced.
- 3) Terminate if more than 30 percent in any groins cell on the South Tip is lost, or if 25 percent or less of the material quantity eroded from the South Tip

is accreted on Back River Beach, or the dune system is threatened.

- 4) Terminate if documented hazards exist to bathers.

A full monitoring survey of the entire beach was completed on Jun 13, 2003. The beach face was shown to be eroding and the local sponsor requested an analysis, as it appeared the groin notching was exacerbating the erosion. The analysis was inconclusive and the experiment was continued. By Oct 2003, the beach face along the southern end had eroded but the South Tip and Back River had accreted dramatically with a huge sand bar forming along Pelican spit.

The studies planned for FY 04/05 were an analysis of the possibility of including the North Beach into the federal project, a Limited Reevaluation Report of the existing project and a study to determine the impacts to the beach caused by the Savannah Harbor Federal navigation channel. Of the \$225,000 requested in FY04, Congress under the CG Program allocated only \$150,000 of federal funds. Only \$84,000 of that was available due to Saving and Slippage.

The 905(b) Reconnaissance Report was completed with the recommendation to proceed into the feasibility phase of the storm damage reduction and harbor mitigation for the remainder of the Island for the North Beach.

The Impact of Savannah Harbor Deep Draft Navigation Project on Tybee Island & Shoreline Report was completed in FY 07. This report showed approximately 75% of the Tybee Island Shoreline erosion was attributable to the Savannah Harbor Navigation Channel.

FLOOD CONTROL

11. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects

Expenditures for the FY were \$41,421. (See Table 8-A and 8-D.)

12. Other Authorized Flood Control Projects

During FY 07, costs were incurred as follows:
Oates Creek, Richmond County, GA -----\$29,154
(See Table 8-D)

13. Flood Control Work under Special Authorization

These Flood Damage Reduction activities are accomplished under the authority of Section 205, Flood Control Act of 1948 (Public Law 858, 80th Congress) as amended. During FY 07a total of \$72,315 was spent on preauthorization flood damage reduction studies. Study efforts during FY 07 were as follows:

Unnamed Tributaries Ben Hill County-----\$24,300

14. Emergency Stream bank and Shoreline Protection under Special Authorization

During FY 07, costs were incurred as follows:
Coordination Sec. 14-----\$8,928

15. Snagging and Clearing

In FY 07, no costs were incurred for Section 208.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

16. Project Modification to Improve Environment under Special Authorization

These projects are accomplished under the authority of Section 1135, Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-662) as amended. During FY 07, costs were incurred as follows:
Section 1135-----\$4,749

17. Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration under Special Authorization

These projects are accomplished under the authority of Section 206, Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, and Water Resources Development Act of 1996. No costs were incurred during FY 07.

18. Wetland/Other Aquatic Habitat

These projects are accomplished under the authority of Section 204, Public Law 102-560. During FY 07 costs incurred for Section 204, Coordination Account was \$8,239.

MULTIPLE-PURPOSE POWER PROJECTS INCLUDING MAJOR REHABILITATION

19. J. Strom Thurmond Dam and Lake, GA and SC (Formerly Clark Hill Lake)

Location. J. Strom Thurmond Dam and Lake is located at mile 237.7 on the Savannah River about 22 miles upstream from Augusta, GA. (See Geological Survey maps of GA and SC.)

Existing Project. The authorized project provides for construction of J. Strom Thurmond Dam and Reservoir, the final cost of which was \$79,156,300. The dam has a concrete section 2,282 feet long with a maximum height of 200 feet and a controlled spillway 1,096 feet long. The concrete section is flanked on the west side by a rolled-earth embankment of 2,069 feet and on the east side by a similar embankment of 1,329 feet.

The total length of the dam is 5,680 feet. The lake covers 71,100 acres at maximum power pool elevation of 330 mean sea levels (MSW). It provides a total storage capacity of 2,900,000 acre-feet allocated as follows:

- flood control---- 390,000 acre-feet
- hydropower----- 1,045,000 acre-feet
- dead storage ---- 1,465,000 acre-feet.

At the end of FY 06, there were seven units producing 52,000 kilowatts each, with a total of 364,000 kilowatts, and an average annual output of 700 million kilowatt-hours of electrical energy.

Local Cooperation. None required.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Net generations of electrical energy for the period were 392,443 megawatt-hours, all of which was marketed by the Southeastern Power Administration. Cumulative flood damage prevented through FY 07 was \$100,743,600 for the period 1955 thru 2007.

Maintenance: Operation and Maintenance costs for the FY amounted to \$10,409,847. (See Table 8-A, Cost and Financial Statement.) The notice of availability on the final EIS on J. Strom Thurmond Dam and Reservoir Operation and Maintenance appeared in the December 18, 1981 Federal Register. In FY 07, approximately 6,189,925, persons visited the lake.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. Construction is complete except for providing additional recreational development.

Major Rehabilitation. The J. Strom Thurmond Powerplant was included as a project in the Major Rehabilitation Program in 1996. An Evaluation Report was approved in July 1994. Appropriations were provided in the FY 96 Energy and Water Bill in November 1995. Current project cost estimate remain at \$69,700,000. All contracts have been awarded. Project completion date is Sep 2011, which includes remaining miscellaneous work items. The eight major rehabilitation contracts were completed in FY 06. Major Rehabilitation costs for the FY 07 amounted to \$347,341. (See Table 8-A, Cost and Financial Statement.) These funds were used to begin an upgrade of the plants HVAC system required to support operation of the new auto-venting turbines.

20. Hartwell Dam and Lake, GA and SC

Location. Hartwell Dam and Lake is on the Savannah River 305 miles above its mouth and 89 miles upstream from Augusta, GA (See Geological Survey maps of GA and SC.)

Existing Project. The dam is a concrete gravity-type structure 1,900 feet long with a maximum height of 204 feet and a controlled spillway 480 feet in length. The concrete section is flanked on the east and west abutments by earth embankments totaling 13,362 feet in length and by a saddle dike 2,590 feet long also on the west side. Total length of the dam is 17,852 feet. At maximum conservation pool elevation of 660 feet the lake covers 55,950 acres. Total capacity of the lake is 2,843,000 acre-feet of storage allocated as follows:

flood control ----293,000 acre-feet
hydropower-----1,416,000 acre-feet
dead storage-----1,134,000 acre-feet

Four 66,000 kilowatt generators having a generating capacity of 264,000 kilowatts were installed initially with provisions for a fifth unit. Unit 5 went into operation in 1983 with a nameplate rating of 80,000 kilowatts. Rehabilitation Phase I is complete for Units 1-4 and has increased their nameplate rating to 85,500 kilowatts for a total plant nameplate capacity of 422,000 kilowatts.

Local Cooperation. None required.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Net generations of electrical energy for the period amounted to 283,042 megawatt-hours, all of which was marketed by the Southeastern Power Administration Generating \$18,409,583 power revenue returns to the treasury. Cumulative flood damage prevented through the FY 07 is \$ 59,871,500 for the period 1962 thru 2007

Maintenance: Operation and Maintenance costs for the FY amounted to \$14,041,831. (See Table 8-A, Cost and Financial Statement.) The notice on the final EIS on the operation and maintenance of Hartwell Dam and Lake appeared in the Federal Register on August 21, 1978. In FY 07, approximately 10,294,974 people visited the lake generating \$1,198,574 recreation revenue returned to the treasury.

Major Rehabilitation. The Hartwell Powerplant Major Rehabilitation project was approved by Headquarters, US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and was included in the FY 96 budget for construction. The project scope includes the rewinding of the first four generators, the replacement of the transformers, the refurbishment of the turbine water passageways, and the replacement of key electrical/mechanical peripheral equipment and the replacement/refurbishment of the four older headgates. The fully funded cost for the recommended plan is \$26,000,000. All contracts have been awarded and Rehabilitation Phase I was completed in September 2000. Phase II will include replacing the exciters and

voltage regulators, governor upgrades, replacing the 230-kilovolt switchyard breakers, and upgraded the switchyard equipment and current capacity. Funding for \$10 million has been authorized for Phase II Rehabilitation Program. Rehab Phase II was completed in FY 06. Major Rehabilitation costs for the FY 07 amounted to \$30,998. (See Table 8-A, Cost and Financial Statement)

21. Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake, GA and SC (Formerly Trotters Shoals Lake, GA and SC)

Location. Richard B. Russell Dam is located on the Savannah River 275.1 miles above its mouth, 29.9 miles below Hartwell Dam, and about 37.4 miles above J. Strom Thurmond Dam (formerly Clark Hill Dam). (See NOAA Survey maps of GA and SC.)

Existing Project. The authorized project provides for construction of Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake substantially in accordance with the recommendations. The latest approved (FY 03) cost estimate for the project is \$626,000,000 of which \$466,969,000 is for construction; \$28,857,000 for lands and damages; \$4,880,000 for cultural resources; and \$124,174,000 for engineering/design, supervision/administration, and all project studies, including environmental. Approval was received in January 1977 to include minimum provisions for pumped storage.

A Feasibility Report and final EIS to address the installation and operation of four 75-megawatt reversible pump-turbines were prepared in 1979 with the Record of Decision signed in August 1980. The Richard B. Russell Fish and Wildlife Mitigation Plan were completed in 1981, approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) in September 1982, and the provisions have been implemented.

Since 1986, the District has conducted comprehensive fishery studies in the Russell tailrace and J. Strom Thurmond Lake (formerly Clark Hill Lake) downstream. In addition, the District conducted water quality studies, hydraulic modeling, and an evaluation of various fish protection measures associated with hydroelectric projects. The results of these study efforts have been used to evaluate the need to develop fish protection at the Richard B. Russell Project associated with pumped storage operations. This evaluation is presented in a supplement to the final EIS on pumped storage. The Record-of-Decision was signed September 1991. Installation of pumped storage is complete; final Phase III environmental testing was completed in October 1996.

SAVANNAH, GA, DISTRICT

The Phase III Environmental Report and its Interagency Review was completed in August 1997. The District completed the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) Documentation Phase and completed discussions with the resource agencies in attempting to resolve issues. The Savannah District reached an agreement with South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) on operational measures and general mitigation package. The remaining issue was that SC insisted on a consent order for commercial operations. USACE could not accept this condition and attempted to resolve this with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) in addition to the NEPA Documentation. SCDNR did not accept the MOA. DOJ/USACE request for summary judgment and oral arguments were presented in the Charleston, SC, U.S. District Court on October 17, 2000, requesting release from the injunction to commercially operate this 320-megawatt addition. The court ruled in USACE's favor on May 3, 2002, and the units were placed into commercial production on September 1, 2002. Installation of the pumped storage static start system and eight new circuit breakers as well as construction of the JST 02 system has been delayed due to lack of funding in FY 04, 05 and 06. All cost-shared recreation is complete except a wilderness park that was planned in the McCalla Peninsula.

Local Cooperation. Federal Water Project Recreation Act. Public Law 89-72; 79 stat. 213C (for Legislative History of Act see page 1864).

Operations during Fiscal Year. Net generations of electrical energy for the period were 555,970 megawatt-hours. Cumulative flood damage prevented through FY 07 is \$20,236,652 for the period 1983 thru 2007.

Maintenance: Operation and Maintenance costs for the FY amounted to \$7,346,559. These funds were for management of lake and power activities. In FY 07, approximately 1,058,269 persons visited the lake.

New Work: Total cost of project to Sep 30, 2007, is \$138,826,264. New work costs for the FY amounted to \$1,226,198. Main circuit breaker and static start JST 02 system. (See Table 8-A, Cost and Financial Statement)

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. The project is 98.5 percent complete.

22. Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Wildlife Mitigation, GA and SC

Location. The 10,165 acres of land involved with this conveyance are located on four tracts of land located in Jasper, Colleton, and Hampton counties, SC.

Existing Project. The District completed NEPA and Real Estate closure and conveyed the land to SC in FY 05.

Local Cooperation. None required.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. There were no costs for the FY. (See Table 8-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

23. Hartwell Lake/Clemson Upper and Lower Diversion Dams, GA and SC

Location. Both Diversion Dams are located on Government property located between Clemson University and the Savannah River Basin on the South Carolina side of Hartwell Lake, approximately 20 miles upstream of Hartwell Dam.

Existing Project. The Remedial Measures to Increase Post Earthquake Stability for both Upper and Lower Clemson Diversion Dams in accordance with the Dam Safety Assurance Program was authorized in Senate and House Committee resolutions pursuant to the Water Resources Development Act of 2000, as presented to 106th Congress dated January 24, 2000.

Both upper and lower earthen dams were constructed in 1960 and 1961 prior to the impoundment of Hartwell Reservoir to protect Clemson University lands and existing facilities. The upper dam is 2,100 feet and the lower dam is 3,000 feet long, both have a maximum height of 75 feet. Seismic evaluation indicates that the downstream slopes of both dams (the Clemson University side) will fail from seismic events that could occur with a probability of once in every 475 years. Earthquake triggering events of as low as .07 to .10 g forces could cause liquefaction and subsequent failure. In this scenario, 390 acres of Clemson University will flood in about 5 hours. Economic damage is estimated at \$1.1 billion and there is a high probability that human life will be lost in such event.

The total project for both upper and lower diversion dams includes the following construction components:

a. Excavation at Upper and Lower Dams
Temporarily excavated existing material from the downstream side over the entire 2,100 and 3,000-foot lengths of both upper and lower dams, respectively. The excavation took place between approximate elevations of 645 feet to 640 feet MSW. This section traverses 50 feet perpendicular to the dams and involves removing material to an average depth of about 4 feet.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

b. Deep Soil Mixing at Upper and Lower Dams
 Deep soil mixing elements were installed to a depth of two feet below the existing loose alluvium layer. The deep soil mixing elements were installed into 3-foot diameter auger holes driven to varying depths of 40 to 45 feet. All holes were overlapped into each other to create 51 foot continuous under ground shear walls oriented perpendicular to the axis of each dam and spaced every 11.5 feet. A longitudinal wall paralleling the dam axis connects the upstream ends of the transverse walls and runs the entire length of both dams.

c. Restore Downstream Side of the Dams to Original Template

Original excavation material was reused. Excess excavated material was placed in the lower berm.

Local Cooperation. None required.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. The project was funded with construction general funds. The total project cost estimate is \$8,741,000 and this figure includes all engineering and design as well as supervision and administration during construction and a 25-percent contingency on the construction cost estimate. The project design was completed in June 2004 and it was awarded for construction in September 2004. The construction period was 18 months and was completed on schedule in May 2005. New work costs for the FY amounted to \$9,360. (See Table 8-A, Cost and Financial Statement)

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

24. Surveys

During FY 07, costs of \$3,332,124 were incurred as follows:

Flood Damage Prevention Studies -----	\$82,459
Special Studies -----	\$62,500
Miscellaneous Activities -----	\$64,885
Shoreline Protection Studies -----	\$140,108

25. Coordination with Other Agencies

Planning Assistance to States activities are accomplished under the authority of Section 22, Water Resources Development Act of 1974, as amended. During FY 07, a total of \$6,009 was expended.

26. Collection and Study of Basic Data

During FY 07, under the Flood Plain Management Services Program, flood hazard related information and assistance were provided to state and local governments on a nonreimbursable basis and to other Federal agen-

cies and private persons on a cost recovery basis. Expenditure was as follows:

Flood Plain Management Services -----	\$143,162
---------------------------------------	-----------

27. Pre-Construction Engineering and Design (PED)

Total PED expenditures in FY 07:

Projects Not Fully Authorized -----	\$691,858
Savannah Harbor Expansion, GA -----	\$971,160
Congress added funds for development of the Tier II EIS, GRR and the federal oversight of the project that was formulated by the Georgia Ports Authority, a non-Federal interest, under Section 203 of WRDA 86. The project was conditionally authorized for construction by Congress in the Water Resources Development Act of 1999. The Georgia Ports Authority is conducting numerous studies and data gathering under federal oversight for the required Tier II EIS.	

MISCELLANEOUS

28. Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness Program

Continuity of Operations -----	\$61
TOTAL: -----	\$61

29. Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies

Disaster Preparedness Program

Disaster Preparedness Program (Code 100)--	\$487,192
Rehabilitation & Inspection Program-----	16,208
Reimbursable Work for Others -----	\$910
TOTAL: -----	\$504,310

General Regulatory Functions

Permit Evaluation -----	\$3,024,943
Enforcement -----	\$407,175
Compliance-Authorized Activities	
And Mitigation -----	\$628,174
TOTAL: -----	\$4,060,292

30. Rivers and Harbors Contributed Funds

Contributed funds expended in FY 07 for authorized federal studies included:

General Investigations

Savannah Harbor -----	\$568,867
Augusta-Richmond, GA -----	\$670,600
PAS-GA-Anderson County-----	\$907
PAS-GA-Effingham County SWMP-----	\$1,517
PAS-GA-Port Wentworth SWMP-----	\$12
PAS-EPD Comp Water Mgt-----	\$379
PAS-GA-Chatham County -----	\$6,770
Subtotal: -----	\$1,249,052

Construction

SAVANNAH, GA, DISTRICT

Brunswick Harbor, GA -----\$15,446,234
Savannah Harbor Disposal Area----- \$3,696,300
Subtotal: -----\$19,142,534

Maintenance

Richard B. Russell----- \$4,955
Subtotal: ----- \$4,955

Flood Control Mississippi River and Tributaries

Tybee Island, GA (Code412) -----\$55,450
Savannah Harbor Expansion ----- \$1,400,754
Subtotal: ----- \$1,456,204

Flood Control Projects

Oates Creek-----\$1,178
Ocmulgee River----- \$76
Ben Hill County, GA-----\$24,300
Subtotal: ----- 25,554

TOTAL: -----\$26,442,962

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 8-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total to Sep 30, 2007	
1.	Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway between Norfolk, VA, and the St. Johns River, FL	New Work:						
		Approp.	--	--	--		958,096 ¹	
		Cost	--	--	--		958,096 ¹	
		Maint:						
		Approp.	164,000	--	253,000	253,000	41,397,475 ²	
		Cost	179,061	--	112,192		41,232,798 ²	
2.	Brunswick Harbor, GA	New Work:						
		Approp.	5,773,600	9,657,000	18,850,500	19,700,000	70,936,708 ³	
		Cost	5,781,949	9,627,206	8,716,370	28,813,674	70,667,898 ³	
		Maint:						
		Approp.	3,828,994	3,472,000	2,361,000	4,234,000	128,912,327 ⁴	
		Cost	3,833,340	3,471,049	1,069,391		126,573,276 ⁴	
		(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	1,800,000	6,500,000	10,280,250	10,608,000		
		Cost	972,751	6,447,006	5,581,018	15,446,234		
		3.	Lower Savannah River Basin, GA and SC	New Work:				
Approp.	2,000			--	--	--	2,704,000	
Cost	--			2,213	400	--	2,702,202	
(Contributed Funds)	New Work:							
Contrib.	--			--	--	--		
Cost	3,216			--	1,019	--		
4.	Savannah Harbor, GA	New Work:						
		Approp.	483,010	--	--	--	69,475,731 ⁵	
		Cost	355,884	94,508	31,370	641	68,856,618 ⁵	
		Maint:						
		Approp.	10,739,000	12,529,000	12,000,000	13,276,000	345,234,127 ⁶	
		Cost	10,743,725	12,511,968	8,466,128	16,384,365	328,673,849 ⁶	
		(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	--	2,272,104	5,030,000	--		
		Cost	--	1,605,296	5,039,233	568,867		
		5.	Savannah River Below Augusta, GA	New Work:				
Approp.	--			--	--		6,790,031 ⁷	
Cost	--			--	--		6,790,031 ⁷	
Maint:								
Approp.	135,300			125,000	--	27,000	25,770,341	
Cost	140,953			123,927	1,515	25,824	25,688,501	
(Contributed Funds)	New Work:							
Contrib.	--			--	--	--		
Cost	14,053			72,917	--	--		
10.	Tybee Island, GA			New Work:				
		Approp.	--	90,000	-13,000	--	10,492,249 ⁸	
		Cost	38,872	154,634	25,961	--	10,320,487 ⁸	
		(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	43,000	57,855	--	-57,855		
		Cost	29,387	56,435	32,854	-56,307		
11.	Inspection of Completed Flood Control	Maint:						

SAVANNAH, GA, DISTRICT

TABLE 8-A (continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total to Sep 30, 2007
	Projects	Approp.	33,006	39,000	39,000	106,000	1,180,751
		Cost	32,655	26,351	40,107	41,421	1,106,273
19.	J. Strom Thurmond Dam and Lake, GA and SC (Formerly Clark Hill Lake)	New Work:					
		Approp.	--	--	--	--	84,880,940 ⁹
		Cost	--	--	--	--	84,876,004 ⁹
		Maint:					
		Approp.	11,387,794	10,935,000	9,823,000	10,573,000	260,405,161 ¹⁰
		Cost	12,121,293	10,848,675	9,744,718	10,409,847	260,019,678 ¹⁰
		Major Rehab:					
		Approp.	5,278,000	4,456,000	2,037,000	--	59,619,000
		Cost	5,260,066	4,458,228	1,058,304	347,341	58,966,727
20.	Hartwell Dam and Lake, GA and SC	New Work:					
		Approp.	--	--	--	--	115,874,985 ^{11,12}
		Cost	--	--	--	--	115,876,925 ^{11,12}
		Maint:					
		Approp.	12,539,100	13,164,000	14,637,000	13,630,000	264,549,718 ¹³
		Cost	12,525,571	13,084,897	13,155,235	14,041,831	276,207,569 ¹³
		Major Rehab:					
		Approp.	2,530,072	1,080,800	828,000	--	39,398,822
		Cost	2,514,536	1,109,908	679,640	30,998	36,814,593
21.	Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake, GA and SC (Formerly Trotters Shoals)	New Work:					
		Approp.	1,640,000	972,000	1,177,000	4,600,000	643,168,455
		Cost	1,523,988	1,081,850	925,196	1,226,918	638,522,174
		Maint:					
		Approp.	8,184,917	7,650,000	10,794,000	7,786,000	131,254,365
		Cost	8,206,528	7,637,939	9,706,237	7,346,559	138,826,264
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	--	--	607,100	--	
		Cost	--	--	602,145	4,955	
22.	Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Wildlife Mitigation, GA and SC	New Work:					
		Approp.	4,852,000	-3,000	--	--	4,850,000
		Cost	4,850,000	--	--	--	4,850,000
23.	Hartwell Lake/ Clemson Upper and Lower Diversion Dams, GA and SC	Major Rehab:					
		Approp.	4,570,000	3,869,000	3,500	--	9,153,500
		Cost	4,599,910	3,873,528	9,360	63	9,502,930

1 Includes \$194,497 for previous projects.

2 Includes \$134,789 for previous projects. Does not include \$35,000 appropriated but unexpended of contributed funds in FY's 86 and 87.

3 Includes \$643,456 for previous projects and \$97,521 expended from Public Works Funds for existing project. Does not include \$10,000 contributed funds.

4 Includes \$54,414 for previous projects, \$4,995 expended from Public Works Funds for existing project, and \$2,150,000 under 1983 Job Bill Act. Does not include contributed funds by Brunswick and Georgia Port Authority.

5 Includes \$7,260,384 for previous projects. Does not include \$46,847 for removal of sunken vessels or contributed funds.

6 Includes \$298,894 for previous projects and \$62,727 contributed funds.

7 Includes \$93,480 for previous projects and \$1,634,562 from Public Works Fund.

8 Does not include \$61,856 contributed funds.

9 Does not include \$395,634 accelerated Public Works Funds. Includes \$4,448,613 appropriated under Code 710. Also includes \$1,000,000 expended under the 1983 Job Bill Act.

10 Includes \$576,665 under special recreation use fees and \$736,000 under the 1983 Job Bill Act.

11 Includes \$17,515,000 appropriated for construction of 5th Unit of which \$17,469,002 has been expended.

12 Does not include \$276,200 accelerated Public Works Funds. Includes \$4,861,000 appropriated under Code 710 of which \$4,851,306 has been expended and \$545,000 expended under the 1983 Job

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 8-A (continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Bill Act.

13 Includes \$797,558 expended for special recreation use fees.

SAVANNAH, GA, DISTRICT

TABLE 8-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1. ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BETWEEN NORFOLK, VA, AND ST. JOHNS RIVER, FL (SAVANNAH DISTRICT)			
	Jun 3, 1896	Section from Beaufort, SC, to Savannah, GA Route No. 2 adopted.	HD295, 53d Cong., 3d sess.
	Mar 3, 1899	Route No. 1 adopted.	HD295, 53d, Cong., 3d sess.
	Jul 13, 1892	Section from Savannah, GA, to Fernandina, FL. Original 7-foot channel.	HD41, 52d Cong., 1st sess.
	Mar 3, 1905	Provided for Skidaway Narrows.	HD450, 58th Cong., 2d sess.
	Jul 25, 1912	Incorporated alternative routes previously improved as separate projects and the auxiliary channels.	HD1236, 60th Cong., 2d sess.
	Aug 8, 1917	Section from Cumberland Sound, GA and FL to St. Johns River, FL. Consolidation of the 3 sections shown above, into "Waterway between Beaufort SC, and St. Johns River, FL."	
	Mar 2, 1919	Section from Beaufort, SC to Cumberland Sound, GA and FL. Removing logs and snags from Generals Cut.	HD581, 63d Cong., 2d sess.
	Mar 2, 1919	Improving Back River to provide a channel 7 feet deep and 150 wide.	HD1391, 62d Cong., 3d sess.
	Mar 3, 1925	Channel 75 feet wide between Beaufort, SC, and Savannah, GA.	SD178, 68th Cong., 2d sess.
	Jul 3, 1930	Channel from Baileys Cut to Dover Creek.	SD43, 71st Cong., 2d sess.
	Aug 26, 1937	A 7-foot protected channel around St. Andrews Sound.	Senate Committee Print, 74 th Cong., 1st sess.
	Aug 26, 1937	A 12-foot channel between Beaufort, SC, and Savannah, GA, via Beaufort River and Port Royal Sound.	Rivers and Harbors Committee, Doc 6, 75th Cong., 3d sess.
	Jun 20, 1938	A 12-foot channel between Savannah, GA, and Fernandina, FL, various cutoffs; and anchorage basin at Thunderbolt, GA.	HD618, 75th Cong., 3d sess.
	Mar 2, 1945	An alternate route 9 feet deep and 150 feet wide in that part of Frederica River, GA, not now traversed by the main route, at no additional cost to the United States.	HD114, 77th Cong., 1st sess.
	Oct 15, 1981	Main channel relocated from Frederica River to Mackay River in the vicinity of Torras Causeway. Navigation Project.	Project authorized by Chief of Engineers under the Small Navigation Project Authority, Sec. 107, PL 86-645, as amended.
2. BRUNSWICK HARBOR, GA			
	Mar 3, 1879	Construction of East River jetty.	Annual Report, 1980, p.959.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 8-B (continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Mar 2, 1907	Channels in the inner and outer harbors of 30-foot depth at mean high water, with widths varying from 150 feet in Academy Creek to 400 feet across the outer bar, extension of training wall in East River and construction of two spur dikes.	HD407, 59th Cong., 1st sess.
	Mar 2, 1919	Channels 27 feet deep at MLW over the bar and at Brunswick point; and 24 feet deep at MLW in the inner harbor and provides for a cut from Academy Creek to Turtle River, if deemed advisable.	HD393, 64th Cong., 1st sess.
	Jul 3, 1930	A channel in Back River 230 feet deep and 150 feet wide.	SD57, 71st Cong., 2d sess.
	Jul 3, 1930	Increased Channel dimensions of the bar, Brunswick Point, East River, and Turtle River, as given in the then existing project.	SD132, 71st Cong., 2d sess.
	Jun 20, 1938	A 10-foot channel in Terry Creek.	HD690, 75th Cong., 3d sess.
	May 17, 1950	Increased channel dimensions of the bar, St. Simons Sound, Brunswick River, East River, and Turtle River, as given in the existing project.	HD110, 81st Cong., 1st sess.
	Oct 22, 1976	Provides for Phase I AE&D studies for deepening portions of existing harbor (East River and Entrance Channel) and for provision of a navigation channel to Colonels Island.	Report of Chief of Engineers dated Aug. 18, 1976.
	Jul 14, 1981	Enlargement of the maneuvering area of the entrance to East River and dredging Brunswick and Turtle Rivers to obtain depths authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act of May 17, 1950.	HD177, 97th Cong., 1st sess.
	Jul 13, 1983	Enlargement of the East River Turning Basin to a length of 1,000 feet and a width of 750 feet.	PL 98-360
	Oct 17, 1986	Incorporated Georgia Port Authority's 30-foot deep by 300-foot wide by 8000-foot channel in South Brunswick River serving Colonel's Island into Brunswick Harbor Navigation Project.	HR6, 99th Cong., 2d sess., Section 846
	Aug 17, 1999	A six-foot deepening in the inner harbor from 30 to 36 feet and the bar channel from 32 to 38 feet, construct a new turning basin in Upper East River, and widen inner harbor to 400 feet. Construct a 10-acre migratory bird-nesting island as a beneficial use of dredged material and a 1300-foot bend widener for safe ship handling.	PL 108-07 WRDA 99
3. LOWER SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN, GA AND SC.			
	PL-104-303 Water Resources Development Act of 1996, Oct 12, 1996	Project for the environmental restoration of the Lower Savannah River Basin; modification to cut off Bend No. 3 and improve the mouths of Bear Creek and Mill Creek.	HD105-173, 105th Congress, 2nd Session, Jan 27, 1998

SAVANNAH, GA, DISTRICT

TABLE 8-B (continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
4.	SAVANNAH HARBOR, GA		
	Mar 2, 1907	Tentative provisions for a 26-foot channel from the Quarantine Station to the Seaboard Air Line Railway Bridge.	HD181, 59th Cong., 1st sess.
	Jun 25, 1910	Definite provision for the 26-foot channel.	
	Jul 25, 1912	A 21-foot channel from the Seaboard Air Line Railway Bridge to the foot of Kings Island.	HD563, 62d, Cong., 2d sess.
	Aug 8, 1917	A 30-foot depth from the sea to the Quarantine Station.	HD1471, 64th Cong., 2d sess.
	Jan 21, 1927	A 21-foot channel above Kings Island.	HD261, 69th Cong., 1st sess.
	Jan 21, 1927	Channel 30 feet deep, with general width 50 feet, from the ocean to the Quarantine Station, thence 26 feet deep, general width 400 feet, to the Seaboard Air Line Rho. Bridge, thence 21 feet deep and 300 feet wide to Kings Island. Widening at West Broad and Barnard Streets; anchorage basin; mooring dolphins; regulating dam across South Channel; relocation of the Inland Waterway; dredging Drakes Cut to 13 feet; widening to 525 feet. at Kings Island; extension of training walls, revetments, and jetties. Consolidation of projects relating to Savannah Harbor.	HD262, 69th Cong., 1st sess.
	Jul 3, 1930	Channel 26 feet deep and 300 feet wide from the Seaboard Air Line Rho. Bridge to the foot of Kings Island.	SD39, 71st Cong., 1st sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Authorized the 30-foot project and eliminated from the project (a) the relating dam across South Channel; (b) the relocation of the Inland waterway; and (c) the further extension of training walls, revetments, and jetties.	HD276, 73d Cong., 2d sess.
	Mar 2, 1945	Deepening the channel and turning basin above the Seaboard Air Line Rho. Bridge from 26 to 30 feet and widening the channel opposite the Atlantic Coast Line Terminals to a maximum of 550 feet for a length of 5,000 feet.	HD283, 76th Cong., 1st sess.
	Nov 7, 1945	Deepening the channels to 36 feet deep and 500 feet wide across the ocean bar; 34 feet deep and generally 400 feet wide increased to 550 feet opposite the Atlantic Coast Line Terminals, with a turning basin 34 feet deep at the Mexican Petroleum Corp. Refinery; and with such modifications thereof as the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers may consider desirable.	HD227, 79th Cong., 1st sess.
	Jul 24, 1946	Extending channel 30 feet deep, 200 feet wide upstream from Atlantic Creosoting Terminal to a point 1,500 feet below the Atlantic Coastal Highway Bridge, with turning basin 30 feet deep at upper end.	HD678, 79th Cong., 2d sess.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 8-B (continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Sep 3, 1954	Deepening the channel to 34 feet and widening to 400 feet from the upper end of the presently authorized 34-foot channel in the vicinity of the American Oil Company Refinery wharf, to the Savannah Sugar Refinery Corp. with a turning basin at the upper end of the proposed improvement made by widening the channel to 600 feet for a length of 700 feet and providing approaches.	HD110, 83d Cong., 1st sess.
	Oct 23, 1962	Enlargement of turning basin near Kings Island to a width of 900 feet and a length of 1,000 feet, with suitable approaches, at a depth of 34 feet.	SD115, 87th Cong., 1st sess.
	Oct 27, 1965	Deepening the bar channel from 36 feet to 40 feet, the channel between the bar channel and Garden City Terminal from 34 feet to 38 feet, and the channel from the Garden City Terminal to the vicinity of the Savannah Sugar Refining Corp., from 30 feet to 36 feet; widening the bar channel from 500 feet to 600 feet, the channel between Fort Pulaski and the Atlantic Coast Line Terminal from 400 feet to 500 feet, and the channel between Garden City Terminal and the Savannah Sugar Refinery Corp., from 200 feet to 400 feet; providing necessary wideners of the bends; constructing a new turning basin 900 feet wide by 1,000 feet long by 34 feet deep opposite the Atlantic Coast Line Terminals; and enlargement of existing turning basin at the American Oil Company Terminal from 600 feet wide by 600 feet long to 900 feet wide by 1,000 feet long.	HD226, 89th Cong., 1st sess.
	Oct 27, 1965	Providing sediment control works consisting of tide gate structure across Back River; sediment basin 40 feet deep, 600 feet wide about 2 miles long, with entrance channel 38 to 40 feet deep and 300 feet wide; control works and canals for supplying fresh water to Savannah National Wildlife Refuge; and facilities to mitigate damages to presently improved areas other than refuge lands.	HD223, 89th Cong., 1st sess.
SPWC Resolution Jun 15, 1976 and HPWC, Jun 9, 1976 under authority of Sec. 201, Flood Control Act of 1965		Provided for modification of the existing project to include (1) incorporation of the LASH Turning Basin as an element of the existing Federal navigation project for maintenance purposes, (2) enlargement of Kings Island Turning Basin to 1,500 feet by 38 feet.	HD94-520, 94th Cong. dated June 8, 1976.
	Jul 16, 1984	Construction of three new work curve wideners in the inner harbor channel. Curve Widener #1 is between mile 11.1 and 11.9. Curve widener #2 is between mile 13.2 and 13.8 and curve widener #3 is between mile 14.0 and 14.8. The Wideners are located on the north side of the channel.	PL 98-360

SAVANNAH, GA, DISTRICT

TABLE 8-B (continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Oct 17, 1986	Savannah Harbor Widening as described in Report of Chief of Engineers date Dec. 19, 1978. Widen channel from 400 feet to 500 feet between Kings Island turning Basin and Fig Island Turning Basin. Allows planning, engineering and design to remove drift and debris as part of operations and maintenance	HD6, 99th Cong., 2d sess. Dated Oct. 17, 1986, Section 201 Section 867
	Oct 31, 1992	Savannah Harbor Deepening deepened harbor from -38 feet to -42 feet MLW in Inner Harbor and from -40 feet to -44 feet MLW in the Bar Channel for a total of 31 miles of harbor improvements.	WRDA 1992
	Aug 17, 1999	Savannah Harbor Deepening conditional approval for -42 feet to -48 feet MLW in the Inner Harbor	WRDA 1999
<hr/>			
5.	SAVANNAH RIVER BELOW AUGUSTA, GA		
	Sep 13, 1891	For a 5-foot channel	HD255, 51st Cong., 2d sess.
	Jun 25, 1910	Special improvement by bank protection work of 20 to 25 miles of the river immediately below Augusta.	HD962, 60th Cong., 1st sess.
	Jul 3, 1930	The present 6-foot channel project and Lock and Dam, GA.	HD101, 70th Cong., 1st sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Provision made for locating the lock and dam at New Savannah Bluff.	Senate Committee Print, 73d
	Aug 26, 1937	Conditions of local cooperation modified.	Cong., 2d sess.
	May 17, 1950	Provides for a 9-foot channel.	Rivers and Harbors Com., Doc. 39, 75th Cong., 1st sess. SD6, 81st Cong., 1st sess.
<hr/>			
10.	TYBEE ISLAND, GA		
	SPWC Resolution Apr 29, 1963 and HPWC Jun 19, 1963.	Project will provide for beach erosion control, consisting of beach restoration, groin nourishment.	HD105, 92d Cong.
	SPWC Resolution Jun 22, 1971 and HPWC Jun 23, 1972 under authority of Sec. 201, Flood Control Act of 1965 Oct 17, 1986	Extends authority for renourishment with Federal participation from 15 to 50 years.	HR6, 99th Cong., 2d sess. Dated Oct. 17, 1986, Section 867
	PL-104-303 Water Resources Development Act of 1996, Oct 12, 1996	Sect 301(b)(4) provided for inclusion of that portion of Tybee Island located south of the existing terminal groin, including the East Bank of Tybee Creek up to Horse Pen Creek.	WRDA 1996
		Sect 506(a)(4) extended periodic nourishment for a period of 50 years beginning on the date of initiation of construction.	WRDA 1996

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 8-B (continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
19. J. STROM THURMOND DAM AND LAKE, GA AND SC			
	Flood Control Act of Dec 22, 1944	Approved the general plan for the comprehensive development of the Savannah River Basin and provided for construction of the Project.	HD657, 78th Cong., 2d sess.
	Oct 17, 1986 Jan 1988	Recreation, fish, and wildlife added as name changed. (Formerly Clarks Hill Lake.)	HR6, 99th Cong., 2d sess. Section 864, HJR 376
20. HARTWELL DAM AND LAKE, GA AND SC			
	Flood Control Act of May 17, 1950	Provided for construction of Hartwell Project.	HD657, 78th Cong., 2d sess. PL516, 82nd Cong., 2d sess.
	Flood Control Act of Jul 3, 1958	Provided for the completion of the Hartwell Project.	PL85-500, 87 th Cong., 2d sess.
	Water Resources Development Act of 1976	Provides for installation of 5th unit.	PL94-587, Sec. 182b., 85th Cong.
21. RICHARD B. RUSSELL DAM AND LAKE, GA AND SC			
	Flood Control Act of Nov 7, 1966	Provided for construction of the Trotters Shoals Project.	SD52, 89th Cong., 1st sess.
	Water Resources Development Act of 1986	Authorized mitigation plan.	HR6, 99th Cong., 2d sess. dated Oct. 17, 1986, Section 601
23. HARTWELL LAKE/CLEMSON UPPER AND LOWER DIVERSION DAMS, GA AND SC			
	Flood Control Acts of 1944, 1950, 1958, and Water Resources Development Act of 1986	Seismic remediation.	HD657, 78 th Cong., 2d sess. PL516, 81 st Cong., 2d sess. Sect 1203; WRDA 1986

SAVANNAH, GA, DISTRICT

TABLE 8-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

(See Section 0, page 8-6)

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report	Cost to Sep 30, 2007	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Bellville Point, GA	Completed		--	--
Cedar Point, GA	Completed	1982	656,233	--
Darien Harbor, GA	Completed	1975	199,723	185,433
Fancy Bluff Creek, GA ¹	Completed	1935	8,000	7,200
St. Mary's River, GA and FL, and North River, GA	Completed	1951	15,688	69,936
Sapelo Harbor, GA ^{2, 3}	Completed	1929	17,906	19,594
Satilla River, GA ^{1, 4, 5, 6}	Completed	1951	9,452	57,172
Savannah River above Augusta, GA ^{2, 3, 6}	See Notes	1929	69,600	85,944
Savannah River at Augusta, GA ^{2, 3, 4}	See Notes	1929	200,556	17,444

¹ Channel adequate for commerce.

² Project recommended for abandonment in HD 467, 69th Cong., 1st session.

³ No commerce reported.

⁴ Excludes \$185,000 contributed funds (\$172,151 for construction and \$12,849 for operation and maintenance).

⁵ Water Resources Development Act of 1986 authorized demonstration project on the Umbrella Creek - Dover Creek for the purpose of reducing shoaling. Monitor for 10 years, develop a hydrodynamic model.

⁶ About 84 percent completed. Owing to construction of two power dams which submerged much of the work under the present and former projects, this improvement cannot be completed as originally planned.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 8-D OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

(See Section 0, page 8-8)

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report	Cost to Sep 30, 2007	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Augusta, Savannah River, GA	Completed	1941	643,016	38,242
Curry Creek Dam and Lake, GA ¹	See Note	1974	--	--
Dunn Branch, Woodbine, Camden County, GA	Completed	1977	132,640	5,219
Macon, GA	Completed	1955	380,043	38,243
Oates Creek, GA ²	Completed	1993	12,571,350 ³	--
Peacock Creek, Liberty County, GA	Completed	1976	582,163	5,219

¹ Feasibility report completed. Project not authorized for construction.

² Authorized by HR 6, Water Resource Development Act of 1986 dated October 17, 1986. First Federal cost of \$9,600,000 and non-federal cost of \$4,100,000.

³ Cost of construction includes \$6,350 for deficiency correction. The original project is complete and further deficiency correction is on hold due to lack of funds.

TABLE 8-E SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN, DAMS AND LAKES, GA AND SC

(See Section 0, 0, 0, and 0)

Name	River	Estimated Cost		Total
		Federal	Non-federal	
J. Strom Thurmond Dam and Lake, GA and SC	Savannah	69,700,000		69,700,000 ^{1, 2}
Hartwell Dam and Lake, GA and SC	Savannah	32,700,000		32,700,000 ³
Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake, GA and SC ^{4, 5}	Savannah	624,100,000	1,900,000	626,000,000 ⁵
Hartwell Lake/Clemson Upper and Lower Diversion Dams, GA and SC	Savannah	8,741,000		8,741,000

¹ Approved July 1954.

² Final Cost (excludes \$127,000 for preauthorization study).

³ Approved August 1963 (excludes \$73,000 for preauthorization study).

⁴ Excludes Code 710 funds.

⁵ Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake (formerly Trotters Shoals Lake) replaced Goat Island, GA and SC, and Middleton Shoals, GA and SC.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT*

With the exception of a small area in the north-eastern section of Florida, this district comprises a portion of south-central Georgia and all of peninsular Florida, embracing the watersheds tributary to the

Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico from, and including the harbor at Fernandina, Florida, to and including the Aucilla River. It also includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation

1. Aquatic Plant Control (R&H Act of 1965)	3
2. Arecibo Harbor, PR	3
3. Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway between Norfolk, VA and St. Johns River, FL	3
4. Bakers Haulover Inlet, FL	4
5. Canaveral Harbor, FL	4
6. Channel from Naples to Big Marco Pass	5
7. Charlotte Harbor, FL	5
8. Eau Gallie Harbor, FL	5
9. Fernandina Harbor, FL	6
10. Fort Myers Beach, FL	6
11. Fort Pierce Harbor, FL	6
12. Intracoastal Waterway, Caloosahatchee River to Anclote River, FL	7
13. Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, FL	7
14. Jacksonville Harbor, FL	8
15. Jacksonville Harbor (Mill Cove), FL	9
16. John's Pass, FL	9
17. Longboat Pass, FL	10
18. Manatee Harbor, FL	10
19. Mayaguez Harbor, PR	11
20. Melbourne Harbor, FL	11
21. Miami Harbor	11
22. New Pass, Sarasota, FL	12
23. Okeechobee Waterway, FL	12
24. Oklawaha River, FL	13
25. Palm Beach Harbor, FL	13
26. Palm Valley Bridge, FL	14
27. Ponce de Leon Inlet , FL	14
28. Ponce Harbor, PR	15
29. Port Everglades Harbor, FL	15
30. Removal of Aquatic Growth from Navigable Waters in the State of Florida	16
31. St. Augustine Harbor, FL	16
32. St. Johns River, Jacksonville to Lake Harney, FL	17
33. St. Lucie Inlet, FL	17
34. San Juan Harbor, PR	18
35. Tampa Harbor, FL	19
36. Navigation Projects on which Reconnaissance and Condition Surveys only were Conducted during Period	20

Navigation (cont.)

37. Other Authorized Navigation Projects	20
38. Navigation Work under Special Authorization	20

Beach Erosion Control

39. Brevard County, FL	20
40. Broward County, FL Beach Erosion Control and Hillsboro Inlet, FL Navigation Project	21
41. Duval County, FL	22
42. Ft. Pierce Beach, FL	22
43. Indian River County, FL	22
44. Lee County, FL	23
45. Manatee County, FL	24
46. Martin County, FL	24
47. Nassau County, FL	25
48. Palm Beach County Lake Worth Inlet FL	25
49. Palm Beach Island, FL	26
50. Pinellas County, FL	27
51. St. Johns County, FL	27
52. Sarasota County, FL	28
53. Other Authorized Beach Erosion Control Projects	29
54. Beach Erosion Control Activities under Special Authorization	29

Flood Control

55. Cedar Hammock (Wares Creek), FL	29
56. Dade County, FL	29
57. Dade County, North of Haulover Beach, FL	30
58. Four River Basins, FL	31
59. Portugues and Bucana Rivers, PR	31
60. Rio De La Plata, PR	32
61. Rio Grande De Arecibo, PR	32
62. Rio Grande De Loiza, PR	33
63. Rio Manati, Barceloneta, PR	33
64. Rio Puerto Nuevo, PR	34
65. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects	34
66. Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	34
67. Flood Control Work under Special Authorization	34

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

General Investigations

68. Surveys	35
69. Collection and Study of Basic Data	35
70. Continuation of Planning and Engineering.....	35
71. Advance Engineering and Design.....	35

General Regulatory

72. Permit Evaluation	35
73. Enforcement	36
74. Studies	36

Environmental Improvement Projects

75. Alligator Creek, FL.....	36
76. Central and Southern Florida, Including Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.....	36
77. Everglades South Florida Ecosystem Restoration.....	38
78. Florida Keys Water Quality Improvements... ..	39
79. Kissimmee River Restoration	40
80. Restoration Work under Special Authorization	41
81. Wetland and Other Aquatic Habitat Creation under Special Authorization.....	41
82. Other Programs and Activities.....	41

*All cost and financial statements for projects are listed at the end of this chapter. All other tables are referenced in text and also appear at the end of the chapter.

Navigation

1. AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL (R&H ACT OF 1965)

Location. Navigable waters, tributary streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters in Florida.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for control and progressive eradication of water hyacinth, alligator weed, Eurasian water-milfoil, and other noxious aquatic plant growths from navigable waters, tributary streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters of the United States, in combined interest of navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture, fish and wildlife conservation, public health, and related purposes, including continued research for development of most effective and economical control measures in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies in accordance with report of Chief of Engineers, H 251/89/1. The Water Resource Development Act of 1986 amended the River and Harbor Act of 1965 requiring the local sponsor to share 50 percent of planning costs and 50 percent of research costs that are local in nature. The cost of research that is regional or national in scope shall be borne fully by the United States.

Local cooperation. Florida Department of Natural Resources holds the United States free from damages that may occur from operations performed in connection with this project and contributes 50 percent of cost of operations. Compliance with requirements of local cooperation is on schedule.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: \$36,307. ERDC funded the annual Alligator weed flea beetle collection and dispersal program for biological control of Alligator weed in the Southeastern U.S. HQUSACE funded district staff to initiate the revision of the APC Program regulation and support the Puerto Rico aquatic plant management program.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Cost share operation by the Corps and the State of Florida are on hold due to lack of funding. Water hyacinths within Florida are under maintenance control. Hydrilla is continuing to spread throughout the state and is causing major problems in some areas.

2. ARECIBO HARBOR, PR

Location. The harbor is located on the north shore of Puerto Rico about 40 miles west of San Juan Harbor. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 25668.)

Previous project. For details see page 504 of 1956 Annual Report.

Existing project. The project provides for a channel 25 feet deep by 400 feet wide, with flare at entrance and widening at inner end to form a maneuvering area and a stone breakwater 1,200 feet long. Plane of reference is mean low water. Mean tidal range is 1.1 feet. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. A bulkhead wharf 688 by 220 feet providing deep water berthing space of approximately 500 feet and a 300 by 100-foot transit shed. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year. None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project was completed in 1944. Breakwater was repaired in 1952. Wave action has since caused damage.

3. ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BETWEEN NORFOLK, VA AND ST. JOHNS RIVER, FL (JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT)

Location. That part of Intracoastal Waterway between southerly limit of Fernandina Harbor, FL, at junction of Lanceford Creek and Amelia River, and St. Johns River, FL. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11489.)

Previous project. For details see page 605 of 1938 Annual Report.

Existing project. Channel 12, 90 to 150 feet wide from Fernandina Harbor to St. Johns River, about 22 miles long. Plane of reference is mean low water. Mean tidal range is 6 feet at Fernandina and 3.8 feet at St. Johns River. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Existing project was authorized by River and Harbor Acts of 1913 (H 898/62/2) and 1938 (H 618/75/3).

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. There is a commercial marina located at Sisters Creek. No other facilities exist along this section of the waterway and none are currently required.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance cost was \$2,081,879.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Next maintenance dredging scheduled for 2010. Minor shoals exist throughout the project.

4. BAKERS HAULOVER INLET, FL

Location. The inlet connects the Intracoastal Waterway and the Atlantic Ocean and is located 2 miles north of Miami Beach in Dade County, Florida.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for an entrance channel 11 by 200 feet, thence 8 by 100 feet to the Intracoastal Waterway and a marina basin 8 by 200 feet. The length of the project is 1.02 miles. Plane of reference is mean low water.

Operations and results during fiscal year. None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The initial construction of project was completed in December 1964. Maintenance dredging of the Intracoastal Waterway intersection was completed in Spring 2006.

5. CANAVERAL HARBOR, FL

Location. The harbor is located on the east coast of Florida in Canaveral Bight, about 146 miles south of the entrance to Jacksonville Harbor and 69 miles north of the entrance to Fort Pierce Harbor. (See NOAA Nautical Chart Nos. 11478 and 11484.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a 37 foot deep entrance channel and maintenance of the 44 foot deep Navy channel in the 37 foot channel reach; and 35 foot depth turning basin; construction and operation of a sand transfer plant; relocation of the perimeter dike about 4,000 feet westward and extension of the harbor westward; south entrance jetty 1,100 feet long and the north entrance jetty 1,150 feet long; a lock; a channel and turning

basin 31 feet deep near the relocated dike; and a barge canal 12 by 125 feet from the turning basin to the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. Plane of reference is mean low water (Banana River) for barge canal. The project is about 11.5 miles long. Mean tidal range is 3.5 feet at the entrance and practically non-tidal in Banana and Indian Rivers. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated project cost for Canaveral Harbor Sand Transfer System is \$132,600,000 Federal and \$5,000,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Local interests must; provide all lands, rights-of-way, spoil-disposal areas, retaining dikes, and embankments; hold United States free from damages; provide and maintain four-lane bridge and roadway subject to Federal contribution of 65.3 percent of cost of constructing bridge and 51.2 percent of constructing roadway; provide public terminal and transfer facilities; and make alterations as required in berthing facilities. For further details see Senate Document 140, 87th Congress, 2nd session.

Terminal facilities. Canaveral Harbor has 27 commercial waterfront facilities. The General Cargo Facilities consist of 1,900 feet of usable berthing space capacity of 168,000 square feet. The Oil Handling Facilities operate with 3,760 feet of usable berthing space and 1,413,000 barrels of tank storage. Available warehouse storage includes 28,000 square feet of dry storage and 2,500,000 cubic feet of cold storage. Open storage is 189 acres.

Three-cruise ship berths totaling 1,400 feet long by 34-foot depth and three 8,800 square foot cruise terminals are also located on the south side. The western cruise ship berth is equipped with a roll on/off ramp and is adjacent to 20 acres of trailer storage area.

Hoisting facilities consist of one 45-ton floating crane and crawler and mobile cranes, with capacities from 70 to 200 tons, available from local crane rental services. There are 2 waterfront marine repair facilities with the nearest dry-dock facilities located at Port Everglades and Jacksonville. Two tugs with ratings of 1,600 and 2,250 horsepower are also available. There is no rail service available at the port. The nearest rail service is the Florida East Coast Railway located 9 miles away. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. (See Port Series No. 16, Rev. 1982.)

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: contract cost: \$-137,077; Engineering and Design: \$197,639. Maintenance cost was \$4,521,478.

Condition at end of fiscal year. A new study to investigate a permanent sand tightening of the north jetty was completed on 7 Nov 03. The construction contract was awarded on October 2004, and was completed in Dec 2005. Also, construction of the 3rd Sand Bypass is scheduled for completion in December 2007.

6. CHANNEL FROM NAPLES TO BIG MARCO PASS, FL

Location. Naples Bay is on the southwestern side of the Florida peninsula about 35 miles south of the mouth of the Caloosahatchee River and approximately 1-mile inland and parallel to the Gulf of Mexico coastline. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11430.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides for an interior channel 6 by 70 feet from Naples to Big Marco Pass; a channel 12 by 150 feet from the Gulf of Mexico to Gordon Pass, thence 10 by 100-70 feet to a 10 foot depth turning basin in the upper Naples Bay; and an 8 foot depth turning basin at the municipal yacht basin. Plane of reference is mean low water. Mean tidal range is 2.1 feet. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.) For further details see Annual Report of 1962.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. Four seafood-packing houses; 4 marine repair yards; a municipal pier and basin for use by recreational boats; and numerous private piers and slips for both commercial and recreational craft are available. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year: None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Minor shoals exist throughout the project. Next maintenance dredging scheduled for 2009.

7. CHARLOTTE HARBOR, FL

Location. The Harbor is located on the west coast of Florida about 68 miles south of the entrance to Tampa Bay and 150 miles north of Key West. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11429.)

Previous projects. For details, see page 457 of 1959 Annual Report.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a channel 32 by 300 feet, increased to 700 feet at the bend, from the Gulf of Mexico to Port Boca Grande to and including a turning basin at 200 feet square at the municipal terminal at Punta Gorda. Plane of reference is mean low water. The project is about 29.5 miles long.

Mean tidal range is one foot at Port Boca Grande and 1.4 feet at Punta Gorda. Extreme range is about 3 feet at Port Boca Grande and 3.8 feet at Punta Gorda. Strong southwesterly winds raise water levels about 1.5 feet; strong northerly and easterly winds lower water levels about one foot. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Local cooperation is fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. Existing facilities consist of a phosphate wharf at Port Boca Grande and a municipal earth fill pier about 850 feet long at Punta Gorda, both open to the public. Railway connections are available at Port Boca Grande, and highway and railway connections are available at Punta Gorda.

Operations and results during fiscal year. None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project was completed in 1959, and was dredged for maintenance in June 1998. The Florida Power and Light Company no longer has a requirement for bunker fuel oil to be delivered into Charlotte Harbor. Therefore, there is no future maintenance scheduled for the project.

8. EAU GALLIE HARBOR, FL

Location. The Harbor is located on Indian River about midway of the State of Florida, 176 miles south of Jacksonville Harbor and 174 miles north of Miami Harbor.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a channel 8 by 100 feet from Indian River to and including a 300 by 600-foot turning basin in Eau Gallie. The project is about 2,700 feet long. Plane of reference is mean low water. The harbor is almost non-tidal.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. A privately owned boatyard in Eau Gallie Harbor provides more than 600 feet of docking space used chiefly by pleasure boats. There are also 2 marine railways and repair and storage facilities available. The facilities are considered adequate for the present needs of navigation.

Operations and results during fiscal year. None. No future maintenance is scheduled for this project.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project was completed in 1939. In December 1982, the controlling depth of the channel was 5 feet.

9. FERNANDINA HARBOR, FL

Location. Entrance to the harbor is located on the northeast coast of Florida about 95 miles south of the entrance to Savannah Harbor, Georgia, and 22 miles north of the entrance to Jacksonville Harbor, Florida. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11503.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a 32 foot depth channel (maximum channel in active status: 28 feet) generally 300-400 feet wide from deep water in the ocean to the junction of Lanceford Creek with Amelia River; an 800 foot wide turning basin at the first bend below Lanceford Creek; and 2 jetties, 19,150 and 11,200 feet long. The project is 7 miles long. Plane of reference is mean low water. Mean tidal range is 5.8 feet on the bar and 6 feet in the inner harbor. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date. Non-Federal contribution for new work was \$935,000.

Terminal facilities. There are 2 large wharves operated by industrial plants; 12 wharves serving fishing boats, recreational craft, and other vessels; 3 oil handling wharves with pipelines; and a Municipal Marina and Sportsman's Wharf with public facilities for small craft. Total berthing space is approximately 4,065 feet. Most terminals are served by rail, and all have highway access. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. (See Port Series No. 16 (Part 2), 1964.)

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Maintenance contract dredging including E&D and S&A, entrance channel \$1,594,151.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The active portion of the existing project is complete. Jetties are in poor condition and are badly in need of repair. Remaining work is to deepen the inner harbor channel and turning basin to 32 feet when and if the presently inactive 1950 authorization is reactivated. The entrance channel has been deepened to 46 feet for the Kings Bay project. Authorized depths were restored as of March 1991.

10. FORT MYERS BEACH, FL

Location. Fort Myers Beach is on Estero Island near the mouth of the Caloosahatchee River, about 20 miles below Fort Myers and 110 miles south of Tampa, Florida. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11427.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a channel 12 by 150 feet from that depth in San Carlos Bay into Matanzas Pass, thence 11 by 125 feet in Matanzas Pass to and including a turning basin 2,000 feet upstream from the upper shrimp terminals. Plane of reference is mean low water. Project is 2.5 miles long.

Mean tidal range is 1.7 feet. Spring range is about 2.3 feet. Strong northerly winds lower the water surface 1 to 2 feet; strong southerly winds have an opposite effect. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. There are 3 shrimp-packing houses and several fish-packing houses, 2 marine railways, a fuel terminal and an ice manufacturing plant in the area. There are several commercial facilities for servicing shrimp boats. Recreational craft facilities include 9 marinas, a boat motor testing laboratory which is closed, and numerous privately owned piers and wharves. All terminals have highway access. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maint: Engineering and design \$980.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Hurricane season of 2005 caused shoaling in the channel. Future operation and maintenance dredging pending receipt of funds.

11. FORT PIERCE HARBOR, FL

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

Location. On east coast of Florida, about 218 miles south of entrance to St. Johns River and about 124 miles north of entrance to Miami Harbor. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11475.)

Existing project. Entrance channel to 400 feet wide and 30 feet deep, the interior channel to 250 feet wide and 28 feet deep, the existing turning basin to 1,100 feet square and 28 feet deep, and providing an access channel 1,250 feet long, 250 feet wide and 28 feet deep north of the main turning basin.

Mean tidal range is 2.6 feet at the entrance and 0.7 feet at terminals. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.) For further details see 1961 Annual Report.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date. Non-Federal contribution for new work was \$2,503,387. A 25% contribution and an additional 10% reimbursement over 30 years from locals were required.

Terminal facilities. Two earth-filled piers forming a slip 200 by 300 feet, with bulkhead wharf at inner end, affording berthing space of about 1,653 feet. The south pier and bulkhead wharf are municipally owned. Railway and both piers serve the north pier by highway connections. North of the turning basin local interests have provided deep-draft berthing and pier facilities. Also available is a bulkhead wharf with a depth of 25 feet with ample room for open storage and with tank storage for petroleum in the rear. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: No work in FY 2007.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Existing project is complete.

12. INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, CALOOSAHATCHEE RIVER TO ANCLOTE RIVER, FL

Location. The Waterway extends from the mouth of the Caloosahatchee River at Punta Rassa, Florida, to the mouth of Anclote River, Florida, following in general an almost continuous series of protected inside waterways along the gulf coast of Florida. (See NOAA Nautical Chart Nos. 11411, 11425 and 11427.)

Previous projects. For details see page 767 of 1945 Annual Report.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a channel 9 by 100 feet from Caloosahatchee River to Anclote River; deepening the existing channel at Casey's Pass to 9 feet; a channel 6 by 80 feet (Cats Point Channel) along the southeastern side of Boca Ciega Bay past Frenchman Creek and Gulfport; maintenance of bulkheads, revetments, and two jetties built at Casey's Pass under previous project; and improvement and maintenance of Sunshine Skyway Channel. Plane of reference is mean low water. The project includes about 160 miles of channels.

Mean ranges of tide are 1.7 feet at Punta Rassa, 1 foot at Port Boca Grande, 1.4 feet in Tampa Bay at Anna Maria, and 2 feet at entrance to Anclote River. Extreme ranges are about 4.5 feet at Punta Rassa, about 3 to 4 feet between Port Boca Grande and Corey Causeway over Boca Ciega Bay, and about 5.5 feet at entrance to Anclote River. Southerly winds over the area generally raise water levels by 1 to 1.5 feet; northerly winds lower water levels by 1 to 2 feet. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. Existing facilities include one municipal concrete pier, one railway pier, one freight wharf, one marginal wharf 500 feet long on Terminal Island, and 11 privately owned landings, all at Sarasota. Municipal pier and freight wharf are open to the public. All piers have highway connections. There are 6 wharves along Boca Ciega Bay and a number of small privately owned piers and wharves at various points along waterway for use by commercial fishing boats and recreational craft. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Operations: \$113,601; Maintenance: \$201,887.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Existing project is complete. Shoaling exists in northern Pinellas County, around Longboat Pass and Venice Inlet and just south of the Sunshine Skyway Bridge. Spot shoals exist in Lee County. Engineering and design is underway for maintenance dredging in 2009 and 2010 pending funds.

13. INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, JACKSONVILLE TO MIAMI, FL

Location. The Waterway extends from Jacksonville to Miami, Florida, following the St. Johns

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

River to the mouth of Pablo Creek and thence following in general an almost continuous series of protected inside waterways along the Atlantic coast of Florida to Miami. (See NOAA Nautical Chart Nos. 11489, 11485, 11472 and 11467.)

Previous projects. For details, see pages 618-619 of 1938 Annual Report.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a channel 12 by 125 feet from Jacksonville to Miami, modified by Chief of Engineer's report of July 22, 1960; side channels at Sebastian and Daytona Beach and turning basins at Sebastian and Vero Beach, all to an 8 foot depth, and operation and maintenance of Palm Valley highway bridge. Project is 370 miles long, including 21 miles in Jacksonville Harbor. Mean range of tide is 3.8 feet at St. Johns River, 0.7 foot in Indian River at Fort Pierce, 1.8 feet in Lake Worth at Port of Palm Beach terminals, 2.3 feet at the Port Everglades terminals, and 2 feet in Biscayne Bay. The extreme range is about 7 feet at St. Johns River, 1.5 feet at Fort Pierce, and 3 feet in Biscayne Bay. Plane of reference is mean low water. Tidal effect is imperceptible at points along waterway distant from inlets. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. There are a number of privately owned piers, wharves, and landings at various points along waterway. Terminals with railway connections are available at Jacksonville, Fort Pierce, West Palm Beach, Port Everglades, and Miami. Municipal piers or wharves have been constructed at Titusville, Cocoa, Melbourne, and Vero Beach for handling general freight and at St. Augustine, Daytona Beach, New Smyrna Beach, Eau Gallie, West Palm Beach, Delray Beach, Fort Lauderdale, and Miami for use of recreational craft. Yacht basins, open to the public, have been provided at Jacksonville Beach, Daytona Beach, Titusville, Eau Gallie, Vero Beach, Fort Pierce, West Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood, and Miami. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. (For further details on facilities at Jacksonville, see Port Series No. 15, 1969, and at Palm Beach, Port Everglades, and Miami, see Port Series No. 16, Revised 1972.)

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: \$3,482,858.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The existing project as modified by the Chief of Engineers is complete. (Construction of the channel and turning

basin at Sebastian, Florida, was deauthorized by WRDA of 1988, P.L. 100-676.) (See Table 9-A for total project costs.) Maintenance dredging of IWW in the vicinity of Nassau Sound, FL; and Bakers Haulover Inlet, FL was completed in 2006. Maintenance dredging in the vicinity of Matanzas Inlet and New Smyrna is underway in 2007 and is scheduled to be completed in 2008.

14. JACKSONVILLE HARBOR, FL

Location. The authorized project comprises the lower 24.9 miles of St. Johns River, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean near the northeasterly corner of the Florida peninsula. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11491.)

Previous projects. For details, see page 607 of Annual Report, 1938.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a channel 40 feet deep by 400-1,200 feet wide from ocean to mile 14.7 via Dame Point-Fulton Cutoff, a channel 38 feet deep from ocean mile 14.7 to ocean mile 20.0, thence 34 feet to Commodore Point, and thence 30 feet deep to the FEC railway bridge at Jacksonville, including a 30 foot channel in Arlington cut in the old Dames Point-Fulton channel; maintenance of the existing 42 and 40 foot depth entrance channel; widening of channel by 100 feet near mile 5 and by 200 feet near mile 7; maintenance of jetties at channel entrance; maintenance of training walls and revetments; a navigation and floodway channel 26 by 200 feet along south side of Commodore Point; on approach and mooring basin 20 feet deep, 1,300 feet long at 20 foot depth contour and 600 feet long at pier head line near Naval Reserve Armory in south Jacksonville; a depth of 24 feet between that depth contour and the pier head line from Hogan Creek to the foot of Laura Street; and a depth of 28 feet to within 60 feet of pier head line between foot of Laura Street and St. Elmo W. Acosta (formerly Upper State) bridge. Length of project is about 26.8 miles. In addition the Navy has provided funds for a deeper Jacksonville Harbor entrance channel 42 feet deep and 800 feet long, intersecting with the Navy's Mayport entrance channel to the Mayport turning basin; also an extension of the existing project to provide 38 foot depth for the Navy fuel depot, at Drummond Creek.

Mean tidal range is 5.3 feet on the bar, 4.9 feet at Mayport, 2.6 feet at Dame Point, and 1.1 feet at Jacksonville. The extreme range varies from about 9 feet on the bar to about 1.5 feet at Jacksonville. Strong

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

northeasterly winds raise the water level about 2 feet at Mayport and Jacksonville. Strong southwesterly winds lower the water about 1.5 feet at Mayport and one foot at Jacksonville. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated cost of new work \$46,000,000 Federal and \$36,600,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Fully complied to date. A 25 percent contribution and an additional 10 percent reimbursement over 30 years from local sponsor is required for general navigation features, a 100 percent contribution is required for local service facilities, and non-Federal contribution for new work is \$7,275,000.

Terminal facilities. Jacksonville Harbor has 84 waterfront facilities. Available at the General Cargo Facilities are 11,140 feet of usable berthing space and 12 transit sheds with a total storage space of 1,009,800 square feet. The Oil Handling Facilities consist of 7,843 feet of usable berthing space and 179 storage tanks providing a total of 8,478,900 barrels of tank storage. Warehouse storage at the port includes 3,266,900 square feet of dry storage and 4,071,100 cubic feet of cold storage. Available open storage is 233 acres. Four fixed cranes with capacities from 40 to 100 tons are located at the port. Available locally are crawler and truck cranes with capacities up to 100 tons. Various phases of marine repair work are accomplished by 7 waterfront repair facilities and numerous other companies located off water. Dry-dock facilities consist of 6 floating dry-docks with capacities from 800 to 33,000 tons. Floating equipment includes 25 tugs with up to 3,300 horsepower and 16 tank barges with capacities up to 20,700 barrels. Three major railroads furnish rail service from port docks to all points outside of Jacksonville. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce (See Port Series No. 15, Rev. 1978.)

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Navigation construction \$2,011,796; Engineering and Design \$491,863; Contract management \$63,956. Maintenance: Contract dredging cost including Engineering and Design and Contract Management \$3,417,060.

Condition at end of fiscal year: A GRR to extend the 40 foot depth from river mile 14.7 to river mile 20.0 is complete and is authorized. A second GRR is underway to evaluate additional project features.

15. JACKSONVILLE HARBOR (MILL

COVE), FL

Location. The authorized Mill Cove project comprises a 6 square mile body of shallow water on the St. Johns River approximately 10 miles from the Atlantic Ocean near the northeasterly corner of the Florida peninsula. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11491.)

Previous project. None.

Existing project. The authorized project provides improved flow and circulation through Mill Cove to eliminate further shoaling. This large shallow area averages about 2 to 4 feet deep, is about 5.5 miles long, and varies from 0.5 to 2.0 miles wide. It is situated along the St. Johns River near the Dame Point-Fulton Cutoff portion of the Jacksonville Harbor navigation project. The Mill Cove project includes dredging a 650 foot by 3,600 foot flow channel at the west end to -12 feet MSL; enlarging the weir opening at the eastern end to 1,300 feet wide and -12 feet MSL; and installing flow diversion features at the west and east ends of the cove. Mean tidal range is 4.9 feet at entrance, 4.5 feet at Mayport, 3.0 feet at Dame Point, and 1.2 feet at Jacksonville. Strong northeasterly winds raise the water level about 2 feet at Mayport and Jacksonville. Strong southwesterly winds lower the water about 1.5 feet at Mayport and 1 foot at Jacksonville (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. In conformance with Section 221, Public Law 91-611, and prior to commencement of construction, the Jacksonville Port Authority, as local sponsor, must provide written agreement to the following local cooperation requirements: provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way required for construction and subsequent maintenance of the project; hold and save the United States free from damages that result due to construction and maintenance other than damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors; accomplish without cost to the United States such utility and other relocations or alterations as necessary for construction.

Terminal facilities. None.

Operations and results during fiscal year. None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project completed November 2002.

16. JOHNS PASS, FL

Location. A natural inlet on the west coast of Florida connecting Boca Ciega Bay with Gulf of Mexico. The pass is located about 8 miles northwest of lower Tampa Bay directly across Boca Ciega Bay from St. Petersburg, Florida. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11411.)

Existing project. Channel 10 by 150 feet in the Gulf, thence 8 by 100 feet inside pass, and 6 by 100 feet to the Intracoastal Waterway, and suitable protective measures over a frontage of approximately 1,000 linear feet of shore along the north end of Treasure Island. Plane of reference is mean low water. Mean range of tide is 1.5 feet. Project is about 2.6 miles long. Project was authorized December 2, 1964 by the Chief of Engineers under Section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act and by Section 110 of the 1966 River and Harbor Act.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. Only small marinas and repair yards for recreational craft are in the general vicinity. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year. None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project was completed in 1968. Authorized project depths were restored as of June 2002.

17. LONGBOAT PASS, FL

Location. Longboat Pass is located on the west coast of Florida about 11 miles northwest of Sarasota and 23 miles south of St. Petersburg. Located in Manatee County, it is one of several natural inlets connecting Sarasota Bay, a tidal estuary, with the Gulf of Mexico. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11425.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides for an entrance channel 12 by 150 feet from the Gulf to Longboat Pass Bridge, thence a channel 10 by 100 feet from Longboat Pass Bridge along a north to northeasterly alignment to the Intracoastal Waterway to Cortez Bridge. The mean tidal range is 2.2 feet and the maximum tidal range is about 5 feet. Currents are predominantly tidal. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date. See 1978 Annual Report for detailed local cooperation requirements.

Terminal facilities. From Sarasota north to Tampa Bay there are about 28 small craft facilities including marinas, boat repair yards, and boat basins along the Intracoastal Waterway. Nine of them are located within 2 miles of Longboat Pass. Numerous private mooring piers and wharves also exist in the area. The marina and repair facilities appear adequate for the general boating needs of the area.

Operations and results during fiscal year. None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction of the project is complete. Authorized project depths were restored as of May 2003. The channel depths are adequate for navigation.

18. MANATEE HARBOR, FL

Location. The project is located in Manatee County on the east side of Tampa Bay 10 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11414.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides for maintenance of the existing 40-foot deep draft navigation channel and turning basin, which extends from Tampa Bay Channel to berthing facilities at Port Manatee. Also provide initial construction for a widener at the northwest end of the Manatee Harbor Channel and a repositioned 900 by 1300 foot turning basin adjacent to the northern berthing area to provide a larger turning basin. All material from the project was placed on upland sites west and northeast of the port slip.

Estimated cost of new work \$59,900,000 Federal and \$25,800,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date. A 25 percent contribution and an additional 10 percent reimbursement over 30 years from locals are required.

Terminal facilities. Existing facilities at Port Manatee consist of 675 acres of port operational lands, a ship basin 1,500 feet long by 788 feet wide; and an approximately 3 mile access channel, with a design width of 400 feet, which connects with the Federally authorized Tampa Bay Channel. The Manatee project was constructed between August 1968 and February 1970. The required design depth was 40 feet, and the dredging contractor was allowed a pay over depth of 2

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

feet. Port Manatee also operates its own terminal railroad, which is licensed under the Interstate Commerce Commission, and publishes a switching tariff as a Class III railroad. It also maintains and operates 2 switch engines and about 30,000 feet of track, which connects with the CSX Railroad.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Navigation costs were \$4,187,807; Engineering and Design costs were \$31,489. Maintenance costs were \$627,487.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Phase II will entail removal of approximately 2,676,000 cubic yards for the new wideners at the entrance of the harbor and the turning basin enlargement. Phase II construction contract was awarded in September 2002 and was completed in February 2006. A General Reevaluation Report is being completed under current policies, and guidelines to add a channel extension 1590 feet long by 400 feet wide to provide additional berthing areas.

19. MAYAGUEZ HARBOR, PR

Location. The Project is on the west coast of Puerto Rico, about 110 miles by water from San Juan Harbor. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 25673.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a 30 by 1,000-foot approach channel to the deep-water terminal, decreasing to a 500-foot width opposite the westerly end of terminal, thence the same width to the easterly end of terminal. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. A modern deep water terminal is located in the northeast section of the harbor consisting of a bulkhead wharf about 1,270 feet long with a storage transit shed 800 by 60 feet immediately shoreward. The Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company, an agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, owns a bulkhead wharf of about 200 feet in line with the existing deep-water terminal plant located within the industrial harbor area. In addition, Bumble Bee Packing Company, Inc., owns and operates a dock of about 200 feet for docking tuna fish boats. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year. None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project was completed in 1934.

20. MELBOURNE HARBOR, FL

Location. The project is on Indian River about midway of the east coast of Florida, 179 miles south of Jacksonville Harbor and 171 miles north of Miami Harbor.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a channel 8 by 100 feet from Indian River to a 400 by 800 foot turning basin in Crane Creek. Project is about 3,150 feet long. Plane of reference is mean low water. The harbor is almost non-tidal.

Terminal facilities. The Municipal Marina on the north end of the turning basin has a 350 foot steel bulkhead with 11 finger piers, each about 40 feet long. There are also 2 privately owned storage and repair facilities and several privately owned boathouses and docks. The facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year. None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project was completed in 1938. As of September 1984 channel depths as authorized were available throughout the project. Project determined to have inadequate economic benefits to justify further use of operation and maintenance funds. Therefore, no future maintenance is planned for this project.

21. MIAMI HARBOR, FL

Location. Miami is near the northern end of Biscayne Bay, about 71 miles south of the entrance to Palm Beach Harbor. Miami River has its source in the Everglades and flows southeasterly to enter Biscayne Bay at Miami. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11468.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a 44 by 500 foot channel from the ocean to the outer end of the north jetty, thence 42 by 400 feet through the entrance and across Biscayne Bay to and including a turning basin at the municipal terminals; a 42 foot depth turning basin at Fisher Island; 2 rubble stone jetties at the entrance; and a channel 15 feet deep in Miami River varying in width from 150 feet at mouth to 90 feet 5.5 miles inland. Plane of reference is mean lower low water, except for 15-foot channel in Miami River where depths are based on flood conditions. Total length of the project is about 13 miles.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Mean tidal variation is 2.5 feet at entrance and 2 feet in the bay. Extreme variation is about 4.5 feet at entrance and 3 feet in Biscayne Bay. Strong easterly winds raise the water level about 1.5 feet at entrance and 1 foot in the bay. Strong westerly winds lower water level about 1 foot at entrance and about 0.5 foot in the bay.

Estimated cost for Miami Harbor Channel is \$154,100,000 Federal and \$111,000,000 non-Federal. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date. See 1978 Annual Report for detailed local cooperation requirements. Assurances of local cooperation for the 1968 modification to the project were accepted December 18, 1968.

Terminal facilities. There are 91 commercial waterfront facilities serving the port. The General Cargo Facilities include 21,373 feet of usable berthing space, 13 transit sheds with a total capacity of 474,300 square feet, and 9 freight stations with a total storage capacity of 270,400 square feet. Oil Handling Facilities consist of 2,714 feet of usable berthing space and 36 storage tanks with a total storage capacity of 744,475 barrels. Available shore house storage includes dry storage of 1,450,500 square feet and cold storage of 11,204,000 cubic feet. There are 117.1 acres of open storage at the port.

Hoisting Facilities located at the port include two 40 ton cranes and cranes with capacities up to 200 tons available through local rental. Twelve waterfront repair yards and 2 off water yards serve the port. Dry-dock facilities available include 7 marine railways and 4 boat lifts with haul out capacities ranging from 40 to 1,000 tons and lifting capacities ranging from 79 to 500 tons. Nine tugs, with ratings up to 3,000 horsepower, and 13 tank barges, with capacities up to 35,000 barrels, are also available. The CSX and the Florida East Coast Railway serve rail Facilities at the port.

Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. (See Port Series No. 16, Rev. 1982.)

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Navigation costs: \$2,131,171; Engineering and Design costs, \$86,226; Construction Management costs \$190,045. Maintenance cost \$26,051. Miami River Maintenance cost: \$217,482.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The remainder of Phase II was completed in July 2006. A GRR for

deepening was completed in 2004 with a Chief's Report on 25 April 2005 and the ROD was signed by Mr. Woodley 22 May 2006. Maintenance dredging of the Miami River was underway in 2007 with the contract performance period ending in 2009.

22. NEW PASS, SARASOTA, FL

Location. Sarasota Bay is a tidal lagoon along the west coast of Florida immediately south of Tampa Bay. New Pass is a gulf inlet across the bay from Sarasota, Florida. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11425.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides for an entrance channel 10 feet deep and 150 feet wide in the Gulf of Mexico diminishing to 8 by 100 feet through New Pass and extending across Sarasota Bay to the Intracoastal Waterway with side channels to, and turning basins at, Payne Terminal and city pier. Plane of reference is mean low water. Mean range of tide is 1.3 feet in Sarasota Bay; mean spring range is 1.7 feet. Project is about 4 miles long. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. Consist of Payne Terminal, a slip 200 by 650 feet, and city pier, 400 feet long with 2 finger piers equipped with adequate facilities at each location.

Operations and results during fiscal year. None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project was completed in 1964. Authorized project depths were restored as of May 2003. Limit of federal participation in maintenance dredging has been met.

23. OKEECHOBEE WATERWAY, FL

Location. The waterway traverses the southern part of the Florida peninsula via the Caloosahatchee River, Lake Okeechobee, and St. Lucie Canal, connecting coastal waterways along the Gulf and Atlantic Shores. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11428.)

Previous project. For details, see page 785 of 1949 Annual Report.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for replacing the old locks on the St. Lucie Canal by a single new lock; a channel 10 by 100 feet from Ft. Myers for about 5 miles upstream, thence 8 by 80-100

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

feet to the Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, near Stuart; a side channel at Ft. Myers; operation and care of St. Lucie Lock; and maintenance of features completed under previous projects as follows: a 12 by 200 foot channel from the Gulf of Mexico to Punta Rassa, thence 10 by 100 feet to Ft. Myers with a 10 foot depth basin at Fort Myers; a 6 by 80 foot channel along the south shore of Lake Okeechobee from Clewiston to St. Lucie Canal; a 6 by 60 foot channel in Taylor Creek from the town of Okeechobee to the Lake; and operation and care of Moore Haven and Ortona Locks. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

For further details see 1962 Annual Report.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed portion of project.

Terminal facilities. There are 3 freight piers, one municipal recreation pier, 4 privately owned piers, and a municipal yacht basin on the Caloosahatchee River near Fort Myers. The Corps has provided a boat basin, launching ramp, and a 120-foot wharf on the Caloosahatchee River about one-quarter mile below Ortona Lock. There are tie-up dolphins above and below all 5 locks. Commercial yacht basins are provided on the south side of the Caloosahatchee River about halfway between Ortona and Moore Haven Locks and about 3 miles east of LaBelle. A commercial/municipal yacht basin is provided on the north side of the St. Lucie Canal at Indiantown.

There are numerous small wooden-pile landings along the Caloosahatchee River, St. Lucie Canal, and on the St. Lucie River, including one railroad terminal pier, municipal pier, and a pier for handling petroleum products at Stuart. Also, 550 feet of wharves have been provided on the west side of Taylor Creek immediately landward of Hurricane Gate No. 6 and 150 feet on the east side of the creek. A yacht basin has been provided on the west side of the creek immediately landward of the hurricane gate. The installations on Taylor Creek are privately owned, but are open to the public. A breakwater-protected harbor is available at Pahokee. There is a 440 foot marginal wharf on the Industrial Canal at Clewiston; a 125 foot wharf at LaBelle; a 150 foot wharf at Belle Glade; a 125 foot wharf at Moore Haven; a 50 foot wharf at Alva; and a 30 foot wharf on Taylor Creek at the town of Okeechobee. A docking facility for loading raw sugar was constructed in 1967 on Herbert Hoover Dike near Belle Glade. All have highway and/or railway connections. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year. (See Table 9-H for work accomplished.)

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project is complete. (The 8 foot depth basin at Stuart was deauthorized by WRDA of 1988, P.L. 100-676.)

24. OKLAWAHA RIVER, FL

Location. The river has its source in a system of large lakes in the central part of the Florida peninsula and flows generally northerly, then easterly, and emptying into St. Johns River 22 miles upstream from Palatka. The extreme head of the system is considered to be Lake Apopka, 120 miles above the river's mouth.

Previous projects. For details, see page 613 of 1938 Annual Report.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for clearing a channel to Lake Griffin; maintaining dikes to obtain a navigable depth of about 4 feet to Leesburg and construction of a lock and dam at Moss Bluff. The project length is about 85.7 miles. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. Several private and public landings and boat-launching ramps are located along the river. Public recreation craft basins and boat launching ramps are near Silver Springs and State Roads 40 and 316 bridges. There is a municipal wharf on Lake Griffin at Leesburg. A dam has created Lake Ocklawaha (13,000 acres) with egress to the St. Johns River through Buckman Lock. Along the lake are 4 launching ramps; Payne's Landing, Orange Springs, Kenwood Landing, and Rodman Recreation Area. Access below the dam is at the Ocklawaha Boat launch ramp and at State Road 19. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year. None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project is complete. (A 6-foot depth channel from the mouth of the river to the head of Silver Springs Run was deauthorized.) The Moss Bluff lock and dam structure was replaced under the Four River Basins, Florida flood control project.

25. PALM BEACH HARBOR, FL

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Location. The authorized project is located on the east coast of Florida about 71 miles north of the entrance to Miami Harbor and about 264 miles southeasterly from the entrance to Jacksonville Harbor. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11472.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides for an entrance channel 35 by 400 feet merging with an inner channel 33 by 300 feet to and including a turning basin; tank revetment; and restoring jetties. Plane of reference is mean lower water. The project is about 1.6 miles long.

Mean range of tide in the ocean at the entrance is 2.8 feet and at the turning basin, 2.2 feet. Extreme range of tide is about 4.5 feet at the inlet and 3 feet at the terminals. Seven-foot tidal ranges have occurred during storms. For details, see 1962 Annual Report. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date. For requirements, see 1961 Annual Report.

Terminal facilities. The port has 13 commercial waterfront facilities. The General Cargo Facilities include 5,156 feet of usable berthing space and 6 transit sheds with a total of 118,030 square feet of storage capacity. The Oil Handling Facilities consist of 10 storage tanks with a total capacity of 2,029,600 barrels. Usable berthing space is not available at the Oil Handling Facilities. Dry storage is available at 150,500 square feet, cold storage at 19,200 cubic feet and open storage at 27.1 acres. Seven cranes with capacities from 15 to 230 tons are located at the port. There are no floating cranes, repair facilities or dry-dock facilities located at the port. A 100-ton vertical boatlift is located on the Intracoastal Waterway south of the port for heavy lifts. Two tugs with ratings of 900 and 1,000 horsepower are available. The Palm Beach Belt Line, which connects, with the Florida East Coast Railway serves the port. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. (See Port Series No.16, Rev. 1982.)

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Contract dredging, \$3,560,096.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project was completed in 1967. Jetties and revetment are in need of repair. Future maintenance dredging will occur yearly as necessary depending on shoaling conditions.

26. PALM VALLEY BRIDGE, FL

Location. Palm Valley Bridge is located over the Intracoastal Waterway on State Road 210 in St. John's County, Florida.

Existing project. The project replaced the existing Palm Valley Bridge with a new high-level bridge that is fixed for navigation. Additional roadway construction was required because of the new bridge alignment. The old bridge was removed and the Intracoastal Waterway in the vicinity of the old bridge was dredged to its authorized dimensions in FY 2005. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation).

Local cooperation. Operations and Maintenance at an estimated \$75,000 per year.

Terminal facilities. None in the immediate area.

Operations and results during the fiscal year. None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Local sponsor has funded expansion from 2 to 4 lanes. PCA executed in December 1999. Construction contract awarded September 2000. The County Commissioners have approved a betterment to a 4-lane bridge. The new bridge was completed in July 2002.

27. PONCE DE LEON INLET, FL

Location. Ponce de Leon Inlet is on the Atlantic coast of Florida about 65 miles south of St. Augustine Harbor and 57 miles north of Canaveral Harbor. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11485.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides for an entrance channel 15 by 200 feet across the ocean bar, thence 12 by 200 feet and 12 by 100 feet through the inlet; thence southward in Indian River North, 12 by 100 feet, and northward in Halifax River, 7 by 100 feet, each leg continuing to the Intracoastal Waterway; ocean jetties on the north and south of the inlet 4,200 and 2,700 feet long respectively, and weir in the north jetty with an impoundment basin inside the jetty. Plane of reference is mean low water. Mean range of tide is 4.1 feet in the ocean and 2.3 feet inside the inlet. The project is about 5 miles long.

Estimated cost for new work is \$4,600,000 Federal and \$3,900,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Terminal facilities. None in the immediate area.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Engineering and Design \$54,148; Maintenance: No work in FY 2007.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The south jetty extension is awaiting sponsor approval to proceed.

28. PONCE HARBOR, PR

Location. Ponce Harbor is an open bay about midway on the south coast of Puerto Rico. From the center of the city of Ponce, the harbor is about 3 miles south. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 25677.)

Previous project. For details, see page 12 of Annual Report for 1975.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a seawall 362 feet long extending northwesterly across the rock reef from near the landward end of the municipal pier, 30 feet deep and containing about 18 acres; a breakwater 2,400 feet long extending southwesterly from Punta Carenero; a channel 36 feet deep by 600 feet wide extending from the Caribbean Sea approximately 2.8 miles up to the port, thence a channel 400 feet wide by 36 feet deep into the harbor, and a 36 foot deep, irregularly shaped turning basin with a diameter of 959 feet. Plane of reference is mean low water. Mean tidal range is 0.6 foot, extreme varies between about 1 foot below and 2 feet above mean low water. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Should provide all lands, easements and rights-of-way; provide and maintain at local expense depths in berthing areas and local access channels; hold United States free from any damages resulting from construction and maintenance of the project; relocate without cost to the United States all cables, sewer mains, water supply, drainage and other utility installations as required; provide adequate public terminal and transfer facilities open to all on equal terms. A letter has been received from mayor of Ponce, assuring compliance with local requirements and to cost share the project. Non-Federal contribution for new work was \$717,304. A 25 percent contribution is required and an additional 10 percent reimbursement over 30 years from locals.

Terminal facilities. The municipality of Ponce owns and operates the only deep-draft terminal facilities in Ponce Harbor, which consist of a municipal pier 515 feet long and 108 feet wide, and a bulkhead wharf 3,811 feet long. Both are equipped for transfer and storage of freight. A 40-ton container lift

shore crane is available for the handling of loaded containers. The municipal pier has a steel transit shed 386 by 85 feet. The bulkhead wharf has 4 steel transit sheds totaling over 103,000 square feet. Three concrete and steel warehouses are available providing 800,000 square feet for general storage. Open storage areas for structural steel, lumber, and other bulk and package commodities are also provided. Bulk cement is handled and loaded into cement cargo ships by the use of a private pipeline loading facility. A tuna fish processing and canning factory is located on the premises, with direct access to the bulkhead wharf. Existing facilities are open to the public. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction of the project is complete. South and north jetties are in fair condition.

29. PORT EVERGLADES HARBOR, FL

Location. The harbor is on the east coast of Florida about 23 miles north of Miami and about 48 miles south of Palm Beach Harbor, Florida. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11470.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides for an ocean entrance channel 45 by 500 feet through an ocean bar tapering to 42 by 450 feet between rubble stone entrance jetties, and continuing at that depth to an irregularly flared entrance and turning basin of same depth; enlarging Pier 7 channel to 36 by 400 feet for distance of about 1,600 feet; maintenance of the locally dredged channel opposite Berth 18 to 36 feet deep over a length of 700 feet with varying widths of 200 to 150 feet; construction of a south jetty fishing walkway; and, maintenance of the jetties. Plane of reference is mean low water. The project is about 1.9 miles long. Mean range of tide is 2.5 feet at the entrance and 2.3 feet at the terminals; extreme range is about 4.5 feet with storm tides of about 6.5 feet.

Estimated cost of new work is \$80,000,000 Federal and \$190,000,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for work completed to date. For work under H 144/93/1, local interests must: provide all lands, easements and rights-of-way; save United States free from damages; accomplish utility and other relocations or alterations; provide depths in berthing areas and local access

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

channels serving the terminals commensurate with depths provided in the related project areas; establish regulations prohibiting discharge of pollutants into waters of the channel by users thereof; prohibit erection of any structure within 100 feet of project channel as authorized at time of construction; provide and maintain public terminal and transfer facilities; contribute 50 percent of total first costs of recreational jetty fishing facility; and operate and maintain jetty fishing facility. The local sponsor has furnished assurances of local cooperation for the 1974 authorization.

Terminal facilities. There are 22 commercial waterfront facilities serving the port. The General Cargo Facilities include 13,807 feet of usable berthing space, 7 transit sheds with a total capacity of 393,870 square feet, and 6 container yards with space for 3,965 containers. Oil Handling Facilities consist of 232 storage tanks with a total storage capacity of 9,564,800 barrels. There is no usable berthing space located at the Oil Handling Facilities. Dry storage is available at 225,000 cubic feet and open storage at 100.3 acres.

Hoisting facilities available from a local firm include 8 cranes with capacities from 20 to 155 tons. No floating cranes or derricks for heavy lifts are available at the port. There are 2 marine repair yards. Dry-dock facilities include 2 dry-docks with capacities of 2,200 and 3,200 tons and a 4,270 ton vertical boatlift. Three tugs with ratings up to 4,290 horsepower serve the port. The Port Everglades Belt Line connects with the CSX railroad to serve the port. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. (See Port Series No. 16, Rev. 1982.)

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: No work during FY 2007; New work: No work during FY 2007.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Feasibility study to expand and deepen the port is scheduled to be completed in July 2009. PED is scheduled to start in August 2009.

30. REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH FROM NAVIGABLE WATERS IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

Location. Water hyacinth, hydrilla and water lettuce are found in Federal navigation projects in the Jacksonville District.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for destruction or removal of aquatic growth in Federal navigation projects in Jacksonville District, which threaten or negatively impact navigation. This project is 100% federally funded. No estimate of the final cost of work has been made. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

For further details, see 1962 Annual Report.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Operations continued during the year: \$3,287,824; (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation and Table 9-I for spraying operations.)

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project is for maintenance of federal navigation projects. During the year approximately 7,500 acres of floating vegetation (water hyacinth and/or water lettuce) and 500 acres of hydrilla were controlled.

31. ST. AUGUSTINE HARBOR, FL

Location. The harbor is on the east coast of Florida, about 35 miles south of the entrance to St. Johns River and about 180 miles north of Fort Pierce Harbor. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11485.)

Previous project. For details see page 412 of Annual Report for 1958.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a channel 16 by 200 feet along the best natural new inlet bar, thence 12 feet deep to the Intracoastal Waterway; a sand trap groin on the north side of the inlet extending seaward from the shore of Vilano Beach, and a sand-tight jetty on the south side of the channel extending seaward from the shore of Conch Island parallel to and coextensive with the groin; future landward extension of the groin and jetty; and a channel 10 by 100 feet in San Sebastian River from the Intracoastal Waterway to King Street Bridge, with a turning basin near the upper end. Length of the inlet channel is about 1.5 miles and length of the San Sebastian River channel is about 2.6 miles. Plane of reference is mean low water. The mean tidal range is 4.5 feet in the ocean at St. Augustine Inlet and 4.2 feet at the city waterfront. Strong northerly winds, mostly in the winter, lower the water surface about 1 foot. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

Terminal facilities. There are several timber docks on the Matanzas waterfront of St. Augustine. In this area of the harbor is a concrete dock, which serves as a municipal yacht pier. It has fuel facilities, 19 slips and accommodates boats up to 60 feet in length. A large public boat ramp is also available. The principal terminals are the numerous shrimp docks in the San Sebastian River, which flows southward through the city into the Matanzas River south of the bridge. These consist of timber wharves, with frame and corrugated iron warehouses thereon, and 9 marine railways for small boats. There is also a marine supply facility and several boat yards. The present terminals have highway connections and several of the shrimp docks have rail connections. They are considered adequate for existing commerce and recreational craft.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project is complete except for the North Jetty, which is in a deferred status. The groin is in good condition except for the 300 feet, which has subsided to about elevation 3.0 feet, mean low water. The jetty is in good condition, but is submerged at high tide. Maintenance dredging at the entrance channel was completed December 2002.

32. ST. JOHNS RIVER, FL, JACKSONVILLE TO LAKE HARNEY

Location. Rises in marshes of Brevard County, Florida, near east coast, and flows northwesterly to Jacksonville, thence easterly into the Atlantic Ocean, 122 miles south of Savannah River. River is about 285 miles long, of which 161.5 miles are included in project. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11492.)

Previous projects. Adopted by River and Harbor Acts of June 14, 1880 and July 5, 1884. For further details see Annual Reports for 1915 and 1938.

Existing project. Channel is 13 by 200 feet from Florida East Coast Railway Bridge at Jacksonville to Palatka, thence 12 by 100 feet to Sanford, and thence 5 by 100 feet to Lake Harney, with side channel to Enterprise and maintenance of two jetties.

Existing project was authorized by River and Harbor Acts of March 2, 1945 (H 445/78/2) and July 24, 1946 (SD 208/79/2). For further details see Annual Report for 1962.

Terminal facilities. There are 36 piers and wharves along project, including municipal piers and wharves at Green Cove Springs and Palatka, 12 Navy piers at Green Cove Springs, a municipal recreational pier at Sanford, and 19 privately owned piers, 5 of which have nearby tank storage facilities for petroleum projects. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year. None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Active portion is complete. Condition of project, as a whole is adequate for present needs of navigation. (For more detailed information refer to 1963 Annual Report.)

33. ST. LUCIE INLET, FL

Location. The inlet is on the east coast of Florida about 19 miles south of the entrance to Fort Pierce Harbor, Florida, and 100 miles north of the entrance to Miami Harbor, Florida. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11472.)

Previous project. For details see page 764 of Annual Report for 1949.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a north jetty with a sand bypass weir section about 500 feet long; a sand impoundment basin adjacent to the bypass weir in the north jetty; a south jetty consisting of a rubble mound structure about 2,200 feet long with a walkway for recreational fishing; channel between existing bar cut and the Intracoastal Waterway 10 by 500 feet through the bar cut, tapering to 150 feet through the inlet, and 7 by 100 feet to the Intracoastal Waterway. Total project length is about 1.9 miles. Plane of reference is mean low water. Mean tidal range is 2.6 feet on the ocean side and about one foot on the landside of the inlet. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated cost of new work \$23,291,000 Federal and \$4,573,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Local interests must contribute 19.9 percent of construction cost allocated to navigation in the combined project, 23.1 percent allocated to beach erosion, and 50 percent of construction cost of jetty fishing walkway; provide 39.8 percent of the annual maintenance cost allocated to navigation and 23.2 percent of the annual costs for maintenance dredging allocated to beach erosion control for periodic beach nourishment and 100

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

percent of the annual jetty maintenance costs allocated to beach erosion control; maintain jetty fishing walkway; agree that each 5 years the amount of local cost sharing for maintenance is to be adjusted; provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold United States free from damages; provide marina with mooring facilities and utilities; provide and maintain depths in berthing area and local access and feeder channels commensurate with the depths provided in the project; accomplish such alterations as required to sewer, water supply, drainage, and other utility facilities, and take action to place in effect statutes and/or regulations which will protect water quality for the authorized uses of the project. The local sponsor signed assurances of local cooperation for the 1974 modification on August 24, 1978.

Terminal facilities. A municipal pier provides facilities for docking and servicing charter fishing and small recreational craft. At Stuart there is a dock for handling bulk petroleum products and several marinas, which provide facilities for mooring, servicing and minor repair of small craft. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Engineering and design, \$126,225. Maintenance: Maintenance dredging contract including E&D and S&A, impoundment basin and channel dredging \$11,031,467.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction of remaining jetty elements scheduled for Summer 2008 pending completion of a Contributed Funds Agreement. Maintenance dredging is scheduled to for 2011.

34. SAN JUAN HARBOR, PR

Location. San Juan Harbor is on the north coast of Puerto Rico and about 35 miles from the east end of the island and 1,100 miles southeast of Miami, Florida. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 25670.)

Previous projects. For details see Annual Reports for 1915, 1916, and 1938.

Existing project. The authorized project to provide the deepening of the Bar Channel to 48 feet and shifting its alignment 350 feet west; deepening Anegado and Army Terminal to 40 feet; deepening Graving Dock Channel, the Cruise Ship Basin, Puerto Nuevo Channel, and San Antonio Channel to 36 feet; and deepening Anchorage Area E to 38 feet while reducing its size and constructing 6 mooring dolphins

within its limits. The Sabana approach channel deepened to 32 feet.

Estimated cost of new work \$47,700,000 Federal and \$17,200,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Should provide all lands, easements and rights-of-way; hold the United States free from any damages; provide and maintain depths in berthing areas and local access and feeder channels; provide alterations as required to sewer, water supply, and other utility facilities. It is further recommended that local interests be reimbursed for work performed by them on the project subsequent to project authorization. A 25 percent contribution and an additional 10 percent reimbursement over 30 years from locals are required. Non-Federal contribution was \$16,128,708.

Terminal facilities. There are 28 piers and bulkhead wharves in the harbor capable of docking deep-draft vessels, which have an aggregate berthing length of about 23,700 feet. Eleven piers and bulkhead wharves are on the north shore, 2 piers and a three-level ramp facility for roll-on/roll-off operations at Front Graving Dock turning basin and channel, 9 at the eastern side and 3 at the western side of the Army Terminal basin and channel, and 3 on the south shore of San Antonio Channel. One pier and bulkhead wharf are privately owned, 7 are U.S. Government property, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico owns 24. Twenty piers and wharves are equipped with mechanical crane transfer facilities. Five wharves are equipped with a special crane for handling loaded containers. Twenty-four are open to the general public. Pier No. 6 was repaired and improved in 1985.

There is an aggregate length of about 1,339 feet of berthing space at Catano Point used principally by small vessels within the 18-foot draft range. This space is also open to the public. In addition, there are 10 piers and bulkhead wharves with approximately 6,910 feet of berthing space owned and operated by different agencies of the Federal Government. This space is not open to the public.

Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: \$5,693,056.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The PED phase was completed in September 1995. Revisions to the plans and specifications were accomplished in FY 97.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

Execution of PCA was completed June 1998. Authorized in WRDA 1996. Contract II (navigation improvements for the Bar, Anegado, and Army Terminal Channel) has been completed. Plans and specifications for Mitigation contract are ongoing and contract is scheduled for award in FY 09.

Existing project includes the entrance channel and turning basin to Army Terminal, which cost \$1,543,712 (this expenditure was made from military appropriations and is not included in Table 9-A costs).

35. TAMPA HARBOR, FL

Location. Tampa Harbor is in a large natural indentation of the Gulf of Mexico about midway of the west coast of Florida. The entrance is about 220 miles north of Key West and about 330 miles southeast of Pensacola. (See NOAA Nautical Chart Nos. 11413 and 11414.)

Previous projects. For details see page 665 of 1938 Annual Report.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a channel from the Gulf of Mexico to Port Sutton and Tampa; 46 by 700 feet from the Gulf of Mexico to Mullet Key; 44 by 600 feet in Mullet Key Cut Channel; 44 by 500 feet in Tampa Bay from Mullet Key Cut to Hillsborough Bay and Port Tampa Channels; 44 by 500 feet in Hillsborough Bay from junction with Tampa Bay and Port Tampa Channels to the junction with Port Sutton entrance channel, thence 42 by 400 feet to the junction with Seddon and Garrison Channels; 44 by 400 feet in Port Sutton entrance channel; 42 by 400 feet in Sparkman Channel; 40 by 300 feet in Ybor Channel; 42 by 400 feet in Port Tampa Channel; 44 by 400-500 feet in East Bay entrance channel; 44 by 300 feet in East Bay approach channel; 12 by 200 feet in Seddon and Garrison Channels; 32 by 200 feet in Alafia River; 9 by 100 feet in Hillsborough River to a point 2,000 feet above Columbus River bridge; a breakwater; a 42 by 290 foot Port Sutton Terminal Channel 3,700 feet long; turning basins at Ybor Channel, Port Tampa, East Bay, mouth of Hillsborough River, and in Alafia River; and maintenance of a channel 12 by 200 feet in Hillsborough River, and 34 by 300 feet in East Bay Channel. (The 46-foot and 44 foot depth portions of the project include a 5-foot under keel clearance. Special studies on the project concluded that 4 feet under keel is sufficient. Therefore, a one-foot over depth has been placed in an inactive status, resulting in active project depths of 45 and 43 feet respectively.)

Plane of reference is mean low water. The project is about 67 miles long, including 10 miles in Hillsborough River and 3.6 miles in Alafia River. Mean range of tide is 1.3 feet at the lower end of the bay, 1.6 feet at Port Tampa, and 1.8 feet at Tampa. Extreme range is about 3.8 feet at the lower end of the bay and 4.8 feet at Tampa. Strong southwesterly winds raise the water level about 1.5 feet. Strong northerly winds, which usually occur in the winter, lower the water level about 2 feet. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.) For further details, see 1962 Annual Report.

Estimated cost for Big Bend Channel \$19,100,000 Federal and \$6,900,000 non-Federal. Estimated cost for Alafia River is \$48,600,000 Federal and \$22,000,000 non-Federal. Estimated cost for Port Sutton is \$8,500,000 Federal and \$5,500,000 for non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Local cooperation has been fully complied with for work completed to date. See 1978 Annual Report for requirements for work authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1970, H 401/91/2 and H 150/91/1. The Secretary of the Army approved assurances of local cooperation for the 1970 authorization on January 10, 1973. The LCA for branch channels was signed June 20, 1986. An amendment to the LCA reflecting cost sharing requirements of WRDA of 1986 for section 6 was signed August 31, 1987. Non-Federal contribution for new work was \$4,971,144. A 25 percent contribution and an additional 10 percent reimbursement over 30 years are required from locals.

Terminal facilities. There are 102 commercial waterfront facilities serving Tampa Harbor. The General Cargo Facilities consist of 7,226 feet of usable berthing space and 15 transit sheds with a total of 585,200 square feet of storage space. The Oil Handling Facilities include 16,440 feet of usable berthing space and 316 storage tanks for a total capacity of 11,610,350 barrels. Dry storage is available at 1,904,750 square feet, cold storage at 14,309,000 cubic feet, and open storage at 59.4 acres. There are 2 wharves available for coal storage at 750,000 tons total storage and grain elevators with a 3,400,000-bushel total capacity. One elevator on Ybor Channel has a 1,000,000-bushel capacity.

Hoisting Facilities include 13 cranes, fixed and mobile, with capacities from 45 to 150 tons and other crawler and mobile cranes available locally. Marine repair yards include 9 waterfront repair facilities and numerous other off water companies engaged in

various phases of marine repair. There are 4 floating and 4 graving docks available at the port with capacities ranging from 548 to 5,400 long tons. Floating equipment includes 24 tugs with up to 3,350 horsepower and 4 companies with tank barges of capacities up to 14,000 barrels. The CSX Railroad serves the port. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. (See Port Series No. 17, Rev. 1979.)

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Port Sutton: Engineering and design cost was \$91,770; Big Bend: Engineering and Design \$48,939; Tampa Harbor GRR Engineering and Design \$408,790. Maintenance: Main Channel: \$9,039,809.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Big Bend Channel Chief's report signed in October 1998. PED agreement executed February 1998. PED on hold during FY 2007 waiting direction from sponsor. Feasibility report for Alafia River completed October 2000. Final Feasibility report was approved by HQUSACE in January 2004. PED on hold during FY 2007 waiting direction from sponsor. GRR for widening Cut-A and Cut-B under review.

36. NAVIGATION PROJECTS ON WHICH RECONNAISSANCE AND CONDITION SURVEYS ONLY WERE CONDUCTED DURING PERIOD

Total cost was \$620,000. (See Table 9-G.)

37. OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

(See Table 9-C.)

38. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Navigation Activities Pursuant to Section 107, Public Law 86-645 (Preauthorization)

Fiscal year costs for Palm Beach Harbor, FL \$48,396

Snagging and clearing for navigation (Section 3 of 1945 River and Harbor Act, Public Law 14, 79th Congress.)

No costs incurred.

Mitigation of shore damages attributed to navigation projects (Sec 111).

Virginia Beach Key, FL: \$49,127; and Aguadilla Coastline, PR \$5,078.

Beach Erosion Control

39. BREVARD COUNTY, FL

Location. The project is on the east coast of Florida at approximately the midpoint of the peninsula. (See NOAA Nautical Chart Nos. 11484 and 11476.)

Existing project. The authorization provides for a protective and recreational beach with a berm 50 feet wide at elevation 10 feet above mean low water and a natural seaward slope as would be shaped by wave action, along 9.4 miles from the Canaveral harbor south jetty to Patrick Air Force base, (North Reach) and 3.4 miles of beach at Indialantic and Melbourne beach, and for periodic nourishment of the restored beach at Indialantic and Melbourne beach limited initially to a period of 6 years. Nourishment of the restored beach at the city of Cape Canaveral would be provided by the authorized sand-transfer plant for construction at Canaveral Harbor. The project also provides for improvement of the Federally owned shores for beach erosion control or hurricane protection to be accomplished by the Federal agencies involved, subject to their own determination of economic justification. Mean tidal range in the area is 3.5 feet. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated cost for new work \$145,300,000 Federal and \$113,500,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Local interests must contribute 50 percent of all first costs of the work and 50 percent of the nourishment cost at Indialantic and Melbourne beach for the first 10 years of the project life; provide lands and rights-of-way; provide, after the first 10 years of project life, periodic nourishment of the restored beach at Indialantic and Melbourne beach during project life; maintain continued public ownership of the shore upon which the amount of Federal participation is based; control water pollution; and hold the United States free from damages. The Secretary of the Army approved assurances of local cooperation on July 9, 1973. Non-Federal contribution for new work was \$343,366.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Beach re-nourishment contract: \$0; Engineering and design cost was \$491,271.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Feasibility report was completed in September 1996, approved in December 1996, and authorized by Section 101(b) of WRDA 1996. PED completed in September 1999. PCA was signed April 2000 and North Reach contract was awarded September 2000. A continued construction contract was awarded for South Reach in December 2001 and completed in April 2003. A GRR was initiated in FY04 for the mid reach, which consists of 7.6 miles south of Patrick Air Force base. The GRR is scheduled to be completed by September 2009.

40. BROWARD COUNTY, FL BEACH EROSION CONTROL AND HILLSBORO INLET, FL NAVIGATION PROJECT

Location. Broward County is on the lower east coast of Florida, 300 miles south of Jacksonville and about 30 miles north of Miami. Hillsboro Inlet is in the northern part of Broward County. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11466.)

Existing project. Broward County, - North County Line to Hillsboro Inlet (Segment I), Hillsboro Inlet to Port Everglades (Segment II) and, Port Everglades to the south county line (Segment III), Florida. The authorization provides for Federal participation in cost sharing of a shore restoration and protection project and a project to maintain a channel adequate for small craft navigation. The authorized plan provides for restoration of a shoreline protection and recreational beach at 4 locations generally 100 feet wide with berm elevation of 10 feet above mean low water; a navigation channel 8 by 100 feet from the Intracoastal Waterway to a point 1,500 feet ocean ward in Hillsboro Inlet, thence 10 by 150 feet in the ocean; jetties on north and south sides of ocean entrance; a permanently based floating dredge; and on a deferred basis, a trestle-mounted sand-transfer plant, if needed. Navigation portion of the project is in an inactive status. Mean range of tide in areas is 2.5 feet. Plane of reference is mean low water. Initial authorization provided for construction by the local sponsor with reimbursement of the Federal share of eligible costs. The city of Deerfield Beach, which occupies the northern portion of the 4.4 miles of Segment I, recently indicated a desire to implement the project along Segment I. Broward County, the project sponsor initially constructed and re-nourished Segments II and

III, a re-nourishment contract for Segment III was completed in February 2006. A re-nourishment contract for Segment II is scheduled to be awarded in Fall 2009 by Broward County.

Cost estimate for Broward County is \$122,069,000 Federal and \$94,669,000 non-Federal contribution. For Hillsboro Inlet, \$3,630,000 and \$1,158,000 non-Federal. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Local interests must contribute 90.5 percent of the first cost beach restoration in the reach between north county line and Hillsboro Inlet, Seg. I, 55.35 percent of cost allocated to periodic renourishment, and 50 percent of first cost allocated to navigation for reach between Hillsboro Inlet and Port Everglades, Seg. II, and 56.16 percent of beach restoration costs in the reach between Port Everglades and south county line, Seg. III; provide all lands and rights-of-way; obtain approval of Chief of Engineers of plans and specifications if local interests construct beach erosion features; and furnish assurances that they will hold the United States free from damages; provide and maintain adequate public landing or wharf at Hillsboro Inlet; establish a public body to cooperate financially and to provide and operate local facilities for navigation, control water pollution, maintain ownership of publicly owned shores, and maintain all project works except the jetties (maintenance of the channel to revert to the United States if sand-transfer plant is constructed). Assurances of local cooperation were accepted November 22, 1968.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Broward County BEC: Beach re-nourishment contract: \$1,600,000; Engineering and Design: \$104,674. Hillsboro Inlet: None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. As a result of the hurricane impacts to the project (Segments II & III) in 2004, the FY 05 Supplemental Appropriations were utilized for replacement of the erosion losses attributed to the hurricanes at 100% Federal cost based upon Project Information Reports and execution of cost sharing agreements. The sponsor's overall re-nourishment contract for Seg. III to replace the erosion losses was completed in February 2006. The federal contract to replace 2004 hurricane losses along Segment III was also completed in February 2006. Another re-nourishment contract is scheduled to be awarded by the sponsor in 2009 for Segment II (pending state Water Quality Certification). The Federal contract, to replace 2004 hurricane erosion losses along Segment II at 100% Federal cost, is also anticipated to be awarded at that time.

41. DUVAL COUNTY, FL

Location. On upper east coast of Florida, within 20 miles of Florida-Georgia line. Ocean shoreline is about 16 miles long. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11488.)

Existing project. Authorization provides for a beach 60 feet wide at elevation 11 feet above mean low water with a natural slope seaward. Project also provides for periodic re-nourishment as may justified. Mean tidal range at south jetty in St. Johns River is 4.9 feet. Project was authorized by River and Harbor Act of 1965 (H 273/89/1).

Estimated cost of new work \$95,725,000 Federal and \$63,278,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Local interests must contribute 50 percent of first cost of constructing non-Federal publicly owned shores; contribute 44.5 percent of periodic nourishment costs for first 10 years of project life; provide all lands, rights-of-way, and relocations; hold the United States free from damages; control water pollution; and furnish assurances that they will maintain continued public ownership of the shore upon which the amount of federal participation is based during economic life of project. Assurances of local cooperation were accepted on November 29, 1973.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Beach re-nourishment contract: \$-163,991; Engineering and Design cost was, \$127,767; Contract Management \$1,683.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Due to severe impacts of the 2004 hurricane season, rehabilitation efforts were conducted and completed in 2005. Annual surveys were conducted. The next renourishment is scheduled for 2010.

42. FORT PIERCE BEACH, FL

Location. Fort Pierce Beach Erosion Control Project extends 1.3 miles south of Fort Pierce Inlet, on the east coast of Florida about 120 miles north of Miami.

Existing project. The project fill was initially completed by local interests in 1971, using offshore borrow material. Prior to the nourishment, severe shorefront recession had destroyed a private residence and threatened other residences and a state road. Local interests were reimbursed the federal share of the

initial project construction cost. Federal participation in re-nourishment was authorized for an initial 10-year period and subsequently extended five years under the discretionary authority of the Chief of Engineers until 1985. The project was re-nourished in 1980, 1999, 2003 and 2004. The next re-nourishment is scheduled for 2009.

A Section 111 project authorized in 1982 provides that 60 percent of the cost of material required to nourish 1.3 miles south of Fort Pierce Inlet should be reallocated to the navigation project. A section 934 reevaluation report authorized the extension of federal participation in cost sharing to 50 years from date of initial construction to 2020.

Estimated cost of new work \$38,100,000 Federal and \$21,900,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Non-Federal contribution is 53%. Sponsor is fully complying with local requirements.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Beach re-nourishment contract: \$2,539,337; Engineering and Design cost \$824,517; Contract Management \$82,599.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Re-nourishment of the project is scheduled for Spring 2009.

43. INDIAN RIVER COUNTY, FL

Location. Indian River County is on the east coast of Florida, midway between Jacksonville and Miami. The authorized project comprises 2.65 miles of beach along the ocean shore of Vero Beach and 1.7 miles along the Sebastian Inlet State Park. (See NOAA Nautical Chart Nos. 11474 and 11476.)

Existing project. The authorized project provides nourishment for 8,870 feet (1.68) miles) of the State Park, south of Sebastian inlet. The initial beach fill would consist of 202,000 cubic yards of nourishment material. An estimated 202,000 cubic yards of periodic nourishment at 5-year intervals would be required. The Federal share of the first cost was estimated to be 65 percent of this segment.

The plan also provided for nourishment of 9,180 feet (1.74 miles) of Vero Beach. The initial beach fill consisted of 572,000 cubic yards of material, including advance nourishment. The restored beach would have a 20-foot wide level berm at an elevation of 15 feet

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

above mean low water. The beach fill as designed would provide protection against a 10-year return interval storm. An estimated 120,000 cubic yards of periodic nourishment would be required at 5-year intervals. In addition to the beach fill a "Sabecon" reef breakwater was recommended. The structure would be placed 500 feet offshore of the new beach and would be 400 feet in length, with a zero mean low water crest elevation. The Federal share of the first cost was estimated to be 43.7 percent for this segment. The project was authorized on November 17, 1986 (Public Law 99-662) by the 1986 Water Resource Development Act.

Local cooperation. The authorization of a beach erosion control project for Indian River County, Florida was made with the provision that the State and local interests will, in addition to the general requirements, agree to comply with the following requirements: provide all necessary lands, easements and rights-of way; including borrow areas and disposal areas for excavated material, and relocations; hold and save the United States free from claims for damages; assure continued conditions of public ownership and public use of the shore; assure maintenance and repair during the economic life of the project; provide and maintain as necessary access roads, parking areas and other public use facilities; provide a cash contribution for periodic nourishment's for the life of the project; provide an additional cash contribution for the Sebastian Inlet State Park Beach. The project, as authorized, provides that the work may be accomplished in separate units or features and that the written agreement with non-Federal interests be obtained. The Indian River County Board of Commissioners, by letters dated December 21, 1984 and January 15, 1987, affirmed their support for the project and their willingness and ability to share in project costs.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. No work is currently scheduled.

44. LEE COUNTY, FL

Location. Lee County is on the lower Gulf coast of Florida, about 90 miles south of the entrance to Tampa Bay and 130 miles north of Key West.

Existing project. The project provides for the Federal participation in restoration and protection of

Lee County, Florida, as follows: On Gasparilla Island, restore beach along 2.7 miles of shore and provide revetment along 2,400 feet of shore and a 500-foot terminal groin; on Captiva Island, restore beach along 4.7 miles of shore; and on Estero Island, restore beach along 4.6 and provide a 5-year advance supply of beach nourishment material and periodic nourishment of the restored beaches, as needed, with Federal aid for nourishment limited to the first 10 years of project life after completion of the initial fill placement on each island. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated cost is \$65,404,000 Federal cost and \$120,702,000 non-Federal cost.

Local Cooperation. Local interest must: contribute in cash) including contract price, engineering and design, and supervision and administration) 65.8 percent of first cost at Gasparilla Island, 91.3 percent of first cost at Captiva Island, and 87.5 percent of first cost at Estero Island; contribute toward beach nourishment for the first 10 years of project life, 95.5 percent for Gasparilla Island; 91.3 percent for Captiva Island, and 96.9 percent for Estero Island; and contribute 50.9 percent of the annual maintenance costs of the terminal groin on Estero Island; provide after 10 years of project life periodic nourishment of the restored beaches; provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations; assure continued public ownership for public use of the shore upon which the amount of Federal participation is based; control water pollution; save the United States free from damages; and provide an adequate width of beach with acceptable access and other facilities necessary for public use.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Beach re-nourishment contract: \$2,506,913; Engineering and Design cost: \$58,437.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction was completed in 2006 for rehabilitation of Captiva Island to it's pre-hurricane condition under FY05 Emergency Supplemental funding. The Captiva Erosion Prevention District has applied for emergency rehabilitation due to the hurricane season of 2005. The Project Implementation Report for that work was approved at the work is scheduled for Spring 2008. The initial construction contract for Gasparilla Island was completed under the authority of Section 206 of WRDA 92 and reimbursement is scheduled for Summer 2008.

45. MANATEE COUNTY, FL

Location. Manatee County is on the west coast of Florida, just south of the entrance to Tampa Bay. The county's 14-mile gulf shoreline consists of 2 barrier islands, Anna Maria Key and the northern half of Longboat Key, separated from the mainland by Tampa and Sarasota Bays and from each other by Longboat Pass. Project consists of about 7.5 miles of gulf shoreline.

Existing project. Provides for Federal participation in the shore protection project for Manatee County, which includes the entire 7.5-mile, gulf shoreline of Anna Maria Key. The project consists of restoration of 3.2 miles of gulf shore beach to an elevation 6 feet above mean low water with a level berm 50 feet wide and a natural slope seaward as would be shaped by wave action. The project also provides for periodic nourishment of the restored beach and such adjacent shoreline as may be and justified for the project life. Mean tidal range is 2.3 feet. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated cost is \$42,700,000 Federal and \$35,700,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. The authorization of a shore protection project for Manatee County, Florida was made with the provision that Federal cost sharing would be in accordance with policy established by existing law, and the percentages based on conditions of shore ownership and use existing at the time of construction: Provided that, prior to construction, local interests furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will: (a) Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including borrow areas, and relocations necessary for construction of the improvements; (b) Provide a cash contribution equal to 47 percent of the first cost of construction, subject to any credit for eligible construction costs incurred by local interests, and exclusive of costs for lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and alterations, and exclusive of the cost of fill placed behind the Corps construction line, the final percentage to be based on shore ownership and use existing at the time of construction; (c) Provide all costs of construction for nourishment landward of the Corps construction line; (d) Provide a cash contribution for periodic nourishment equal to 41 percent of the cost of each nourishment, such contribution to be made prior to each nourishment operation, and the final percentage to be based on shore ownership and use existing at the time of construction; (e) Hold and save the United

States free from damage due to the construction works, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors; (f) Assure continued public ownership and administration of the shore upon which the amount of Federal participation is based; (g) Provide without cost to the United States appropriate access and facilities, including parking and sanitation, necessary for realization of the public benefits upon which Federal participation is based; (h) Adopt appropriate ordinances, or provide other means, to insure the intended use of the beach fill areas; (i) Control water pollution to the extent necessary to safeguard the health of bathers; and (j) Agree to pay 100 percent of the operation, maintenance, and replacement and rehabilitation's costs of the project, or functional element thereof.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The initial construction was completed in 1993. The County completed the first periodic re-nourishment of the project in 2002. Partial reimbursement of the Federal share of the costs was accomplished in 2004. As a result of the hurricane impacts to the project in 2004, FY 05 Supplemental Appropriations were utilized for a contract to replace erosion losses attributed to the hurricanes at 100% Federal cost based on a Project Information Report (PIR) and execution of a cost sharing agreement.

46. MARTIN COUNTY, FL

Location. Martin County is located on the east coast of Florida about 300 miles south of Jacksonville and 70 miles north of Miami. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Existing project. The recommended plan of improvement for Martin County provides for restoration of a protective beach along 4.0 miles of shoreline. The plan includes restoration of the primary dune as needed and a 35-foot wide protective berm. The recommended plan was designed to reduce environmental impacts. Of primary importance is the impact of project construction on sea turtle nesting. In order to avoid these impacts, project construction has to occur between November 1st and April 15th. Only one island segment is authorized for this project, which is located on Hutchinson Island in Martin County. The project begins at the St. Lucie/Martin County line and proceeds south 4 miles. The actual project to be constructed is 3.75 miles. The project was shortened 0.25 miles to avoid impacting sensitive hard-grounds.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

The borrow area is approximately 3,000 feet offshore of the southern end of the project area. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.) Initial nourishment was completed April 1996. The last re-nourishment was in March 2005.

Estimated cost of new work is \$21,700,000 Federal and \$24,900,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Martin County Board of Commissioners is the local sponsor.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Engineering and Design cost: \$513,066.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project is functioning as designed.

47. NASSAU COUNTY, FL

Location. Nassau County is on the east coast of Florida, north of Jacksonville and adjoins the state of Georgia. The authorized project comprises 4.3 miles of beach along the ocean shore of northern Amelia Island, and tightening 1,500 feet of the shoreward end of the existing south jetty at the entrance to Fernandina Harbor.

Existing project. The authorized project would provide initial restoration of 3.6 miles of eroded beach, starting at a point about .7 mile south of the Fernandina Harbor south jetty and extending south to Sadler Road; sand tightening about 1,500 feet of the shoreward end of the south jetty; and periodic nourishment of 4.3 miles of shore between the south jetty and Sadler Road. The restored beach would have a 50-foot wide level berm at an elevation of 13 feet above mean low water. The initial beach fill would consist of an estimated 1,500,000 cubic yards of nourishment material. An estimated 240,000 cubic yards of nourishment at 2-year intervals would be required. Sand tightening would require about 16,700 tons of stone. The Federal share of the first cost was estimated to be 77%. (Sand tightening, accomplished as part of the Navy's effort to deepen and widen the navigation channel was deleted from the plan.)

Estimated cost of new work \$150,800,000 Federal and \$42,000,000 non-Federal contributed funds.

Local cooperation. The authorization of a shore protection project for Nassau County, Florida was made with the provision that the State and local interests will, in addition to the general requirements,

agree to comply with the following requirements: provide without cost to the United States all necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including borrow areas and disposal areas for excavated material and relocations required for construction of the project, including that required for periodic nourishment; hold and save the United States free from claims for damages which may result from construction and subsequent maintenance, operation and public use of the project, except damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors; assure continued conditions of public ownership and public use of the shore upon which the amount of Federal participation is based during the useful life of the project; assure maintenance and repair during the useful life of the project as required to serve the project's intended purpose; provide and maintain clearly marked beach access, nearby parking areas, and other public use facilities, open to all on equal terms, and as required to realize the benefits upon which Federal participation is based; provide a cash contribution for beach erosion control equal to the appropriate percentage of the final construction cost allocated to this function, exclusive of lands, easements, rights-of-way, alterations, and relocations, the percentage to be in accordance with existing law and based on shore ownership at the time of implementation; provide a cash contribution for periodic nourishment during the useful life of the project, such contribution to be made prior to each nourishment, with the actual amount to be based on existing law and conditions of ownership at the time of each nourishment; and at least annually inform affected interests of the limitations of the protection afforded by the project.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Engineering and Design cost: \$432,728.

Condition at end of fiscal year. GRR completed April 2006. Project Cooperation Agreement executed September 2007 with Plans and Specifications scheduled for completion in January 2008. Construction of the project scheduled to begin Spring 2008.

48. PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL

Location. Palm Beach County is on the east coast of Florida about 300 miles south of Jacksonville and 70 miles north of Miami. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11466.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Existing project. Project authorization, the River and Harbor Act of 1962, provides for Federal participation toward the cost of local shore project for restoration of beaches to a general width of 100 feet with a berm elevation of 10 feet above mean low water, and periodic nourishment for 10 years from the year of initial nourishment, as follows: 62.1 percent of the cost for Martin County line-Jupiter Inlet segment; 55.8 percent of cost for Jupiter Inlet-Lake Worth Inlet segment; and 50 percent for south Lake Worth Inlet-Delray Beach; and 53 percent of cost for Delray Beach-Boca Raton inlet segment. Mean range of tide is 2.8 feet in the Atlantic Ocean at Palm Beach and 2.3 feet at Boca Raton Inlet. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated cost for Palm Beach County is \$68,601,000 Federal and \$148,102,000 non-Federal cash contributions.

Local cooperation. Federal participation is subject to the conditions that responsible local authorities will: (a) obtain approval by the Chief of Engineers, prior to commencement of work on the project, of detailed plans and specifications and arrangements for prosecution of the work on the project; (b) provide at their own expense all necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (c) furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will: (1) assure maintenance of the protective measures during their economic life as may be required to serve their intended purpose, and periodic nourishment of the protective beach at suitable intervals; (2) control water pollution to the extent necessary to safeguard the health of bathers; and (3) maintain continued public ownership of the publicly owned shores upon which a part of the recommended Federal participation is based and their administration for public use during the economic life of the project.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Beach re-nourishment contract: \$-281,237; Engineering and Design cost: \$337,677; Construction Management cost: \$3,219.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The County completed the first periodic nourishment for the Jupiter/Carlin segment in Spring 2002. Coordination with the sponsor for their preparation of the LRR for north Boca Raton was underway during FY 2007. FY 05 Supplemental Appropriations were utilized for replacement of erosion losses attributed to the 2004 hurricanes at 100% Federal cost based upon approval of Project Information Reports (PIR) and execution of cost sharing agreements. The Delray Beach and Ocean

Ridge segments were re-nourished during the summer of 2006. Delray Beach was re-nourished to replace only the 2004 hurricane losses at 100% federal cost. The Ocean Ridge segment was completely re-nourished to replace erosion losses since initial construction in 1998. The re-nourishment cost was shared with the project sponsor except for the cost to replace the 2004 hurricane losses which were 100% federal. Storm impacts along the Jupiter/Carlin segment during 2007 have prompted the sponsor to schedule the next re-nourishment for Fall 2009.

49. PALM BEACH ISLAND, FL

Location. Palm Beach Island is on the east coast of Florida about 300 miles south of Jacksonville and 70 miles north of Miami. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11466).

Existing project. The River and Harbor Act of 1958 authorization provides for Federal participation in the costs of a plan for protection of the shore of the Palm Beach Island, comprising restoration of a protective beach with berm elevation of 10 feet above mean high water from Lake Worth Inlet to a point about 1,000 feet south of Southern Boulevard extended, thence with a general width of 100 feet to South Lake Worth Inlet, construction and operation of a sand-transfer plant at Lake Worth Inlet, and additional periodic nourishment from Lake Worth or other suitable source, substantially in accordance with the plan developed by the district engineer, with such modifications thereof as may be considered advisable by the Chief of Engineers. Federal assistance would entail contribution of funds in the amount of 4.7 percent of the initial construction cost of the beach restoration and appurtenant drainage work, and of the expenditures for periodic nourishment from Lake Worth for a period of 10 years from the year of the initial placement, plus 19.3 percent of the expenditures for construction, and for operation, maintenance, and current replacements of parts of the sand-transfer plant for the same period. Mean tidal range is 2.8 feet in the Atlantic Ocean at Palm Beach and 2.3 feet at Boca Raton Inlet. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Federal participation is subject to the conditions that responsible local authorities will: (a) obtain approval of the Chief of Engineers, prior to commencement of work on the project (except the sand-transfer plant already under contract), of detailed plans and specifications and arrangements for prosecution of the work on the project; (b) make

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

appropriate modification of the location of the end of the discharge line of the sand-transfer plant to accomplish satisfactory dispersion of bypassed material; (c) provide at their own expense all necessary lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (d) furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will: (1) assure maintenance of the protective measures during their economic as may be required to serve their intended purpose, and periodic nourishment of the protective beach at suitable intervals, including operation of the sand-transfer plant; (2) control water pollution to the extent necessary to safeguard the health of bathers; and (3) maintain continued public ownership of the publicly owned shores upon which a part of the recommended Federal participation is based and their administration for public use during the economic life of the project.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The Town of Palm Beach completed initial construction of the Midtown project including construction of an offshore reef and groins in 1996 at non-Federal cost. The town is currently planning to re-nourish the Midtown project. PL 84-99 assistance would not apply to the Town of Palm Beach (Midtown) since a Federal project has not been constructed there prior to the 2004 hurricane impacts. Rehabilitation assistance under PL 84-99 can only be utilized to replace the erosion losses that have occurred along a constructed Federal project. Storm impacts along the private property at Singer Island have caused significant erosion during 2007. Non-Federal interests are pursuing erosion control measures.

50. PINELLAS COUNTY, FL

Location. Pinellas County is on the Gulf coast of Florida, about midway of the peninsula. It extends northerly about 39 miles from the main entrance to Tampa Bay to the vicinity of the mouth of Anclote River. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11411.)

Previous project. For details see page 429 of Annual Report for 1965.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for Federal participation in preserving and protecting the shores of Pinellas County, Florida, by: restoration of 5,000 feet of beach at Clearwater Beach Island; restoration of 49,000 feet of beach at Sand Key; restoration of 9,200 feet of beach at Treasure Island;

construction of 600 feet of revetment at Long Key; and advance nourishment of Long Key and periodic nourishment of each island. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated cost is \$174,100,000 Federal and \$116,800,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Local interests must (a) contribute in cash the required percentages of the first costs of work provided by the Corps of Engineers, the percentages varying with the type of beach ownership; 94.1 to 50 percent of the beach restoration at Clearwater Beach; 98.1 to 50 percent of the improvement at Sand Key; 94.3 to 50 percent of the improvement at Treasure Island; and 50 percent of the first cost of the revetment at Long Key; (b) contribute in cash an amount computed in accordance with the cost sharing provision contained in P.L. 826, 84th Congress as amended by P.L. 87-874, for beach nourishment cost for the first 10 years of the project life; (c) provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; (d) assure maintenance and repair of the stone revetment of Long Key; (e) assure periodic nourishment of the restored beaches; (f) assure public ownership of beaches; (g) assure against water pollution; (h) hold the United States free from damages; and (i) provide beach for public use. Assurances of local cooperation were accepted March 22, 1967.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Beach replenishment cost was \$3,750,218; Engineering and Design: \$764,246; and Construction Management cost \$184,100.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Borrow area studies were initiated during FY 2007 for the Long Key, Treasure Island, and Sand Key segments.

51. ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FL

Location. St. John's County is located about 100 miles south of the Florida/Georgia border.

Existing project. The project consists of restoration of 2.5 miles of shoreline, beginning approximately 2.7 miles south of St. Augustine Inlet, and including the City of St. Augustine Beach. The authorized project provides for initial restoration of the beach to a width of 60 feet +12 feet elevation relative to mean low water. The initial fill consisted of placement of 3,580,000 cubic yards of beach quality sand, includes six years of advanced nourishment. The

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

project would replace sand lost due to frequent northeasters and provide storm protection to upland development. The borrow area is located at the ebb tidal shoal south of St. Augustine. The project was authorized with a 50-year project life from the start of construction. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated cost is \$145,100,000 Federal and \$35,100,000 Non-Federal.

Local cooperation. The sponsor of this project is the St. John's County Board of Commissioners. Cost sharing for this project is 80 percent Federal and 20 percent Non-Federal. The cost sharing reflects the higher Federal percentage required to mitigate for erosion caused by the Federal navigation project at St. Augustine Harbor.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Beach re-nourishment contract: \$-77,314; Construction Management: \$2,986.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Rehabilitation from the impacts of the 2004 hurricane season were completed. A feasibility study was initiated in 2005 to examine the critical erosion areas of the Vilano, Summerhaven, and South Ponte Vedra Beach shorelines. Second re-nourishment is scheduled for FY 2010.

52. SARASOTA COUNTY, FL

Location. Sarasota County is on the Gulf coast of Florida about 30 miles south of Tampa Bay. The northern most portion of the project adjoins the Manatee County Beach Erosion Control Project on Longboat Key. The total project consists of about 5.7 miles of gulf shoreline on Longboat Key and Venice Beach.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for Federal participation in the construction of a protective beach 12,600 feet long at Longboat Key and a protective beach 29,400 feet long at Manasota Key at the City of Venice, Florida. Two borrow areas will be required. The first is located within 2 shoal areas located between 1 to 2 miles offshore of Manasota Key south of the project area. This borrow area will be supplemented by material located within the ebb tidal shoal of Big Sarasota Pass which is about 13 nautical miles north of the project beach at Venice. The project also provides periodic nourishment of the restored beach and such adjacent shoreline as may be needed

and justified for life of the project. The mean tidal range is 2.1 feet. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated cost is \$51,713,000 Federal and \$28,905,000 non-Federal. The Federal share of each periodic nourishment is 72.55 percent for Venice, and 15.4 percent for Longboat, of applicable nourishment costs.

Local cooperation. Federal participation is subject to the conditions that responsible local authorities will: (a) provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including borrow areas, and relocations necessary for construction of the improvements; (b) provide a cash contribution equal to 29.3 percent of the first cost of construction, subject to any credit for eligible construction costs incurred by local interests, and exclusive of costs for lands, easements, and rights-of-way, relocations, and alterations, and exclusive of the cost of fill placed behind the Erosion Control Line (ECL), the final percentage to be based on shore ownership and use existing at the time of construction; (c) provide all costs of construction for nourishment of private lands and share in the costs of construction for public lands landward of the Erosion Control Line (ECL); (d) provide a cash contribution for periodic nourishment equal to 29.3 percent of the cost of each nourishment, such contribution to be made prior to each nourishment operation, and the final percentage to be based on shore ownership and use existing at the time of construction; (e) hold and save the United States free from damage due to the construction works, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors; (f) assure continued public ownership and administration of the shore upon which the amount of Federal participation is based; (g) provide without cost to the United States appropriate access and facilities, including parking and sanitation, necessary for realization of the public benefits upon which Federal participation is based; (h) adopt appropriate ordinances, or provide other means, to insure the intended use of the beach fill areas; (i) control water pollution to the extent necessary to safeguard the health of bathers; and (j) agrees to pay 100 percent of the operation, maintenance, and replacement and rehabilitation costs of the project, or functional element thereof.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Beach replenishment contract: \$-2,133,641; Engineering and Design cost was \$203,328; Construction Management cost was \$758.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

Condition at end of fiscal year. Re-nourishment was completed in the Summer of 2005 for flood control and coastal emergencies following the hurricane season of 2004. Borrow area sources were depleted during the last re-nourishment and therefore borrow area studies were conducted during FY 2007. The next re-nourishment is scheduled for FY 2011.

53. OTHER AUTHORIZED BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS

Key West, FL; Lido Key, FL; Mullet Key, FL; Virginia Key and Key Biscayne, FL were deauthorized January 1, 1990 by the WRDA of 1988, P.L. 100-676. (See Table 9-D.)

54. BEACH EROSION CONTROL ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Beach erosion control activities pursuant to section 103, Public Law 87-874 (Preauthorization) Reports incurring costs during the fiscal year were Fort San Geronimo, PR \$81,205; Tarpon Springs, FL \$21,095; Veteran's Drive Shoreline, St. Thomas, VI \$58,529; and Section 103 Coordination \$58,868 for a total cost of \$219,697.

Beach erosion control activities pursuant to section III, Public Law 90-433, Mitigation of Shore Damages Attributable to Navigation Projects.

No costs were incurred under the above authorization.

Shoreline Erosion Control Development and Demo Program pursuant to Section 227, Public Law 104-303.

No costs were incurred under the above authorization.

Beach erosion control activities pursuant to Shoreline Erosion Control Act of 1074, Public Law 93-251.

No costs were incurred under the above authorization.

Flood Control

55. CEDAR HAMMOCK (WARES CREEK), FL

Location. The project area is located in Bradenton and unincorporated Manatee County on the southwest side of Peninsular Florida.

Existing project. The project provides for clearing and snagging from approximately 500 feet upstream of Manatee Avenue bridge and extending 17th Avenue West; trapezoidal grass-lined channel, 1V:2H side slopes, 26-foot-bottom width from 17th Avenue West to 21st Avenue West; Vertical Sheet Pile Wall channel from just upstream of 21st Avenue West to 14th Street West (B.R. 41) with a 40-foot-bottom; and trapezoidal grass-lined channel, 1V:2H side slopes, 26-foot-bottom width from upstream of the 14th Street West (B.R. 41) and extending to just downstream of 44th Avenue West (Cortez Road) bridge. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated cost is \$18,700,000 Federal and \$26,900,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. In accordance with the cost sharing and financing concepts reflected in WRDA 1986, the sponsor must provide lands, easements, rights of way, and borrow and excavated or dredged material disposal sites; modify or relocate utilities, roads, bridges, and other facilities where necessary for the construction of the project; and pay 10.06 percent of the costs allocated to flood damage reduction during construction.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Engineering and design cost was \$402,952.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The sponsor has decided to proceed with the real estate surveys prior to signing PCA. Awaiting Water Quality Certificate from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, to finalize Plans and Specifications, execute Project Cooperation Agreement and advertise contract.

56. DADE COUNTY, FL

Location. Dade County is on the southeast coast of Florida. Project area consists of that part of the Atlantic shoreline of the county from Government Cut north to Bakers Haulover Inlet and at Haulover Beach Park. (See NOAA Nautical Chart No. 11466.)

Existing project. Project provides for a protective and recreational beach having a dune at elevation 11.5 feet and a level berm 50 feet wide at elevation 9 feet, mean low water, for beach erosion control and hurricane protection between Government Cut and

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Bakers Haulover Inlet; a protective and recreational beach with a berm elevation of 9 feet for beach erosion control at Haulover Beach Park; and Federal participation in the initial construction and in periodic nourishment of both the above reaches for the first 10 years of project life. Plane of reference is mean low water. Mean range of tide in the area is 2.5 feet. Project was authorized by Flood Control Act of 1968 (H 335/90/2).

Estimated cost of the project is \$182,900,000 Federal cost and \$166,300 non-Federal cost.

Local cooperation. Local interests must (a) contribute for the first cost of the work: between Government Cut and Bakers Haulover Inlet amounts ranging from 60.2 percent of the cost of the fill within the project limit with existing shorefront ownership, and 100 percent of the cost of fill required landward of the project limit; and for the work at Haulover Beach Park, contribute 21.3 percent of the entire first cost excluding costs for lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and pre-project work, but including credit for pre-project work; (b) contribute in cash for the first 10 years of project life, amounts ranging from 88.9 percent of the nourishment cost for the beach, with existing ownership, to 60.7 percent with public ownership, and the entire maintenance cost for dune, all between Government Cut and Bakers Haulover Inlet; (c) provide all lands and rights-of-way; (d) hold United States free from damages; (e) assure continued public ownership and use of the shore upon which the amount of Federal participation is based; (f) assure maintenance of the groin, and after 10 years of project life, periodic nourishment of the protective beach and maintenance of the dune during the economic life of the project; (g) assure that water pollution will not be permitted; (h) prevent removal or relocation by man of fill from the beach berm and dune; (i) prevent the erection of barriers to the littoral movement of material that would interfere with the nourishment of the beach; (j) maintain at the parks qualifying for 70 percent Federal participation a zone that excludes permanent human habitation; (k) at least annually inform interests affected that the project will not provide complete protection from a hurricane tide level equal to or higher in elevation than that of the hurricane of September 1926; and (l) establish in public ownership for public use the beaches within project limits as a requirement for Federal participation in the allocated beach erosion control costs of improvement of shores presently in private ownership. Assurances of local cooperation were accepted January 16, 1973. A supplemental agreement for Bal Harbour portion was approved June 30, 1976.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Engineering and Design: \$296,993.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The contract for construction of the Sunny Isles Modification was awarded in September 2000 and completed in spring 2003 at a cost of \$19,224,000. The contract consisted of construction of two offshore breakwaters, a transitional beach fill along 1,500 feet of Golden Beach, and re-nourishment of about 2.5 miles at Sunny Isles. An option for that contract was awarded for North Miami Beach in January 2001. Engineering and Design for preparation of plans and specifications for award of a re-nourishment contract for North Miami Beach (Test Beach) was suspended in Summer 2006 due to a lack of a viable domestic source of beach fill.

57. DADE COUNTY, NORTH OF HAULOVER BEACH, FL

Location. On the southeast coast of Florida. Project area consists of that part of the Atlantic shoreline extending 2.5 miles north of Haulover Beach Park. (See NOAA Nautical chart No. 11466.)

Existing project. The existing shore protection project for Dade County provides for Federal participation in the cost of construction of a beach fill for the purpose of erosion control and hurricane protection along 9.3 miles of shore between Government Cut and Bakers Haulover Inlet and for the construction of a beach fill for the purpose of erosion control along the 1.2 miles of shore fronting Haulover Beach Park and provides for protection and nourishment of 2.5 miles of beach shore north of Haulover Beach Park and for extension of the period of Federal participation from 10 years to the life of the project. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Local cooperation. Consistent with the cost-sharing and financing concepts agreed to by the administration and Senate Majority Leadership, local interests will be required to: provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way and relocations; pay 50 percent of the separable and joint costs allocated to recreation; pay 35 percent of the cost allocated to storm damage prevention; hold the United States free from damages; control water pollution; and furnish assurances that they will maintain continued public ownership of the shore upon which the amount of Federal participation is based during economic life of project. Assurances of local cooperation have been requested from local sponsors.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. No new work scheduled. Last re-nourishment was completed at Sunny Isles in 2003 along with construction of two offshore breakwaters.

58. FOUR RIVER BASINS, FL

Location. The Four River Basins area covers about 6,000 square miles within 14 counties in central and southwest peninsular Florida. Project includes all or part of the four mainstream basins -- the Hillsborough, Oklawaha, Withlacoochee, and Peace Rivers -- and all of three smaller coastal basins north of Tampa, Florida, drained by the Pithlachascotee and Anclote Rivers and Lake Tarpon.

Existing project. The authorized project provided for improvements for control of floods and drainage, and for conservation through construction of necessary canals, levees, reservoirs, and control structures. More specifically, the project provided for: *Green Swamp Area* -- a conservation area and 3 storage reservoirs with necessary canals and control structures; *Hillsborough River* -- 4 flood-storage reservoirs, with necessary channels, control structures and levees; *Oklawaha River* -- a levee on the north shore of Lake Apopka, improvement of parts of the river channel and a west bank levee below Moss Bluff lock and dam, and replacement of the lock and dam; *Withlacoochee River* -- one flood-storage reservoir with outlet canals and control structures; *Peace River* -- Peace Creek canal and control structures and improvements to the existing water control and drainage features; *Gulf Coastal Areas* -- Lake Tarpon; outlet canal and control structure; Pithlachascotee River: reservoir with outlet canals and control structures. (See Table 9-O on Moss Bluff Lock.) (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated cost for new work is \$192,500,000 Federal and \$169,800,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Local interests must furnish all lands, and rights-of-way; provide all alterations or replacements of public and private utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), etc.; hold the United States free from damages; operate and maintain all project works after completion; construct and maintain such associated works as are necessary to realize benefits made available by the project works; and

contribute in cash 17 percent of the first cost of construction and 50 percent of recreation costs.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction of the project commenced April 18, 1966 and the scheduled work is 98 percent complete. Flatwoods Phase II has not been funded.

59. PORTUGUES AND BUCANA RIVERS, PR

(This project is authorized as Lago de Cerrillos, Lago de Portugues, and Channel Improvement at Ponce.)

Location. Portugues and Bucana Rivers originate on the southern slopes of Cordillera Central divide of Puerto Rico and flow from this central ridge of the island to the Caribbean Sea. Their drainage areas are 22.6 and 31.4 square miles, respectively. Ponce, the second largest city in Puerto Rico, is located in the lower coastal area along Portugues River and is the only urban community in the two basins.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for 2 multiple-purpose reservoirs for flood control, water supply, general recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement -- one on Portugues River and the other on Cerrillos River, a tributary to the Bucana River; enlargement of about 5.7 miles of the Bucana River, with an additional 0.2 mile long tieback levee at the upstream terminus of the improvement; enlargement of 2.1 miles of the Portugues River, with an additional 0.5 mile of tieback levee at the upstream terminus of the improvement; and a 1.3 mile diversion channel connecting Portugues River to lower Bucana River. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated cost of the project is \$586,400,000 Federal and \$170,000,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Local interests must provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; hold the United States free from damages; operate and maintain all project works after completion; repay construction cost allocated to water supply in accordance with Water Supply Act of 1958; pay one-half of the separable cost allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement; prohibit discharge of inadequately treated sewage and other pollutants into the reservoir; and prevent encroachment on

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

downstream channels. Assurances of local cooperation have not been completed, except for Cerrillos Reservoir, which was signed March 15, 1982.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Real estate: \$243,193; Recreation: \$2,806,259; Engineering and Design: \$2,204,037; and Construction Management cost \$67,985.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Cerrillos Dam Lake Recreation contract was completed in July 2005. Remaining Lake Recreation was awarded in September 2005 with a schedule completion of October 2007. Portugues Shoal Removal Phase II has been postponed pending completion of Portugues Dam. New Portugues Dam contract schedule for in March 2008. Cost allocation report for Cerrillos dam was completed in August 2005.

60. RIO DE LA PLATA, PR

Location. The Rio de La Plata basin is located about 11 miles west of the San Juan metropolitan area along the north coast of Puerto Rico. The Rio de la Plata basin drains an area of 240 square miles through several towns and villages into the Atlantic Ocean.

Existing project. The Water Resources Development Act of 1990 authorized the project. It would provide 100-year protection upstream of PR Highway 2 and SPF protection down stream and calls for construction of 7.6 miles of levees. The plan includes the replacement of 3 bridges, recreation facilities, and mitigation for the loss of environmental habitats. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated cost is \$75,100,000 Federal and \$44,000,000 Non-Federal.

Local cooperation. The project cooperation agreement was executed on 7 June 1995. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Department of Natural and Environmental Resources, is the body authorized to represent the local interest and is responsible for complying with the following requirements: (1) provide a cash contribution equal to five percent of total project costs; (2) provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and dredged material disposal areas; (3) provide an additional cash payment when the sum of both items (1) and (2) are less than 25 percent of total project costs; (4) operate and maintain the project after completion, including accomplishment of any needed repairs or rehabilitation's of any of its components; (5) hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction or subsequent

maintenance of the project, except due to damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors; (6) prevent future encroachments which might interfere with proper functioning of the project; (7) participate in and comply with applicable Federal flood plain management and flood insurance programs; and (8) (a) Provide guidance and leadership to prevent unwise future development in the flood plain; and (b) recreation local cooperation requirements: (1) provide one-half of the separable first cost of post authorization planning and construction of recreation facilities and provide all land required for recreation; and (2) all costs and full responsibility for the operation, maintenance, replacement, and management of recreation lands and facilities.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Engineering and design cost was \$17,193.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Land acquisition process was initiated following execution of the Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) in June 1995. Plans and Specifications for Contract 1A, the lower reach of La Plata channel improvements and levees, were completed in Fiscal Year 2004. Contract award is pending completion of the land acquisition by the Sponsor and allocation of Federal funds.

61. RIO GRANDE DE ARECIBO, PR

Location. The city of Arecibo is located on the northern coast of Puerto Rico, approximately 40 miles west of San Juan. The Rio Arecibo Basin covers a 272 square mile area and includes towns of Utuado, Jayuya, and Adjuntas.

Existing Project. The authorized project for flood control includes channel improvements, a floodwall, and a levee along the Arecibo River; a levee along the Tanama River; and a plug, channel improvements, and a diversion channel along the Santiago River. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated cost of the project is \$38,200,000 Federal and \$21,700,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Local interests must provide lands, easements, rights of way, and dredged material disposal areas; modify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities, where necessary in the construction of the project; pay one-half of the separable costs allocated to recreation and bear all costs of operation and maintenance, and replacement of recreation facilities; pay 8.52 percent of the first costs allocated to flood

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

control, and bear all cost of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control structures; and has also agreed to make all required payments concurrently with project construction. Non-Federal contribution for new work was \$669,764 for FY 2007.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Lands and damages \$881; Engineering and design cost was \$867,781; Channel and canals \$-1,000; Flood control contract \$3,750,155; Construction management cost \$313,045.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The first construction contract, the Arecibo and Tanama Levees and the Rio Santiago Diversion Channel, was awarded in September 2004 for a total of \$12.9M. Notice to proceed was issued in May 2005. Construction of this contract continues and is expected to be completed in June 2008.

62. RIO GRANDE DE LOIZA, PR

Location. The Rio Grande De Loiza basin, located in the eastern central part of Puerto Rico, is the island's largest basin. It comprises the coastal plain of Carolina and the metropolitan area of Caguas in the interior valley. The project area consists of 530 square kilometers draining into Lake Loiza. It includes the city of Caguas and the town of Gurabo where over 4,100 families and numerous public buildings and commercial facilities are affected by flooding.

Existing project. The authorized project would provide channels, levees, and floodwalls for flood protection for the highly urbanized areas of the city of Caguas and the town of Gurabo. It consists of 1.8 kilometers of gabion-lined channel, 1.9 kilometers of concrete channels, and a debris basin for Rio Caguitas; 1.3 kilometers of concrete channels, 1.0 kilometers of earth channel, 0.6 kilometers of gabion-lined channel, 1.0 kilometers of levees, and a debris basin for Rio Bairoa; 2.8 kilometers of levees and floodwalls for Rio Grande De Loiza; and 0.7 kilometers of pilot channel and 1.8 kilometers of levees for Rio Gurabo. It also provides for recreation bikeway/pedestrian trails at Rio Grande De Loiza and Rio Gurabo levees. The average level of protection at Rio Caguitas and Rio Bairoa is estimated at 70 years and 220 years, respectively. The average level of protection for the remaining reaches is estimated at 100 years. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated cost is \$164,300,000 Federal and \$57,400,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. In accordance with the cost sharing and finance concepts reflected in the Flood Control Act of 1970 and the WRDA 1986, the sponsor must provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; modify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads, bridges, and other facilities, where necessary in the construction of the project; pay 6.32 percent of the costs allocated to flood control to bring the total non-Federal share of flood control costs to 25 percent and bear all costs of operations, maintenance, and replacement of flood control facilities; and pay one-half of the separable costs allocated to recreation and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of recreation facilities.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: No new work during FY 2007.

Condition at the end of fiscal year. An updated LRR for entire project will be required in order to proceed with PCA execution. This action will be completed when Federal funding is made available.

63. RIO MANATI, BARCELONETA, PR

Location. The project area consists of the Rio Grande De Manati basin, which is located in the north-central coastal region of Puerto Rico at the town of Barceloneta.

Existing project. The recommended plan consists of providing a 5,300-meter long ring levee, two pilot channels totaling 1,620 meters in length, and minimum interior drainage facilities. Project implementation requires acquisition of seven residential structures, relocation of one boat ramp, three highway ramps, and one agricultural road ramp, and relocation of existing utilities impacted by the levee at four locations. The project is designed to protect against the 100-year flood and would reduce 92 percent of the total annual flood damages for the flood prone areas of the town of Barceloneta. The recommended plan maximizes the net national economic development benefits. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated cost is \$16,300,000 Federal and \$8,100,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. In accordance with the cost sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Chief of Engineers Reported dated 22 January 1999 and WRDA '99, the non-Federal sponsor must provide

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas; modify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities, where necessary in the construction of the project; and pay 15.95 percent of the first costs allocated to flood control, and bear all cost of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control structures. The non-Federal sponsor has agreed to make all required payments concurrently with project construction.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Channels and canals \$1,902; Levees and floodwalls \$496,828; Engineering and Design: \$71,962; and Construction Management cost was \$75,739.

Condition at the end of fiscal year. Construction contract was awarded September 2001 and is scheduled for completion in May 2008.

64. RIO PUERTO NUEVO, PR

Location. The Rio Puerto Nuevo drainage basin is located within the San Juan Metropolitan Area along the northern coast of Puerto Rico. The basin joins the southeast side of San Juan Harbor and extends south and up into the foothills of the central mountains of Puerto Rico. The Rio Piedras, Rio Puerto Nuevo, Quebrada Margarita, Quebrada Josefina, Quebrada Dona Ana, Quebrada Vista, and Quebrada Guaracanal traverse the basin.

Existing project. The authorized project for flood control includes improvements to 11.2 miles of the existing channel of Rio Puerto Nuevo and Rio Piedras and five tributaries of the Rio Puerto Nuevo drainage basin. The 25 square mile drainage basin drains into San Juan Harbor. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated cost of the project is \$360,900,000 Federal and \$135,500,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Local interests must provide cash contribution equal to five percent of the total project costs; provide LERRD (except railroad bridge alterations); provide an additional cash payment when the sum of cash and LERRD are less than 25 percent of the total project costs; operate and maintain project works after completion; hold and save the United States free from damages; prevent future encroachments; participate and comply with Federal flood plain management and flood insurance programs;

provide guidance and leadership to prevent unwise future development in the flood plain; provide one-half of the separable first cost of post authorization planning and construction of recreation facilities; and all costs and full responsibility for operations, maintenance, replacement, and management of the recreation lands and facilities.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Roads, Railroads, and Bridges: \$236,196; Channels and Canals: \$10,219,895; Engineering and Design: \$1,422,875; and Construction Management cost was \$1,329,299.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Contract No.1 (first 1.7 miles of channel) was completed in January 2004. Contract #2A (Margarita Earthen Channel, next 1.3 miles of channel) was terminated and will be re-advertised as resumption of 2A in FY 2009. Contract 1A was awarded in April 2002 and was completed in October 2005. Contract 2AA (Margarita Levee and Bechara Drainage Works) was awarded in FY03 and work is scheduled for completion in Summer 2009. Contract 2D1 was awarded in FY03 and is underway and is scheduled for completion in FY 2009.

65. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Features transferred to the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District and Southwest Florida Water Management District were inspected quarterly during the fiscal year at a total cost of \$265,109.

66. OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

(See Table 9-E.)

67. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Flood control activities pursuant to section 205, Public Law 685, 84th Congress, as amended (Preauthorization).

(See Table 9-Q.)

Emergency flood control activities -- repair, flood fighting, and rescue work (Public Law 99, 84th Congress, and antecedent legislation).

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

Federal costs for the fiscal year were \$25,088 for the Disaster Preparedness Program. Disaster Response Planning cost was \$11,775. Emergency facilities \$6,263. Total Cost was: \$43,127.

Emergency stream bank and shoreline protection activities pursuant to Section 14, Public Law 526, 79th Congress as amended (Preauthorization).

Total cost for the fiscal year was Section 14 Coordination for \$-165.

General Investigations

68. SURVEYS

Costs during the fiscal year were: navigation studies \$619,646; flood damage prevention studies \$17,635; shoreline protection studies \$400,135; miscellaneous activities \$46,699 and coordination with other agencies and non-Federal interests \$183,884 for a total cost of \$1,267,999.

69. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

The requirement for preparation of regular flood plain information studies has been rescinded. FPI studies that deal with land use changes will continue to be prepared. Flood Plain Management Services \$80,820; Technical Services \$57,173; Quick Responses \$7,446; Jacksonville HES \$8,975; HES \$5,967; HES Islands Support \$2,606; for a total cost of \$162,987.

70. CONTINUATION OF PLANNING AND ENGINEERING

Navigation costs were Cano Martin Pena, PR \$0. Total cost for Continuation of Planning and Engineering was \$0.

71. ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

Navigation cost was, St. Petersburg Harbor, FL \$9,255 and Lido Sarasota Springs \$50,074 for a total cost for Advance Engineering and Design was \$59,330.

General Regulatory

72. PERMIT EVALUATION (R&H ACT of 1899; CWA of 1977; MPRSA of 1972)

Location. Geographic coverage includes navigable waters of the United States (including tributary systems, headwaters and isolated waters) and ocean waters to the limits of the territorial seas in Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Existing Program. The program evaluates permit applications for work (dredging, filling, and other structures) and the transportation of dredged material to the oceans for ocean disposal. Decision making criteria consist of the public interest review, Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines, and ocean dumping criteria. We have a full array of Regional General Permits and are working on 11 more. We issued 6,276 permits and verifications. This number does not include 1,877 permit verifications issued by the Florida under the State Programmatic General Permit. This number also does not include jurisdictional determinations and other services to the public. We are aggressively working to streamline our review and processing timeframes and are looking at the program on a watershed basis.

Local Cooperation. The joint application arrangements with Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands continue in place. The Florida State Programmatic General Permit was maintained. This was the initial year implementing the transportation decision streamlining process with FDOT and FHWA. We entered into a formal agreement with South Florida Water Management District to provide for accelerated permits under a coordinated process to support Florida's Accel8 program of critical projects that are supporting the Everglades restoration program. We have developed a Strategic Plan with specific targets and timeframes to accomplish actions to include our local and regional partners and accomplish the goals of protecting the environment and supporting economic development.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Permit evaluation cost was \$11,237,748.

73. ENFORCEMENT (R&H ACT of 1899; CWA of 1977; MPRSA of 1972)

Existing program. The program takes appropriate action on findings of noncompliance with issued permits as well as unauthorized work (performed without a permit).

Focus shift: Inspections of issued permits have significantly increased to support the new *performance measures and we continue to take appropriate actions on unauthorized work. This is shifting resources formally allocated to unauthorized activities and promotes compliance with issued permits.*

Operations. Operation of the program is continuing to make increased use of alternative dispute resolution processes to remediate violations. Close coordination with and cooperation of Department of Justice continues, with development of consent orders and fines as appropriate. To improve efficiency and better served the public, we have moved three of the seven project manager positions from the Jacksonville District to field offices (Miami, Tampa, and Panama City).

Operations and results during fiscal year. Cost incurred this fiscal year for enforcement was \$387,259.

74. STUDIES (R&H Act of 1899)

Location. Navigable waters of the United States in Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Existing program. This program conducts studies to determine geographic extent of navigable waters of the United States, and establishment of danger or restricted zones in these waters.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Compliance-authorized and mitigation costs were \$656,841.

Environmental Improvement Projects

75. ALLIGATOR CREEK ADDITION RESTORATION PROJECT, FL

Location. Alligator Creek Addition Restoration Project is on the South West Florida Coast in Charlotte County, Florida.

Existing Project. The primary goal of this project is to restore the historic saltern that once comprised the majority of the west central portions of the Alligator Creek Addition parcel. The area has been severely impacted by the construction of mosquito ditches, which functioned to divert water flow and subsequently alter the hydro period of the saltern. Restoration will involved backfilling approximately 35,000 linear feet of mosquito ditches. Backfilling will allow a more diffuse sheet flow of fresh water from upland areas and will allow extreme high tide events to flood the salterns and slowly sheet flow out through the mangrove forest fringe to the west. This project is anticipated to restore the natural hydro period, raise the interstitial salinities and restore the natural sill in the saltern resulting in approximately 350 acres of saltern restoration and enhancement.

Estimated cost for new work is \$1,368,702. The Estuary Habitat Restoration Council set an absolute limit on the Estuary Act funds that can go to this project at \$4,000,000. These are cost share projects and normally the Federal share is limited to 65% of the cost

Local cooperation. Fully complied with to date.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: Engineering and Design \$19,731.

Condition at the end of fiscal year. State and federal permits have been obtained. The Alligator Creek Estuary Habitat Restoration Program Project Letter Report - Charlotte County, FL was approved on 13 September 2005. Awaiting approval of the Project Cooperation Agreement.

76. CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA, INCLUDING COMPREHENSIVE EVERGLADES RESTORATION PLAN

Location. The C&SF project is generally located within the southeastern 18 counties of Florida covering an area of about 18,000 square miles. It is comprised of the Upper St. Johns River basin in the northeastern section of project, Kissimmee River basin in central section north of the Lake Okeechobee-Everglades area in the central and southwestern section, and the east coast Everglades area in southeastern section. The CERP area consists of the lands and waters within the boundary of the South Florida Water Management District, including the Everglades, the Florida Keys,

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

and the contiguous near-shore coastal waters of South Florida.

Previous projects. Completed works for control of Lake Okeechobee were included in and constructed under the navigation project for Okeechobee Waterway, FL (formerly Caloosahatchee River and Lake Okeechobee drainage area, FL) and under provisions of River and Harbor Acts of July 3, 1930 and August 30, 1935. For further information, see Annual Reports for 1948 and 1949.

Existing projects. The authorized project is for flood relief and water conservation and provides principally for: an east coast protective levee extending from the Homestead area north to the eastern shore of Lake Okeechobee near the St. Lucie Canal; three conservation areas for water impoundment in the Everglades area west of the east coast protective levee with control structures to effect transfer of water as necessary; local protective works along the lower east coast; encirclement of the Lake Okeechobee agricultural area by levees and canals; enlargement of portions of Miami, North New River, Hillsboro, and West Palm Beach Canals; enlargement of the existing Lake Okeechobee levees and construction of new levees on the northeast and northwest shores of the lake; increased outlet capacity for improved control of Lake Okeechobee; floodway channels in the Kissimmee River basin, with suitable control structures to prevent over-drainage; an interrelated system of canals, levees, pumping stations, and structures in southwest Dade County to control water levels; and facilities for regulating floods in Upper St. Johns River basin; a system of canals and control structures for gravity drainage of Martin County and distribution of available water supplies to portions of Martin and St. Lucie Counties; and works to improve the supply, distribution, and conservation of water resources in central and southern Florida, including the Lake Okeechobee agricultural area, Everglades National Park, and other related areas. The project will provide water control and protection from recurrence of the devastating floodwaters from the Everglades and local sources, for the highly developed urban area along the lower east coast of Florida and for the productive agricultural areas around Lake Okeechobee (including towns around the lake), in the Upper St. Johns and Kissimmee River basins, and in South Dade County. The project includes a total of 990 miles of levees, 978 miles of canals, 30 pumping plants, 212-floodway control and diversion structures, 56 railroad bridge relocations, and 2 highway bridge relocations. The project also provides that upon completion, local

interests assume operation and maintenance of all completed works except levees, channels, locks, and control works for regulation of Lake Okeechobee and the main control structures of conservation areas, which will be operated and maintained by the United States. The principal features of the hurricane gates, constructed under previous projects for Okeechobee Waterway and maintained under existing project since July 1, 1950, are set forth in Table 9-L. Also, see Table 9-N for principal features of locks and dams. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

The Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan is the ecosystem restoration component of the Central and Southern Florida Project. The authorized project shall develop a comprehensive plan for the purpose of restoring, preserving, and protecting the South Florida Ecosystem. The comprehensive plan shall provide for the protection of water quality in, and the reduction of the loss of fresh water from the Everglades. The comprehensive plan shall include such features as are necessary to provide for the water-related needs of the region, including flood control, the enhancement of water supplies, and other objectives served by the Central and Southern Florida Project. The comprehensive plan shall be developed in consultation with the Task Force.

Projects identified for design and construction of any Central and Southern Florida Project that are authorized may use funds that are available, provided that they will accelerate the restoration, preservation, and protection of the South Florida ecosystem; will be generally consistent with the conceptual framework specified in the report entitled "Conceptual Plan for the Central and Southern Florida Project Restudy"; and be compatible with the overall authorized purposes of the Central and Southern Florida Project.

Local Cooperation. (See Table 9-M for local cash contribution.) Local interests must also: provide lands, rights-of-way, and spoil disposal areas; hold the United States free from damages; bear the cost of maintenance and operation of all works except those having to do with regulation of Lake Okeechobee and the main control structures of conservation areas; construct and maintain lateral drainage facilities; prohibit encroachment on flood-carrying capacity of the improved channels; and assume cost of all new highway bridges, relocations of existing bridges and alterations to utilities incident to construction of the project. In addition, for small boat navigation channels, local interests must provide, maintain, and operate adequate public landings, sanitary and access facilities, and establish regulations prohibiting discharge of

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

pollutants into the waters of the locks and channels by users thereof. Assurances of local cooperation have been accepted by the District Engineer for all items of work authorized to date.

The Comprehensive Plan shall be developed in cooperation with the non-Federal sponsor and in consultation with the Task Force. The non-Federal cost share is 50%, except for water quality, which is 100% with the exclusion of that needed for Everglades restoration, for which the share is 50%. The value of lands or interests in land acquired by non-Federal interests will be included in the total cost of the activity and credited against the non-Federal share of the cost of the activity.

Operations and results during fiscal year. (See Table 9-N for work accomplished.)

Operations and care.

a. Features completed under previous navigation project for Okeechobee Waterway and being maintained under this project are: a levee about 70 miles long following in general the south shore of Lake Okeechobee and a north shore levee 15.8 miles long; spillways at Ortona and St. Lucie Locks; 5 hurricane gates; and 16 spillways along St. Lucie Canal.

b. Features completed under existing project that are to be maintained with operation and maintenance funds are: (1) Levees 47, 48, 49 and 50 -- total length 63 miles and enlargement of existing levees L-D1, L-D2, L-D3, L-D4, and L-D9, (2) spillway structures S-10, S-11, S-12, S-18C, S-77, and S-78 (3) C-43, Section 4 (Caloosahatchee River), and (4) W.P. Franklin Lock and Dam.

In addition to the actual facilities listed above it is necessary under operation and maintenance to continue meteorological studies, water level records, stream gauging stations, etc., for proper regulation of the level of Lake Okeechobee and storage of water in Conservation Areas 1, 2 and 3.

Corps of Engineers - The Corps of Engineers operates and maintains the major outlets to Lake Okeechobee and Water Conservation Area Nos. 1, 2A and 3A in central and southern Florida.

South Florida Water Management District - SFWMD is responsible for operation and maintenance of the project facilities, including major pumping

stations, spillways, locks (except on Okeechobee Waterway), levees and culverts.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Extensive planning and design efforts are underway on many of the 45 projects included in CERP. Much of the effort is with the South Florida Water Management District where design is proceeding according to the Design Agreement executed in May 2000 on some 37 of these projects. Design Agreements have been executed with Palm Beach County for the Winsberg Farm Wetland Restoration project and Lee County for Lakes Park Restoration project. Other agreements with the State, Miami-Dade County, and the Miccosukee Indian Tribe are pending. Feasibility Cost Share Agreement (FCSA) has been initiated for the Comprehensive Water Quality Feasibility Study. Currently, 9 project implementation reports (PIR) are ongoing & 5 have been completed and have moved on to the design phase: Indian River Lagoon, Picayune Strand, Site 1, Broward County Water Preserve Area, and Caloosahatchee River (C-43) West Basin Storage Reservoir. Design of the 6 pilot projects is underway. Three final pilot project design reports have been completed on the aquifer storage & recovery projects: Lake Okeechobee, Hillsboro & Caloosahatchee. The Corps is continuing with the design and construction of the portions of the Upper St. Johns Basin, West Palm Beach Canal (STA-1E/C-51), South Dade County (C-111), Manatee Pass Gates projects. 2 Feasibility Studies are underway: Southwest Florida Feasibility Study and Florida Bay Florida Keys Feasibility Study. In addition, 2 special reports are also underway: ASR Regional and Master Recreation Plan. The CERP RECOVER efforts are underway. RECOVER's Adaptive Management Strategy was developed in FY 05 and was implemented in FY 06. The monitoring and assessment plan (MAP) monitoring components implementation, assessment protocols, assessment guidance report, MAP Part 2, system status report criteria and processes, and the ASR contingency plan was developed in FY 06. The draft Initial System Operating Manual was posted for review in FY 06. The finals of the Pre-CERP baseline, six Guidance Memoranda, Master Implementation Sequencing Plan (MISP) and Interim Goals/Interim Targets were completed in FY 05.

77. EVERGLADES & SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

Location. The area consisting of the lands and waters within the boundary of the South Florida Water Management District, including the Everglades, the

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

Florida Keys, and the contiguous near-shore coastal waters of South Florida.

Existing Project. This project is called the Critical Restoration Projects Program. Nine quick-start projects designed to restore the South Florida ecosystem are in progress or complete across the lower part of the state. They are spreading early restoration as partnering agencies prepare to construct the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

If the Secretary of the Army determines, in cooperation with the non-Federal sponsor and the Task Force, that a restoration project for the South Florida ecosystem will produce independent, immediate, and substantial restoration, preservation, and protection benefits, and will be generally consistent with the conceptual framework specified in the "Conceptual Plan for the Central and Southern Florida Project Study" published by the Governor's Commission for a Sustainable South Florida, the Secretary shall proceed expeditiously with the implementation of the restoration project. (See Table 9-B for authorizing legislation.)

Estimated cost of the project \$95,000,000 Federal and \$148,800,000 non-Federal.

Local Cooperation. The non-Federal share of the cost of work performed under this program is 50%. Congress has authorized \$95 million to be appropriated to the Department of the Army to pay the Federal share of the cost. The Federal share of the cost of carrying out any 1 project is limited to \$25 million. The cost of features to improve water quality essential to Everglades restoration will be cost shared as above; the cost to improve water quality for other purposes will be solely the responsibility of the local sponsor. Credit may be provided to a non-Federal sponsor for the reasonable costs of any work that has been performed or will be performed in connection with a study or activity if the non-Federal sponsor's work is necessary, will substantially expedite completion of a critical restoration project, and is granted pursuant to a project-specific agreement that prescribes the terms and conditions of the credit or reimbursement.

Regardless of the date of acquisition, the value of lands or interests in land acquired by non-Federal interests shall be included in the total cost of the activity and credited against the non-Federal share of the cost of the activity, given that the lands proposed for credit are compatible with a specific project in this program. The operation and maintenance of projects will be a non-Federal responsibility with the exception

of the Seminole Big Cypress Water Conservation Plan, for which the operations and maintenance costs will be split 50-50 between the Seminole Tribe and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Reservoirs \$8,195,935; Engineering and design cost was \$815,157. Construction management cost was \$942,227.

Condition at end of fiscal year. This program consists of the following nine projects:

- East Cost Canal Structures: Complete
- Tamiami Trail Culverts: Design is complete. Western features will be built under the CERP Picayune strand project. Construction of the eastern features await availability of funds.
- Western C-11 Water Quality Treatment: Complete.
- Florida Keys Carrying Capacity Study: Complete.
- Seminole Big Cypress Water Conservation Plan: The Phase 1 Canal System construction is complete. There are 4 basins included in Phase 2. The first contract of Phase 2 has been awarded by the Corps of Engineers. The Seminole Tribe has awarded the contract for a second basin. The remaining two basins award is pending outcome of the first two.
- Southern CREW: Under construction.
- Lake Okeechobee Water Retention Areas: Complete.
- Ten Mile Creek: Construction physically complete.
- Lake Trafford: Under construction. Will be completed in 2009.

78. FLORIDA KEYS WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS

Water Quality Improvements pursuant to Section 109, Public Law 106-554.

Location. The Florida Keys Water Quality Improvements Program study area lies within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, which includes 2,800 square nautical miles of near shore waters beginning just south of Miami, Florida and extending to the Dry Tortugas. The Sanctuary is part of a complex ecosystem that includes the Everglades, Florida Bay and adjacent areas. The Keys themselves are a chain of more than 800 islands that extend approximately 220 miles southwest from the southern tip of the Florida peninsula and through the sanctuary. The Florida Keys Water Quality Improvements

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Program is targeting the portion of the Keys from Key Largo to Key West, approximately 110 miles.

Existing Project. Under the authority of Public Law 106-554, date December 21, 2000, the Corps of Engineers is authorized to provide technical and financial assistance to carry out projects for planning, design, and construction of treatment works to improve water quality in the Florida Keys. As a result of concerns regarding the water quality in the Florida Keys, the Monroe county Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan mandated that nutrient loading be reduced in the Keys marine ecosystem by the year 2010. In 1998, The Governor issued Executive Order 98-309, which directed both local and state agencies to coordinate with Monroe County to implement the Year 2010 Comprehensive Plan. This includes the elimination of cesspits, failing septic systems and other substandard on-site sewer systems.

Estimated cost: The total cost of the program is in excess of \$600M. However, the Federal Government has been authorized to spend up to \$100M. The non-Federal share will be \$53.8M.

Local Cooperation. 6 Municipalities within Monroe County serve as the local cost sharing sponsors for the program. These are Key Largo, Islamorada, Marathon, Layton, Key Colony Beach and Key West. The South Florida Water Management District, an agency of the State of Florida, is serving as a liaison between the Federal Government and local governments. They are not the project sponsor or cost-sharing partner. It is important to note that the 6 separate Municipalities will be directly funding the non-Federal portion of the project. South Florida Water Management District's role will consist of coordinating with the various municipalities in Monroe County who will be paying for the non-Federal share.

Operations and results during fiscal year: Engineering, design and construction: \$37,030.

Condition at the end of the fiscal year. Currently, environmental documentation for all six municipalities involved in the Florida Keys Water Quality Improvements Program has been completed. Decision documents outlining recommendations for implementation have also been completed for all six municipalities. Individual Program Cooperation Agreements will be developed based on Program Implementation Guidance received from USACE HQ in December 2006. Once complete, these Program Cooperation Agreements will be forwarded to the

Corps of Engineers' South Atlantic Division and Headquarters for review for all six municipalities. Once approved, the Corps of Engineers will be able to begin reimbursements for construction of wastewater and storm water facilities as well as sunk planning and design costs which have been incurred since signing of the Program Cooperation Agreements.

79. KISSIMMEE RIVER, FLORIDA

Location. The Kissimmee River Basin comprises 3,013 square miles, and extends from Orlando southward to Lake Okeechobee, the second largest freshwater lake in the United States. The area is bounded on the north by the lakes of the Orlando area, on the west by the Peace River Basin, on the south by Lake Okeechobee, and in the east by the Upper St. John's and the Taylor Creek-Nuddin Slough Basins. The watershed is about 105 miles long and has a maximum width of 35 miles.

Existing Project. The purpose of this project is to implement the Level II Back-filling plan, as developed by the South Florida Water Management District, for restoration of the Kissimmee River and flood plain ecosystem. It is expected that this restoration project will restore the ecological integrity of the river system and provide for environmental improvements through modification of operations for Lake Kissimmee, Cypress, and Hatchineha. The project will include canal and/or structure improvements and real estate acquisition. Construction will include the backfilling of approximately 22 miles of canal C-38. This will result in the restoration of almost 29,000 acres of wetlands in the floodplain. Two structures will be removed and two bridges and associated utilities will be relocated. Real estate interests will be acquired for affected portions of the floodplain. (See Table 9-B for Authorizing Legislation.)

Estimated cost of the project for Kissimmee River (Upper and Lower Basins) \$317,000,000 Federal and \$317,000,000 non-Federal.

Local Cooperation. The South Florida Water Management District, an agency of the State of Florida, is the project sponsor and cost-sharing partner, and has expressed its intent to be the project sponsor. Local cost for the Headwater Revitalization is to be credited towards the total project cost. The authorization calls for the restoration to be cost-shared 50%-50% and that the lands be credited toward the total cost of the Kissimmee River Restoration. A draft

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed on 22 March 1994.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Lands, \$170,786; Channels and canal cost \$9,750,897; Floodway control structure cost \$600,375; Engineering and design cost \$3,785,316; and Construction management cost \$520,596. Buildings, grounds, and utilities were \$670,018.

Condition at the end of the fiscal year. Ongoing construction for S-68 Spillway, and Isotokpoga Canal.

80. RESTORATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Restoration Activities Pursuant to Section 1135, Public Law 99-662.

Fiscal year costs were: C102/103 Restoration, Dade Cty, FL \$44,102; C-7, Miami Dade, FL \$8,125; C-8, Miami Dade, FL \$1,832; C-9, Miami Dade, FL \$3,664; Dinner Key, FL \$4,418; Johns Island, FL \$28,079; La Esperanza, PR \$28,619; Peanut Island, FL \$3,651,286; Ponce De Leon Inlet, FL \$240 Virginia Beach Key, FL \$48,383; Wetland Restoration, Oklawaha River \$52,764; Total FY 2005 Cost \$3,871,511.

Restoration Activities Pursuant to Sec 206, Public Law 104-303.

Fiscal year costs were: Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, Rose Bay, FL \$220,505; Boqueron Refuge, PR \$161; C-1 Re-diversion/Lagoon Restoration, FL \$220,229; Coordination Account (206) \$4,888; Davis Lake Restoration, FL \$5,381; Hogan's Creek, FL \$14,795; Lake Hell N Blazes \$51,482; Lake Sawgrass, FL \$62,938; Sawgrass Lake Hell N Blazes, FL \$10,941; Stevenson Creek Estuary, FL \$235,072; Tsala Apopka Litoral Shelf Restoration, FL \$6,896; Total FY 05 Cost \$833,288.

81. WETLAND AND OTHER AQUATIC HABITAT CREATION UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Wetland Activities Pursuant to Sec 204 Public Law 102-560.

Fiscal year costs were: Condado Lagoon, PR \$0; Sec 204 Coordination Accounts \$0.

82. OTHER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Fiscal year costs were: Nationwide civil works activities \$0; Regional Sediment Management \$0; and Anti-terrorism/force protection \$0.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 9-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Sect. PROJECT	FUNDING	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007
1. Aquatic Plant Control (R&H Act of 1965	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	27,000	30,000	-	39,471,100
	Cost	-	21,767	28,839	-	39,458,792
2. Arecibo Harbor, PR (Federal Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,128,075 ¹
	Cost	-	-	-	-	1,128,075 ¹
	Maint:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	7,528,431
	Cost:	-	-	-	-	7,528,431
3. Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway between Norfolk, VA and St. Johns River, FL	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	361,225 ²
	Cost	-	-	-	-	361,225 ²
	Maint:					
	Approp.	-	-	444,000	2,092,000	14,958,472
	Cost:	-	-	444,000	2,081,879	14,948,351
4. Bakers Haulover Inlet, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	243,235 ³
	Cost	-	-	-	-	243,235 ³
	Maint:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	185,688
	Cost:	-	-	-	-	185,688
5. Canaveral Harbor, FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	671,600	4,069,000	1,485,000	10,000,000	60,888,205 ⁴
	Cost	666,437	4,068,480	1,249,473	81,962	50,727,380
	Maint:					
	Approp.	4,944,100	14,772,000	3,733,000	3,231,000	129,689,016
	Cost:	5,067,848	14,709,404	2,048,756	4,521,478	128,789,948
	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,635,845
	Cost	-	-	-	-	2,635,845
	6. Channel from Naples to Big Marco Pass, FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:				
Approp.		-	-	-	-	305,290
Cost		-	-	-	-	305,290
Maint:						
Approp.		-	-	-	-	3,404,862
Cost		-	-	-	-	3,404,862
New Work:						
Approp.	-	-	-	-	159,975	
Cost	-	-	-	-	159,975	

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-A (Cont.) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Sect. PROJECT	FUNDING	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007
7.Charlotte Harbor, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	533,169 ⁵
	Cost	-	-	-	-	533,169 ⁵
	Maint:					
	Approp.	(20,630)	-	-	-	22,815,014
	Cost:	808	-	-	-	22,815,014
	8.Eau Gallie Harbor, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work:				
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	9,627
	Cost	-	-	-	-	9,627
	Maint:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,137
	Cost:	-	-	-	-	2,137
9.Fernandina Harbor, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	4,639,040 ⁶
	Cost	-	-	-	-	4,639,040 ⁶
	Maint:					
(Contrib. Funds)	Approp.	1,838,130	1,516,000	1,133,000	1,594,000	54,844,223
	Cost:	1,838,306	1,514,002	1,092,681	1,594,151	54,801,650
	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	935,000
10.Fort Myers Beach Channel, FL (Federal Funds)	Cost	-	-	-	-	935,000
	Maint:					
	Approp.	-	51,100	-	31,000	3,453,231
	Cost	-	35,999	15,101	980	3,423,211
11.Fort Pierce Harbor, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	(6,600)	-	-	-	5,417,900
	Cost	-	-	-	-	5,417,853
	Maint:					
(Contrib. Funds)	Approp.	-	345,000	-	-	11,908,278
	Cost:	(656)	323,946	21,782	-	11,908,278
	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,503,387
12.Gulf Intracoastal Waterway Caloosahatchee River to Anclote River, FL (Federal Funds)	Cost	-	-	-	-	2,498,659
	Maint:					
	Approp.	-	467,000	888,000	-	9,237,543 ⁹
	Cost	-	391,898	481,371	315,487	9,071,299 ⁹

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 9-A (Cont.) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Sect. PROJECT	FUNDING	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007
13.Intracoastal Waterway Jacksonville to Miami, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp.	-	-	-	-	19,251,598 ¹⁰
	Cost	-	-	-	-	19,251,598 ¹⁰
(Contrib. Funds)	Maint: Approp.	3,866,100	5,571,000	6,850,000	324,000	81,177,905 ¹¹
	Cost:	3,842,025	5,031,657	6,874,163	643,847	80,957,594 ¹¹
	Maint: Approp.	720,000	5,204,791	1,264,480	1,918,007	40,498,356
	Cost	1,694,591	1,372,279	6,579,989	2,839,011	40,350,193
14. Jacksonville Harbor, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp.	3,152,250	1,954,000	360,000	1,647,000	75,742,240 ¹²
	Cost	3,162,692	1,595,178	442,267	513,740	74,330,499 ¹²
	Maint: Approp.	2,344,400	4,016,000	3,797,000	4,806,000	136,835,022 ¹³
	Cost:	2,341,334	4,017,471	3,688,395	3,417,060	135,335,417 ¹³
(Contrib. Funds)	Rehab: Approp.	-	-	-	-	102,813
	Cost	-	-	-	-	102,813
	New Work: Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,135,015 ¹⁴
	Cost	-	-	-	-	1,135,015 ¹⁴
	Maint: Approp.	-	-	-	-	25,000
	Cost	-	-	-	-	25,000
15.Jacksonville Hbr. (Mill Cove), FL (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp.	-	-	-	-	4,104,000
(Contrib. Funds)	Cost	-	-	-	-	4,104,000
	New Work: Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,122,649
	Cost	-	-	-	-	2,122,649
16.Johns Pass, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp.	-	-	-	-	82,098 ¹⁵
	Cost	-	-	-	-	82,098 ¹⁵
	Maint: Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,466,912
	Cost	-	-	-	-	2,466,912
17.Long Boat Pass, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,020,233
	Cost	-	-	-	-	1,020,233
(Contrib. Funds)	Maint: Approp.	-	-	-	-	3,841,796
	Cost:	-	-	-	-	3,841,796
	New Work: Approp.	-	-	-	-	172,324
	Cost	-	-	-	-	172,324

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-A (Cont.) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Sect. PROJECT	FUNDING	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007
18.Manatee Harbor, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	10,471,158 10,102,086	7,566,959 7,814,326	9,888,000 2,765,842	- 4,219,296	38,101,270 35,069,093
(Contrib. Funds)	Maint: Approp. Cost	4,342,140 4,342,133	- (602)	2,010,000 631,547	2,190,000 627,487	13,990,917 11,049,341
	New Work: Approp. Cost	4,148,500 4,565,674	2,310,000 4,156,880	- -	- -	11,748,632 11,748,632
19.Mayaguez Harbor, PR (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	168,187 168,187
	Maint: Approp. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,061,561 1,061,561
20.Melbourne Harbor, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	17,696 17,696
	Maint: Approp. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	634,864 634,864
21.Miami Harbor, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	761,200 716,905	10,667,000 10,507,542	22,100,000 19,678,594	- 1,025,913	91,327,343 ¹⁶ 89,725,093 ¹⁶
(Contrib. Funds)	Maint: Approp. Cost	130,490 132,471	10,000 10,008	1,513,000 1,512,463	- 26,051	9,129,063 9,064,976
	New Work: Approp. Cost	- -	6,819,834 4,632,410	- 717,418	- 1,380,614	9,120,544 ¹⁷ 9,031,152 ¹⁷
22.New Pass Sarasota, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	45,811 ¹⁸ 45,811 ¹⁸
	Maint: Approp. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	8,277,826 8,277,826
23.Okeechobee Waterway, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	21,756,418 ¹⁹ 21,756,418 ¹⁹
	Maint: Approp. Cost	3,856,143 4,024,261	3,357,000 3,356,612	6,044,000 5,849,902	1,999,500 2,141,085	110,761,091 ²⁰ 110,704,593 ²⁰

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 9-A (Cont.) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Sect. PROJECT	FUNDING	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007	
24.Oklawaha River, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work:						
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	315,264 ²¹	
	Cost	-	-	-	-	315,264 ²¹	
	Maint:						
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,923,976 ²²	
	Cost:	62	-	-	-	2,923,976 ²²	
	25.Palm Beach Harbor, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	6,924,021 ²³
Cost		-	-	-	-	6,924,021 ²³	
Maint:							
	Approp.	3,904,000	4,144,000	2,650,000	2,658,000	50,925,554 ²⁴	
	Cost	3,904,844	4,103,614	1,018,578	3,560,096	50,153,937 ²⁴	
	26.Palm Valley Bridge, Fl (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	(592,120)	-	20,659,517
Cost		95	-	-	-	20,659,471	
Maint:							
	Approp.	-	(549,511)	-	-	1,465,892	
	Cost	344,755	59,481	-	-	1,465,892	
	27.Ponce de Leon Inlet, FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	54,000	14,100	1,222,000	-	3,502,217
Cost		62,408	15,138	175,426	54,148	2,509,699	
Maint:							
	Approp.	-	1,665,000	(235,000)	-	34,662,721	
	Cost	-	1,663,329	(233,330)	-	34,662,720	
	Maint:						
	New Work:						
	Approp.	-	-	50,000	-	2,502,600	
	Cost	-	-	-	-	2,452,600	
	Maint:						
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,379,000	
	Cost	-	-	-	-	1,377,883	
	28.Ponce Harbor, PR (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,227,260 ²⁵
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,227,260 ²⁵
Maint:							
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,779,270	
	Cost:	-	-	-	-	1,779,270	
	Maint:						
	New Work:						
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	717,304	
	Cost	-	-	-	-	717,304	

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-A (Cont.) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Sect. PROJECT	FUNDING	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007
29.Port Everglades Harbor, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	371,000	-	54,809,162 ²⁶
	Cost	-	-	379,496	-	54,809,162 ²⁶
	Maint:					
	Approp.	353,050	1,077,000	-	-	4,225,728
	Cost:	352,671	1,028,440	48,979	-	4,225,728
30.Removal of Aquatic Growth (Federal Funds)	Maint:					
	Approp.	3,286,860	5,282,000	2,054,000	3,325,000	102,973,516
	Cost	3,299,765	5,286,033	1,823,239	3,287,824	102,694,584
31.St Augustine Harbor, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,476,434 ²⁷
	Cost	-	-	-	-	1,476,434 ²⁷
	Maint:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	9,717,107
	Cost:	-	-	-	-	9,717,107
32.St. Johns River, FL Jacksonville to Lake Harney (Federal Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,171,243 ²⁸
	Cost	-	-	-	-	1,171,243 ²⁸
	Maint:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,300,299 ²⁹
	Cost:	-	-	-	-	1,300,299 ²⁹
33.St. Lucie Inlet, FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	(1,480)	-	1,384,000	-	17,444,970 ³⁰
	Cost	-	-	229,271	126,225	16,416,467 ³⁰
	Maint:					
	Approp.	-	291,000	7,700,000	-	24,940,456
	Cost:	5,490	290,729	106,199	7,592,082	24,938,465
	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	-
	Cost	-	-	-	-	-
	Maint:					
Approp.	-	-	4,300,365	-	11,252,348	
	Cost:	3,761	-	-	3,439,385	10,390,367
34.San Juan Harbor, PR (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	49,350	14,600	-	-	54,441,424 ³¹
	Cost	59,145	14,527	-	-	54,441,333 ³¹
	Maint:					
	Approp.	31,000	510,000	1,645,000	4,134,000	31,256,929 ³²
	Cost:	31,579	481,930	554,710	4,939,843	30,944,127 ³²
	Maint:					
Approp.	-	-	-	1,250,000	1,250,000	
	Cost:	-	-	-	753,212	753,212

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 9-A (Cont.) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Sect.	PROJECT	FUNDING	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007
35.Tampa Harbor, FL (Main Channel) (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost		-	-	-	-	173,767,440 ³³ 173,767,440 ³³
(Contrib. Funds)	Maint: Approp. Cost		8,953,000 8,753,974	12,201,000 12,400,823	18,865,000 14,834,216	7,056,000 9,039,809	127,479,970 ³⁴ 125,428,245 ³⁴
	New Work: Approp. Cost		-	-	-	-	1,038,711 1,038,711
35.Tampa Harbor, FL (East Bay- Branch Channels) (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost		-	-	-	-	11,080,120 11,080,120
(Contrib. Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost		-	558,597	-	(375,000)	4,542,597 3,976,477
35.Tampa Harbor, FL (Port Sutton) (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost		164,100 164,182	181,848 181,729	939,000 151,593	- 91,770	1,977,870 1,282,078
35.Tampa Harbor (Big Bend) (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost		397,088 391,625	277,651 287,694	4,609,000 128,382	(2,000,000) 48,939	5,532,946 1,052,328
(Contrib. Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost:		- (5,618)	- 637	- -	- -	48,333 41,516
35.Tampa Harbor (Alafia River) (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost		816,000 816,816	400,000 382,200	- 16,625	- -	1,257,553 1,256,028
(Contrib. Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost		125,000 11,684	- 811	- 78,346	- -	125,000 90,841
35.Tampa Harbor, FL (GRR) (Federal funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost		1,885,400 1,886,600	71,000 36,858	- 9,361	- -	3,045,898 3,019,778
(Contrib. Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost		-	1,000,000 159,174	- 490,119	375,000 408,790	1,375,000 1,058,083

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-A (Cont.) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Sect. PROJECT	FUNDING	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007
39.Brevard County, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	173,900	2,841,500	495,000	-	31,007,228
	Cost	190,023	2,653,799	318,962	247,087	30,890,529
	Maint:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	29,001
	Cost	-	-	-	-	29,001
(Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	156,000	3,314,043	-	400,000	20,081,069
	Cost	91,891	1,088,565	343,366	244,184	17,943,951
40.Broward County, FL Beach Erosion Control & Hillsboro Inlet, FL Navigation Proj. (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	224,475	810,000	2,842,000	-	25,567,095
	Cost	220,810	104,937	1,404,277	1,704,674	25,125,232
	Maint:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	26,884
	Cost	-	-	-	-	26,884
	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	3,460,990 ³⁵
Cost	-	-	-	-	3,460,990 ³⁵	
40.Hillsboro Inlet, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	706,717
	Cost	-	-	-	-	706,717
41.Duval County, FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	363,100	1,830,000	2,000,000	-	27,144,160
	Cost	367,428	1,807,104	18,482	(166,407)	24,973,088
	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	1,450,000	-	-	21,045,567
	Cost	515,911	796,688	129,977	140,787	19,939,912
42.Ft. Pierce Beach, FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	2,560,721	1,776,000	2,644,000	-	17,071,970
	Cost	2,561,570	1,328,261	146,316	1,738,221	15,862,327
	New Work:					
	Approp.	1,821,124	1,452,000	-	1,812,000	12,209,304
	Cost:	2,258,084	515,653	534,609	1,708,231	11,237,696
43.Indian River County, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	523,677
	Cost	-	-	-	-	523,677
44.Lee County, FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	111,800	2,824,000	2,833,000	-	9,449,898
	Cost	111,879	2,816,550	230,199	2,562,982	9,402,083
	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	14,947,300	-4,200,000	-	10,747,300
	Cost	-	3,573,255	6,249,558	2,368	9,825,180

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 9-A (Cont.) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Sect. PROJECT	FUNDING	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007
45.Manatee County, FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	3,000	-	-	-	8,611,688
	Cost	2,210	-	-	-	8,610,898
	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	3,337,348
	Cost:	-	-	-	-	3,337,320
46.Martin County, FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	81,907	3,158,100	1,000,000	-	12,302,385
	Cost	85,362	3,087,429	(28,822)	513,066	11,715,744
	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	2,749,835	-	-	10,189,835
	Cost	342,400	2,374,651	-	-	9,529,783
47.Nassau County, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	186,150	77,200	2,209,000	6,500,00	11,026,551
	Cost	196,274	77,219	327,511	432,728	3,077,783
48.Palm Beach County, FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	920,000	2,645,000	7,425,000	-	30,851,847
	Cost	927,024	364,065	4,257,848	53,066	25,455,843
	Maint:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	13,621
	Cost	-	-	-	-	13,621
	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	1,744,000	-	-	1,395,073
	Cost	-	-	1,258,550	5,592	1,265,142
48.Lake Worth Transfer Plant, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	39,900	87,600	-	-	627,077
	Cost	40,675	87,257	(158.90)	-	626,397
49.Palm Beach Island, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,793,000
	Cost	-	-	-	-	1,793,000
50.Pinellas County, FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	2,096,700	19,790,000	4,485,000	-	79,137,684
	Cost	2,089,858	4,348,841	17,070,672	2,526,685	78,798,227
	Maint:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	5,625
	Cost	-	-	-	-	5,625
	New Work:					
	Approp.	4,566,191	12,015,100	1,990,000	-	52,484,140
	Cost	3,334,367	1,746,537	10,228,257	2,175,119	51,334,287

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-A (Cont.) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Sect. PROJECT	FUNDING	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007
51.St. Johns County, FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	234,350	9,124,000	-	-	24,128,937
	Cost	234,309	8,574,858	546,909	(74,328)	24,052,336
	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	1,825,000	100,000	-	6,241,700
	Cost:	-112,196	1,933,209	583,352	-	6,132,839
52.Sarasota County, FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	237,879	7,369,000	1,000,000	-	24,024,950
	Cost	239,289	6,744,898	584,488	(2,069,676)	20,915,565
	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	2,909,500	-	(1,152,971)	6,777,134
	Cost	-	1,391,278	178,073	140,121	6,729,827
55.Cedar Hammock (Wares Creek), FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	186,500	10,000	742,000	4,770,000	7,026,556
	Cost	201,853	(13,138)	84,655	402,952	1,978,997
	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	227,901
	Cost	3,664	8,150	6,119	-	227,249
56.Dade County, FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	304,250	104,000	3,836,000	-	76,033,886 ³⁷
	Cost	303,943	88,223	372,812	296,993	72,849,899 ³⁷
	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	(2,259,430)	-	-	58,547,803 ³⁸
	Cost	285,616	152,111	(1,021.36)	-	52,032,337 ³⁸
57.Dade County, N. of Haulover Beach, FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	6,801,611
	Cost	-	-	-	-	6,801,611
	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	8,082,927
	Cost	-	-	-	-	8,082,927
58.Four River Basins, FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	(5,700)	-	-	-	75,993,395 ³⁹
	Cost	-	-	(3,655)	-	75,989,647 ³⁹
	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	-	-	-	14,095,058
	Cost	-	-	(3,033)	-	14,092,025
59.Portugues and Bucana Rivers, PR (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	2,374,400	2,619,441	8,899,000	5,115,000	417,935,866
	Cost	2,349,886	2,536,968	3,632,194	4,961,722	412,398,184
	New Work:					
	Approp.	4,839,948	-	-	46,814	15,839,963
	Cost	2,853,974	474,482	558,449	359,752	14,351,163

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 9-A (Cont.) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Sect. PROJECT	FUNDING	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007
60.Rio de la Plata, PR (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	532,700	21,000	-	-	7,916,598
	Cost	532,695	20,294	-	-	7,915,878
	New Work:					
	Approp.	-	160,000	-	-	994,088
	Cost	153,157	38,729	932	17,193	557,938
61.Rio Grande de Arecibo, PR (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	523,000	1,009,000	3,951,000	12,520,000	22,804,041
	Cost	523,571	969,358	3,396,389	2,152,761	11,839,805
	New Work:					
	Approp.	1,000,000	1,300,000	400,000	600,000	3,800,000
	Cost	470,914	544,318	1,534,473	669,964	3,459,571
62.Rio Grande de Loiza, PR (Federal Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	14,000	20,000	-	-	3,867,625
	Cost	13,798	19,649	-	-	3,867,071
63.Rio Manati, Barceloneta, PR (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	1,842,100	1,500,000	237,000	1,363,000	13,760,852
	Cost	1,879,727	1,024,865	617,089	367,012	12,669,745
	New Work:					
	Approp.	950,000	-	250,000	-	4,363,644
	Cost	598,031	144,983	554,998	279,418	4,194,911
64.Rio Puerto Nuevo, PR (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	22,717,300	15,450,000	18,800,000	20,000,000	173,917,059
	Cost	22,714,387	15,374,433	12,168,963	11,566,412	158,768,942
	New Work:					
	Approp.	4,019,960	4,165,184	3,402,000	-	37,928,540
	Cost	4,085,369	2,858,124	2,392,577	1,641,853	36,098,924
74.General Regulatory (Federal Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	11,022,000	11,823,400	13,442,976	12,361,588	154,961,201 ⁴⁰
	Cost	11,261,930	11,954,043	12,431,833	12,281,848	153,742,960 ⁴⁰
75. Alligator Creek	New Work:					
	Approp.	400,000	-	-	-	400,000
	Cost	1,427	22,046	6,350	19,731	49,554
76.Central and Southern Florida (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	84,278,155	73,529,000	76,058,000	88,189,000	1,047,966,357 ³⁶
	Cost	83,876,566	69,683,690	71,922,503	67,150,811	1,018,468,809 ³⁶
	Maint:					
	Approp.	13,817,950	20,940,900	18,008,000	14,193,000	285,361,086
	Cost	13,820,286	20,547,027	15,928,615	14,762,520	283,419,210
	New Work:					
	Approp.	215,352	-	-	-	86,148,360
	Cost	2,832,236	96,403	20,124	975,915	85,352,830

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-A (Cont.) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Sect. PROJECT	FUNDING	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007
76.Herbert Hoover Dike, FL (Federal Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	708,000	1,384,000	16,221,000	39,884,000	61,037,000
	Cost	1,043,128	739,724	11,005,055	21,417,714	36,709,587
77.Everglades South Florida Ecosystem Restoration, FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	7,764,000	16,808,000	11,880,066	4,310,000	66,711,000
	Cost	7,711,138	16,175,822	3,894,894	9,898,811	63,621,811
	New Work:					
	Approp.	6,022,038	8,757,851	622,461	-	32,426,589
	Cost	7,504,859	14,063,762	2,936,895	54,508	31,813,397
78.Florida Keys Water Quality	New Work:					
	Approp.	209,000	1,417,900	1,822,000	3,000,000	6,839,900
	Cost	262,931	578,797	109,953	37,030	1,322,117
79.Kissimmee River, FL (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work:					
	Approp.	7,183,001	11,041,000	14,948,329	34,102,000	157,154,513
	Cost	7,164,368	9,445,936	15,519,372	35,988,942	157,998,790
	New Work:					
	Approp.	662,060	-	-	-	8,825,941
	Cost	2,868,051	1,402	18,698	-	8,768,105

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

¹Excludes \$288,000 for contributed funds for new work.

²Includes \$97,566 for previous project.

³Excludes \$243,235 contributed funds for new work.

⁴Excludes \$700,000 contributed by NASA in connection with construction of lock.

⁵Includes \$113,000 for new work on previous project; excludes \$15,563 expended for new work on existing project in Boca Grande entrance channel from contributed funds.

⁶Includes \$905,221 expended for recreation facilities.

⁷Includes \$10,128 cost for reconnaissance and detailed project report prepared under Section 107 modification to the project. Excludes \$1,095 contributed funds for new work.

⁸Includes \$515,479 for new work for previous projects: \$8,472 for new work on Sunshine Skyway Channel; and \$9,707 for new work for Cats Point Channel. Excludes \$14,473 contributed funds for new work for Sunshine Skyway and Boca Ciega Bay channels.

⁹Includes \$450,749 for maintenance for previous project.

¹⁰Includes \$94,776 for work for previous projects. Excludes \$2,199,842 expended from public works funds for new work.

¹¹Includes \$213,222 for maintenance on previous projects and \$3,179 operating and care under provisions of permanent indefinite appropriation.

¹²Includes \$3,520,137 new work on previous project and \$290,013 for new work expended from public works funds.

¹³Includes \$543,399 maintenance on previous projects.

¹⁴Includes unused contributed funds of \$64,136 returned to local interests.

¹⁵Project authorized December 2, 1964, by Chief of Engineers under Section 107 of 1960 R&H Act and by Section 110 of the 1966 R&H Act. Cost of new work excludes \$53,732 contributed funds.

¹⁶Includes \$5,502,126 expended from public work funds for new work. Includes costs of \$6,777,906 for recreation facilities.

¹⁷Includes \$381,479 work-in-kind and \$172,314 in costs for north jetty recreation facility.

¹⁸Excludes \$45,811 contributed funds for new work.

¹⁹Includes \$21,101,919 for new work under previous project, \$626,925 for recreational facilities (Code 710), and \$27,574 for reconnaissance and detailed project report prepared under Section 107 modification to the project.

²⁰Includes \$7,581,150 for maintenance for previous projects. Excludes \$1,000 for maintenance.

²¹Includes \$3,912 for new work for previous projects.

²²Includes \$11,414 for operating and care under provisions for permanent indefinite appropriation.

²³Includes \$80,000 new work from public works funds. Excludes \$509,506 contributed funds.

²⁴Includes \$30,000 for maintenance from public works funds.

²⁵Includes \$11,588 expended for restudy, but excludes \$21,960 expended for new work from contributed funds.

²⁶Excludes \$1,033,069 contributed funds.

²⁷Includes \$71,303 for new work on previous project. Excludes \$137,500 contributed funds.

²⁸Baresford cutoff and completion of cutoffs and easing of bends in Putnam Lake and Volusia Counties in inactive status were deauthorized by Public Law 93-251 section 12. Includes \$29,566 for new work under previous project.

²⁹Includes \$25,838 under previous project.

³⁰Includes \$26,689 for new work under previous project.

³¹Includes \$747,684 for new work under previous project. Excludes \$100,000 expended for new work from contributed funds.

³²Includes \$44,730 for maintenance from public works funds under previous project.

³³Includes \$853,050 for new work from public works funds under previous project and \$1,463,000 from emergency relief funds. Excludes \$270,466 for new work for Hillsborough River and \$13,939 for new work from contributed funds.

³⁴Includes \$17,107 for maintenance under previous project.

³⁵Includes work-in-kind.

³⁶Excludes \$15,543 for property received without reimbursement and R&H Funds, expended on previous projects (see cost and financial statement for Okeechobee Waterway, FL, project for these costs). Excludes \$100,000 advanced by local interests toward federal costs. Includes \$175,000 appropriation and \$175,000 cost for new work at C&SF St. Johns Water Management District.

³⁷Includes \$2,294,134 for reimbursement costs to Bal Harbor.

³⁸Excludes unused contributed funds of \$17,969 returned to local interests.

³⁹Includes costs of \$89,691 for recreation facilities at Moss Bluff and \$2,638,272 at Lake Tarpon.

⁴⁰Funds appropriated under General Regulatory Functions 96X3126. Include #73 permit evaluation, #74 enforcement and #75 studies.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Oct. 27, 1965	AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL (See Section 1 of Text) Control and progressive eradication of obnoxious aquatic plants, and continued research to develop best method of control.	H.Doc. 251, 89th Cong., 1st sess.
WRDA Aug. 17, 1999	LOWER ST. JOHNS RIVER BASIN, FL May apply the computer model developed under the feasibility study to assist non-Federal interests in developing strategies for improving water quality at 50 percent cost share.	P.L. 106-53, Aug. 17, 1999 106 th Cong., 1 st sess.
WRDA Oct. 12, 1996	TAMPA, FL May enter into a cooperative agreement under section 229 with the Museum of Science and Industry, Tampa, Fl to provide technical, planning, and design assistance to demonstrate the water quality functions found in wetlands, at an estimated total Federal cost of \$500,000.	P.L. 104-303, Oct. 12, 1996 104th Cong.
WRDA Oct. 12, 1996	WEST DADE, FL Conduct a reconnaissance study to determine the Federal interest in using the West Dade, FL, reuse facility to improve water quality in, and increase the supply of surface water to, the Everglades in order to enhance fish and wildlife habitat.	P.L. 104-303, Oct. 12, 1996 104th Cong.
NAVIGATION PROJECTS		
Aug. 26, 1937	ARECIBO HARBOR, PR (See Section 2 of Text) Construction of breakwater 1,200 feet long and dredging channel 25 feet deep and 400 feet wide with flare at entrance and widening at inner end to form a maneuvering area.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 43, Cong., 75th 1st sess.
WRDA Oct. 12, 1996	ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FL Project for navigation. Operation, maintenance, repair, replacement and rehabilitation shall be a non-Federal responsibility, and the non-Federal interest shall assume ownership for the bridge.	P.L.104-303, Oct. 12, 1996 104th Cong.
Mar. 4, 1913	ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BETWEEN NORFOLK, VA AND THE ST. JOHNS RIVER, FL (See Section 3 of Text) Channel 7 x 100 feet.	H.Doc. 898, 62nd Cong., 2d sess.
Jun. 20, 1939	Channel 12 feet deep and 90-150 feet wide with cutoffs.	H.Doc. 618, 75th Cong., 3d sess.
Jul. 14, 1960	BAKERS HAULOVER, FL (See Section 4 of Text) Channel 11 x 200 feet in ocean entrance, thence 8 x 100 feet to Intracoastal Waterway; Marina basin 8 x 200 feet; reconstruction of jetties and protection of inlet shores.	H.Doc. 189, 86th Cong., 1st sess.

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
CANAVERAL HARBOR, FL (See Section 5 of Text)		
Mar. 2, 1945	Entrance channel jetties, a turning basin enclosed by a dike, and a barge canal with a lock.	H.Doc. 367, 77th Cong., 1st sess.
Oct. 23, 1962	Maintain improved channel, turning basin, enlarge barge channel and lock, relocate dike, provide channel and turning basin west of 35-foot turning basin, construct and operate sand-transfer plant.	S.Doc. 140, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
Report of the Chief of Engineers Oct. 1985	Mitigation of fish and wildlife losses at Port Canaveral West Turning Basin Project.	P.L. 99-662, Nov. 17, 1986 99th Cong., 2d sess
Report of the Chief of Engineers Jul. 24, 1991	Project for navigation, Canaveral Harbor, FL, as modified by the letter of the Secretary dated Oct. 10, 1991	P.L. 102-580, Oct. 13, 1992 102nd Cong., 2d sess.
WRDA Oct. 12, 1996	Modification of navigation project to reclassify the removal and replacement of stone protection on both sides of the channel as general navigation features.	P.L. 104-303, Oct. 12, 1996 104th Cong.
CHANNEL FROM NAPLES TO BIG MARCO PASS, FL (See Section 6 of Text)		
Jun. 20, 1938	Interior channel 6 x 70 feet.	H.Doc. 596, 75th Cong., 3d sess.
Jul. 14, 1960	Channel 12 x 150 feet from the Gulf to Gordon Pass, thence 10 x 100 feet to a point 400 feet south of U.S. Highway 41 Bridge, thence 10 x 70 feet to bridge and two turning basins.	H.Doc. 183, 86th Cong., 1st sess.
CHARLOTTE HARBOR, FL (See Section 7 of Text)		
Jul. 25, 1912	Channel 24 x 300 feet through Gulf through Boca Grande entrance.	H.Doc. 699, 62nd Cong., 2d sess.
Mar. 3, 1925	Depth of 27 feet at entrance and width of 500 feet at bend.	H.Doc. 113, 66th Cong., 1st sess.
Jul. 3, 1930	Channel 10 x 100 feet to Punta Gorda and a turning basin.	Rivers and Harbors Committee, Doc. 1, 70th Cong., 1st sess.
Aug. 26, 1937	Depth of 30 feet at entrance and width of 700 feet at bend.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc.95, 74th Cong., 2d sess.
May 17, 1950	Depth of 32 feet in entrance channel.	H.Doc. 186, 81st Cong., 1st sess.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Jun. 20, 1938	EAU GALLIE HARBOR, FL (See Section 8 of Text) Channel 8 x 100 feet and a turning basin.	H.Doc. 497, 75th Cong., 3 sess.
Jun. 14, 1880	FERNANDINA HARBOR, FL (See Section 9 of Text) Entrance jetties.	Annual Report 1879
Jul. 13, 1892	Raising and extending jetties to provide a 19-foot depth.	Annual Report 1891 & 1896
Mar. 2, 1907	Improvement of inner harbor to obtain 20 to 24-foot depth and 400 to 600-foot channel width.	H.Doc. 388, 59th Cong., 1st sess.
Jun. 25, 1910	Combining improvement of Fernandina Harbor and Cumberland Sound under the general heading of Fernandina Harbor.	
Mar. 3, 1925	Provided for a 26-foot channel.	H.Doc. 227, 68th Cong., 1st sess.
Jun. 20, 1938	Provided for the 28-foot channel and turning basin.	H.Doc. 548, 75th Cong., 3d sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Provided for reducing the maximum width of turning basin from 1,000 to 800 feet, for shifting channel line in this vicinity vicinity 50 feet northwesterly and for including in authorized project small area dredged by Rayonier, Inc.	H.Doc. 284, 87th Cong., 1st sess.
May 17, 1950	Provided for 32-foot channel and turning basin.	H.Doc. 662, 80th Cong., 2d sess.
WRDA Nov. 28, 1990	Re-designated location of turning basin until Section 107 (R&H Act of 1960) study is completed and the resulting project constructed	P.L. 101-640, Nov. 28, 1990 101st Cong.? sess.
WRDA Jan. 24, 2000	Realign the access channel in the vicinity of the Fernandina Beach Municipal Marina 100 feet to the west and cost shall be a non-Federal expense.	P.L. 106-541, Jan. 24, 2000 106 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
Jul. 14, 1960	FORT MYERS BEACH, FL (See Section 10 of Text) 12 x 150 foot channel in San Carlos Bay, thence 11 x 125 feet in Matanzas Pass to upper shrimp terminals.	H.Doc. 183, 86th Cong., 1st sess.
Auth. by Chief of Engineers Dec. 6, 1968 under Sec. 107 of 1960 R&H Act	Extension of 11 x 125 foot channel easterly about 2,000 feet to and including a turning basin adjacent to natural deep water in Matanzas Pass.	

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
FORT PIERCE HARBOR, FL (See Section 11 of Text)		
Def. Act of Mar. 4, 1931	Expenditure of \$20,000 for dredging channel, maintenance by local interests.	Specified in Act
War Dept. Approp. Act, Mar. 4, 1933	Expenditure of up to \$30,000 for dredging channel.	Specified in Act
Aug. 30, 1935	Maintaining channels, jetties, and revetments, and enlarging channels and turning basin to existing project dimensions.	H.Doc. 252, 72nd Cong., 1st sess. and Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 21, 74th Cong., 1st sess.
Report of the Chief of Engineers Dec. 14, 1987	Deepening and enlarging channels and turning basin. Total cost of \$6,742,000.	P.L. 100-676, Nov. 17, 1988 100th Cong., 2d sess.
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, CALOOSAHATCHEE RIVER TO ANCLOTE RIVER, FL (See Section 13 of Text)		
Mar. 2, 1945	9 x 100 foot channel; deepening channel at Casey's Pass to 9 feet and construction of Highway Bridge at Venice.	H.Doc. 371, 76th Cong., 1st sess.
Jun. 30, 1948	Original route may be modified at no excess cost to U.S.	Specified in Act
May 17, 1950	Any route in Venice-Lemon Bay area may be used.	Specified in Act
Sep. 3, 1954	Use of alternate Route C-1 in Venice-Lemon Bay area.	Specified in Act
May 10-16, 1957	Local interests to bear costs of Venice Avenue highway bridge and any other necessary crossing over Route C-1.	H.Doc. 109, 85th Cong., 1st sess.
Auth. Mar. 1, 1962 by Senate and House Public. Works Comm	Sunshine Skyway Channel to be improved and maintained to. 9 x 100 feet	
Auth. by Chief of Engineers, Mar.1, 1963, under Sec 107 of 1960 R&H Act	6 x 80 foot channel in Boca Ciega Bay.	

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, JACKSONVILLE TO MIAMI, FL (See Section 13 of Text)		
Jan. 21, 1927	Channel 8 x 75 feet from Jacksonville to Miami.	H.Doc. 586, 69th Cong., 2d sess.
Jul. 3, 1930	Channel width of 100 feet.	S.Doc. 71, 71st Cong., 2d sess.
PARA Jun. 26, 1934	Operation and care of Palm Valley Bridge.	Specified in Act
Aug. 26, 1937	Turning basin at Jacksonville Beach.	H.Doc. 180, 75th Cong., 1st sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Channel 12 x 125 feet.	H.Doc. 740, 79th Cong., 2d sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Side channel and turning basin at Sebastian (deauthorized).	H.Doc. 336, 76th Cong., 1st sess.
Mar.2, 1945	Turning basin at Vero Beach.	H.Doc. 261, 76th Cong., 1st sess.
Jul. 3, 1958	Maintenance of side channel at Daytona Beach.	H.Doc. 222, 85th Cong., 1st sess.
Chief of Engineers Report of Jul. 22, 1960,Mod. 12-foot Channel	Channel 10 x 125 feet from Ft. Pierce to Miami.	
JACKSONVILLE HARBOR, FL (See Section 14 of Text) ST. JOHNS RIVER, FL OPPOSITE THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE		
Mar. 2, 1907	The 24-foot area from Hogan Creek to Florida East Coast Railroad Bridge.	H.Doc 663, 59th Cong., 1st sess.
Nov. 17, 1986	Deauthorized the 24-foot area from Hogan Creek to Florida East Coast Railroad bridge.	P.L. 99-662, Nov. 28, 1986 99th Cong., 2d sess.
WRDA Aug. 17, 1999	Project for navigation.	P.L. 106-53, Aug. 17, 1999 106 th Cong., 1 st sess.

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
JACKSONVILLE HARBOR (MILL COVE), FL (See Section 15 of Text)		
Report of the Chief of Engineers Feb. 12, 1982	Enlarge weir structure and west opening controlling flow into Mill Cove, to reduce shoaling and improve navigation as well as circulation.	P.L. 99-662, Nov. 17, 1986 99th Cong., 2d sess
WRDA Oct. 12, 1996	Modification to carry out a project for mitigation consisting of measures for flow and circulation improvement within Mill Cove.	P.L. 104-303, Oct. 12, 1996 104th Cong.
JOHN'S PASS, FL (See Section 16 of Text)		
Auth. by Chief of Engineers Dec. 2, 1964 under Sec. 107 of 1960 R&H Act and Sec. 110 of 1966 R&H Act	Channel 10 x 100 feet in gulf, 8 x 100 feet inside pass, 6 x 100 feet to IWW, 2.6 miles long.	
LAKE WORTH INLET, FL		
WRDA Oct. 12, 1996	Project for navigation and shoreline protection subject to final report to be completed not later than December 31, 1996.	P.L. 104-303, Oct. 12, 1996 104th Cong.
LONGBOAT PASS, FL (See Section 17 of Text)		
Auth. by Chief of Engineers, Apr. 20, 1976 under Sec. 107 of 1960 R&H Act, as amended	12 x 150 foot entrance channel from Gulf of Mexico to Longboat Bridge; 10 x 100 foot channel from Longboat Bridge northeasterly to IWW; channel from north channel to Cortez Bridge.	
MANATEE HARBOR, FL (See Section 18 of Text)		
Report of the Chief of Engineers May 12, 1980	Provide for maintenance of the existing 40-foot deep draft navigation channel and turning basin from Tampa Bay to Port Manatee. Initial construction of a widener at Manatee Harbor and deepen area adjacent to berthing area.	P.L. 99-662, Nov. 17, 1986 99th Cong., 2d sess.
WRDA Nov. 28, 1990	Modified the project for navigation authorized by the WRDA of 1986 to construct substantially in accordance with the post authorization change report dated April 1990.	P.L.101-640, Nov. 28, 1990, 101st Cong.
MAYAGUEZ HARBOR, PR (See Section 19 of Text)		
Aug. 30, 1935	Approach channels 30 feet deep to and along deep-water terminal.	H.Doc. 215, 72nd Cong., 1st sess. & River and Harbor Committee Doc. 1,73rd Cong., 1st sess.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Aug. 26, 1937	MELBOURNE HARBOR, FL (See Section 20 of Text) Channel 8 x 100 feet and a turning basin.	H.Doc. 390, 74th Cong., 2d sess.
Jul. 3, 1930	MIAMI HARBOR, FL (See Section 21 of Text) MIAMI RIVER The 15-foot channel in Miami River, 150 feet wide at the mouth.	Specified in Act
PWA Program Sep. 6, 1933	The channel at Dinner Key Airport.	S.Doc. 95, 72nd Cong., 1st sess. and Specified in Act
Jun. 13, 1902	An 18-foot channel in a land cut across the peninsula and construction of the north jetty.	H.Doc. 622, 56th Cong., 1st sess. (Annual Report 1900, p. 1987)
Mar. 2, 1907	Construction of the south jetty and increase of channel width to 100 feet.	Specified in Act
Mar. 4, 1913	Modification of local cooperation requirements imposed by the Act of July 25, 1912.	Specified in Act
Mar. 3, 1925	A channel 25 feet deep with present widths from the ocean to Biscayne Bay, thence 200 feet wide across the bay to but not including the municipal turning basin, and extension of both jetties.	H.Doc. 516, 67th Cong., 4th sess.
Jul. 3, 1930	A channel width of 300 feet across the bay and enlarging the municipal turning basin, with expenditures thereon limited. to \$200,000	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 15, 71st Cong., 2d sess.
Aug. 30, 1935	A depth of 30 feet from the ocean to and in the turning basin, with the existing authorized project widths, including the 300-foot width in the channel across the bay.	Sen. Comm. Print. 73rd Cong., 2d sess.
Aug. 26, 1937	Extending the turning basin 200 feet to the southward.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 86, 74th Cong., 2d sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	The Virginia Key improvement.	S.Doc. 251, 79th Cong., 2d sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	For incorporation of the project for Miami River in that for Miami Harbor, the widening at the mouth of Miami River to existing project widths; the channels from the mouth of Miami River to the turning basin and to Government Cut; and the channel from Miami River to the harbor of refuge, provided that local interests contribute one-third of the cost.	H.Doc. 91, 79th Cong., 1st sess.

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Jul. 14, 1960	Deletion of Virginia Key development and the Dinner Key, approach channel widening the existing ship channel by easing the ocean bend and increasing the width of the 300-foot wide section to 500 feet, enlarging the existing turning basin 300 feet along both the south and northeasterly sides, and dredging a turning basin along the north side of Fisher Island about 39 acres in extent and 30 feet in depth.	S.Doc. 71, 85th Cong., 2d sess.
Aug. 13, 1968	Enlarging existing entrance channel to 38 x 500 feet, deepening existing 400-foot wide channel across Biscayne Bay to 36 feet; deepening existing turning basins at Biscayne Boulevard terminal and Fisher Island to 36 feet.	S.Doc. 93, 90th Cong., 2d sess.
WRDA Nov. 17, 1986	Deauthorized the widening at the mouth of Miami River to existing project widths; and the channels from the mouth of Miami River to the turning basin, to Government Cut, and to a harbor of refuge in Palmer Lake.	P.L. 99-662, Nov. 17, 1986, 99th Cong., 2d sess
Report of the Chief of Engineers Sep. 25, 1989	The project for navigation, Miami Harbor Channel.	P.L. 101-640, Nov. 28, 1990, 101st Cong
WRDA Oct. 12, 1996	The project for navigation, Miami Harbor Channel subject to a final report to be completed no later than 31 December 1996.	P.L. 104-303, Oct. 12, 1996 104th, Cong
WRDA Aug. 17, 1999	Miami Harbor Channel project modified to include construction of artificial reefs and related environmental mitigation.	P.L. 106-53, Aug. 17, 1999, 106 th Cong., 1 st sess.
Auth. by Chief of Engineers Apr. 20, 1964 under Sec. 107 of 1960 R&H Act	NEW PASS, SARASOTA, FL (See Section 22 of Text) 10 x 150 foot entrance channel; 8 x 100 foot inner channels; and 8-foot deep turning basins at Payne Terminal and City Pier.	
PARA Jun. 26, 1934	OKEECHOBEE WATERWAY, FL (See Section 23 of Text) Operation and care of locks and dams provided for with funds from R&H appropriations.	Specified in Act
Aug. 26, 1937	New lock and weir structure in St. Lucie Canal.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 28, 75th Cong., 1st sess.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Mar. 2, 1945	Deepening to 8 feet from Ft. Myers to Jacksonville-Miami waterway near Stuart via channel across lake from Clewiston.	H.Doc. 696, 76th Cong., 3d sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Channel to yacht basin at Ft. Myers and a basin at Stuart.	H.Doc. 736, 79th Cong., 2d sess.
WRDA Nov. 17, 1986	Deauthorized basin at Stuart.	PL 99-662, Nov. 17, 1986 99th Cong., 2d sess.
Auth. by Chief of Engineers Nov. 5, 1968, under Sec. 107 of 1960 R&H Act	Enlarge existing 8 x 90 foot section of Okeechobee Waterway for about 5 miles upstream from Ft. Myers to 10 x 100 feet.	
OKLAWAHA RIVER, FL (See Section 24 of Text)		
Sep. 19, 1890	Clearing obstructions for channel 4 feet deep from mouth to Leesburg.	Annual Report 1889, p.1360
Mar. 2, 1907	Channel 6 feet deep from mouth to head of Silver Springs Run.	H.Doc. 782, 59th Cong., 1st sess.
Jun. 25, 1910 Jul. 25, 1912	Maintenance of levels in the lakes at head of river.	Specified in Acts
Jul. 27, 1916	Acceptance of certain artificial waterways in lieu of portions of natural riverbed.	Specified in Act
PARA Jun. 26, 1934	Operation and care of lock and dam provided for with funds from appropriations for rivers and harbors.	Specified in Act
WRDA Nov. 17, 1986	De-authorized channel 6 feet deep from mouth to head of Silver Springs Run	P.L. 99-662, Nov. 17, 1986 99th Cong., 2d sess.
PALM BEACH HARBOR, FL (See Section 25 of Text)		
Mar. 13, 1934	Maintenance of improvement previously constructed by local interests.	H.Doc. 185, 73rd Cong., 2d sess.
Dec. 10, 1934	Deepening the channels and turning basin, as constructed by local of interests, to 20 feet.	Recommended by Chief Engineers to Public Works Administration Oct. 17, 1934

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Aug. 30, 1935	Authorized the work previously approved by Public Works Administration, and widening the channels to existing project dimensions, enlarging the 700-foot square turning basin eastward removing the obstructive point on south side of the and inlet, revetting the banks of the inlet restoring existing jetties.	H.Doc. 185, 73rd Cong., 2d sess. and Rivers and Harbors Comm. H. Doc. 42, 74th Cong., 1st sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Deepening the channels and turning basin to 25 feet.	H.Doc. 530, 78th Cong., Cong., 2d sess.
May 17, 1950	Extending the turning basin 550 feet southward over a 900-foot width, with a flare to the east; provided that local interests may be reimbursed not to exceed \$305,000 for work done by them on this modification subsequent to July 1, 1949.	H.Doc. 704, 80th Cong., 2d sess.
Jul. 14, 1960	An entrance channel 35 feet deep, 400 feet wide, and 0.8 mile long merging with an inner channel 33 feet deep, 300 feet wide and 0.3 mile long, thence flaring into a turning basin, 1,400 feet north-south by a minimum of 1,200 feet east-west.	H.Doc. 283, 86th Cong., 1st sess. (contains latest published map)
Report of the Chief of Engineers Dec. 10, 1985	Assume maintenance of locally expanded turning basin to a depth of 25 feet on north side of existing basin.	P.L. 99-662, Nov.17, 1986, 99th Cong., 2d sess.
WRDA Oct. 12, 1996	PALM VALLEY BRIDGE, FL (See Section 26 of Text) Replacement of a two lane bridge.	P.L.104-303 Oct. 12, 1996 104 th Cong.
Oct. 27, 1965	PONCE DE LEON INLET, FL (See Section 27 of Text) Widening and deepening channels; jetties on north and south sides of inlet; a weir in the north jetty and an impoundment basin inside the weir	H.Doc. 74, 89th Cong., 1st sess.
WRDA Aug. 17, 1999	Project for navigation and related purposes.	P.L. 106-53, Aug. 17, 1999, 106 th Cong., 1 st sess.
Mar. 3, 1925	PONCE HARBOR, PR (See Section 28 of Text) Dredging 3 continuous areas, aggregating 153 acres, to depths of 30, 18, and 9 feet, and construction of a seawall, costs to be shared by U.S. and local interests.	H.Doc. 532, 67th Cong., 4th sess.
Aug. 30, 1935	Modified conditions of local cooperation to provide that U.S. undertake all dredging at Federal expense and return local funds previously contributed for dredging, all other portions of the improvement hereafter to be at the expense of local interests.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 18, 72nd Cong., 1st sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Eliminate previously authorized 9-foot dredging area, and provided for dredging 30-foot depth area and 18 acres off the municipal pier and for construction of the breakwater off Punta Carenero.	H.Doc. 745, 79th Cong., 2d sess.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
H.R. Sep. 23, 1976, S.R. Oct. 1, 1976	Eliminate previously authorized 18-foot and a portion of the 30-foot project outside the proposed 36-foot and a portion adjacent to the municipal bulkhead. Channel 36 x 600 feet from Caribbean Sea to harbor; channel 36 x 400 feet into harbor; and a 36-foot turning basin.	H.Doc. 532, 94th Cong., Cong., 2d sess.
Jul. 3, 1930	PORT EVERGLADES HARBOR, FL (See Section 29 of Text) Maintenance of harbor constructed by local interests.	Cong., 2d sess.
Aug. 30, 1935	Enlarge entrance channel and complete turning basin to 1,200 feet square.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 25, 74th Cong., 1st sess.
Jun. 20, 1938	Widen turning basin 350 feet on north side.	H.Doc. 545, 75th Cong., 3d sess.
Jul. 24, 1946	Widen turning basin 200 feet on north side, 500 feet on south side and enlarge flare at entrance channel.	H.Doc. 768, 78th Cong., 2d sess.
Jul. 3, 1958	Deepen and widen entrance channel on a new alignment and increase turning basin in size and depth.	H.Doc. 346, 85th Cong., 2d sess.
H.R. May 9, 1974; S.R. May 31, 1974	Deepen and widen entrance channel, enlarge turning basin, widen Pier 7 channel, maintenance of Berth 18 channel, and planning for a south jetty fishing walkway with construction contingent upon need as developed by detailed post authorization studies.	H.Doc. 144, 93rd Cong., 1st sess.
WRDA Jan. 24, 2000	Reimbursement of the non-Federal interest for the project for navigation, \$15,003,000 for the Federal share of costs incurred by the non-Federal interest in carrying out the project and determined by the Secretary to be eligible for reimbursement under the limited reevaluation report dated April 1998.	P.L. 106-541, Jan. 24, 2000 106 th Cong., 2d sess.
Report of the Chief of Engineers Sep. 23, 1991	Project for navigation.	P.L. 102-580, Oct.31, 1992 102nd Cong., 2d sess.
Mar. 3, 1899	REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH FROM NAVIGABLE WATERS IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA (See Section 30 of Text) Construction and operation of a suitable vessel and use of log booms for removal of water hyacinths in the navigable waters of the State.	Annual Report 1899
Jun. 13, 1902	Extermination and removal of water hyacinths by any mechanical, chemical or other means.	Specified in Act
Mar. 3, 1905	Prohibits use of any chemical process injurious to cattle.	Specified in Act

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Jun. 20, 1938	ST. AUGUSTINE HARBOR, FL (See Section 31 of Text) Channel 27 x 200 feet protected by a groin.	H.Doc. 555, 75th Cong., 3d sess.
May 17, 1950	Channel 16 x 200 feet across bar, and thence 12 feet deep to Intracoastal Waterway; jetty on south side of inlet; future landward extension of groin and jetty; and channel 10 x 100 feet in San Sebastian River.	H.Doc. 133, 81st Cong., 1st sess.
Mar. 3, 1899	ST. JOHNS RIVER, FL, JACKSONVILLE TO LAKE HARNEY (See Section 32 of Text) A channel 13 feet deep and 200 feet wide from Jacksonville to Palatka.	H.Doc. 523, 55th Cong., 2d sess. and Annual Report 1899 p. 1343
Mar. 2, 1919	The improvement of Deep Creek.	H.Doc. 699, 63rd Cong., 2d sess.
Jun. 14, 1880	Two jetties at Volusia Bar (Maintenance only; new work completed under previous project).	Annual Report for 1879, pp. 795-798
Jun. 25, 1910	A channel 100 feet wide, 8 feet deep from Palatka to Sanford with a side channel to Enterprise, and thence 5 feet deep to Lake Harney.	H.Doc. 1111, 60th Cong., 2d sess.
Jul. 3, 1930	Cutoffs at Butcher Bend, Shake Creek, and Starks Landing, and easing bends at other points.	H.Doc. 691, 69th Cong., 2d sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	A channel 10 feet deep and 100 feet wide from Palatka to Sanford, with a side channel to Enterprise and with cutoffs and easing of bends. (Cutoffs de-authorized)	H.Doc. 603, 76th Cong., 3d sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Combining the two projects above into a single project for St. Johns River, FL, Jacksonville to Lake Harney, and for a cutoff 5 feet deep and 75 feet wide between Lake Monroe and the vicinity of Osteen Bridge (Woodruff Creek Cutoff).	H.Doc. 445, 78th Cong., 2d sess.
Jul. 24, 1946	A channel 12 feet deep and 100 feet wide from Palatka to Sanford, and in the branch to Enterprise.	S.Doc. 208, 79th Cong., 2d sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	ST. LUCIE INLET, FL (See Section 33 of Text) Channel 10 x 200 feet.	H.Doc. 391, 77th Cong., 1st sess.
Nov. 7, 1966	Modification to maintain existing channel 6 x 100 feet.	H.Doc. 508, 89th Cong., 2d sess.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
H.R. May 9, 1974 S.R. May 31, 1974	Extending north jetty and modifying existing jetty to provide a sand bypass weir section; excavation of sand impoundment basin; construction of south jetty with a walkway for recreational fishing; channel 10 x 500 feet through bar cut, tapering to 150 feet through the inlet, and 100 feet and 7 feet deep to the Intracoastal Waterway; and transfer of 380,000 cubic yards of material to the south beach during each two-year maintenance period.	H.Doc. 294, 93rd Cong., 1st sess.
Aug. 8, 1917	SAN JUAN HARBOR, PR (See Section 34 of Text) Anchorage (inner harbor) area of 206 acres and San Antonio Channel to 30-foot depth.	H.Doc. 865, 63rd Cong., 2d sess.
Sep. 22, 1922	Substitution of a 68-acre area 30 feet deep along southeasterly side of anchorage area, for one 25 acres in extent and of same depth extending easterly from eastern end of the San Antonio project channel.	Specified in Act
Jul. 3, 1930	Modified condition of local cooperation.	H.Doc. 45, 71st Cong., 2d sess.
Aug. 30, 1935	Entrance channel across outer bar 38 feet deep and 800 feet wide, and thence across bay to anchorage area (Anegado Reach Channel) 30 feet deep and 700 feet wide and increasing anchorage area to 239 acres to 30-foot depth.	R&H Comm. Doc. 38, 74th Cong., 1st sess.
Aug. 26, 1937	Widening Anegado Reach Channel and increasing anchorage area to 329 acres	R&H Comm. Doc. 42, 75th Cong., 1st sess.
Oct. 17, 1940	Removal to 8-foot depth of Anegado, Largo, and Capitanejo Shoals, and dredging to 30-foot depth the entrance channel and turning basin to the Graving Dock.	H.Doc. 364, 76th Cong., 1st sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Maintenance of the 30-foot depth entrance channel and turning basin to the Army Terminal.	Specified in Act
Jul. 3, 1958	Deepening portions of entrance and approach channels and basins to Army Terminal and San Antonio Pier areas to 35-45 feet; new 32-foot depth Puerto Nuevo Channel; new 36-foot depth anchorage.	H.Doc. 38, 85th Cong., 1st sess.

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Aug. 4, 1976	A bar channel 48 x 800 feet, shifting the centerline 350 feet west; deepening Anegado Channel in steps from 46 to 40 feet while reducing width to 800 feet; deepening Army Terminal Channel and turning basin to 40 feet while widening the channel to 450 feet; deepening Puerto Nuevo Channel to 40 feet and widening it to 400 feet; deepening Graving Dock Channel to 40 feet at existing 400-foot width; deepening San Antonio Channel to 38 feet at varying widths, minimum of 500 feet; deepening cruise ship basin at 30 x 250 feet; provide a 38-foot depth in Anchorage Area "E" with irregular width; six mooring dolphins for vessels using the area.	H.Doc. 574, 94th Cong., 2d sess.
Report of the Chief of Engineers Dec. 23, 1982	Modification of the authorized project to provide the deepening of the Bar Channel to 48 feet and shifting its alignment 350 feet to the west; deepening Anegado, and Army Terminal to 40 feet; deepening Graving Dock Channel, and Cruise Ship Basin, Puerto Nuevo Channel, and San Antonio Channel to 36 feet; and deepening Anchorage Area "E" to 38 feet while reducing its size and constructing six mooring dolphins within its limits. A 1,500-foot long extension to San Antonio Channel would be added to the Federal project and Sabana approach deepened to 32 feet.	P.L. 99-662 Nov. 17, 1986 99th Cong., 2d sess
WRDA Oct. 12, 1996	Modification of the project to deepen the bar channel to depths varying from 49 feet to 56 feet below mean low water with other modifications to authorized interior channels as described in the General Reevaluation Report and Environmental Assessment dated March 1994.	P.L. 104-303, Oct.12, 1996 104th Cong.
TAMPA HARBOR, FL (See Section 35 of Text) TAMPA BAY		
Mar. 3, 1899	For a channel 27 feet deep from the Gulf of Mexico to Port Tampa, 500 feet wide across the bar and 300 feet wide in the bay.	H.Doc. 52, 55th Cong., 3d sess. (Also printed in Annual Report 1899, p. 1640) Channel dimensions specified in Act
Mar. 3, 1905	For a channel depth of 26 feet with sufficient width from the Gulf of Mexico to Port Tampa.	Specified in Act
TAMPA AND HILLSBOROUGH BAYS		
Jun. 25, 1910	For a depth of 24 feet in Hillsborough Bay.	H.Doc. 634, 61st Cong., 2d sess.
Aug. 8, 1917	For a 27-foot depth from Gulf of Mexico up to and in the several channels of Hillsborough Bay, the widths to be 500 feet on the bar, 300 feet in Tampa Bay, Ybor, and Garrison Channels, and 200 feet in Hillsborough Bay, Sparkman, and Seddon Channels, with turning basins at the mouth of Hillsborough and at Ybor Estuary.	H.Doc. 634, 61st Cong., 1st sess.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Mar. 3, 1899	<p>HILLSBOROUGH RIVER For a 12 x 200 foot channel to within 100 feet of the Lafayette St. highway bridge (maintenance only; new work completed under a previous project under title Improving Hillsborough Bay, FL).</p>	<p>H.Doc. 545, 55th Cong., 2d sess. and Annual Report 1998, pp 1357-1360</p>
Sep. 22, 1922	<p>TAMPA HARBOR, FL Consolidation of the above projects to form a single project for Tampa Harbor.</p>	<p>Specified in Act</p>
Jul. 3, 1930	<p>Increasing the depth of Egmont Channel to 29 feet and the width of Sparkman Channel to 300 feet.</p>	<p>H.Doc. 100, 70th Cong., 1st sess.</p>
Aug. 30, 1935	<p>For a depth of 32 feet and a width of 600 feet on Egmont Bar, a depth of 30 feet and a width of 400 feet in Mullet Key Cut, and a depth of 30 feet and a width of 300 feet in all other project channels in Tampa Harbor (except in Hillsborough River and in the channel leading to Alafia River); and for a turning basin 2,000 feet long and 500 feet in maximum width at the entrance to the Port Tampa terminals.</p>	<p>S.Doc. 22, 72nd Cong., 1st sess.</p>
Jun. 20, 1938	<p>For widening the bend between Sparkman Channel and Cut D of Hillsborough Bay Channel by 250 feet; widening Ybor Channel to 400 feet and extending the turning basin at the west end of Garrison Channel (mouth of Hillsborough River) easterly for 300 feet.</p>	<p>S.Doc. 164, 75th Cong., 3d sess.</p>
Jun. 20, 1938	<p>For construction of a breakwater at Peter O. Knight Field, Davis Islands, its maintenance to be assumed by local interest.</p>	<p>Sen. Comm. Print. 76th Cong., 1st sess.</p>
Mar. 2, 1945	<p>For widening Sparkman Channel to 400 feet and Ybor Channel to 500 feet; widening the bend between Sparkman and Garrison Channels an additional 250 feet to extend the turning basin westerly and widening the bend between Seddon and Garrison Channels by 150 feet (in lieu of 300 feet previously authorized) to extend the turning basin easterly.</p>	<p>S.Doc. 183, 78th Cong., 2d sess.</p>
Mar. 2, 1945	<p>For a channel 9 feet deep and 100 feet wide in the Hillsborough River for about 2.4 miles above the upper end of the existing 12-foot channel, and for the removal of obstructions thence to the Florida Avenue Bridge.</p>	<p>H.Doc. 119, 77th Cong., 1st sess.</p>
Mar. 2, 1945	<p>For a channel 25 feet deep and 150 feet wide from the Hillsborough Bay channel to and including a turning basin in the Alafia River. (Revoked by Act of May 17, 1950).</p>	<p>S.Doc. 16, 77th, Cong., 1st sess.</p>

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
May 17, 1950	For deepening Egmont Channel to 36 feet; enlarging Mullet Key Cut, Tampa Bay Channel, Hillsborough Bay Channel, Port Tampa Channel and Port Tampa turning basin to present project dimensions; deepening Sparkman Channel and Ybor turning basin to 34 feet; a channel 30 feet deep and 200 feet wide from Hillsborough Bay Channel to and including a turning basin in Alafia River, 700 feet wide and 1,200 feet long (in lieu of the improvement previously authorized); and substantial widening at entrance, bends, and turns.	H.Doc. 258, 81st Cong., 1st sess.
Sep. 3, 1954	Extended removal of obstructions in Hillsborough River to City Water Works Dam. Maintenance of cleared channel to be assumed by local interests.	H.Doc. 567, 81st Cong., 2d sess.
Oct. 23, 1962	Channel and turning basin at Port Sutton 30 feet deep, Ybor Channel 34 x 400 feet.	H.Doc. 529, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
Dec. 31, 1970	For federal maintenance of Port Sutton Channel, 280 feet wide and an irregularly shaped turning basin both to a depth of 34 feet.	H.Doc. 150, 91st Cong., 1st sess.
Do.	Enlarge entrance channel across Egmont Bar to 46 x 700 feet from the Gulf to Mullet Key.	H.Doc. 401, 91st Cong., 2d sess.
Do.	Enlarge Mullet Key Cut Channel to 44 x 600 feet.	Do.
Do.	Enlarge Tampa Bay Channel to 44 x 500 feet from Mullet Key Cut through Tampa Bay to the junction of Hillsborough Bay and Port Tampa Channels.	Do.
Do.	Enlarge Hillsborough Bay Channel to 44 x 500 feet from the junction with Tampa Bay and Port Tampa Channels to the junction with Port Sutton entrance channel, and thence deepening to a depth of 42 feet at the existing width of 400 feet to the junction with Seddon and Sparkman Channels.	Do.
Do.	Enlarge Port Sutton entrance channel to 44 x 400 feet.	Do.
Do.	Enlarge Port Sutton turning basin to a depth of 44 feet and a turning diameter of 1,200 feet.	Do.
Do.	Deepening Sparkman Channel to 42 x 400 feet.	Do.
Do.	Deepening Ybor Channel to 40 x 300 feet.	Do.
Do.	Enlarge turning basin at the entrance to Ybor Channel to a depth of 42 feet and an additional width of 200 feet on the southwest edge of the present basin.	Do.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Do.	Deepening Port Tampa Channel to 42 feet at its existing width from the junction with Hillsborough and Tampa Bay Channels to the turning basin.	Do.
Do.	Deepening the Port Tampa turning basin to 42 feet over its existing length of 2,000 feet and width of 900 feet.	Do.
Do.	An entrance channel in East Bay 44 x 400 feet and 500 feet north from the Port Sutton turning basin for a distance of about 2,000 feet.	Do.
Do.	A turning basin in East Bay at a depth of 44 feet and with a turning diameter of 1,200 feet.	Do.
Do.	An approach channel in East Bay 44 x 300 feet north from the East Bay turning basin for a distance of about 2,500 feet.	Do.
Do.	Maintenance of Port Sutton Terminal channel to 44 x 200 feet for a distance of 4,000 feet.	Do.
Aug. 15, 1985	Maintenance of East Bay channel to 34 x 300 feet for a distance of 5,500 feet.	H.Doc. 236, 99th Cong., 1st sess.
Report of the Chief of Engineers Mar. 28, 1988	Port Sutton Channel deepening to 43 feet for a distance of 3,700 feet and a width of 200 feet.	P.L. 100-676, Nov. 17, 1988, 100th Cong., 2d sess.
WRDA Nov. 28, 1990	Maintenance of Alafia Channel to a depth of 34 feet, if a Non-Federal Sponsor agrees to reimburse the Secretary	
WRDA Aug. 17, 1999	Project for navigation, Tampa Harbor-Big Bend Channel	P.L. 106-53, Aug. 17, 1999 106 th Cong., 1 st sess.
WRDA Aug. 17, 1999	Expedite completion of report for Alafia Channel and proceed to project preconstruction, engineering, and design if justified.	P.L. 106-53 Aug. 17, 1999 106 th Cong., 1 st sess.
WRDA Jan. 24, 2000	Project for navigation, Port Sutton, FL	P.L.106-541 Jan. 24,2000 106 th Cong. 2 nd sess.
	TAMPA HARBOR BRANCH CHANNELS, FL	
Report of the Chief of Engineers Jan. 25, 1979	Enlarging Hillsborough Bay Cut D, Sparkman Channel, Port Tampa Channel and existing turning basins at the entrance to Ybor Channel and at Port Tampa, all to a depth of 41 feet with varying lengths and widths and deepening Ybor Channel to a depth of 39 feet. This work will be associated with the Main Channel deepening.	P.L. 99-662, Nov. 17, 1986, 99th Cong., 2d sess

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
WRDA Nov.17, 1986	TAMPA HARBOR EAST BAY CHANNEL, FL Maintenance dredging at an average annual cost of \$471,000.	P.L. 99-662, Nov.17, 1986 99th Cong., 2d sess.
Dec. 21, 2000	TAMPA HARBOR ALAFIA RIVER,FL Deepen and widen the Alafia Channel	P.L. 106-554 Dec. 1,2000 106 th Cong. Appendix D
BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS		
Aug. 13, 1968	BREVARD COUNTY, FL (See Section 39 of Text) Federal participation in cost of shore protection project.	H.Doc. 352, 90th Cong., 2d sess.
WRDA Oct. 12, 1996	Shoreline protection project for periodic nourishment over the 50-year life of the project subject to completion of report no later than Dec. 13, 1996.	P.L.104-303, Oct. 12, 1996 104th Cong.
WRDA Aug. 17, 1999	Use services of independent coastal expert, who shall consider all reverent studies and shall mitigate any damage to the shore protection project that is a result of Federal navigation project. Costs of the mitigation shall be allocated to the Federal navigation project as operation and maintenance costs	P.L. 106-53, Aug. 17, 1999 106 th Cong., 1 st sess.
WRDA Jan. 24, 2000	Prepare a general reevaluation report on the project of the 7.1 mile reach deleted from the Report of the Chief of Engineers.	P.L. 106-541, Jan. 24, 2000, 106 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
BROWARD COUNTY, FL BEACH EROSION CONTROL AND HILLSBORO INLET, FL, NAVIGATION PROJECT (See Section 40 of Text)		
Oct. 27, 1965	Improvement for beach erosion control in Broward County, FL and a combined beach erosion and navigation improvement to Hillsboro Inlet and the shore south thereof to Port Everglades.	H.Doc. 91, 89th Cong., 1st sess.
WRDA Nov. 17, 1986	Deauthorized navigation improvement to Hillsboro Inlet.	P.L. 99-662, Nov. 17, 1986, 99th Cong., 2d sess.
WRDA Nov. 28, 1990	Continued authorization for Hillsboro Inlet dredging for 5 years.	P.L. 101-640, Nov. 28, 1990 101st Cong., 2d sess
WRDA Oct. 12, 1996	Periodic beach nourishment for a period of 50 years beginning on the date of initiation of construction of segments II and III.	P.L. 104-303, Oct. 12, 1996

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
WRDA Aug. 17, 1999	Project for shore protection is modified to authorize the Secretary, on execution of a contract to construct the project, to reimburse the non-Federal interest for the Federal share of the cost of preconstruction planning and design for the project, if work is compatible with and integral to the project.	P.L. 106-53, Aug. 17, 1999, 106 th Cong., 1st sess.
CHARLOTTE COUNTY, FL		
Report of the Chief of Engineers 2 Apr. 1982	Shoreline protection.	P.L. 99-662, Nov. 12, 1986 99th Cong., 2d sess.
DADE COUNTY, FL (See Section 57 of Text)		
Aug. 13, 1968	Federal participation in cost of shore protection and hurricane-flood control project.	H.Doc. 335, 90th Cong., Cong., 2d sess.
DADE COUNTY-NORTH OF HAULOVER BEACH, FL (See Section 58 of Text)		
Aug. 15, 1985	Federal participation in cost of shore protection and hurricane-flood control project.	H.Doc. 236, 99th Cong., 1st sess.
Report of the Chief of Engineers Dec. 17, 1983	Extending of existing shore protection project for Dade County to provide for protective beach fill and subsequent nourishment along 2.5 miles of shore north of Haulover Beach Park.	P.L. 99-662 Nov. 17, 1986, 99th Cong., 2d sess
DUVAL COUNTY, FL (See Section 41 of Text)		
Oct. 27, 1965	Federal participation in cost of local shore protection project.	H.Doc. 273, 89th Cong., 1st sess.
FORT PIERCE BEACH, FL (See Section 42 of Text)		
River and Harbor Act of 1965	Project for beach erosion control.	
WRDA Oct. 12, 1996	Periodic beach nourishment for a period of 50 years beginning on the date of initiation of construction.	P.L. 104-303, Oct.12, 1996 104th Cong.
WRDA Aug. 17, 1999	Modified to incorporate 1 additional mile into the project in accordance with a final approved general reevaluation report.	P.L. 106-53, Aug. 17, 1999 106 th Cong., 1 st sess.
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY, FL (See Section 43 of Text)		
WRDA Nov.17, 1986	The plans provide for a 2.65 mile beach fill along the ocean shore of Vero Beach, a 1.7 mile beach fill along the ocean shore of Sebastian Inlet State Park and for periodic nourishment of the new beaches.	P.L. 99-662, Nov.17, 1986. 99th Cong., 2d sess
WRDA Aug. 17, 1999	Reauthorized if determined project is technically sound, environmentally acceptable, and economically justified.	P.L. 106-53, Aug. 17, 199, 106 th Cong., 1 st sess.

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Dec. 31, 1970	LEE COUNTY, FL (See Section 44 of Text) Federal participation in cost of shore protection project.	H.Doc. 395, 91st Cong., 2nd sess.
WRDA Oct. 12, 1996	Modification of the project for shoreline protection, Captiva Island, to reimburse the non-Federal interest for beach nourishment work carried out by such interest as if such work occurred after execution of the agreement.	P.L. 104-303, Oct. 12, 1996 104th Cong.
WRDA Oct. 12, 1996	Complete a review not later than 6 months after enactment of this Act to determine if periodic beach nourishment is necessary for Captiva Island for a period of 50 years beginning on the date of initiation of construction.	P.L. 104-303, Oct. 12, 1996 104th Cong.
WRDA Aug. 17, 1999	Project for shore protection, Captiva Island, is modified to direct the Secretary to enter into an agreement with the Non-Federal interest to carry out the project in accordance with section 206 of WRDA 1992. The design memorandum approved in 1996 shall be the decision document supporting continued Federal participation in cost sharing of the project.	P.L. 106-53, Aug. 17, 1999, 106 th Cong., 1 st sess.
WRDA Jan. 24, 2000	Project for shore protection, Gasparilla and Estero Island segments, is modified to authorize the Secretary to enter into an agreement with the non-Federal interest to carry out the project in accordance with section 206 of WRDA 1992 if the Secretary determines that the project is technically sound, environmentally acceptable, and economically justified.	P.L. 106-541, Jan. 24, 2000, 106 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
R&H Act of 1970 Sec. 101	LIDO KEY, SARASOTA COUNTY, FL Project for shore protection	
WRDA Nov. 17, 1986	Deauthorized.	P.L. 99-662, Nov. 17, 1986 99 th Cong., 2d sess.
WRDA Aug. 17, 1999	Reauthorized project for shore protection for a 50-year period.	P.L. 106-53, Aug. 17, 1999, 106 th Cong., 1 st sess.
WRDA Aug. 17, 1999	LITTLE TALBOT ISLAND, DUVAL COUNTY, FL Project for hurricane and storm damage prevention and shore protection.	P.L. 106-53, Aug. 17, 1999 106 th Cong., 1 st sess.

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
S.R. May 31, 1974 and H.R. Nov. 20, 1975	MANATEE COUNTY, FL (See Section 45 of Text) The plan provides for a level berm 50 feet wide at an elevation 6 feet (MLW) along 3.2 miles of shore on Anna Maria Island and nourishment of entire Gulf shore of that island as needed throughout project life.	S.Doc. 37, 93rd Cong., 1st sess.
WRDA Nov. 28, 1990	MARTIN COUNTY, FL (See Section 46 of Text) Periodic nourishment over the 50 year life of the project	P.L.101-640, Nov.28, 1990 101st Cong., 2d sess.
Report of the Chief of Engineers Apr. 22, 1984	MONROE COUNTY, FL Modification of existing project from 6,200-foot long to 8,770-foot long beach fill stabilized with 2 groins and periodic nourishment.	P.L. 99-662, Nov.17, 1986 99th Cong., 2d sess
Report of the Chief of Engineers May 19, 1986	NASSAU COUNTY, FL (See Section 47 of Text) Improvement for beach erosion control on Amelia Island	P.L. 100-676, Nov.17, 1988, 99th Cong., 2d sess
WRDA Aug. 17, 1999	Modified to construct the project for periodic nourishment over the 50-year life of the project	P.L. 106-53, Aug. 17, 1999, 106 th Cong., 1 st sess.
Oct. 23, 1962	PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL, FROM MARTIN COUNTY LINE TO LAKE WORTH INLET AND FROM SOUTH LAKE WORTH INLET TO BROWARD COUNTY LINE (See Section 48 of Text) Federal participation in cost of local shore protection project and sand-transfer plant	H.Doc. 164, 87th Cong., 1st sess.
WRDA Oct. 12, 1996	Complete a review not later than 6 months after enactment of this Act to determine if periodic beach nourishment is necessary for a period of 50 years beginning on the date of initiation of construction for Jupiter/Carlin, Ocean Ridge, and Boca Raton North Beach segments.	P.L. 104-303, Oct. 12,1996 104th Cong
May 17, 1950	PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL, FROM LAKE WORTH INLET TO SOUTH LAKE WORTH INLET, FL (See Section 48 of Text) Federal participation in cost of local shore protection project on Palm Beach Island.	H.Doc. 772, 80th Cong., 2d sess.
Jul. 3, 1958	Federal participation in cost of local sand-transfer plant at Lake Worth Inlet and shore protection project.	H.Doc. 342, 85th Cong., 2d sess.
Nov. 7, 1966	PINELLAS COUNTY, FL (See Section 50 of Text) Federal participation in cost of shore protection project.	H.Doc. 519, 89th Cong., 2d sess.

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Report of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors Apr. 23, 1985	Restoration of 5,000 feet of beach at Clearwater Beach Island, 49,000 feet of beach at Sand Key, 92,000 feet of beach at Treasure Island, and construction of 600 feet of revetment at Long Key. Also, re-nourishment of each island	P.L. 99-662, Nov.17, 1986. 99th Cong., 2d sess
SARASOTA COUNTY, FL (See Section 52 of Text)		
Report of the Chief of Engineers Feb.28, 1986	Shoreline protection along 12,600 feet of shoreline on central Longboat and 21,100 feet on Manasota Key in the vicinity of Venice, Florida and periodic nourishment of these areas	P.L. 99-662 Nov.17, 1986, 99th Cong., 2d sess.
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FL (See Section 51 of Text)		
Report of the Chief of Engineers Feb. 26, 1980	Shoreline protection along 2.5 miles of problem area in the St. Augustine Beach and Coquina Gables area and periodic nourishment.	P.L. 99-662 Nov.17, 1986, 99th Cong., 2d sess
WRDA Aug. 17, 1999	Modified to include navigation mitigation.	P.L. 106-53, Aug. 17, 1999 106 th Cong., 1 st sess.
FLOOD CONTROL		
PROJECTS CEDAR HAMMOCK (WARES CREEK), FL (See Section 55 of Text)		
WRDA Oct. 12, 1996	Project for flood control.	P.L. 104-303, Oct.12, 1996 104th Cong
FOUR RIVER BASINS, FL (See Section 58 of Text)		
Oct. 23, 1962	Control of floods and improvement of drainage, and for water conservation through construction of necessary canals, levees, reservoirs and control structures.	H.Doc. 585, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
WRDA Nov. 17, 1986	Deauthorized Anclote River control structure and channel improvement.	P.L. 99-662, Nov. 17, 1986 99th Cong., 2d sess.
WRDA Jan. 24, 2000	Restudy flooding and water control issues in the upper Ocklawaha River basin, south of the Silver River, and the Apopka River and Palatlahaha River basins.	P.L. 106-541, Jan. 24, 2000, 106 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
GUANAJIBO RIVER, PR		
WRDA Aug. 17,1999	Project for flood control.	P.L. 106-53 Aug. 17, 1999 106 th Cong., 1 st sess.
PORTUGUES AND BUCANA RIVERS, PR (See Section 59 of Text)		
LAGO de CERRILLOS, PR		
Dec. 31, 1970	Multiple purpose dam and lake for flood control, water supply and recreation.	H.Doc. 422, 91st Cong., 2d sess.
LAGO de PORTUGUES, PR		
Multiple purpose dam and lake for flood control, water supply and recreation.		

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
	<p>PONCE, PR Diversion and enlargement of existing channels through Ponce for flood control.</p>	
<p>Report of the Chief Engineers Jan. 1989</p>	<p>RIO DE LA PLATA, PR (See Section 60 of Text) Project for flood control.</p>	
<p>WRDA Oct. 12, 1996</p>	<p>RIO GRANDE DE ARECIBO, PR (See Section 61 of Text) Project for flood control.</p>	<p>P.L. 104-303, Oct. 12, 1996 104th Cong.</p>
<p>Report of the Chief of Engineers Mar. 5, 1992</p>	<p>RIO GRANDE DE LOIZA, PR (See Section 62 of Text) Project for flood control.</p>	<p>P.L. 102-580, Oct. 31, 1992 102nd Cong., 2d sess.</p>
<p>WRDA Aug. 17, 1999</p>	<p>RIO GRANDE DE MANATI, BARCELONETA, PR (See Section 63 of Text) Project for flood control.</p>	<p>P.L. 106-53, Aug. 17, 1999 106th Cong., 1st sess.</p>
<p>WRDA Aug. 17, 1999</p>	<p>RIO NIGUA, SALINAS, PR Project for flood control.</p>	<p>P.L. 106-53, Aug. 17, 1999 106th Cong., 1st sess.</p>
<p>Report of the Chief of Engineers 25 Apr. 1986</p>	<p>RIO PUERTO NUEVO, PR (See Section 64 of Text) Project for flood control.</p>	<p>P.L. 99-662, Nov. 17, 1986 99th Cong., 2d sess.</p>
<p>Sec. 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948</p>	<p>SAVAN GUT, ST. THOMAS, VI Project for flood control. Increased maximum allotment to \$100,000.</p>	<p>P.L. 858, Jun. 30, 1948, 80th Cong, 2d sess.</p>
<p>WRDA Nov. 28, 1990</p>	<p>Set maximum amount allotted under Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 at \$10,000,000.</p>	<p>P.L.101-640, Nov. 28, 1990, 101st Cong., 2d sess.</p>
<p>WRDA Oct. 31, 1992</p>	<p>TURPENTINE RUN, ST. THOMAS, VI Project for flood control.</p>	<p>P.L. 102-580, Oct. 31, 1992 102nd Cong., 2d sess.</p>

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
RESTORATION PROJECTS		
ALLIGATOR CREEK RESTORATION PROJECT, FL(See Section 75 of Text)		
Estuary Restoration Act	The Estuary Restoration Act promotes the restoration of estuary habitat by developing a national estuary habitat restoration Strategy for creating and maintaining effective estuary habitat Restoration partnerships among public agencies and private sectors.	P.L. 106-457 Nov 7, 2000
Estuary Habitat Restoration Council	Ranked Alligator Creek number one to restore 350 acres salterns - restore hydrology	Sep 25,2003
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA, FL (See Section 76 of Text)		
Jun. 30, 1948	First phase of comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes.	H.Doc. 643, 80th Cong., 2d sess. (Contains latest published map)
Sep. 3, 1954	Modification and expansion of authorization to include entire comprehensive plan of improvement.	H.Doc. 643, 80th Cong., 2d sess.
Jul. 14, 1960	Canals, levees, and water-control and drainage structures in the Nicodemus Slough area, Glades County.	S.Doc. 53, 86th Cong., 1st sess.
Oct. 23, 1962	Flood protection on Boggy Creek, near Orlando.	S.Doc.125, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
Do.	Flood protection in the Cutler Drain area, near Miami.	S.Doc. 123, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
Do.	Flood control and drainage works for South Dade County.	S.Doc 138, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
Do.	Project Shingle Creek between Clear Lake and Lake Tohopekaliga for flood control and major drainage, including development of. Reedy Creek Swamp	S.Doc. 139, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
Do.	Improvement of easterly section of West Palm Beach Canal for flood control and major drainage.	S.Doc. 146, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
Oct. 27, 1965	Primary works for flood control and major drainage in southwest Dade County.	S.Doc. 20, 89th Cong., 1st sess.
Do.	Primary works for flood control and major drainage in Hendry County.	H.Doc. 102, 88th Cong., 1st sess.
Aug. 13, 1968	Gravity drainage in Martin County and distribution of available water supplies to portions of Martin and St. Lucie Counties.	S.Doc. 101, 90th Cong., 2d sess.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Do.	Improvement of supply, distribution and conservation of water resources in Central and Southern Florida, including Lake Okeechobee agricultural area, Everglades National Park and other related areas.	H.Doc. 369, 90th Cong., 2d sess.
Approved Dec. 17, 1970 under the provisions of Section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1965	Navigation improvements suitable for recreational craft.	H.Doc. 394, 91st Cong., 2d sess.
WRDA Nov. 17, 1986	De-authorized flood protection on Boggy Creek, near Orlando; primary works for flood control and major drainage in southwest Dade County; and navigation improvements suitable for recreational craft.	P.L. 99-662, Nov.17, 1986, 99th Cong., 2d sess
WRDA Nov. 17, 1988	Extended modified water delivery schedules to Everglades National Park.	P.L. 100-676, Nov. 17,1988,
Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989	Construct modifications to the Central and Southern Florida Project to improve water deliveries into the park and shall, to the extent practicable take steps to restore the natural hydrological conditions within the park.	P.L.101-229, Dec.13, 1989 101st Cong., 2d sess
WRDA Oct. 12, 1996	Modification of project for flood protection of West Palm Beach (C-51) to provide for the construction of an enlarged storm water detention area, Storm Water Treatment Area 1 East.	P.L. 104-303, Oct.12, 1996 104th Cong.
WRDA Oct.12, 1996	Modification of the project to implement the recommended plan of improvement for South Dade County (C-111), including acquisition by non-Federal interests of such portions of the Frog Pond and Rocky Glades areas as are needed for the project. Project consists of a comprehensive plan for the purpose of restoring, preserving, and protecting the South Florida ecosystem. The comprehensive plan shall provide for the protection of water quality in, and the reduction of the loss of fresh water from, the Everglades. The comprehensive plan shall include such features as are necessary to provide for the water-related needs of the region, including flood control, the enhancement of water supplies, and other objectives served by the Central and Southern Florida project. Project consists of a comprehensive plan for the purpose of restoring, preserving, and protecting the South Florida ecosystem. The comprehensive plan shall provide for the protection of water quality in, and the reduction of the loss of fresh water from, the Everglades. The comprehensive plan shall include such features as are necessary to provide for the water-related needs of the region, including flood control, the enhancement of water supplies, and other objectives served by the Central and Southern Florida project	P.L. 104-303, Oct. 12,1996 104th Cong.

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
WRDA Aug. 17, 1999	Amends WRDA 1999 S.528(e)(4) by predicating sponsor real estate credit on the applicability of sponsor-acquired real estate to specific restoration projects. Also expands authority to grant credit for sponsor-performed work done in furtherance of restoration projects.	P.L. 106-53 Aug. 17, 1999 106 th Cong., 1 st sess.
WRDA Jan. 24, 2000	Specific authorization for Pilot Projects and Initial Projects	P.L. 106-541, Jan. 24, 2000 106 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
KISSIMMEE RIVER RESTORATION, FL (See Section 79 of Text)		
WRDA Nov. 28, 1990	Conduct a feasibility study for the purpose of determining modifications of the flood control project for central and southern Florida, authorized by section 203 of Flood Control Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1176), which are necessary to provide a comprehensive plan for the environmental restoration.	P.L. 101-640, Nov. 28, 1990 101st Cong., 2d sess
Report of the Chief of Engineers Mar. 17, 1992	Project for the ecosystem restoration, to construct the headwaters revitalization project, and any modifications for the environmental restoration of the Kissimmee River Basin, ensuring that implementation of the project to restore the Kissimmee River will maintain the same level of flood protection as is provided by the current flood control project.	P.L. 102-580, Oct. 31, 1992 102nd Cong., 2d sess.
EVERGLADES AND SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION (See Section 77 of Text)		
WRDA Oct. 12, 1996	Authorized the Critical Projects Restoration program. If the Secretary of the Army determines, in cooperation with the non-Federal sponsor and the Task Force, that a restoration project for the South Florida ecosystem independent, immediate, and substantial Restoration, preservation, and protection benefits, and will be Generally consistent with the conceptual framework specified in the "Conceptual Plan for the Central and Southern Florida Project Study" published by the Governor's Commission for a Sustainable South Florida, the Secretary shall proceed expeditiously with the Implementation of the restoration project.	P.L. 104-303, Oct. 12, 1996 104 th Cong.,
WRDA Aug. 17, 1999	Extension of program from 1999 until 2003 and amendment to credit and reimbursement of past and future activities to non-Federal sponsor.	P.L. 106-53 Aug. 17, 1999 106 th Cong., 1 st sess.
WRDA Jan. 24, 2000	Changes cost sharing of O&M activities on Seminole Big Cypress project from 100% sponsor responsibility to 50%	P.L. 106-541, Jan. 24, 2000, 106 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
HILLSBORO AND OKEECHOBEE AQUIFER, FLORIDA		
WRDA Aug. 17, 1999	The project for aquifer storage and recovery described in the Central and Southern Florida Water Supply Study and House Document 369	P.L. 106-53 Aug. 17, 1999 106 th Cong., 1 st sess.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
FLORIDA KEYS WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS		P.L. 106-554 Dec. 21, 2000 106 th Cong.

TABLE 9-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS
(See Section 37 of Text)

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Anclote River, FL	1974	\$ 267,427	\$ 2,754,269
Aguadilla Harbor, PR	-	-	739,000
Aquatic Plant Control, FL (R&H Acts of 1958 & 1962)	1968	1,664,910 ¹	-
Atlantic Gulf Ship Canal, FL	1939	5,099,153	-
Bayport, FL ³	1972	58,524	-
Cedar Island, Keaton Beach, FL	-	-	55,000
Cedar Keys Harbor, FL	1977	168,569 ²	76,023
Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix, VI ⁶	1964	303,317	61,595
Clearwater Pass, FL ²¹	1980	46,349 ³	2,438,551
Courtney Channel, FL ¹	1940	22,846	26,779
Crystal River, FL ¹	1941	25,000	152,208
Everglades Harbor, FL ¹	1964	221,509 ⁴	51,034
Fajardo Harbor, PR ³	1945	-	-
Guayanes Harbor, PR ³	1945	-	-
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway St. Marks to Tampa Bay, FL ³	1974	38,850	-
Hillsboro Inlet, FL ²⁴	1965	-	-
Homosassa River, FL ¹	1937	3,999 ⁵	26,454
Horseshoe Cove, FL		347,521	1,663,959
Hudson River, FL ³	1974	9,889	-
Intracoastal Waterway, Miami to Key West, FL ³	1963	243,079	28,046
Key West Harbor, FL ¹	1972	1,548,892 ⁶	534,623
Kissimmee River, FL ¹	1931	23,479	112,954
Lake Crescent and Dunns Creek, FL ¹¹	1931	10,276	9,035
Largo Sound Channel, FL ¹²	1966	117,443 ⁷	51,149
Little Manatee River, FL ¹¹	1949	11,903 ⁸	-
Manatee River, FL ¹⁵	1970	123,350	194,516
Miami River, FL	-	-	30,905,632
New River, FL ¹	1956	36,518	31,296
Orange River, FL ¹	1962	2,000	24,918
Ozona, FL, channel and turning basin ¹	1963	105,527	15,089
Palm Beach, FL, side channel and basin ³	1946	-	-
Pass-A-Grille Pass, FL ¹⁶	1966	41,297 ⁹	60,686
Pithlachascotee River, FL	1973	400,000 ¹⁰	261,401
Rice Creek, FL ¹	1957	85,208 ¹¹	18,814
St. Petersburg Harbor, FL	1983	255,608 ¹²	10,916,170 ¹³
St. Thomas Harbor, VI ³	1949	1,989	-
Sediment Management Pilot Program	-	-	190,880
Steinhatchee River, FL ¹	1940	135,053	64,270
Suwannee River, FL ¹⁵	1977	76,418 ¹⁴	1,243,377
Withlacoochee River, FL ¹⁵	1969	614,912 ¹⁵	663,960

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

¹ Excludes \$1,640,997 contributed funds.

² Includes \$82,500 expended under previous project. Excludes \$1,473 contributed funds.

³ Excludes \$42,783 contributed funds.

⁴ Excludes \$36,000 contributed funds.

⁵ In addition, \$1,000 expended from contributed funds.

⁶ Includes \$27,500 for new work under previous project. Excludes \$35,371 contributed funds.

⁷ Includes \$25,008 for detailed project report but excludes \$86,716 expended from contributed funds.

⁸ Expended on restudy.

⁹ Excludes \$41,297 contributed funds.

¹⁰ Excludes \$215,728 contributed funds.

¹¹ Excludes \$93,000 contributed funds.

¹² Includes \$32,689 under previous project.

¹³ Includes \$20,532 under previous project.

¹⁴ Includes \$10,154 expended under previous project.

¹⁵ Includes \$30,000 expended under previous project.

TABLE 9-D OTHER AUTHORIZED BEACH EROSION PROJECTS
(See Section 53 of Text)

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to Sep 30, 2007	
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Cape Florida State Park, FL	1969	\$34,862	\$ -
El Tuque Beach, Ponce, PR	1985	1,396,730	-
Punta Salinas, PR	1984	855,511	-
Palm Beach County, FL, from Lake Worth Inlet to South Lake Worth Inlet	1970	195,140	6,257
San Juan, PR	1965	-	-

TABLE 9-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
(See Section 66 of Text)

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to Sep 30, 2007	
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Arch Creek, Dade County, FL	1960	\$66,485 ¹	-
Biscayne Bay, FL, Hurricane Protection ²	1966	-	-
Hillsborough Bay, FL ²	1969	-	-
Phillippi Creek Basin, FL ²	1966	-	-

¹ Excludes \$11,734 cost of preauthorization studies. Project was authorized February 20, 1959, by Chief of Engineers under Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act as modified by P.L. 685, 84th Congress.

² Deauthorized by Public Law 93-251, Section 12.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-F DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For:	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Central and Southern Florida (S.W. Dade Co. Area)	-	1 Jan 90 WRDA 86	-	-
Central and Southern Florida (Boggy Creek Basin)	-	do	-	-
Central and Southern Florida (Cutler Drainage Area)	-	9 Jul 95 PL 99-662	-	-
Central and Southern Florida (Hendry County)	-	do	-	-
Central and Southern Florida (Martin County Recreation)	-	do	-	-
Central and Southern Florida (Nicodemus Slough)	-	do	-	-
Central and Southern Florida (Reedy Creek Swamp)	-	do	-	-
Central and Southern Florida (Small Boat Harbor)	-	1 Jan 90 WRDA 86	-	-
Charlotte County, FL	-	18 Nov 91 PL 99-662	-	-
Cross Florida Barge Canal, FL	FY 2002	Jan 90 WRDA 90 PL 101-64	\$66,097,128	-
Four River Basin (Anclote River C-532, S-552), FL	-	1 Jan 90 WRDA 86	-	-
GIWW St. Marks to Tampa Bay, FL	-	do	38,850	-
Key West, FL	-	do	104,140	-

TABLE 9-F DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For:	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Mullet Key, FL	-	do	436,201	187,133
Palm Beach to Lake Worth Inlet (1950 Act)	-	19 Jul 92 PL 99-662	195,140	781,188
San Juan and Vicinity, PR	-	1 Jan 90 WRDA 86	13,774,968	100,000
Virginia Key and Key Biscayne, FL	-	do	1,667,220	714,522

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

TABLE 9-G **NAVIGATION PROJECTS ON WHICH RECONNAISSANCE
AND CONDITION SURVEYS ONLY WERE CONDUCTED DURING
FISCAL YEAR**
(See Section 36 of Text)

Project	Cost Incurred During Period
AIWW, Norfolk-St Johns River, FL	25,000
IWW, Caloosahatchee to Anclote River, FL	60,000
Clearwater Harbor, FL	25,000
Fernandina Harbor, FL	20,000
Fort Myers Beach, FL	10,000
Horseshoe Cove, FL	25,000
IWW, Jacksonville-Miami, FL	75,000
Johns Pass, FL	25,000
Cedar Keys Harbor, FL	35,000
Key West Harbor, FL	5,000
Long Boat Pass, FL	20,000
Manatee Harbor, FL	25,000
Miami River, FL	25,000
Okeechobee Waterway, FL	100,000
Palm Beach Harbor, FL	25,000
Pass-A-Grille Pass, FL	20,000
Ponce de Leon Inlet, FL	15,000
Port Everglades Harbor, FL	25,000
St. Lucie Inlet, FL	15,000
St. Petersburg, FL	20,000
Suwannee River, FL	25,000
Total	620,000

**TABLE 9-H OKEECHOBEE WATERWAY
OPERATIONS AND RESULTS DURING FISCAL YEAR
(See Section 23 of Text)**

Work Performed	Cost
Operations and Maintenance:	
Operations:	
Operations of locks, dams, and reservoirs	\$777,514
Operation of service utilities	0
Operation of flood control structures	0
Environmental studies and monitoring	0
Natural resource management	0
Recreation management	424,156
Water Control Management	0
Condition and operation studies and activities	0
Real estate management	36,256
National emergency preparedness program	0
Prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits	0
General regulatory functions	0
Construction Management	0
Contracting	0
Sub-Total	\$1,237,926
Maintenance:	
Lands and damages	0
Maintenance of locks	497,172
Maintenance of non-recreational buildings and grounds	0
Maintenance of recreational facilities	137,863
Maintenance of permanent operating equipment non-recreational	0
Bank stabilization, maintenance of revetments and dikes	0
Channel and canal maintenance	0
Engineering and Design	175,014
Construction Management	6,310
Real Estate management	22,800
Natural Resource Management Envir	64,000
Security Upgrades	0
Sub-Total	\$903,159
Total	2,141,085

**TABLE 9-I REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH FROM NAVIGABLE WATERS
IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA
CONTROL OPERATIONS
(See Section 30 of Text)**

Locality	Cost
Operation of locks, dams, and reservoirs (channels and canals)	\$ 2,268,599
Operation of service facilities	0
Operation of power plants	0
Natural resource management	0
Recreation management	0
Water control management	0
Condition and operation study	0
Project operations management	0
Maintenance of recreational facilities	0
Maintenance of non-recreational permanent operating equipment	0
Maintenance of locks, dams and reservoirs (channels and canals)	1,019,225
Maintenance of non-recreational buildings and grounds	0
Engineering and Design	0
Construction Management	0
Credit	0
 Total	 \$ 3,287,824

**TABLE 9-J CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA PROJECT
 CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED DURING FISCAL YEAR 2007
 (See Section 76 of Text)**

Feature	Construction Period	Date transferred to Flood Control District for Operation and Maintenance
None completed	thru September 2007	Not Applicable

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

**TABLE 9-K CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA PROJECT
STATUS OF WORK UNDER CONTRACT AT END OF FISCAL YEAR 2007
(See Section 76 of Text)**

Feature	Construction Started	Approx. % Complete
Recreation:		
Locks:		
Manatee Pass Gates S78	January 2006	50
Pumps:		
C-111 332C	March 2004	85
C-111 S-331	May 2006	8
Channels and Canals		
C-51 Sta 1E PSTA	November 2005	100
Levees:		
USJ L-74N & S256	Aug 2004	100
USJ Three Forks Cnt 5H	July 2007	0
C51 Sta 1E Cnt5	December 2001	94
C51 Sta 1E Cnt7	July 2002	99
C51 Sta 1E Cnt6	September 2002	100
C-111 S332D Tieback Levees	June 2007	12
Floodway Control and Diversion		
USJ S-250E Cnt 4E	Sep 2005	83
USJ S-161 Mod Cnt 2B	Sep 2007	0

**TABLE 9-L CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA PROJECT
PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF HURRICANE GATES
(See Section 76 of Text)**

Gate¹ No.	Nearest Town Name	Distance (miles)	Depth Over Sills (feet)	Character of Founda- tion	Year Com- pleted	Actual Cost
2.	Clewiston, FL	0.5	10	Pile	1935	\$309,748
3.	Lake Harbor, FL	0.5	10	Rock	1935	316,938
4.	Belle Glade, FL	4.0	10	Rock	1935	350,025
5.	Canal Point, FL	0.0	10	Rock	1935	262,465
6.	Okeechobee, FL	0.5	7	Pile	1936	373,273

¹All are 50 feet wide with available length unlimited. They are constructed of concrete with steel sector Gate gates and have no lift. No. 6 has an auxiliary culvert spillway with automatic control. Moore Haven Lock serves as Hurricane Gate Structure 1.

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

**TABLE 9-M CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA PROJECT
LOCAL COOPERATION
(See Section 76 of Text)**

Flood Control Act	Work Authorized	Cash Contribution¹
Jun. 30, 1948	First phase of comprehensive plan	15.0
Sep. 3, 1954	Second phase of comprehensive plan	20.0
Jul. 14, 1960	Nicodemus Slough area	31.5
Oct. 23, 1962	West Palm Beach Canal	6.0
	Boggy Creek Basin	29.7
	Shingle Creek Basin	25.9
	Reedy Creek Swamp	50.0
	Hendry County area	19.5
Aug. 13, 1968	Martin County	
	Flood Control Features	34.0
	Irrigation Features	49.0
	Backflow Features	20.0
P.L. 89-72	Recreation Features	50.0
	Water Resources - St. Lucie	20.0
	Recreation Features	50.0
Approved Dec. 17, 1970 under provisions of Section 201 of 1965 Flood Control Act (Deauthorized Jan. 1, 1990 by P.L. 99-662)	Navigation improvements suitable for recreational craft	50.0
P.L. 99-662	Upper St. Johns River Basin - non-structural flood protection	2.0
Flood Control Act of 1948, 1962 and 1968	Manatee Pass thru Gates	12.0
Flood Control Act of 1962and1968	Southwest Dade County	20.0

¹ Computed on total contract cost and supervision and administration except for Reedy Creek Swamp and recreation features which are computed on all costs, including engineering and design and land.

**TABLE 9-N CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA PROJECT
OPERATIONS AND RESULTS DURING FISCAL YEAR
(See Section 76 of Text)**

Work Performed	Cost
New Work:	
Channels and canal	\$ 572,581
Lands and damage	332,963
Levees	4,789,475
Pumping plants	1,460,804
Reconnaissance Studies	0
Floodway control	479,236
Feasibility	1,528,169
Engineering and design	56,725,017
Construction management	896,884
Relocations	0
Locks	365,682
Subtotal	\$ 67,150,811
Operations:	
Operation of locks, dams, reservoirs and performance system	1,306,808
Operation of service facilities	0
Operation of flood control structures	2,751,119
Environmental studies and monitoring	116,808
Natural resource management	241,904
Recreational management	235,518
Operation and maintenance of recreation facilities, service and maintenance of traffic counters, master planning	0
Condition and operation studies, periodic inspections, dam safety studies	61,101
Roads, railroads, and bridges	0
Water control management	932,915
National preparedness program	0
Prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits	0
General regulatory	0
Real estate management Contracting	0
Project operations management	2,109
Subtotal	\$ 5,648,282
Maintenance:	
Lands and damages	0
Maintenance of dams	0
Maintenance of locks	534,886
Maintenance of flood control structures	6,727,059
Maintenance of levees and floodwalls	0
Security Upgrades	0

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

**TABLE 9-N CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA PROJECT
OPERATIONS AND RESULTS DURING FISCAL YEAR
(See Section 76 of Text)**

Work Performed	Cost
Maintenance of recreational facilities	336,065
Maintenance and purchase of non-recreational permanent operating equipment	39,828
Bank stabilization	0
Environmental	0
Channel and canal maintenance	0
Engineering and Design	0
Construction Management	1,414,113
Real Estate Management	62,287
Sub-Total	\$ 9,114,238
Total	\$81,913,331

TABLE 9-O **FOUR RIVER BASINS, FLORIDA PROJECT**
CONDITION AT END OF FISCAL YEAR 2007
(See Section 58 of Text)

Feature	Construction Period	Date transferred to Southwest Florida For Operation and Maintenance
Bridges:		
B-194	Jul 1968 - Mar 1970	Not transferred
Alteration of Facilities B-195	May 1971 - Jan 1973	Do.
B-594	Jan 1973 - Jan 1974	Do.
Alteration of Facilities B-196	Oct 1972 - Jan 1975	Do.
SCL RR Bridge, B-196	Dec 1972 - Jul 1975	Jul 1975
Channels and Canals:		
C-135	May 1967 - Dec 1968	Dec 1968
C-135, Sec. 1A	Jul 1966 - Aug 1967	Oct 1967
C-135, Sec. 1B	May 1968 - Sep 1972	Not transferred
C-135, Sec. 1C & 2	Jan 1971 - Dec 1973	Not transferred
C-135, Sec. 3A	Dec 1972 - Apr 1975	Oct 1977
C-135, Sec. 3B	Feb 1975 - Aug 1977	Not transferred
C-135, Sec. 4A	Apr 1976 - Jan 1979	Not transferred
C-136	Aug 1975 - May 1977	Nov 1977
C-231, Phase I	Jul 1973 - Apr 1975	Dec 1975
C-231, Phase II	Jul 1973 - Jan 1974	Dec 1975
C-331	Jul 1967 - Sep 1968	Sep 1968
C-531	Apr 1966 - Jan 1969	Apr 1969
C-534	Jun 1979 - Jul 1971	Nov 1971
C-135	Mar 1977 - Oct 1980	
Structures:		
S-160	May 1967 - Dec 1968	Dec 1968
S-161	Aug 1975 - May 1977	Nov 1977
S-162	Apr 1975 - Jun 1977	Apr 1977
S-353	Jul 1967 - Sep 1968	Nov 1968
Moss Bluff Lock and Spillway	Apr 1967 - Mar 1969	Dec 1975
S-551	Jul 1970 - Feb 1972	Not transferred
Levees:		
L-212, Sec. 1	Jun 1968 - Jul 1970	Dec 1975
L-212, Sec. 2	Jul 1970 - Sep 1971	Dec 1975
L-112	Mar 1977 - Oct 1980	Oct 1980
L-112 & Floodway	May 1978 - Jul 1981	Jan 1983
S-155	May 1978 - Jul 1981	Jan 1983
S-163	May 1978 - Jul 1981	Jan 1983
S-159 Middle & Lower	Apr 1979 - Aug 1981	Oct 1981
S-159 Upper	Jun 1979 - Sep 1981	
Recreation:		

JACKSONVILLE, FL DISTRICT

**TABLE 9-O FOUR RIVER BASINS, FLORIDA PROJECT
CONDITION AT END OF FISCAL YEAR 2007**

(See Section 58 of Text)

Feature	Construction Period	Date transferred to Southwest Florida For Operation and Maintenance
Morris Bridge & Flint Creek Sites Dead River Sites	Dec 1982 - Aug 1984 Mar 1985 - Jul 1986	Jan 1985 Dec 1986

**TABLE 9-P FOUR RIVER BASINS, FLORIDA PROJECT
MOSS BLUFF LOCK
(See Section 58 of Text)**

Nearest town	20 miles
Name of nearest town	Ocala, FL
Distance above mouth of river	65.5 miles
Lock dimensions	30 x 125 feet
Normal lift	18.0 feet
Elevation of normal pool surface	58 feet
Depth of sills	12 feet
Character of foundation	Piles in sand
Kind of dam	None
Type of construction	Reinforced concrete
Percent complete	100
Estimated cost (including dam and spillway)	\$1,990,138

**TABLE 9-Q FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION
PURSUANT TO SECTION 205, PUBLIC LAW 685,
(PREAUTHORIZATION)
(See Section 67 of Text)**

Study Identification	Period Costs
Estate Mon Bijou, St. Croix, VI	\$ 69,928
Rio Anton Ruiz-Runta, Santiago, PR	611,236
Rio El Ojo De Agua, PR	251,256
Rio Fajardo, PR	625,792
Section 205 Coordination	8,746
Turpentine Run, St. Thomas, VI	37,266
TOTAL FY COST	\$ 1,606,420

MOBILE, ALABAMA, DISTRICT

This district comprises a small portion of southeastern Tennessee, western George, western Florida, all of Alabama south of Tennessee River Basin, eastern Mississippi, and a small portion of southeastern Louisiana embraced in drainage basins tributary to the Gulf of Mexico, west of Aucilla River Basin, to and including the Pascagoula River Basin. The Pearl River

Basin, Mississippi was included as part of the Mobile District until October 1, 1981, when responsibilities were transferred to Vicksburg District, Lower Mississippi Valley Division. A section of the Gulf Intracoastal Water from St. Marks, Florida, to Lake Borgne Light No. 29, Louisiana is also within Mobile District.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation

	Page
1. Alabama-Coosa Rivers, AL and GA.....	10-3
1A. Claiborne Lock and Dam, AL.....	10-3
1B. Coosa River, Montgomery to Gadsden, AL.....	10-4
2. Apalachicola Bay, FL.....	10-4
3. Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers, AL, FL and GA.....	10-4
3A. George W. Andrews Lock and Dam, AL and GA.....	10-5
4. Aquatic Plant Control (R & H Act of 1965).....	10-6
5. Bayou Coden, AL.....	10-6
6. Bayou La Batre, AL.....	10-6
7. Biloxi Harbor, MS.....	10-7
8. Black Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers, AL.....	10-8
9. Bon Secour River, AL.....	10-8
10. Carrabelle Harbor, FL.....	10-9
11. Dauphin Island Bay, AL.....	10-9
12. Dog and Fowl Rivers, AL.....	10-9
13. East Pass Channel From Gulf of Mexico into Choctawhatchee Bay, FL.....	10-10
14. Fly Creek, Fairhope, AL.....	10-10
15. Gulf Intracoastal Waterway between Apalachee Bay, FL and Mexican Border.....	10-10
16. Gulfport Harbor, MS.....	10-11
17. Mobile Harbor, AL.....	10-11
18. Panama City Harbor, FL.....	10-12
19. Pascagoula Harbor, MS.....	10-13
20. Pensacola Harbor, FL.....	10-13
21. Perdido Pass Channel, AL.....	10-14
22. Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, AL and MS.....	10-14
22A. Tennessee-Tombigbee Wildlife Mitigation, AL and MS.....	10-15

	Page
23. Other Authorized Navigation Projects.....	10-15
24. Other Authorized Beach Erosion Control Projects.....	10-15
25. Other Authorized Flood Control Projects.....	10-16
26. Deauthorized Projects.....	10-16
27. Navigation Work Under Special Authorization.....	10-16
28. Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization.....	10-16
29. Reconnaissance and Condition Surveys.....	10-16

Flood Control

30. Matubbee Creek, MS.....	10-16
31. Weaver Creek, MS.....	10-16
32. Okatibbee Lake, MS.....	10-16
33. Tombigbee River (East Fork), MS and AL.....	10-17
34. Tombigbee River and Tributaries, MS and AL.....	10-17
35. Village Creek, Birmingham, AL.....	10-17
36. Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization.....	10-17
37. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects.....	10-18
38. Other Authorized Flood Control Projects.....	10-18

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Multiple Purpose Power Projects	Page	Tables	Page
39. Allatoona Dam		Table 10-A	Cost and Financial Statement..... 10-24
Coosa River Basin, GA	10-18	Table 10-B	Authorizing Legislation
40. Buford Dam,		Table 10-C	Other Authorized
Lake Sidney Lanier, GA.....	10-19		Navigation Projects
41. Carters Dam and Reservoir, GA	10-19	Table 10-D	Other Authorized Beach Control
42. Jim Woodruff Lock and			Erosion Control Project.....
Dam, FL and GA.....	10-19	Table 10-E	Other Authorized Flood
43. Millers Ferry Lock and Dam, AL.....	10-20		Control Projects
44. Robert F. Henry Lock and Dam, AL.....	10-20	Table 10-G	Deauthorized Projects
45. Walter F. George Lock and		Table 10-H	Navigation Work Under
Dam, AL & GA.....	10-21		Special Authorization.....
46. West Point Lake,		Table 10-J	Flood Control Work Under
Chattahoochee River Basin, AL and GA	10-21		Special Authorization.....
		Table 10-K	Reconnaissance and Condition
			Surveys.....
Miscellaneous		Table 10-L	Alabama-Coosa Rivers, AL and GA
47. Scheduling Flood Control			Development Proposed Under
Reservoir Operations.....	10-22		Existing Project.....
48. Flood Control and Coastal		Table 10-M	Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint
Emergencies (FC&CE)	10-22		Rivers, AL, GA, and FL, Locks and Dams
49. National Emergency Preparedness			And Multiple-Purpose Development
Program (NEPP).....	10-22		Included in Existing Projects
50. Regulatory Functions Program.....	10-22		Black Warrior and Tombigbee
51. Project Modification to		Table 10-N	Rivers, AL.....
Improve Environment	10-22		Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway,
52. Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration		Table 10-O	AL and MS.....
(Sec. 206)	10-22		Completed Flood Insurance Studies
53. Other Aquatic Habitat		Table 10-P	And Flood Hazard Information Reports
(Sec. 204)	10-22		For FY 1992 Through FY 2007
			10-45
General Investigations			
54. Surveys.....	10-23		
55. Collection and Study of Basic Data	10-23		
56. Preconstruction Engineering and Design	10-23		
57. Rivers and Harbors			
Contributed Funds.....	10-23		

Navigation

1. ALABAMA-COOSA RIVERS, AL AND GA

Location. Alabama River is formed 18 miles above Montgomery, Alabama, by the junctions of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers. It then flows southwesterly through Alabama 318 miles and unites with the Tombigbee River about 45 miles north of Mobile, in southwestern Alabama, to form the Mobile River. (See Geological Survey maps for central and southwest Alabama.) The Coosa River is formed at Rome, Georgia, in northwest Georgia, by the junction of the Oostanaula and Etowah Rivers, which have their sources in southeastern Tennessee and northern Georgia. From Rome the Coosa River flows southwesterly through Georgia and Alabama 286 miles and unites with the Tallapoosa River near Montgomery, Alabama, at about the center of the State, to form the Alabama River. (See Geological Survey maps for northeast Alabama, southeast Tennessee, and northwest Georgia.)

Previous project. Projects for Alabama River: for details see page 1837, Annual Report for 1915; page 725, Annual Report for 1938; and page 592, Annual Report for 1944. Projects for Coosa River: for details see page 1837, Annual Report for 1915; page 728, Annual Report for 1938; and page 594, Annual Report for 1944.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for full development of the Alabama-Coosa Rivers and tributaries for navigation, flood control, power, recreation, and other purposes, in accordance with plans under preparation by Chief of Engineers, subject to modifications thereof which may be advisable for increasing development of hydroelectric power. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.) Public Law 436, 83rd Congress, suspended authorization of the comprehensive plan, insofar as it provides for development of hydroelectric power for Coosa River, to permit non-Federal interests to develop the Coosa River by construction of a series of dams in accordance with conditions of a license issued pursuant to Federal Power Act and in accordance with certain other provisions and requirements of the aforementioned public law. The plan was further modified by the WRDA of 1986 to authorize planning, engineering and design for the project generally in accordance with the plans contained in Design Memorandum No. 1, General Design, dated May 1982. The present phase of improvement includes the construction of Robert F. Henry and Millers Ferry multiple-purpose improvements, Claiborne Lock and Dam, and supplemental channel work providing for a nine-foot deep navigation channel from the mouth of the Alabama River to Montgomery, Alabama, and construction of Carters Dam, a multiple-purpose improvement on Coosawattee River, Georgia.

Local cooperation. Requirements of local cooperation will be determined as formulation of plans for development of projects

progress. No action in the matter of local cooperation has been initiated.

Terminal facilities. On the east bank of the river a natural landing connects with city streets at Montgomery. There are also various natural landings along the river. Facilities and natural landings on Alabama River are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Operation and maintenance for Claiborne Lock and Dam, navigation maintenance for the waterway, snagging and clearing of channels and general charges for water control management, condition surveys, engineering and design, supervision and administration amounted to \$15,552,160.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction was initiated on Carters Dam in April 1962, on Millers Ferry Lock and Dam in April 1963, Claiborne Lock and Dam in May 1965, and Robert F. Henry Lock and Dam in June 1966. Carters Dam was completed in FY 1980. The authorized nine-foot navigation channel to Montgomery, Alabama was opened to traffic in January 1972. Overall construction is complete in Millers Ferry Lock and Dam. Construction of Robert F. Henry Lock and Dam is complete. Total Federal cost of the existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$141,073,814, including \$3,245,400 for new work and \$137,828,414 for maintenance. (See Table 10-L.)

1A. CLAIBORNE LOCK AND DAM, AL

Location. The site is in Monroe County at mile 72.5 on the Alabama River, 15 miles northwest of Monroeville and 5.7 miles upstream from the U.S. Highway 84 bridge.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a short earth dike on the right bank, a combination of a fixed-crest and gated spillway extending across the river channel and into the left bank, a navigation lock and mound on the left bank, and an earth dike extending across the left overbank to high ground. Normal upper pool is elevation 35 and the minimum pool will be elevation 32 to provide storage for reregulation of Millers Ferry powerplant releases. The 60-mile long reservoir has an area of 5,850 acres and a volume of 96,360 acre-feet. For other information see description of Alabama-Coosa projects.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Maintenance cost included under overall Alabama-Coosa Rivers, Alabama and Georgia.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began in May 1965 and was completed in FY 1976 at a total cost of \$27,997,450. Recreation attendance during FY 2007 totaled 223,609 visits.

1B. COOSA RIVER, MONTGOMERY TO GADSDEN, AL

Location. The Coosa River is one of the two major tributaries forming the Alabama River approximately 18 miles northeast of Montgomery, Alabama. From its source at the juncture of the Etowah and Oostanaula Rivers in northwest Georgia, it flows southwesterly about 286 miles to join with the Tallapoosa River in forming the Alabama River.

Existing project. The improvement of the Alabama-Coosa River for navigation to Rome, Georgia was authorized by Congress in the River and Harbor Act of 1945. A report in House Document 320, transmitted to Congress on January 27, 1960, recommended that the navigation project for the Coosa River from Montgomery to Gadsden be accomplished after the waterway to Montgomery was assured. The plan of improvement identified in House Document 320 provided for a waterway 9 feet deep with widths of 200 feet to Montgomery, Alabama, and 150 feet to Rome, Georgia. The waterway to Montgomery is complete. The plan for the Coosa River segment of the waterway between Montgomery and Gadsden was further modified by the WRDA of 1986 to authorize planning, engineering and design for the project generally in accordance with the plans contained in Design Memorandum No. 1, General Design, dated May 1982. Total Federal cost of the existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$14,988,935 for new work.

2. APALACHICOLA BAY, FL

Location. The project is on the coast of northwest Florida 160 miles east of Pensacola Harbor. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 11401.)

Previous project. For details, see page 1833, Annual Report for 1915, and page 689, Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. The existing project provides for: (a) A channel 10 feet deep and 100 feet wide from the 10-foot depth in Apalachicola Bay, across St. George Island, to within 300 feet of the gulf shore, thence increasing uniformly in width to 200 feet at the shore and continuing with that width to the 10-foot depth in the Gulf of Mexico, with twin jetties extending from the dune line to the outer end of the channel; (b) an inner bar channel, 10 feet deep and 100 feet wide, in Apalachicola Bay; (c) a boat basin 200 feet by 880 feet and 9 feet deep at Apalachicola, Florida, with a connecting channel 9 feet deep and 80 feet wide through Scipio Creek to Apalachicola River; (d) a channel known as Link Channel, 10 feet deep and 150 feet wide, in Apalachicola Bay; (e) a channel generally parallel to the shore at Eastpoint, Florida, 6 feet deep, 100 feet wide, and about 6,000 feet long, and a connecting channel 6 feet deep and 100 feet wide to water at the same depth in St. George Sound, with twin breakwaters on either side parallel to the shore and having a total length of 5,300 feet; (f) a channel 10 feet deep and 100 feet wide through Bulkhead Shoals, connecting Apalachicola Bay with St. George

Sound; and (g) a 6-foot by 100-foot channel about one mile long, generally parallel to the shore at Two Mile, Florida, with a 6-foot by 100-foot connecting channel to water of the same depth in Apalachicola Bay. Mean range of tide throughout this harbor is 1.6 feet. Extreme range, except during storms, is about three feet. Plane of reference is mean low water. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Requirements have been fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Facilities consist of pile-and-timber wharves which are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Dredging, condition surveys, supervision and administration and other miscellaneous costs amounted to \$6,267.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The existing project, authorized by the 1954 River and Harbor Act, was completed in 1959, including reimbursement to local interests for approved work, as authorized by the 1958 River and Harbor Act. Improvements at Two Mile except for modifications authorized in 1975 were completed in September 1964. Construction of the breakwater and channel improvements authorized in 1975 at Two Mile was completed in September 1977. Construction of breakwaters at Eastpoint authorized in 1983 was completed in March 1984. Total Federal cost under existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$2,033,461 for new work and \$10,051,742 for maintenance, a total of \$12,085,203.

3. APALACHICOLA, CHATTAHOOCHEE, AND FLINT RIVERS, AL, GA, AND FL

Location. The Apalachicola River is formed at the southwest corner of the State of Georgia by the junction of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers and flows south 108 miles emptying into Apalachicola Bay. The Florida River enters the Apalachicola from the east at mile 45.4 and the River Styx also enters from the east at mile 36.7 and Chipola River enters from the west at mile 28.2. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 11401.) The Chattahoochee River, 418 miles long, rises in northeast Georgia and flows southwesterly to West Point, and thence southerly to join the Flint River at the southwest corner of Georgia, forming the Apalachicola River. (See Geological Survey maps for northwest Georgia.) The Flint River, 330 miles long, rises in west central Georgia, flows generally southeasterly to Albany, and thence southwest to the southwest corner of the State, where it joins the Chattahoochee River to form the Apalachicola River. (See Geological Survey maps for southwest Georgia.)

Previous project. For details see page 484 of Annual Report for 1963.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for development of the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers for navigation, flood control, hydropower, and recreation. Navigation features of the existing project consist of a continuous 9-foot by 100-foot channel in the Apalachicola River from the intersection of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway to the confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, 104 miles, thence to Columbus, Georgia, on the Chattahoochee River, 164 miles, and to Bainbridge, Georgia, on the Flint River, 29 miles, and a 3-foot by 100-foot channel on the Flint River from Bainbridge to Albany, Georgia, 74 miles, thence a channel suitable for light draft vessels at moderate stage to Montezuma, Georgia, 79 miles to be accomplished by dredging, contract works, and construction of three locks and dams (Jim Woodruff, George W. Andrews, and Walter F. George) along the 9-foot depth channel, two multipurpose dams (West Point and Buford) on the Chattahoochee River. Three multipurpose dams (Lower Auchumpkee Creek, Lazer Creek, and Spewrell Bluff) on the Flint River were deauthorized in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. The project also provides for minor improvements of certain streams tributary to the Apalachicola River, including a 9-foot by 100-foot side channel, approximately 2,000 feet long, from Apalachicola River to Apalachicola River Industrial Park at Blountstown, Fla. Plane side of reference is mean low water. Hydropower and flood control storage is provided at Sidney Lanier, Walter F. George, and West Point, and hydropower is provided at Jim Woodruff. For further details see Annual Report for 1962. The project was originally authorized in section 2 of the River and Harbor Act of 1945, was further modified by the WRDA of 1986 (P.L. 99-662). (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Mean range of tide at the mouth of Apalachicola River is 1.6 feet. At the point where the river is formed the variation between low and high water is about 37 feet. On the Chattahoochee River, variation between average low and high water is about 20 feet, and extreme fluctuation is 65.3 feet at Eufaula. On the Flint River the extreme fluctuation of stage due to flood is 40 feet, while average variation between low and high water is about 21.5 feet. A Comprehensive Basin Study has been completed on the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, Flint (ACF), and Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa (ACT) River Systems. No maintenance dredging has been conducted on the Apalachicola River portion of the navigation project since 2001, and the State of Florida has denied Section 401 water quality certification for the project. A report to higher headquarters was submitted in February 2006, and in July 2006 it was determined that maintenance dredging of the Apalachicola River portions of the project would be deferred.

Local cooperation. The six Florida Counties that originally served as local sponsors for the Florida portion of the waterway have all informed the District in writing that they no longer wish to serve as local sponsors. The State of Florida has also declined assumption of responsibilities of local sponsorship. At this time no items of local cooperation are being complied with. No local

sponsors are required for the Alabama and Georgia portions of the waterway.

Terminal facilities. About 200 feet of public docks, in addition to private wharves, are available at Apalachicola, Florida. There are numerous constructed and natural landings along the entire system for launching small craft. For details of other terminal facilities, which are considered adequate for existing commerce, see individual project descriptions. See also Table 10-M on locks and dams and multiple-purpose development included in existing project.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Operation and maintenance of George W. Andrew Lock and Dam is included in overall project. All other cost for the project amounted to \$2,602,251.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Improvement of Apalachicola River channel by dredging to provide project dimensions throughout is complete. All major construction on Lake Sidney Lanier Dam, George W. Andrews Lock and Dam, Jim Woodruff Lock and Dam, Walter F. George Lock and Dam and West Point are complete. Channel rectification in Apalachicola River was completed December 1970. More detailed information concerning condition at the end of fiscal year for individual locks and dams and multiple-purpose developments comprising the system is presented under their respective project titles elsewhere in this report. Total Federal cost under existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$4,452,162 for new work and \$162,183,738 for maintenance, a total of \$166,635,900. (See Tables 10-A and 10-M for fiscal year costs and summaries of overall project.)

3A. GEORGE W. ANDREWS LOCK AND DAM, AL AND GA

Location. The project is on the Chattahoochee River about 46.5 miles above its mouth and about one mile below the town of Columbia, Alabama, near the head of Jim Woodruff Reservoir. (See Geological Survey maps for southeast Alabama). The pool extends up the navigation channel about 28 miles upstream to Walter F. George Lock and Dam.

Existing project. This single-purpose project provides for a concrete fixed-crest spillway 340 feet long extending into the right bank with a crest at elevation 102 feet national geodetic datum, a concrete gate spillway adjacent to the lock 280 feet long with crest at elevation 82 feet national geodetic datum, a single-lift lock with usable chamber dimensions of 82 feet by 450 feet, and a maximum lift of 25 feet. Depths are 13 feet over the lower sill and 19 over the upper sill at normal pool elevation. The underlying foundation is limestone. The project provides for maintenance and care. The House Committee on Public Works, by resolution adopted May 19, 1953, approved the plan as proposed by the Chief of Engineers for a high dam at Walter F. George site and a low dam at the Fort Benning site and a high dam at the upper Columbia site, construction of which was authorized by the 1946 River and

Harbor Act as the initiation and partial accomplishment of the plan for full development of the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint River system. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Local interests must operate all movable span bridges, provide suitable public terminals, and hold the United States free from damages. These conditions are being complied with.

Terminal facilities. At Columbia, Alabama, there is a public wharf with concrete deck for handling general cargo and a bulk petroleum terminal with an unloading dock. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Maintenance cost included under overall Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint project. Recreation attendance for FY 2007 totaled 231,869.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction of the lock and dam began in March 1959 and was completed in November 1963 at a total cost of \$13,038,427. (See also Table 10-M).

**4. AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL
(RIVER AND HARBOR ACT OF 1965)**

Location. Navigable water, tributary streams, connecting channels and other allied waters in Mobile District.

Existing project. The existing project provides for management and control of water hyacinth, alligatorweed, Eurasian watermilfoil, hydrilla, and other obnoxious aquatic plant growths from navigable water, tributary streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters of the United States, 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 economical control measures to be administered by the Chief of Engineers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies. Research and planning cost prior to construction shall be borne fully by the United States. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation).

Local cooperation. Local interests shall agree to hold and save the United States free from claims that may occur from control operations and to participate to the extent of 50 percent of such operations. Requirements are being met in the State of Alabama by the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Environmental studies amounted to \$13,859.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Total Federal cost under the exiting project as of September 30, 2007 is \$994,788. Contributed funds for maintenance amount to \$21,225.

5. BAYOU CODEN, AL

Location. The project is located in a small tidal stream on the southern coast of Mobile County, Alabama, emptying into Mississippi Sound about 7.6 miles northwest of Cedar Point, the southern tip of western mainland shore of Mobile Bay. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 11376.)

Previous project. For details see Annual Report for 1945, page 843.

Existing project. The existing project provides for a channel 8 feet deep by 60 feet wide extending from La Belle Avenue bridge south for about 3,000 feet through the bayou to Portersville Bay, thence 8 feet deep by 100 feet wide extending about 2.3 miles westward across Portersville Bay to connect with the Bayou La Batre channel, and a turning basin 8 feet deep by 60 feet wide by 100 feet long on the west side of the bayou channel about 500 feet south of the La Belle Avenue bridge. Mean tidal range is 1.75 feet, and extreme, except during storms, is 3.5 feet. Plane of reference is mean low water. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Requirements have been fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Small privately-owned timber dock piles used in connection with fishing industry in this locality are adequate for existing commerce. A small ship building facility is located near the upper limits of the channel. The marina which will accommodate about 12 small recreational craft, and a slip with facilities for loading oyster shells are located near the mouth of the bayou, and are maintained by the Alabama Department of Conservation.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Condition surveys and miscellaneous cost amounted to \$333,979.

Condition at end of fiscal year. That portion of the project authorized prior to the 1969 modification was completed in 1956. Construction authorized in 1969 was initiated March 31, 1975 and completed March 26, 1976. Total Federal cost under existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$330,701 for new work and \$3,466,503 for maintenance, a total of \$3,797,204. Contributed funds expended for new work amount to \$100,000 and \$131,912 for maintenance.

6. BAYOU LA BATRE, AL

Location. Bayou La Batre is a tidal stream about 10 miles long, emptying into Mississippi Sound on the southern coast of Mobile County, AL., about 10 miles northwest of Cedar Point, the southern tip of the western mainland shore of Mobile Bay. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 11373.)

MOBILE, ALABAMA, DISTRICT

Previous project. For details see Annual Report for 1945, page 844.

Existing project. The existing project provides for a 18-foot by 120-foot channel from Pascagoula Ship channel, connecting with the GIWW, along the GIWW alignment, connecting with an extension of the previous 12-foot channel alignment, through Mississippi Sound to the mouth of the bayou, a total distance of approximately 20 miles; then provides for a 12-foot by 100-foot channel to a point about 2,800 feet south of the highway bridge, thence a channel 12 feet deep by 75 feet wide to the bridge, with the channel widened at a point 0.6 mile below the bridge to provide a turning basin 12 feet deep and about 2.6 acres in area. Authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1990, the plan of improvement includes deepening channel to 18-foot by 100-foot from the mouth through the turning basin, a distance of about 1.8 miles; deepen channel from turning basin to 0.29 miles above highway 188 bridge to 14-feet by 75-feet, a distance of about 0.89 miles; extend a 14-foot by 50-foot channel from turning basin into Snake Bayou for about 730 feet and a 12-foot by 50-foot channel within Snake Bayou about 790 feet. Mean tidal range is 1.75 feet, and extreme, except during storms, is 3.75 feet. Plane of reference is mean low water. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Requirements have been fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Wooden wharves have been provided at seafood processing plants and public launching ramps are available. Several boatways for construction of small seagoing vessels are also available. Facilities are adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

New work: None.

Maintenance: Condition surveys, environmental permits and miscellaneous costs amounted to \$597,846.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The existing project was modified December 30, 1966 under the discretionary authority of the Chief of Engineers to include a turning basin. The project was completed in March 1967. The contract for deepening the Sound Channel was completed in May 1994. The construction of the Bayou Channel was completed in September 1997. Total Federal cost under existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$5,755,195 for new work and \$13,002,984 for maintenance, a total of \$18,758,179. Contributed funds from local interests for new work amount to \$678,618.

7. BILOXI HARBOR, MS

Location. The project is located on Mississippi Sound in southeastern Mississippi, 32 miles by water west of Pascagoula Harbor, Mississippi, and 14 miles east of Gulfport Harbor, Mississippi (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 11373.)

Previous project. For details see page 584, Annual Report for 1962.

Existing project. The existing project provides for a continuous channel 12 feet deep, 150 feet wide and 23 miles long from the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway through Mississippi Sound east of Deer Island, Biloxi Bay, Back Bay, Cranes Neck, and a land cut to Gulfport lake, including a 500-foot by 2,600-foot basin in the lake, thence a 12-foot deep by 100-foot wide channel for about two miles westward from the west end of the lake, terminating in a 300-foot by 500-foot basin; a 12-foot by 100-foot channel from the main channel in Big Lake to and up Bayou Bernard to the Air Force oil terminal at about mile 2.6; a 12-foot by 150-foot spur channel from the main channel in Biloxi Bay for about one mile, terminating in a 400-foot by 600-foot turning basin opposite Ott Bayou; continuation of maintenance of the 12-by 150-foot lateral channel westward about 2.2 miles to Biloxi's south waterfront; a 10-foot by 150-foot channel from Mississippi Sound, passing west of Deer Island to a point where it connects to the 12-foot by 150-foot lateral channel at Biloxi's south waterfront. Construction for the modifications lateral channel authorized by River and Harbor Act of November 7, 1966 was commenced in FY 1974 and completed in February 1975. Further modifications to the project were authorized by the Chief of Engineers on March 28, 1979, which provided for a channel 10 feet deep, 100 feet wide and 300 feet long extending northward from the Biloxi Lateral Channel, and into a rectangular basin, approximately 300 by 370 feet, for use by commercial small craft, and an East Harrison County Canal project which provides for a 12-foot project depth, 130-foot wide and about 2,100 feet long, and a 300 by 300 foot turning basin also to a 12-foot project depth. This work was completed in April 1980.

Cost of modification as authorized by the 1966 River and Harbor Act was \$664,390. That portion of the project providing for an entrance channel 6 feet deep, 50 feet wide,

and about 1,800 feet long into Old Fort Bayou, as authorized by the 1945 River and Harbor Act, is inactive. Estimated cost (1954) of this portion was \$6,000. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Requirements have been fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. A number of wooden piling-and-timber piers for small craft and fishing boats, a bulk gasoline terminal, several boat ways, and concrete products plant are available.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Dredging, supervision and administration and miscellaneous costs totaled \$332,000.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The existing project, prior to the modification authorized in 1966, was commenced in 1931 and completed in 1962. The 1966 modification was completed in FY 1975. The 1979 modification was completed in 1980. Total

Federal cost under existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$1,431,919 for new work and \$22,438,577 for maintenance, a total of \$23,870,496. Contributed funds for new work amount to \$102,600. Contributed funds for maintenance amount to \$238,640.

8. BLACK WARRIOR AND TOMBIGBEE RIVERS, AL

Location. Black Warrior River rises in northern Alabama above Birmingham and flows generally southwesterly to unite with the Tombigbee River at Demopolis, Alabama. Thence the Tombigbee flows south, uniting with the Alabama River to form the Mobile River 45 miles above the head of Mobile Bay. Distance by water from Mobile to vicinity of Birmingham is about 430 miles.

Previous project. For details see page 732, Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. The existing project provides for a channel 9 feet deep and 200 feet wide from the mouth of the Tombigbee River, 45 miles above Mobile, to the vicinity of Birmingham, via the Tombigbee and Black Warrior Rivers, to mile 430.4 on Sipsey Fork, mile 429.6 on Mulberry Fork and mile 407.8 on Locust Fork, and for maintenance by snagging of Mobile River above the mouth of Chickasaw Creek, a total waterway distance of about 408 miles. The total lift of 255 feet is accomplished by six locks and dams. The original construction program, consisting of 17 dams and 18 lifts, was completed in 1915. Replacement of the original structures with new 110-by 600-foot locks and dams, under the modernization program is as follows: William Bacon Oliver replaced locks 10, 11, and 12; Armistead I. Selden replaced locks 8 and 9; Demopolis replaced locks 4, 5, 6, and 7; Coffeeville (Jackson) replaced locks 1, 2, and 3; and Holt replaced locks 13, 14, 15, and 16. Thus, 16 of the original locks have been replaced by five new locks. Bankhead Lock and Dam (Lock 17) rehabilitation to replace the original double lift lock with a single lift lock was completed in 1980. The Coffeeville Lock and Dam wildlife refuge, authorized in 1960, includes 4,250 acres within the reservoir area and along its boundaries. A replacement lock for the old Oliver Lock located 2,300 feet downstream has been completed. The replacement lock has dimensions of 110 feet by 600 feet. A fixed crest spillway extends 800 feet across the river. Minimum provision was provided to allow construction of a hydropower plant. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Tidal influence extends upstream from Mobile 101.6 miles to Coffeeville Lock and Dam, where tidal effect is apparent only at low stages of the river. At Mobile the mean and extreme tidal ranges are 1.5 and 3.6 feet, respectively. These are at times slightly increased by the effect of winds. The greatest fluctuation of river stages is at Demopolis, Ala., the maximum being 59.7 feet. Maximum fluctuations at other points are 40 feet at old lock 1, which is 100.6 miles from Mobile; 57.8 feet at Tuscaloosa, 346.1 miles from Mobile; 13 feet at Birminghamport, 404.9 miles from Mobile; and 27 feet at Cordova, 424.3 miles from Mobile.

Ordinary fluctuations at these points are at old lock 1, 20 feet; at Demopolis, 35 feet; at Tuscaloosa, 40 feet; at Birminghamport, four feet; and at Cordova, seven feet. Works of improvement reduced the amount of fluctuations at different points by three to 10 feet.

Local cooperation. Requirements have been fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Docks, storage facilities, and handling equipment have been provided as required at most loading and unloading points along the waterway. These include facilities for handling petroleum and petroleum products, coal, ores, sand and gravel, pulpwood, manufacturers, and various other commodities. While most terminal facilities are privately owned, many are available for use by the general public. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. (See Table 10-N for existing locks and dams.)

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Contract dredging of the river system, condition surveys, engineering and design cost supervision, administration and other general charges for the overall river project totaled \$19,586,721. Recreation attendance for FY 2007 totaled 3,829,862 visits.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Work on the project, commenced in 1887, was essentially completed in 1915. Since then three of the original locks and dams (10, 11 and 12) were replaced by William Bacon Oliver (Tuscaloosa) Lock and Dam which was opened to navigation in August 1939; four original lock and dams (4, 5, 6 and 7) were replaced by Demopolis Lock and Dam which was opened to navigation in August 1954; two original locks and dams (8 and 9) were replaced by Warrior Lock and Dam which was opened to navigation in October 1957; three original locks and dams (1, 2 and 3) were replaced by Coffeeville Lock and Dam which was opened to navigation in August 1960; and four original locks and dams (13, 14, 15 and 16) were replaced by Holt Lock and Dam which was opened to navigation in June 1966. Rehabilitation of the spillway at John Hollis Bankhead Lock and Dam commenced in 1966, and physically completed February 6, 1970. Replacement of the double lift lock with a single lift lock at John Hollis Bankhead Lock and Dam commenced in April 1970 and was completed in 1980. The power plant at John Hollis Bankhead Lock and Dam and Holt Lock and Dam, was built and is operated by the Alabama Power Co. Construction of the new Oliver Lock and Dam is completed with the new lock open to traffic as of July 1991. Project construction began in November 1986 and is scheduled for completion in January 1996. Total Federal cost under existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$88,461,935 for new work and \$571,294,258 for maintenance, and \$52,292,880 for major rehabilitation, a total of \$712,049,073.

9. BON SECOUR RIVER, AL

Location. Rises 2 miles south of Foley, Ala., and flows southerly about 8 miles, emptying into Bon Secour Bay, an arm of Mobile Bay in southwest Alabama.

Existing project. A 10- by 80-foot channel from Gulf Intracoastal Waterway through Bon Secour Bay to mouth of Bon Secour River and extending up river to vicinity of Swifts Landing, thence 6 by 80 feet up river to a point about 600 feet above Oak Landing with two turning and maneuvering areas 150 feet wide and 1,100 to 1,200 feet long opposite Swifts Landing and ice loading dock. Also a 10 by 80 foot South Fork channel from the intersection with the Bon Secour channel, 1.14 miles to a 150 x 150 foot turning basin. Plane of reference is mean low water. Overall length of improvement is about 4.7 miles. Mean tidal range is about 1.5 feet and extreme, except during storms, is 3.5 feet. Existing project was authorized by Chief of Engineers, May 16, 1963, under authority in Section 107, River and Harbor Act of 1960.

Local cooperation. Requirements have been fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. A number of pile-and-timber marginal wharves used by the seafood industry and a marine ways are located along the existing project. These, together with numerous privately owned piers, are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Contract dredging, condition surveys, supervision and administration and miscellaneous cost \$7,990.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project was commenced in July and completed in October 1964. Total Federal cost under existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$150,615 for new work and \$2,891,686 for maintenance, a total of \$3,042,301. Contributed funds for new work amounted to \$9,700.

10. CARRABELLE HARBOR, FLORIDA

Location. Carrabelle Bar and Harbor is located 50 miles south, southeast of Tallahassee, Florida, on St. George Sound and the Gulf of Mexico.

Existing Project. The existing project provides for a 27- by 200-foot channel from the Gulf of Mexico for 3 miles to a point west of Dog Island, thence a 25- by 150-foot channel for 5 miles through St. George Sound and Carrabelle River to a turning basin 500 feet square and 25 feet deep at the town of Carrabelle, a 10- by 100-foot channel from turning basin for 0.6 mile to U.S. 98 bridge, thence a 10- by 80-foot channel for 3 miles to the confluence of New and Crooked Rivers. Plane of reference is mean low water. Channels above the turning basin were authorized May 17, 1965 by Chief of Engineers under authority in Section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of July 14, 1960. Other features of existing project were authorized by River and Harbor Act of September 3, 1954. The mean tidal range is 2.2 feet, and extreme is 3.0 feet, exclusive of storms.

Local Cooperation. Items of local cooperation have been furnished by the Board of County Commissioners, Franklin County, Florida.

Terminal Facilities. Existing terminal facilities are adequate for the current needs of the project.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Miscellaneous cost \$0.

Condition at end of fiscal year. All new work for this project was completed in 1965. Total Federal cost of the existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$481,627 for new work and \$1,067,101 for maintenance, a total of \$1,548,728.

11. DAUPHIN ISLAND BAY, AL

Location. The project is located between Dauphin and Little Dauphin Island on the west side of the entrance to Mobile Bay, about 30 miles south of Mobile, Alabama and 55 miles west of Pensacola, Florida. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 11376.)

Existing project. The existing project provides for: (a) A channel 7 feet deep and 150 feet wide from Mobile Bay to an anchorage basin of the same depth, and about 7 acres in area, in the marsh just north of Fort Gaines on Dauphin Island; a channel 6 feet deep and 40 feet wide from the anchorage basin to Dauphin Island Bay; and a jetty and revetment to protect the entrance channel; and (b) an anchorage basin 7 feet deep and 500 feet square at Dauphin Island Village, with an entrance channel of like depth, 100 feet wide and about 8,300 feet long, extending to the 7-foot hydrographic contour in Mississippi Sound. Mean tidal range is 1.1 feet, and extreme, except during storms is about 4 feet. Plane of reference is mean low water. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Requirements have been fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Several privately-owned wharves for handling seafood, a public dock and mooring slip, and a pier for recreational craft are located on the village basin. A marina, public launching ramp, and a number of private piers are located on the bay. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Contract dredging, condition surveys, supervision and administration and miscellaneous costs \$7,791.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project was completed in July 1959. Total Federal cost under existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$292,864 for new work and \$6,134,520 for maintenance, a total of \$6,427,384.

12. DOG AND FOWL RIVERS, AL

Location. Dog and Fowl Rivers are primarily tidal streams emptying into the west side of Mobile Bay, 8.5 and 17 miles, respectively, south of central Mobile (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 11376.)

Existing project. The Dog River project provides for a 7 by 100-foot channel with a total length of 4.5 miles to provide access to the Mobile ship channel.

The Fowl River project provides for a channel 8 feet deep and 100 feet wide from Mobile Bay into and up Fowl River to deep water about 6,700 feet above its mouth. Total length of the channel is about 2.6 miles. Plane of reference is mean low water. Mean range of tide is about 1.5 feet in Dog River. Extreme range during storms is about 3.6 feet. This segment of the project was completed in November 1973. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Requirements have been fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Existing facilities consist of a boatyard for fabricating steel vessel hulls, nine marinas, four marine ways, a yacht basin on Dog River; two marinas on Fowl River, and numerous timber piers and docks on both rivers. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Condition surveys and other miscellaneous cost \$166,065.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The existing Fowl River portion of the project was commenced in August 1973 and completed in November 1973. Work on the Dog River channel realignment was initiated and completed during FY 1986. Total Federal cost on the existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$8,871,091; \$391,354 for new work and \$8,479,737 for maintenance. Contributed funds for new work amounted to \$195,626.

13. EAST PASS CHANNEL FROM GULF OF MEXICO INTO CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY, FL

Location. East Pass Channel is located in the entrance from the Gulf into Choctawhatchee Bay at eastern end of Santa Rosa Island, 48 miles east of the entrance into Pensacola Bay and 49 miles west of the new entrance to St. Andrews Bay. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 11388.)

Previous project. For details see page 672 of Annual Report for 1937.

Existing project. The existing project provides for a 12-foot by 180-foot channel from the Gulf of Mexico into Choctawhatchee Bay, and a 6-foot by 10-foot channel from East Pass Channel into Old Pass Lagoon. The project consists also of two converging jetties spaced 1,000 feet apart at the seaward end. Mean range of tide is 1.3 feet; extreme range, except during storms, is 2.5 feet. Plane of reference is mean low water. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Requirements have been fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Small privately-owned pile-and-timber piers used in connection with the fishing industry in this locality are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Condition surveys, supervision and administration and miscellaneous cost \$7,172.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction of the 1965 modification was commenced October 1967 and completed January 1969. Total Federal cost under existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$916,715 for new work and \$17,228,755 for maintenance, a total of \$18,145,470. Contributed funds for new work from local interests amount to \$398,000.

14. FLY CREEK, AL

Location. Fly Creek (Volanta Bayou) is a small stream about 4.5 miles long rising in Baldwin County, Alabama, 3 miles east of town of Fairhope, from whence it flows northerly, thence westerly and southerly, to form an estuary on eastern shore of Mobile Bay just north of Fairhope and about 13 miles southeast of Mobile, Alabama. (See U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 11376.)

Existing project. Provides for a channel 6 feet deep, 80 feet wide, and about 1,650 feet long from 6-foot depth in Mobile Bay to a turning basin of same depth, 100 feet wide and 350 feet long, in Fly Creek. Mean tidal range in vicinity of project is about 1.3 feet, and extreme, except during storms, is 3.5 feet.

Existing project was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of May 17, 1950, (H. Doc. 194, 81st Cong., 1st Sess.). The project document contains the latest published map.

Local cooperation. Requirements have been fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Fairhope Yacht Club has facilities for small recreational craft on the south bank near mouth of creek, consisting of a pile-and-timber service wharves, several sheet metal boat sheds, boat slips, and other mooring facilities. There is also a commercial marina on north bank of creek.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Condition surveys and other miscellaneous costs \$447,872.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project was commenced in August and completed in October, 1957. Total project costs as of September 30, 2007 amounted to \$1,148,835 of which \$29,000 was for new work and \$1,119,835 for maintenance.

15. GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BETWEEN APALACHEE BAY, FL AND MEXICAN BORDER (MOBILE DISTRICT)

Location. The project extends westward from Apalachee Bay, Florida, along the Gulf coast to the Rigolets, Louisiana, via a

MOBILE, ALABAMA, DISTRICT

series of coastal lakes, bays, sounds, and land cists. (For further details see Annual Report for 1962.)

Previous project. For details see page 906, Annual Report for 1930.

Existing project. The existing project provides for a waterway 12 feet deep and 125 feet wide at mean low water from Apalachee Bay, Florida, to Mobile Bay, Alabama, and 12 feet deep and 150 feet wide from Mobile Bay, Alabama to Rigolets, Louisiana (Lake Borgne Light No. 29), and for a tributary channel (Gulf County Canal), 12 feet deep, 125 feet wide and about six miles long connecting Intracoastal Waterway at White City, Florida, with St. Joseph Bay. The waterway between the 12-foot depth contours in Apalachee Bay and Lake Borgne Light No. 29 at the Rigolets is 379 miles long. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. None.

Terminal facilities. Facilities are available for public use at Carrabelle, Apalachicola, Panama City, and Pensacola, Florida; Mobile and Bayou La Batre, Alabama; and Pascagoula, Biloxi, Gulfport, Pass Christian, and Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Dredging navigation channel maintenance, condition surveys, and supervision and administration cost totaled \$4,033,000.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The existing project is completed except for the portion between Apalachicola Bay and St. Marks, Florida, which has been deauthorized. Modification of the Gulf County Canal to provide a 12-foot by 125-foot channel was commenced July 1968 and completed June 1969. Total cost of the existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$140,735,334, of which \$6,480,299 was for new work and \$134,255,035 for maintenance.

16. GULFPORT HARBOR, MS

Location. The project is located on Mississippi Sound in southeastern Mississippi, about 35 miles west of Pascagoula, Mississippi, and 60 miles east of New Orleans. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 11373.)

Previous project. For details see page 747. Annual Report for 1938, and page 995, Annual Report for 1948.

Existing project. The existing project provides for: (a) A channel 32 feet deep, 300 feet wide, and about eight miles long across Ship Island Bar, a channel 30 feet deep, 220 feet wide, and about 11 miles long through Mississippi Sound, and an anchorage basin at Gulfport 30 feet deep, 1,320 feet wide, and 2,640 feet long; and (b) maintenance of the existing commercial smallboat harbor about 26 acres in area, and a straight-approach

channel, 100 feet wide and about 4,300 feet long, from deep water in Mississippi Sound to a smallboat basin, all at a depth of 8 feet. Under ordinary conditions mean tidal range is about 1.75 feet, and extreme range, except during storms, is about 3.5 feet. Plane of reference is mean low water. The project is authorized in the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) 1986, and further amended by WRDA 1988 to modify the existing ship channel to 36 by 300 feet in Mississippi Sound, and 38 by 400 feet across the bar, with changes in the channel alignment and the turning basin for safe and unrestricted navigation. The FY 91 construction appropriation provided for constructing an increment of the authorized project and provide a 36 by 220 feet channel in Mississippi Sound and 38 by 300 feet across the bar. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Requirements have been fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Existing modern rail-connected terminal facilities at this port are considered adequate for existing commerce. (See Port Series 19, revised in 1979.)

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Contract dredging, condition surveys, supervision and administration and miscellaneous costs \$2,509,000.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The main harbor was commenced 1932 and completed April 1950. Maintenance for small boat harbor and approach channel, constructed by local interests in 1950, was authorized by 1958 River and Harbor Act. Awarded thin-layer monitoring contract in June 1991 under the authority of WRDA 1986 and 1988. The channel contract was awarded in April 1992, and completed in September 1996. Total Federal cost under existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$26,818,824 for new work and \$84,151,525 for maintenance, a total of \$110,970,349. Contributed funds for new work amounted to \$9,254,221.

17. MOBILE HARBOR, AL

Location. The project is located along the lower 5 miles of Mobile River, and channel extends thru Mobile Bay and into Gulf of Mexico, in southwestern Alabama, 91 miles by water west of Pensacola Harbor, Florida, 90 miles east of Gulfport Harbor, Mississippi, and 144 miles by water northeast of mouth of Mississippi River. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 11376.)

Previous project. For details see page 503, Annual Report for 1963.

Existing project. The existing project provides for: (a) A 47-foot by 600-foot channel about 1.5 miles long across Mobile Bar; (b) a 45-foot by 400-foot channel in Mobile Bay to mouth of Mobile River; (c) a 40-foot channel in Mobile River to highway bridge, varying from 500 to 775 feet wide; (d) a 25-foot channel from highway bridge to and up Chickasaw Creek to a point 400

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

feet south of mouth of Shell Bayou, widths being 500 feet in Mobile River and 250 feet in Chickasaw Creek; (e) a turning basin 40 feet deep, 2,500 feet long, and 800 to 1,000 feet wide, opposite Alabama State Docks; (f) a turning basin 40 feet deep, 1,000 feet wide, and 1,600 feet long opposite Magazine Point; (g) a 27-foot by 150-foot channel from Mobile Bay Channel along Arlington pier to a turning basin 800 feet long and 600 feet wide opposite Brookley Complex ocean terminal, and continuing thence a turning basin 250 feet wide and 800 feet long in Garrows Bend, thence a 22-foot by 150-foot channel to the causeway linking McDuffie Island to the mainland; (h) a channel serving the Theodore Industrial Park 40 feet deep and 400 feet wide from the main ship channel in Mobile Bay and extending northwesterly for about 5.3 miles to the shore of Mobile Bay, including an anchorage basin near the shoreline, thence a land cut 40 feet deep, 300 feet wide and 1.9 miles long to and including a 42 acre trapezoid turning basin 40 feet deep, and a barge channel 12-by 100-feet, extending 6,500 feet and terminating in a 300- by 300-foot turning basin; and (i) maintenance of Three Mile Creek by snagging, from its intersection with Industrial Canal to Mobile River. The project provides also for an anchorage area 32 feet deep, 100 feet wide, and 200 feet long opposite site formerly occupied by the U.S. Quarantine Station at McDuffie (Sand) Island. Prior to widening the Mobile Bay Channel as authorized in 1954, the Quarantine Station anchorage area was maintained to a project width of 200 feet. Construction by local interests of a solid-fill causeway across Garrows Bend Channel between McDuffie Island and the mainland is also provided for under existing project. Total length of the bay and river channel is about 41.7 miles. Plane of reference is mean low water. Under ordinary conditions mean tidal range at the lower end of the improvement is 1.2 feet and at the upper end 1.5 feet. Extreme tidal range is 3.4 feet at the lower end and 3.6 feet at the upper end.

Further authorization provides for future development to deepen and widen entrance channel over the bar to 57 feet by 700 feet about 7.4 miles long, deepen and widen bay channel to 55 feet by 550 feet about 27.0 miles long, deepen and widen an additional 3.6 miles of bay channel to 55 feet by 650 feet and provide 55 foot deep anchorage area and turning basin in vicinity of Little Sand Island. All dredged material will be placed in an approved disposal area in the Gulf of Mexico. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. A local cooperation agreement was signed by the local sponsor to construct the project for the first increment of work.

Terminal facilities. Modern rail-connected terminal facilities at this port are considered adequate for existing commerce. (See Port Series No. 18, revised in 1979.)

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Contract dredging, condition surveys, engineering and design and supervision and administration cost \$22,549,076.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Phase I of the project modification was completed in June 1990. Current estimated Federal cost is \$218,548,000, and non-Federal cost is \$178,452,000. Total Federal cost under existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$98,505,754 for new work and \$475,825,265 for maintenance, a total of \$574,331,019. Contributed funds expended amounted to \$19,404,670 for maintenance. New work contributed funds amounted to \$202,040.

18. PANAMA CITY HARBOR, FL

Location. The project is located on the northwest coast of Florida, 102 miles east of entrance to Pensacola Harbor. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 11389.)

Previous project. For details see page 710, Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. The existing project provides for a channel about 3.5 miles long, extending from deep water in St. Andrew bay through barrier peninsula, known as Lands End, to the Gulf of Mexico, 300 feet wide and 32 feet deep in the bay through Lands End; and 450 feet wide and 34 feet deep in the gulf, protected by east, west jetties, extending 2,075 feet and 2,896 feet respectively; a channel 100 feet wide and 8 feet deep in Grand Lagoon to a point about 2,400 feet east of State Highway 392 Bridge, with branches to serve terminal facilities; and the maintenance of a channel in Watson Bayou, an arm of St. Andrew Bay, 100 feet wide and 10 feet deep from that depth in bay to highway bridge.

Authorized modifications includes branch channels 38 feet deep and 300 feet wide, leading from the inner end of the main entrance channel westward to the Port Authority terminal at Dyers Point and eastward to the Bay Harbor terminal, about 3.4 and 3.6 miles in length, respectively; turning and maneuvering areas comprising about 55 acres opposite Dyers Point, and 42 acres opposite Bay Harbor, both at a depth of 38 feet; and an anchoring and loading basin for LASH type intermodal carriers, 40 feet deep and containing about 177 acres in St. Andrew Bay near the inner end of the main entrance channel. Mean tidal range is about normally 1.3 feet and 3.0 feet extreme. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Requirements have been fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Available terminal facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. (See Port Series No. 19.)

MOBILE, ALABAMA, DISTRICT

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Condition surveys and maintenance: Miscellaneous costs \$1,690,717.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The existing project (prior to modifications) was completed in November 1949. Repairs to jetties were commenced in June 1961 and completed October 1968. Modifications to the project at Grand Lagoon were completed in January 1972. Total Federal cost under existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$4,724,110 for new work and \$16,824,575 for maintenance, a total of \$21,548,685. Contributed funds expended for new work amount to \$1,996,826.

19. PASCAGOULA HARBOR, MS

Location. The project is located along lower 6.8 miles of Pascagoula River, the lower six miles of Dog River, and in Bayou Casotte (about four miles east of the mouth of Pascagoula River), and through Mississippi Sound into the Gulf of Mexico, in southeastern Mississippi, about 38 miles west of Mobile, Alabama, and about 100 miles east of New Orleans, Louisiana. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 11373.)

Previous project. For details see page 741, Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. The existing project provides for (a) An entrance channel 44 feet deep and 450 feet wide from the Gulf of Mexico through Horn Island Pass Channel 44 feet deep and 600 feet wide, including an impounding area for littoral drift, 44 feet deep, 200 feet wide, and about 1,500 feet long adjacent to the channel at the west end of Petit Bois Island; (b) a lower sound channel 42 feet deep and 350 feet wide and an upper sound channel 38 feet deep and 350 feet wide in Mississippi Sound and Pascagoula River to the railroad bridge at Pascagoula, including a turning basin 2,000 feet long and 950 feet wide (including channel area) on the west side of the river below the railroad bridge; (c) a channel 42 feet deep and 350 feet wide from the ship channel in Mississippi Sound to the mouth of Bayou Casotte, thence 42 feet deep and 350 feet wide for about one mile to a turning basin 42 feet deep, 1,000 feet wide, and 1,750 feet long; (d) a 22-foot deep by 150-foot wide channel up Pascagoula River from the railroad bridge to the mouth of Escatawpa (or Dog) River, then up Escatawpa River to Highway 613 (formerly 63) bridge; (e) a 12-foot by 125-foot channel from the highway bridge; via Robertson and Bounds Lakes, to mile 6 on Escatawpa River; and (f) a 12-foot by 80-foot channel extending from deep water in the Pascagoula River (about one-half mile north of the railroad bridge) to a turning basin in Krebs Lake a distance of about 1,500 feet, then along the south bank of the lake a channel 10-foot by 60-foot and terminating at a second turning basin, a distance of 2,700 feet from the first. Under ordinary conditions

mean tidal range is 1.75 feet, and extreme range is 3.75 feet. Plane of reference is mean low water.

Further authorization provides for widening gulf entrance channel to 550 feet and deepen upper Mississippi Sound portion to 42 feet. Disposal of all new material in Gulf of Mexico. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Requirements have been fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Modern rail-connected terminal facilities at this port are considered adequate for existing commerce. (See Port Series No. 19.)

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Contract dredging, condition surveys, supervision and administration and miscellaneous costs totaled \$6,999,630.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The existing project was completed in August 1965 and the Krebs Lake project was completed in November 1983. The General Design Memorandum (GDM) was approved in June 1992 for deepening and widening channels. Preconstruction Engineering and Design is complete. The channel dredging contract was awarded in September 1994, and completed November 2001. Total Federal cost of existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$40,800,272 for new work and \$113,253,038 for maintenance, a total of \$154,053,310. Contributed funds expended for new work amounted to \$12,989,994. Contributed funds expended for maintenance amounted to \$9,396,240.

20. PENSACOLA HARBOR, FL

Location. The project is located in a landlocked bay on the coast of northwest Florida about 50 miles east of the entrance to Mobile Bay. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 490 and 11382.)

Previous project. For details see Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. The existing project provides for: (a) A 35-foot by 500-foot entrance channel about five miles long, from the Gulf of Mexico to lower Pensacola Bay; (b) a 33-foot by 300-foot bay channel; (c) two 33-foot by 300-foot parallel approach channels to opposite ends of the inner harbor channel; (d) an inner harbor channel 500 feet wide, 33 feet deep, and 3,950 feet long; (e) a 30-foot by 250-foot approach channel to the pierhead line south of Muscogee wharf; and (f) a 15-foot by 100-foot entrance channel into Bayou Chico, thence a channel 14 feet deep, 75 feet wide, and about 4,400 feet long to a turning basin 14 feet deep and 500 feet square. Mean range of tide throughout the harbor is about 1.1 feet near the entrance and about 1.6 feet at the head of bay. Extreme tidal range, except during storms, is

about three feet. Plane of reference is mean low water.

Modification of the Bayou Chico project to provide for enlarging the entrance channel to 21 by 100 feet, the bayou channel to 20 feet by 100 feet, and deepening the turning basin to 20 feet has been deferred for restudy. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Requirements have been fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Modern rail-connected terminal facilities at this port are considered adequate for existing commerce. (See Port Series No. 19, revised in 1979.)

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Dredging, condition survey, environmental permits, support activities and miscellaneous costs totaled \$139,197.

Condition at end of fiscal year. New work is completed except for features which are deferred for restudy. The modification authorized in 1962 was commenced in March and completed in May 1965. Total Federal cost of the existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$1,469,693 for new work and \$11,070,430 for maintenance, a total of \$12,540,123. Contributed funds for maintenance amount to \$312,350.

21. PERDIDO PASS CHANNEL, AL

Location. The project is located about midway between Pensacola, Florida, and Mobile, Alabama. (See Coast and Geodetic Chart 11378.)

Existing project. The existing project provides for a channel 12 feet deep and 150 feet wide for about 1,300 feet from the Gulf of Mexico into the inlet, thence 9 feet deep and 100 feet wide for about 2,200 feet to the highway bridge, where the channel branches into two arms, each having dimensions of 9 by 100 feet, one of which extends about 3,400 feet into Terry Cove and the other about 3,200 feet into the southern arm of Perdido Bay. The project also provides for two jetties spaced 600 feet apart at the seaward end. The east jetty has a low weir section, 1000 feet long to permit passage of littoral drift into a dredged deposition basin 800 feet by 1,200 feet located between the east jetty and the navigation channel. Mean tidal range is 1.1 feet and extreme is 2.8 feet. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Requirements have been fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Six marinas, numerous timber piers, docks, and several launching ramps are available. These facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Contract dredging, condition surveys and miscellaneous cost \$113,736.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The existing project was commenced in May 1968 and completed in May 1969. Total Federal cost of the existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$629,860 for new work and \$17,163,893 for maintenance, a total of \$17,793,753. Contributions from local interest amount to \$510,000 for new work and \$10,325 for maintenance.

22. TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY, AL AND MS

Location. The waterway extends from mile 215 in Pickwick pool on the Tennessee River, southerly through northeastern Mississippi and western Alabama, a total of 234 miles, to the confluence of the Black Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers at Demopolis, Alabama.

Previous project. For details see Annual Report for 1953.

Existing project. The existing project provides for a waterway 234 miles long, connecting the Tennessee and Tombigbee Rivers via the East Fork of Tombigbee River and Mackeys and Yellow Creeks and consists of three sections as follows: (1) the river section, a 9-foot by 300-foot channel for 149 miles between Demopolis and Amory, Mississippi; (2) the canal section, 12 feet by 300 feet for 46 miles from Amory to Bay Springs; and (3) the divide section, a 12-foot by 300-foot channel (except in the 27 mile long divide cut in which the bottom width is 280 feet) for 39 miles from Bay Springs through the dividing ridge to the Tennessee River. The total lift of 341 feet is accomplished by 10 locks (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Local interests have made and are maintaining alterations in highways and highway bridges and in sewer, water-supply, and drainage facilities and provide and maintain suitable and adequate river and canal terminals. Officials of the State of Mississippi were notified of these requirements on December 13, 1949, and officials of the State of Alabama were notified on December 20, 1949. Legislation enabling boards of supervisors of the various counties concerned to enter into agreements with the United States relative to navigation projects was adopted by the State of Mississippi in 1950. A compact between the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Florida has been formed for the purpose of promoting the project. The name of this organization is the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Development Authority.

During its 1962 session the Mississippi Legislature authorized the formation of the Tombigbee River Valley Water Management District. The District was organized in accordance with the enabling legislation and is empowered to fulfill the requirements of local cooperation for the portion of the project in

MOBILE, ALABAMA, DISTRICT

Mississippi. A satisfactory resolution has been furnished. During its 1967 session the Alabama Legislature authorized the formation of a public corporation to be named the Tombigbee Valley Development Authority for the purpose of further development of the Tombigbee River and tributary streams. The organization was formed in accordance with the enabling legislation and in a referendum held December 5, 1967 the voters of Alabama authorized a bond issue not to exceed \$10,000,000 of finance participation in this project and the Tombigbee River and Tributaries project. A satisfactory resolution has been furnished.

Terminal facilities. Docks, storage facilities and handling equipment are still being developed along this new waterway. As of September 30, 1998, twelve such facilities were operational, while five were under construction, and five more are planned. The operational facilities are handling grain, wood chips, and logs. When all facilities are complete, about half will be publicly owned and operated. Additional ports and terminals must be completed before the waterway can achieve its full potential. (See Table 10-N for existing locks and dams.)

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Contract maintenance dredging, condition surveys, supervision and administration and miscellaneous navigation costs totaled \$2,972,891. Total cost for operation and maintenance of the project for FY 2007 amounted to \$22,398,099. Recreation attendance for FY 2007 totaled 3,829,862 visits.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Total Federal cost under the existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$1,053,001,011 for new work, and \$493,915,849 for maintenance for a total of \$1,546,916,860. Construction formally began December 12, 1972 and overall project is essentially complete. The waterway was opened for navigation in January 1985.

22A. TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY WILDLIFE

MITIGATION PROJECT, AL AND MS

Location. This project is in Alabama and Mississippi at the following locations:

(1) Existing Project Lands - Approximately 72,500 acres of Tennessee-Tombigbee Project Lands have been designated for mitigation purposes. An additional 20,100 acres have also been designated at Coffeetown Lake, Demopolis Lake, Claiborne Lake and Dannelly Lakes in Alabama and at Okatibbee Lake in Mississippi.

(2) Separable Lands - Acquisition and management of 88,000 separable lands including not less than 20,000 acres in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta, Alabama, and not less than 25,000 acres in the Pascagoula, Pearl, and Mississippi Delta Basins in Mississippi; and the balance at any location in the two states.

Previous project. None. This project was a new construction start in Fiscal year 1990. It was authorized by Section 601 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

Existing project. The authorized project called for the acquisition of separable lands at the above named locations. The Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Mississippi Department of Wildlife Fisheries and Parks, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) assisted in the selection of separable lands. The selected lands were purchased from willing sellers at fair market value. Emphasis was placed on forested wetlands, with a minimum of 34,000 acres of bottomland hardwoods being purchased.

Management of Lands, the separable lands and the existing project lands designated for mitigation purposes are being managed for wildlife. The States are primarily responsible for managing these lands in accordance with management plans jointly developed by the States, Corps and the FWS. However, due to operational constraints it is necessary for the Corps to retain management responsibility for some of the existing project lands included in the mitigation program.

Local cooperation. A local cooperation agreement is not required since the cost of this project is a 100% Federal responsibility.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Total cost for the wildlife mitigation program in FY 2007 was \$1,787,186, with \$1,870,000 being used to reimburse State efforts.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Initial funding for the project was received in January 1990. At the end of September 1998, 21,182 acres had been acquired in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta; 13,433 acres in the Pascagoula Basin; 18,542 acres in the Mississippi Delta; 7,655 acres in the Pearl Basin; 14,378 acres in northeast Mississippi; and 12,292 acres in other areas of Alabama. A variety of activities also continued to intensively manage the 92,600 acres of existing project lands included in the Mitigation Program. The total project cost is estimated to be \$94,042,000. Total Federal cost of the project as of September 30, 2007 is \$92,175,850 for new work. \$2,375,365 for environmental efforts, and \$11,008,131 for maintenance, a total of \$105,559,346.

23. OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

(See Table 10-C)

24. OTHER AUTHORIZED BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS

(See Table 10-D)

25. OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

(See Table 10-E)

26. DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

(See Table 10-G)

27. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Navigation activities pursuant to Section 107, Public Law 86-645, as amended (Preauthorization). Studies conducted under this authority amounted to \$-153,928 in FY 2002. (See Table 10-H.)

28. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

(See Table 10-J.)

29. RECONNAISSANCE AND CONDITION SURVEYS

(See Table 10-K.)

FLOOD CONTROL

30. MATUBBEE CREEK AT COONTAIL ROAD, MS

Location. The project site is located along 500 feet of both banks of Matubbee Creek which runs parallel and adjacent to Coontail Road in rural Monroe County near Aberdeen, Mississippi.

Existing project. The emergency streambank protection project consists of rebuilding and armoring the left descending (southeast) bank of Matubbee Creek with riprap and filter fabric; placement of a riprap-filled toe trench along the left descending bank; grading, grassing, and armoring the adjacent road shoulder; removal and backfill of the failed grout materials along the left descending bank; grading and grassing of both banks and adjacent drainage ditches; and replacing guard rails along the road adjacent to the left descending bank.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project was awarded in January 2003. Construction was initiated in May 2003. Total Federal cost to date is \$457,238 for new work. Contributed funds expended amounted to \$215,203 for new work.

31. WEAVER CREEK AT HATLEY ROAD

Location. The project site is located along both banks above and below the Hatley Road Bridge crossing at Weaver Creek in rural Monroe County near Amory, Mississippi.

Existing project. The emergency streambank protection project consists of reconditioning and armoring the endangered slope with riprap and filter fabric; removal and backfill of the failed grout materials at the wingwalls; grading and grassing of banks and adjacent drainage ditches; and replacing adjacent guard rails.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New Work: None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project was awarded in January 2003. Construction was initiated in May 2003. Total Federal cost to date is \$71,517 for new work. Contributed funds expended amounted to \$60,476 for new work.

32. OKATIBBEE LAKE, MS

Location. The project is located on Okatibbee Creek 37.7 miles above its mouth, in Lauderdale County, Mississippi, seven miles northwest of Meridian.

Existing project. The project provides for a dam and reservoir for flood control, water supply, water quality control, fish and wildlife, and recreation. The dam consists of a compacted earth fill 6,540 feet long with the top elevation 369.8 feet above national geodetic datum, with top width of 18 feet. The spillway, which is located 1,500 feet east of the east end of the dam, is an unpaved free overflow type, 1,500 feet long with a fixed crest at elevation 359. A sluice intake structure near the center of the dam serves a 9.0-foot diameter concrete conduit. Storage allocated for water supply and water quality control varies seasonally from 21,400 acre-feet to 34,300 acre-feet between a minimum elevation of 328 and top-of-conservation-pool elevation varying from 339 to 343. Storage varying from 46,500 to 59,500 acre-feet between the top of the conservation pool and elevation 352 has been reserved exclusively for storage of flood waters. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Requirements have been fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Costs for the year for ordinary maintenance and recreational management amount to \$2,167,652. Recreation attendance at the reservoir during FY 2007 totaled 719,316 visits.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began in June 1965, and was completed in November 1968. Total Federal cost of the existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$2,145,134.

**33. TOMBIGBEE RIVER (EAST FORK),
MS AND AL**

Location. The project is located on the Tombigbee River and its tributaries between the junction of the Browns and Mackeys Creek in Itawamba County, Mississippi, for a distance of 53 miles along the East Fork of the Tombigbee River, from Walkers Bridge at the junction of Browns and Mackeys Creeks to the Monroe County line.

Existing project. Provides for alleviation of floods from the Tombigbee River by clearing and snagging and excavation of 13 cut-off channels, and other related channel improvements. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with on work done under the 1963 Flood Control Act. Work to be done under authority of the 1941 Flood Control Act requires local interest to provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way for project construction; hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction of the project; and maintain and operate all the works after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Routine maintenance of channels cost \$187,778.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project for Itawamba County, as authorized in the 1936 Flood Control Act, was completed during fiscal year 1940. No work has been done on the extension of the project authorized in the 1941 Flood Control Act. Total Federal cost of the existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$134,801 for new work and \$5,228,970 for maintenance, a total of \$5,363,771.

**34. TOMBIGBEE RIVER
TRIBUTARIES, MS AND AL**

Location. The Tombigbee River rises in extreme northeast Mississippi and flows southerly through eastern Mississippi and western Alabama, emptying into the Mobile River about 45 miles above its mouth at Mobile, Alabama. Tributaries to be improved for flood control are all in northeast Mississippi and northwest Alabama. Luxapalila Creek project consists of 32 miles of completed channel modifications. Approved estimate of cost for new work is \$42,108,000; consisting of \$37,743,000 Federal funds, and \$4,365,000 non-Federal funds. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Local interests must furnish lands and rights-of-way for construction; make all roads, highway bridge, and utility changes, alterations, additions, and relocations necessary for the project; hold the United States free from damages; prevent future encroachments along the improved

channels; maintain all works after completion, with the exception of Twenty Mile Creek from mile 11.7 to mile 22.0.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

New work: None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction commenced in July 1965. Total project is complete. Total Federal cost of existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$40,020,744 for new work. Contributed funds for new work amounted to \$570,113.

**35. VILLAGE CREEK,
BIRMINGHAM, AL**

Location. The project is located in central Alabama, Jefferson County, in the city of Birmingham, Alabama.

Existing project. None. The project is basically non-structural and includes evacuating 642 structures, in six (6) separate neighborhoods, from the floodplain; enlarging 2 miles of the stream channel in the vicinity of the Municipal Airport which also involves modification of three (3) bridges, demolishing two (2) unused bridges, and relocating two (2) waterlines and other utilities, installing three (3) emergency floodwarning devices; and creating an area of 210 acres which can be utilized for future recreation development. Channel enlargements (2 miles) will reduce annual damages near Municipal Airport by 82 percent and evacuation of 642 structures will reduce annual damages in residential areas by 61 percent. The channel segment is not being constructed at the request of the sponsor.

Local cooperation. The Local Cooperation Agreement with the city of Birmingham, Alabama was executed on December 14, 1988. The local sponsor has also agreed to make all required payments concurrently with the project construction.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

New work: None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Real Estate acquisition started January 1989. The project is complete with acquisition of 634 tracts. Total Federal cost under existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$22,887,742 for new work. Contributed funds for new work amounted to \$7,196,238.

**36. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER
SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION**

Flood Control activities pursuant to Section 205, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as amended (Preauthorization).

Snagging and Clearing for flood control pursuant to Section 208 of Flood Control Act of 1954, as amended.

Emergency streambank and shoreline protection pursuant to Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, as amended.

(See Table 10-J)

Emergency flood control activities - repair, flood fighting, and rescue work under Public Law 99, 84th Congress, and antecedent legislation, and disaster relief and assistance under Public law 288, 93d Congress. (See Table 10-J)

37. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Local flood protection works for which inspection is performed under this heading consist of levee projects at West Point, Georgia, on the Chattahoochee River; Beaver Creek at Montezuma, Georgia, in the Flint River Basin; Elba and Geneva, Alabama in the Choctawhatchee River Basin; Rome, Georgia, and Little Wills Creek at Collinsville, Alabama, in the Alabama-Coosa River Basin. Channel rectification projects include Little Cove Creek, Glencoe, Alabama and Black Creek, Gadsden, Alabama in the Alabama-Coosa River Basin; Big Brown Creek, Donivan Creek, Twenty Mile Creek and Mantachie Creek, near Fulton, Mississippi, Burketts Creek and Stanifer Creek near Amory, Mississippi, Houlka Creek and Sakatonchee Creek in Chickasaw and Clay Counties, Mississippi, James Creek in Monroe County, Mississippi, and Luxapalila Creek, Lowndes County, Mississippi, all in the Tombigbee River Basin; Sowashee Creek, Meridian, Mississippi in the Pascagoula River Basin; Burnt Corn and Murder Creeks, Brewton, Alabama in the Conecuh River Basin; Autauga Creek, Prattville, Alabama; Poley Bridge, Goose Pond and Walnut Creeks, Clanton, Alabama; Pinchgut Creek, and Cahaba River, Trussville, Alabama; Town Creek, Americus, Georgia; and Lake Douglas in Bainbridge, Georgia. Shore protection and erosion control projects include Harrison County, Mississippi; Chattahoochee River at La Grange, Troup County, Georgia; Pumpkinvine Creek, Emerson, Georgia; and Chickasawbogue Creek, US Highway 43 Bridge, Linden, Alabama. The project at Rome and Montezuma, Georgia and Collinsville, Alabama include pumping stations. Inspections are made annually to determine the extent of compliance with approved regulations for maintenance and operation of the project. Responsible local officials are advised of inadequacies in the maintenance and operation of the local flood protection works under their jurisdiction where appropriate. Followup for compliance of the deficient projects continued during the year. Fiscal year costs were \$70,917. Total cost as of September 30, 2007 is \$928,029 charged to maintenance.

38. OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

(See Table 10-E.) Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power

Multiple Purpose Power Projects

39. ALLATOONA DAM, COOSA RIVER BASIN, GA

Location. The project is on Etowah River in Bartow County, Georgia, about 48 miles upstream from Rome, Georgia, about five miles due east of Cartersville, Georgia, and about 2,000 feet downstream from mouth of Allatoona Creek. The reservoir extends about 28 miles up the Etowah River at maximum power-pool elevation of 840 feet above mean sea level.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a dam and reservoir for flood control, regulation of streamflow for navigation, and development of hydroelectric power. Height above the river bottom of the concrete, gravity-type dam is about 190 feet, from elevation 690 feet to 880 feet national geodetic datum. The spillway, with crest at elevation 835, is controlled by nine tainter gates, 40 feet wide by twenty-six feet high, and two tainter gates, 20 feet wide by twenty-six feet high; having a combined discharge capacity of 321,000 cubic feet per second with the water surface at elevation 870.3. One 48-inch diameter sluicing conduit with a free discharge valve and four sluices, 5 feet-8 inches wide by 10 feet high, are included in dam. Installed generating capacity consists of two 36,000 kilowatt units and one 2,000 kilowatt unit, or a total of 74,000 kilowatts. The reservoir, covering 19,200 acres at elevation 860, has a storage capacity of 670,000 acre-feet. The initial construction cost was \$31,424,738, excluding the addition of recreation facilities at the completed project. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. None required. (Sec. 2, Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, applies).

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Operation and maintenance of the dam, reservoir, powerhouse, service and recreational activities, and administration totaled \$6,556,646. Gross power generation amounted to 71,606 megawatt hours during FY 2007. Recreation attendance at Allatoona Lake during FY 2007 totaled 1,092,926 visits.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction of the existing project began in March 1944 and was completed in October

1955. Total Federal cost under existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$35,709,085 for new work and \$180,510,403 for maintenance, a total of \$216,219,488.

**40. BUFORD DAM,
LAKE SIDNEY LANIER, GA**

Location. Buford Dam is on the Chattahoochee River about 348.9 miles above its mouth, 50 miles above Atlanta and five miles northwest of Buford, Georgia. The reservoir, Lake Sidney Lanier, extends about 47 miles upstream along the Chattahoochee River, and about 21 miles up the Chestatee River, which enters the Chattahoochee River 14.5 miles above the dam.

Existing project. The authorized project provides for a rolled-earth dam 1,630 feet long with crest elevation 1,106 feet national geodetic datum, or about 192 feet above streambed elevation; three earth saddle dikes with a total length of 5,406 feet; a chute spillway with crest at elevation 1,085; a powerhouse in a deep cut with steel penstocks in tunnels, and concrete intake structure at the upstream end of the tunnels; and a flood control sluice tunnel paralleling the power tunnels. The Lake Sidney Lanier reservoir has a gross capacity of 2,554,000 acre-feet of which 637,000 acre-feet of storage is reserved for flood control storage. The power installations consist of one generating unit of 6,000 kilowatts and two units of 40,000 kilowatts each, or a total of 86,000 kilowatts. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Operation and maintenance cost \$7,871,891. Gross power generation amounted to 108,338 megawatt hours during FY 2007. Recreational attendance at Lake Sidney Lanier during FY 2007 totaled 7,738,041 visits.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction commenced in March 1950 and was completed in June 1960. The reservoir was in useful operation for flood control in February 1956. The first power generating unit was placed on the line June 19, 1957; the second on July 26, 1957; and the third on October 10, 1957. Total Federal cost under existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$53,030,038 for new work, major rehabilitation cost \$29,515,322 and \$226,223,264 for maintenance, a total of \$308,768,624. (See also Table 10-M.)

**41. CARTERS DAM AND
RESERVOIR, GA**

Location. The damsite is in Murray County, Georgia, on the Coosawattee River 26.8 miles above its junction with Conasauga River, one of the headwater tributaries of the Alabama-Coosa system. It is 60 miles north of Atlanta near the town of Oakman, Georgia. The reservoir is in both Murray and Gilmer Counties.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a 1,950-foot long rockfill dam across the river, three saddle dikes on the left bank, a 258-foot long high-level, gated spillway on the left bank, a powerhouse on the right bank having two conventional units with a generating capacity of 125,000 kilowatts each and two pump-generating units of the same size, and a regulating dam 2,855 feet long with a gated spillway 208 feet long 1.5 miles downstream from the main dam. The lake has an area of 3,220 acres, at maximum pool power elevation 1,072, total capacity of 472,800 acre-feet, of which 134,900 acre-feet is usable for power and 95,700 acre-feet reserved for flood control and 242,200 acre-feet dead storage. For other information see description of Alabama-Coosa project.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Operation and maintenance of the dam, reservoir, powerhouse, service and recreational activities and administration totaled \$10,306,000. Gross power generation amounted to 514,340 megawatt hours during FY 2007. Recreation attendance during FY 2007 totaled 538,337 visits.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction which commenced in April 1962 and completed in September 1980. Total Federal cost of the existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$269,201,727, including \$111,140,340 for new work and \$158,061,387 for maintenance.

**42. JIM WOODRUFF LOCK AND DAM,
GA AND FL**

Location. The project is located on the Apalachicola River 107.6 miles above its mouth, about 1,000 feet below confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, and 1.5 miles northwest of Chattahoochee, Florida. Reservoir extends about 46.5 miles upstream along the Chattahoochee River to the vicinity of Columbia, Alabama, and about 47 miles upstream along Flint River, or 17 miles above Bainbridge, Georgia. (See Geological Survey maps for southwest Georgia.)

Existing project. The existing project provides for a concrete open-crest spillway 1,634 feet long on the right bank, with a crest at elevation 79 feet national geodetic datum; a single-lift lock with usable chamber dimensions of 82 by 450 constituting a portion of the dam; an earth section 506 feet, a maximum lift of 33 feet, and depth over the sills of 14 feet; a gated spillway 766

feet long with the bridge at elevation 107 feet national geodetic datum, or about 67 feet above the streambed elevation; a powerhouse with an intake section constituting a portion of the dam; an earth section 506 feet long to accommodate the switchyard and substation; and an overflow dike section 2,130 feet long on the left bank, with a crest at elevation 85. The underlying foundation is limestone. At the normal pool elevation of 77, the reservoir has a total capacity of 406,160 acre-feet. The power installation consists of three units of 10,000 kilowatts each, or a total of 30,000 kilowatts. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Required cooperation is being fulfilled. Easements for rights-of-way and spoil-disposal areas were provided as required along the Apalachicola River. Adequate public terminals were constructed by local interests at Bainbridge, Georgia, on the Flint River, and at Columbia, Alabama, on the Chattahoochee River. Facilities are being planned for other localities on the project.

Terminal facilities. A public wharf with concrete deck for handling general cargo, a bulk storage terminal for petroleum, a grain elevator, and private riverside facilities at Bainbridge, Georgia, on the Flint River, are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Operation and maintenance cost \$7,865,000. Gross power generation amounted to 163,271 megawatt hours during FY 2007. Recreational attendance at Lake Seminole during FY 2007 totaled 1,253,639 visits.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction of the lock was commenced in 1947, and completed in 1957. The pool was opened to navigation in May 1954, and the pool was raised to project level in January 1957. The first power-generating unit was placed on-the-line on February 1, the second on March 1, and the third April 26, 1957. Total Federal cost under existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$47,978,858 for new work, major rehabilitation cost \$32,058,814 and \$171,878,961 for maintenance, a total of \$251,916,633. (See also Table 10-M.)

43. MILLERS FERRY LOCK AND DAM, AL

Location. The site is in Wilcox County at mile 142.2 on the Alabama River, 10 miles northwest of Camden, Alabama, and 30 miles southwest of Selma.

Existing project. The existing project consists of an earth dike on the right bank, a concrete, gravity-gated spillway in the

river channel, a lock and mound on the left bank, an earth dike extending downstream paralleling the lock, to the powerhouse intake structure; a powerhouse, and an earth dike extending to high ground on the left bank. Normal upper pool is at elevation 80. The powerplant contains two 25,000 kilowatt units and one 30,000 kilowatt unit. The 103-mile long reservoir has an area of 17,200 acres at normal pool level and a total capacity of 331,800 acre-feet. The lock chamber is 84 by 600 feet with a 13-foot depth over the miter sills. For other information see description of Alabama-Coosa project.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Operation and maintenance of lock, dam, powerhouse, reservoir, and administration cost \$5,359,000. Gross power generation amounted to 259,359 megawatt hours during FY 2007. Recreation attendance at William "Bill" Dannelly Reservoir during FY 2007 totaled 1,474,073 visits.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began in April 1963. The lock was placed in temporary operations in June 1968 and opened to full use in November 1969. The powerhouse units were placed on line during April and May 1970. The project was completed in 1980. Total Federal cost of the project as of September 30, 2007 is \$63,125,300 for new work and \$127,390,408 for maintenance, a total of \$190,515,708.

44. ROBERT F. HENRY LOCK AND DAM, AL

Location. The site is in Lowndes and Autauga Counties at mile 281.2 on the Alabama River, 26 miles west of Montgomery.

Existing project. The existing project provides for a navigation lock, a gated spillway, and a power plant located at mile 281.2. The normal upper pool is at elevation 125.0 and the minimum lower pool due to the Millers Ferry Lock and Dam is at elevation 80.0. The structures consist of earth dikes and a power plant on the right bank, a gated spillway in the river channel, a lock and mound on the left bank, and an earth dike extending upstream parallel to the Western Railway of Alabama. The total length of the structures is about 14,962 feet with maximum height above the foundation at the power plant intake about 101 feet. The power plant contains four 20,500-kw. units. The 88-mile long reservoir has an area of 12,300 acres at normal pool level and a total capacity of 234,200 acre-feet. The lock has a chamber 84 feet wide and 600 feet long and provides a 12-foot depth over the lower miter sill. For other information see description of Alabama-Coosa project.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Operation and maintenance costs amounted to \$4,657,000. Gross power generation amounted to 201,099

MOBILE, ALABAMA, DISTRICT

megawatt hours during FY 2007. Recreation attendance during FY 2007 totaled 1,396,901 visits.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began in March 1966 and is complete. The first powerhouse unit was placed in operation in June 1975, with the last unit on line in November 1975. Total Federal cost of the project as of September 30, 2007 is \$183,760,276, including \$83,360,800 for new work and \$100,399,476 for maintenance.

45. WALTER F. GEORGE LOCK AND DAM, AL AND GA

Location. The project is on the Chattahoochee River about 75.2 miles above its mouth and about 1.5 miles above Fort Gaines, Georgia. (See Geological Survey maps for southwest Georgia.)

Existing project. The existing project provides for a concrete dam, gated spillway, and single-lift lock, with earth embankments at either side. The non-overflow section of the dam includes a powerhouse and an intake structure. The gated spillway is 708 feet long with a fixed crest at elevation 163 feet national geodetic datum. The two earth embankments, of almost equal lengths, have a total length of 12,128 feet, with a crest elevation at 215, and a maximum height of about 68 feet. The nonoverflow section of the concrete dam is 200 feet long, with the deck of the powerhouse section at elevation 208. The lock, with usable chamber dimensions of 82 feet by 450 feet, has a lift of 88 feet with the normal upper pool elevation at 190. Depths are 13 feet over the lower sill and 18 feet over the upper sill at normal pool elevation. The underlying foundation is limestone. Total reservoir capacity is 934,400 acre-feet, with 244,000 acre-feet reserved for power. The power installation consists of four units of 32,500 kilowatts each, or a total of 130,000 kilowatts. The project provides for maintenance, including operation and care. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Local interests must maintain and operate all utility and highway facilities which may be relocated or otherwise altered as part of the improvement, provide suitable public terminal facilities, and hold the United States free from damages. Local agencies and other organizations have indicated their willingness and ability to comply.

Terminal facilities. Public wharves at Eufaula and Phenix City, Alabama, and Columbus, Georgia, are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Operation and maintenance cost for FY 2007 was \$7,452,000. Gross power generation amounted to 242,063

megawatt hours during FY 2007. Recreational attendance during FY 2007 totaled 3,792,794 visits.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction was completed in 1963. The lock was opened to navigation in June 1963. The first power generating unit was placed on-the-line in March, the second in May, the third in September, and the fourth in November 1963. Total Federal cost under existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$88,330,669 for new work, major rehabilitation cost \$44,947,463 and \$205,863,047 for maintenance, a total cost of \$339,141,179. (See also Table 10-M.)

46. WEST POINT LAKE, CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER BASIN, GA AND AL

Location. The damsite is on the Chattahoochee River 2.8 miles upstream from West Point, Georgia, 201.4 miles above the mouth of the Chattahoochee River, and 309.2 miles above the mouth of the Apalachicola River. At the full power pool elevation of 635 feet above national geodetic datum, the reservoir would lie in Troup and Heard Counties, Georgia, and in Chambers and Randolph Counties, Alabama (See Geological Survey maps of Georgia and Alabama.)

Existing project. The existing project provides for flood control, power, recreation, fish and wildlife development, and streamflow regulation for downstream navigation. The project provides for a gravity-type concrete dam 896 feet long with earth embankments at either end 1,111 feet long on the east end and 5,243 feet long on the west end. The total length of the dam and spillway is 7,250 feet. The main dam consists of a concrete non-overflow section, 185 feet long on the west side and an earth embankment retaining wall on the east side; a gravity concrete spillway 390 feet long, including piers and abutments, with six tainter gates, each 50 feet by 41 feet. A monolith intake-powerhouse section and erection bay 321 feet long is constructed directly west and adjacent to the spillway. At the full power-pool elevation of 635 the reservoir provides a total storage of 605,000 acre-feet of which 307,000 acre-feet is usable. During the critical flood season the reservoir is operated with maximum power pool elevation at 625 feet to provide flood storage between elevations 625 and 635. The initial power installation of 73,375 kilowatts consisting of units 1, 2 and 3 were placed in operation in March and April, 1975. (See Table 10-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Maintenance: Operation and maintenance of the project totaled \$11,264,000. Gross power generation amounted to 99,556 megawatt hours during FY 2007. Recreational attendance during FY 2007 totaled 3,200,083 visits.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction of the project, which was initiated in June 1966, and completed at the end of FY 1984. Total Federal cost under existing project as of September 30, 2007 is \$131,565,760 for new work and \$160,279,399 for maintenance, a total of \$291,845,159 (See also Table 10-M.)

47. SCHEDULING FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

Mobile District monitors flood control operations of Alabama Power Company's Weiss, H. Neely Henry, and Logan Martin Dams on Coosa River, Alabama, and their Lewis Smith Dam on Sipsey Fork (headwaters of Black Warrior River, Alabama), for compliance with regulation plans prepared in accordance with Public Law 436, 83rd Congress, and Federal Power Commission licenses. Fiscal year cost for these activities on the Weiss, H. Neely Henry, and Logan Martin Dams are included under operation and maintenance costs for the Alabama-Coosa Rivers. Fiscal year cost for the Lewis Smith Dam is included under the overall operation and maintenance costs for the Black Warrior-Tombigbee Rivers System.

48. FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES (FC & CE)

Disaster Preparedness Program.....	\$3,009,784
Emergency Operations.....	5,457,868
Rehabilitation.....	1,168,317
Miscellaneous Reimbursable	3,529,972
Total FC & CE	\$13,165,941

49. NATIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (NEPP)

National Preparedness.....	\$46,636
Local Preparedness	2,329
Emergency Facilities.....	93,038
Training and Exercise	0
Other Programs/Activity.....	654
Total NEPP	\$142,657

50. REGULATORY FUNCTIONS PROGRAM

Permit Evaluation.....	\$3,429,993
Enforcement.....	263,386
Studies.....	-0-
Other Navigational Regulations	-0-
Coastal Mississippi Environmental Impact Statement.....	-0-
Administrative Appeals.....	-0-
Total Regulatory	\$3,693,379

51. PROJECT MODIFICATION TO IMPROVE ENVIRONMENT (SECTION 1135)

Coordination Account Funds	500
Longwood Cove, GA	571
Total Improvement (Section 1135, P.L. 99-662)	\$1,071

52. AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION (SECTION 206)

Coordination Account Funds	4,992
Butler Creek Detention Pond	21,019
Chattahoochee River Dam Removal, GA.....	172,762
Little River Watershed, Hall County, GA.....	38,562
Mirror Lake, Spring Hill College, AL.....	476
Mountain Park Dam, GA.....	1,838
Salt Marsh and Seagrass, FL.....	598
Total Restoration (Section 206, P.L. 104-303)	\$240,247

53. OTHER AQUATIC HABITAT (SECTION 204)

Coordination Account Funds	19,987
Dauphin Island Parkway, AL.....	46,519
Deer Island Marsh, MS	42
Cadet Bayou Marsh Creation, Hancock County, MS.....	50
Grand Batture Island, MS	-0-
Helen Wood Park, AL.....	500
Total Other Aquatic (Section 204, P.L. 102-560)	\$67,098

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

54. SURVEYS

During FY 2007, costs of \$582,142 were incurred as shown below:

Flood Damage Preventive Studies	\$25,463
Navigation Studies	186
Special Studies	288,550
Shoreline Protection Studies	176,341
Miscellaneous Activities	12,654
Coordination with Other Agencies and Non-Federal Interests	78,948
 Total Surveys	 \$582,142

55. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Collection and study of basic data continued during the fiscal year with the initiation of Flood Insurance studies, the cost of which was reimbursable by FEMA. In addition, Flood Plain Management Services were performed at a cost of \$117,058 and \$0 expended for Hydrologic Studies. (See Table 10-P for listings of studies completed during FY 2007.)

56. PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

Total FY 2007 expenditures for Preconstruction, Engineering and Design (PED) was \$6,844.

57. RIVERS AND HARBORS CONTRIBUTED FUNDS (GENERAL INVESTIGATION)

Contributed funds expended for authorized Federal studies included:

Brewton and East Brewton, AL	7,916
Hancock County, MS	-14,221
Metro Atlanta Watershed, GA	-0-
Planning Assistance to States	37,151
 Total Contributed Funds	 \$30,846

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 10-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Sec Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
Navigation							
1.	Alabama-Coosa Rivers, AL and GA	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	3,245,400
		Cost	-	-	-	-	3,245,400
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	3,749,334	4,640,000	2,829,000	-	139,005,987 ²⁴
		Cost	3,675,097	4,355,626	1,889,199	140,895	137,828,414 ²⁴
1A.	Claiborne Lock and Dam, AL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	27,997,450
		Cost	-	-	-	-	27,997,450
1B.	Coosa River, Montgomery to Gadsden, AL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	14,986,400 ²³
		Cost	2,535	-	-	-	14,988,935 ²³
2.	Apalachicola Bay, FL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,033,461 ¹
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,033,461 ¹
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	22,189	222,670	9,979	20,000	10,066,506 ²
		Cost	21,431	222,206	10,202	6,267	10,051,742 ²
3.	Apalachicola, Chattahoochee And Flint Rivers, AL and GA	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	4,452,162 ²⁶
		Cost	-	-	-	-	4,452,162 ²⁶
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	3,130,726	1,628,000	2,411,000	3,411,000	163,918,500 ²⁷
		Cost	3,184,911	1,630,018	1,496,337	2,602,251	162,183,738 ²⁷
3A.	George W. Andrews Lock and Dam AL and GA	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	13,038,427 ²⁹
		Cost	-	-	-	-	13,038,427 ²⁹
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	30
		Cost	-	-	-	-	30
4.	Aquatic Plant Control (Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,018,087
		Cost	5,290	5,189	5,991	7,625	994,788
		Maint.:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	21,225
		Cost	-	-	-	-	21,225
5.	Bayou Coden, AL (Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	330,701 ³
		Cost	-	-	-	-	330,701 ³
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	21,670	1,153,846	-	-	3,466,674
		Cost	22,512	1,147,450	6,483	120	3,466,503
		New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	100,000
		Cost	-	-	-	-	100,000
		Maint.:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	134,357
		Cost	-	-	-	-	131,912
6.	Bayou La Batre, AL (Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	5,755,195
		Cost	-	-	-	-	5,755,195
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	130,575	1,160,004	-	35,000	13,025,326
		Cost	131,985	1,162,621	-	12,658	13,002,984
		New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	678,618 ⁴
		Cost	-	-	-	-	678,618 ⁴
7.	Biloxi Harbor, MS (Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,431,919 ⁵
		Cost	-	-	-	-	1,431,919 ⁵
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	324,639	2,654,176	991,800	-36,066	22,453,222 ⁶
		Cost	332,312	2,547,347	1,067,649	10,756	22,438,577 ⁶
		New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	102,600
		Cost	-	-	-	-	102,600
		Maint.:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	238,640
		Cost	-	-	-	-	238,640

MOBILE, ALABAMA, DISTRICT

TABLE 10-A (continued)

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
8.	Black Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers, AL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	88,461,935 ⁷
		Cost	-	-	-	-	88,461,935 ⁷
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	24,659,016	20,464,000	22,880,000	21,485,500	573,857,760 ⁸
		Cost	26,485,626	20,054,787	23,058,441	19,586,721	571,294,258 ⁸
		Major Rehab.					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	52,292,880
		Cost	-	-	-	-	52,292,880
8A.	Oliver Lock and Dam (Replacement), AL (Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	61,373,200
		Cost	-	-	-	-	61,373,200
		New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	63,164,125
		Cost	-	-	-	-	63,128,156
9.	Bon Secour River, AL (Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	150,615
		Cost	-	-	-	-	150,615
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,894,758
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,891,686
		New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	9,700
		Cost	-	-	-	-	9,700
10.	Carrabelle Bar and Harbor, FL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	481,627
		Cost	-	-	-	-	481,627
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	4,079	-	-	-	1,067,264
		Cost	5,567	-	-	-	1,067,101
11.	Dauphin Island Bay, AL (Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-500	-	-	-	292,364
		Cost	-	-	-	-	292,864
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	172,455	958,921	295,388	-244	6,134,817
		Cost	173,761	959,885	299,756	200	6,134,520
		New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	41,422
		Cost	-	-	-	-	41,422
12.	Dog and Fowl Rivers, AL (Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	391,354
		Cost	-	-	-	-	391,354
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	16,070	745,383	-5,675	-	8,802,922
		Cost	35,345	739,424	452	200	8,479,737
		Maint.:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	197,450
		Cost	-	-	-	-	195,626
12A.	Dog River Pilot, AL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	60,000	-3,000	-	658,000
		Cost	8,941	20,706	4,584	13,816	505,840
13.	East Pass Channel From Gulf of Mexico into Choctwhatchee Bay, FL (Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	916,715
		Cost	-	-	-	-	916,715
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	29,982	1,005,084	861,499	74,995	17,297,096
		Cost	124,595	1,005,084	860,982	7,172	17,228,755
		New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	398,000
		Cost	-	-	-	-	398,000
14.	Fly Creek, AL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	29,000
		Cost	-	-	-	-	29,000
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	-281	-	-	-	1,119,840
		Cost	-	-	-	-	1,119,835
15.	Gulf Intracoastal Waterway between Apalachee Bay, FL and Mexican Border	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	6,480,299 ⁹
		Cost	-	-	-	-	6,480,299 ⁹
		Maint.:					

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 10-A (continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
		Approp.	4,019,436	8,751,270	3,332,000	5,392,975	136,034,072 ¹⁰
		Cost	4,032,738	7,734,760	4,048,780	3,920,604	134,255,035 ¹⁰
16.	Gulfport Harbor, MS	New Work:					
		Approp.	1,444,510	292,150	1,091,000	-	28,013,660 ¹¹
		Cost	1,444,801	209,419	39,406	-	26,818,824 ¹¹
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	2,510,850	5,111,255	8,063,302	3,643,000	87,536,534 ¹²
		Cost	2,509,012	4,218,110	7,004,022	2,223,042	84,151,525 ¹²
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	453,000	-	-	-	9,288,980
		Cost	277,524	288,091	46,426	5,655	9,259,876
17.	Mobile Harbor, AL	New Work:					
		Approp.	21,000	26,420	1,879,000	3,750,000	103,632,475 ¹³
		Cost	31,612	28,330	562,788	1,130,556	99,636,310 ¹³
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	21,031,907	38,961,218	20,381,000	20,317,000	476,539,427 ¹⁴
		Cost	21,033,875	33,621,802	23,156,000	22,549,076	475,825,265 ¹⁴
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint.:					
		Contrib.	-	-	730,000	1,920,000	21,782,500
		Cost	55,345	-	280,361	2,300,516	21,705,186
		New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	202,040
		Cost	-	-	-	-	202,040
18.	Panama City Harbor, FL	New Work:					
		Approp.	346,000	-	-	-	4,725,045 ¹⁵
		Cost	357,917	-	-	-	4,724,110 ¹⁵
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	1,054,309	417,040	804,000	-	16,830,104 ¹⁶
		Cost	1,054,602	419,833	600,579	197,893	16,824,575 ¹⁶
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	850,000	-	-	32,376	2,712,376
		Cost	1,199,943	155,760	3,304	-	1,996,826
19.	Pascagoula Harbor, MS	New Work:					
		Approp.	3,229,764	317,240	3,151,000	-	43,977,924 ¹⁷
		Cost	3,232,014	314,433	-23,764	-	40,800,272 ¹⁷
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	7,207,829	6,426,604	5,076,000	5,501,590	114,053,546 ¹⁸
		Cost	7,218,784	4,936,001	4,270,172	6,999,631	113,253,038 ¹⁸
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	2,000,000	150,000	-	-	13,244,754
		Cost	2,121,780	12,881	101,830	-	12,989,994
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint.:					
		Contrib.	239,000	214,400	219,991	-	9,633,687
		Cost	207,135	253,932	5,138	72,543	9,468,783
19A.	Bayou Casotte, MS	New Work:					
		Approp.	15,300	-	-	-	2,090,100
		Cost	15,804	-	-	-	2,090,100
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	-236,809	-	-	-	713,191
		Cost	-13,379	-	-	-	713,191
20.	Pensacola Harbor, FL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,469,693 ¹⁹
		Cost	-	-	-	-	1,469,693 ¹⁹
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	233,490	713,537	1,167,000	812,000	12,629,724 ²⁰
		Cost	237,794	391,551	603,553	139,197	11,070,430 ²⁰
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint.:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	312,350
		Cost	-	-	-	-	312,350
21.	Perdido Pass Channel, AL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	629,860
		Cost	-	-	-	-	629,860
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	162,827	1,786,607	4,880,000	-	20,675,050
		Cost	269,071	1,735,013	1,416,750	4,278	17,163,893

MOBILE, ALABAMA, DISTRICT

TABLE 10-A (continued)

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	510,000
		Cost	-	-	-	-	510,000
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint.:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	10,325
		Cost	-	-	-	-	10,325
22.	Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, AL and MS	New Work:					
		Approp.	-69,384	-	-	-	1,053,001,016 ²¹
		Cost	-67,634	-	-	-	1,053,001,011 ²¹
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	21,256,587	25,885,060	22,057,800	22,338,700	494,032,713 ²²
		Cost	24,396,633	23,480,076	24,488,453	22,334,192	493,915,849 ²²
22A.	Tenn-Tom Wildlife Mitigation	New Work:					
		Approp.	-30,574	-	-	-	92,176,726
		Cost	4,662	-239	-575	-	92,175,850
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	1,388,000	1,870,000	2,625,200	1,498,300	11,099,900
		Cost	1,387,780	1,865,887	2,260,103	1,787,186	11,008,131
22B.	Tenn-Tom Wildlife Environmental	New Work:					
		Approp.	5,440	240,000	-	-	2,375,440
		Cost	202,297	240,000	-	-	2,375,365
		Flood Control					
31.	Cedar Point Extension Bay St. Louis, MS	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	684,300
		Cost	-	-	-	-	605,316
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	-590	-	-	-	56,010
		Cost	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Choctawhatchee and Pea Rivers, AL and FL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	381,000
		Cost	-	-	-	-	381,000
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	150,988
		Cost	-	-	-	-	150,988
32A.	Choctawhatchee and Pea Rivers, Elba and Geneva Levees, AL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	629,400
		Cost	-	-	-	-	629,400
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	338,835
		Cost	-	-	-	-	338,835
33.	Dane Avenue Waveland, MS	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
		Cost	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	524,810
		Cost	-	-	-	-	524,810
34.	Graveline Bayou East Jackson County, MS	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-15,905	-	-	241,241
		Cost	-5,779	-10,050	-	-	241,233
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-12,789	-	-	91,511
		Cost	8,701	10,050	-	-	91,510
35.	Gulf Breeze Wetlands Gulf Breeze, FL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-215	-	-	-	139,185
		Cost	-194	-	-	-	139,186
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	6,235
		Cost	194	-	-	-	6,235
36.	Gulf of Mexico, Highway 193 Mobile County, AL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
		Cost	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	-6,250	-	-	-	632,034
		Cost	-	-	-	-	632,034
37.	Gulfside Seawall Waveland, MS	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	668,503
		Cost	-	-	-	-	666,754

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 10-A (continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	337,483
		Cost	-	-	-	-	337,483
38.	Texas Flat Road Hancock County, MS	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	190,900
		Cost	-	-	-	-	190,900
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	81,236
		Cost	-	-	-	-	81,236
39.	Okatibbee Dam, MS	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	9,739,528
		Cost	-	-	-	-	9,739,528
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	1,473,211	1,394,000	2,258,000	1,519,000	39,340,969
		Cost	1,551,450	1,408,737	1,529,743	2,145,134	39,204,529
40.	Tombigbee River (East Fork) MS and AL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	134,801
		Cost	-	-	-	-	134,801
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	149,600	142,000	151,000	209,000	5,252,978
		Cost	141,361	148,174	150,297	187,778	5,228,970
41.	Tombigbee River Tributaries, MS and AL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	40,032,795
		Cost	-6,644	-	-	-	40,020,744
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	-302,587	-	-	-	570,113
		Cost	-	-	-	-	570,113
42.	Upper Gordon Creek Hattiesburg, MS	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	3,916,000
		Cost	2,860	1,694	-	435	3,915,750
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	130,720
		Cost	-	-	-	-	130,689
43.	Village Creek, Birmingham, AL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	22,894,000
		Cost	-	-	-	-	22,887,742
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	7,199,710
		Cost	-	-	-	-	7,196,238
Multiple Purpose Power Projects							
47.	Allatoona Dam, Coosa River Basin, GA	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	35,709,085 ²⁵
		Cost	-	-	-	-	35,709,085 ²⁵
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	6,282,412	6,518,000	6,474,488	6,728,500	182,114,974
		Cost	7,484,621	6,484,210	5,228,621	6,440,845	180,510,403
48.	Buford Dam, Lake Sidney Lanier, GA	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	53,030,038 ²⁸
		Cost	-	-	-	-	53,030,038
		Maint.					
		Approp.	8,814,759	8,548,000	7,793,000	7,774,500	226,931,333
		Cost	9,016,534	8,425,533	7,288,004	7,871,892	226,223,264
		Major Rehab.					
		Approp.	7,211,172	1,882,500	3,580,000	-	29,879,672
		Cost	7,195,997	1,894,359	431,127	2,791,515	29,515,322
49.	Carters Dam and Reservoir, GA	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	111,140,340
		Cost	-	-	-	-	111,140,340
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	8,974,891	11,389,000	10,609,000	7,360,500	159,038,492
		Cost	10,617,831	10,809,137	10,305,775	7,393,356	158,061,387
50.	Jim Woodruff Lock and Dam, GA and FL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	47,978,858 ³¹
		Cost	-	-	-	-	47,978,858 ³¹
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	6,547,917	7,326,692	6,977,000	7,961,500	173,006,595
		Cost	6,681,688	7,544,999	6,267,126	7,683,686	171,878,961

MOBILE, ALABAMA, DISTRICT

TABLE 10-A (continued)

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
		Major Rehab.					
		Approp.	1,418,044	502,020	531,000	-	31,818,284
		Cost	1,429,184	505,219	206,049	179,376	32,058,814
51.	Millers Ferry Lock and Dam, AL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	63,125,300
		Cost	-	-	-	-	63,125,300
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	6,393,173	4,701,000	6,488,000	-	127,641,719
		Cost	6,449,728	4,849,762	5,358,466	930,948	127,390,408
52.	Robert F. Henry Lock and Dam, AL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	83,360,800
		Cost	-	-	-	-	83,360,800
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	5,482,930	4,762,000	5,596,000	-	100,665,375
		Cost	5,252,852	5,140,237	4,657,065	710,784	100,399,476
53.	Walter F. George Lock and Dam, AL and GA	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	88,330,669 ³²
		Cost	-	-	-	-	88,330,669 ³²
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	6,134,807	7,374,692	6,306,000	7,689,000	206,545,946
		Cost	6,838,692	7,353,589	6,044,983	7,351,272	205,863,047
		Major Rehab.:					
		Approp.	3,575,000	4,819,670	5,480,000	16,723,000	61,576,320
		Cost	3,565,671	4,826,288	1,420,591	4,158,386	44,947,463
53A	Walter F. George Secant Wall, AL and GA	Major Rehab.:					
		Approp.	9,068,066	175,633	-	-	60,888,777
		Cost	9,205,501	179,200	7,526	23	60,888,777
54.	West Point Lake, Chattahoochee River Basin, GA and AL	New Work:					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	131,565,760 ³³
		Cost	-	-	-	-	131,565,760 ³³
		Maint.:					
		Approp.	7,085,965	6,084,000	9,456,000	9,514,000	160,518,757
		Cost	7,733,483	6,037,884	7,752,803	11,130,656	160,279,399

1. Includes \$134,613 for previous projects and \$28,500 for DPR on Two-Mile.
2. Includes \$168,766 for previous projects.
3. Includes \$5,650 for previous projects.
4. Cost for providing spoil dikes for work authorized by 1965 River and Harbor Act.
5. Includes \$44,382 for previous projects of which \$5,000 was contributed funds.
6. Includes \$96,509 for previous projects of which \$10,200 was contributed funds.
7. Includes \$606,931 for previous projects and \$1,243,661 for recreational facilities on completed projects.
8. Includes \$50,000 for previous projects.
9. Includes \$45,605 for previous projects.
10. Includes \$65,137 for previous projects.
11. Includes \$269,017 for previous projects.
12. Includes \$2,312,297 for previous projects and \$442,836 Special O and M Funds.
13. Includes \$6,683,104 for previous projects, \$14,000 Public Work Funds, and \$41,242 Emergency Relief funds.
14. Includes \$4,096,681 for previous projects and \$494,136 Special O and M funds.
15. Includes \$203,560 for previous projects, \$581,959 Public Works Funds, \$457,467 rehabilitation of jetties under existing project and \$48,001 for Grand Lagoon modification.
16. Includes \$513,604 for previous projects.
17. Includes \$904,442 for previous projects.
18. Includes \$412,624 for previous projects, \$124,565 Special O and M funds, and \$829,472 Emergency Work Funds.
19. Includes \$594,688 for previous projects.
20. Includes \$126,649 for previous projects.
21. Includes \$1,993,000 transferred to National Park Service; \$210,249 GI funds expended during FY 1957 thru FY 1961. Previous project cost amounted to \$197,651.
22. Includes \$234,331 for previous projects.
23. Includes \$3,692,483 for previous projects.
24. Includes \$2,978,050 for previous projects.
25. Includes \$3,347,489 for recreational facilities.
26. Includes \$1,883,193 Federal funds, \$1,924 contributed funds for previous projects; and \$809,553 for Lazer Creek design and \$301,310 for Rysco Channel.
27. Includes \$2,246,233 for previous projects.
28. Includes \$8,233,325 for recreational facilities.
29. Includes \$84,014 for recreational facilities.
30. Included under maintenance for overall Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers projects.
31. Includes \$1,515,822 for recreational facilities.
32. Includes \$2,441,029 for recreational facilities.
33. Includes \$35,045 for previous project costs.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 10-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Mar. 2, 1907	APALACHICOLA BAY, FL (See Section 2 of Text) Channel 18 feet deep through West Pass and Link Channels. Ten feet deep across the inner bar, and 9 feet deep through Bulkhead Shoals.	H. Doc. 422, 59th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Jan. 21, 1927	Modify project to provide for channel 10 feet deep from mouth of inner bar channel to Gulf via Link and West Pass Channels, and 10-foot depth in Bulkhead Shoals Channel.	H. Doc. 106, 69th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Sep. 3, 1954	At Eastpoint, Fl., a channel 6 feet deep, 100 feet wide, and about 6,000 feet long, parallel to shore, with connecting channel 6 feet deep, and 100 feet wide to St. George Sound, and at Apalachicola, Fl., a small-boat basin 200 feet and 9 feet deep, with a connecting channel 9 feet deep and 80 feet wide through Scipio Creek to the Apalachicola River.	H. Doc. 156, 82d Cong., 1 st Sess.
Sep. 3, 1954	Modify project to provide for a channel 10 feet deep and 100 feet wide from the 10-foot depth in Apalachicola Bay across St. George Island to within 300 feet of the Gulf shore, thence increasing uniformly in width to 200 feet at shore and continuing at this width to the 10-foot depth in the Gulf, with two jetties extending from the dune line on St. George Island to the outer end of channel, and for abandonment of West Pass Channel upon completion of channel through St. George Island.	H. Doc. 557, 82d Cong., 2d Sess.
Jul. 3, 1958	Modify improvement of Apalachicola Bay, Fl., authorized by River and Harbor Act of Sept. 3, 1954 to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall reimburse local interests for such approved work as they may have done based upon the reduction in the amount of material which will have to be removed to provide project dimensions at such time as Federal dredging of the channel is undertaken.	
Nov. 21, 1963 ¹	A channel 6 feet deep, 100 feet wide, and about 1 mile long, parallel to shore at Two Mile, Fl., with a 6-by 100-foot connecting channel to water of the same depth in Apalachicola Bay.	DPR (Sec. 107)
Feb. 5, 1975 ¹	A channel 6 feet deep and 100 feet wide extending from the eastern end of the existing Two Mile channel and generally paralleling the shoreline for a distance of about 9,000 feet to intersect with the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway about 1,650 feet south of Gorrie Bridge at Apalachicola, and a breakwater built to elevation 4.0 feet above mean low water along the seaward side of the existing channel parallel to the shore at Two Mile. The total length of the breakwater of about 6,150 feet, includes two 860-foot legs paralleling the existing entrance channel.	DPR (Sec. 107)
Aug. 11, 1983 ¹	Modify Eastpoint project to include breakwaters with a total length of 5,300 feet.	DPR (Sec. 107)
Jul. 3, 1958	AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL (See Section 4 of Text)	
Oct. 23, 1962	Aquatic plant control for N.C., S.C., Ga., Fl., Al., Ms., and La.	H. Doc. 37, 85th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Oct. 27, 1965	Research and planning costs to be borne by U.S.	Public Law 87-874, 87th Cong.
Nov. 17, 1986	Provided for continued research.	H. Doc. 251, 89th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Increased non-federal cost-sharing from 30% to 50%.	Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-662)
Mar. 2, 1945	BAYOU CODEN, AL (See Section 5 of Text) Channel 4 by 40 feet.	H. Doc. 824, 77th Cong., 2d Sess.
Jun. 2, 1969 ¹	Channel 8 by 60 feet to connect with Bayou La Batre channel	DPR (Sec. 107)
Oct. 27, 1965	BAYOU LA BATRE, AL (See Section 6 of Text) A 12- by 100-foot channel from that depth in Mississippi Sound to a point about 2,800 feet south of the highway bridge, thence a channel 12 by 75 feet to the bridge, an overall distance of about 33,500 feet.	H. Doc. 327, 88th Cong., 2d Sess.
Nov. 28, 1990	Deepen existing channel to 18 feet to the bridge; to 14 feet above bridge, and into Snake Bayou at a depth of 12 feet.	Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-640)
Jul. 3, 1930	BILOXI HARBOR, MS (See Section 7 of Text) Channel 10 feet deep and 150 feet wide from Mississippi Sound west and north of Deer Island to deep water in Back Bay of Biloxi.	H. Doc. 754, 69th Cong., 2d Sess.
Jun. 20, 1938	Relocation of channel.	H. Doc. 639, 75th Cong., 3d Sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Entrance channel 6 feet deep and 50 feet wide into Old Fort Bayou.	H. Doc. 258, 76th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Entrance channel 8 feet deep and 100 feet wide through Cranes Neck into Bayou Bernard.	H. Doc. 326, 76th Cong., 1 st Sess.
May 17, 1950	Maintain channel 6 feet deep and 40 feet wide from Biloxi Harbor to Ott Bayou.	H. Doc. 256, 81st Cong., 1 st Sess.
Jul. 14, 1960	Continuous channel 12 feet deep from Mississippi Sound the Air Force terminal on Bayou Bernard via Back Bay and Cranes Neck.	H. Doc. 271, 86th Cong., 2d Sess.
Nov. 7, 1966	A 23-mile-long through channel 12 feet deep and 150 feet wide from the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway through: Mississippi Sound, Biloxi Bay (east of Deer Island), Back Bay, Big Lake, and via land cut to Gulfport Lake, including a 500 by 2,600-foot turning basin in the lake, thence, a channel 12 by 100 feet from the western end of Gulfport lake for about 2 miles to a 300- by 500-foot turning basin; adoption for maintenance of a 12- by 150-foot spur channel from the main channel in Biloxi Bay, westward about 1 mile to a 400- by 600-foot turning basin opposite Ott Bayou, and	H. Doc. 513, 89th Cong., 2d Sess.

MOBILE, ALABAMA, DISTRICT

TABLE 10-B (Continued)

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
	abandonment of the existing 6- by 40-foot channel into Ott Bayou; continuation of maintenance of the 12- by 150-foot lateral channel westward about 2.2 miles from the main channel in Biloxi Bay to a point opposite Oak Street; continuation of maintenance of the channel west of Deer Island.	
Mar. 28, 1979 ¹	A channel 10 feet deep; 100 feet wide and 300 feet long extending northward from the Biloxi Lateral Channel and, into a rectangular basin approximately 300 feet by 370 feet.	DPR (Sec. 107)
Aug. 15, 1985	A channel 12-feet deep; 130-feet wide and 2,100-feet long, and a 300 by 300 foot turning basin also to a 12-foot depth.	DPR (Sec. 107)
	BLACK WARRIOR AND TOMBIGBEE RIVERS, AL (See Section 8 of Text)	
Jul. 5, 1884	Original appropriation for improving Black Warrior River. Original project for slack-water improvement authorized by Secretary of War, Apr. 19, 1887	Annual Report, 1887, pt. 2, p. 1302.
Mar. 3, 1899	Construction of the first locks between Tuscaloosa and Demopolis.	
Sep. 19, 1890	(Maintenance of the section of Tombigbee River below lock 1 to its mouth (66 miles) included in the existing project.)	
Sep. 19, 1890	Construction of locks and dams, 1, 2, and 3. Merging of the individual project for the Black Warrior and Warrior Rivers and the Tombigbee River below Demopolis	H. Doc. 178, 56th Cong., 2d Sess., and Annual Report, 1901, pt. 3, p. 1858 H. Doc. 165, 57th Cong., 1 st Sess., and Annual Report, 1902, p. 1293
Mar. 2, 1907	Construction of locks and dams 14, 15, 16, and 17.	
Mar. 3, 1909	Provides for reconstruction of obsolete structures, modified in plan and location, to provide efficient and economical maintenance and operation.	Public Law 317
Aug. 22, 1911	Lift of lock 17 changed to 63 feet, and construction of locks and dams 18 and 19 eliminated from the project. Extension of slack-water improvement on Sanders Ferry on Mulberry Fork and Nichols Shoal on Locust Fork.	H. Doc. 72, 62d Cong., 1 st Sess.
Mar. 2, 1919	Raising of various dams 2 feet and raising the lock walls 2 feet at lock 1 to provide a minimum depth of 8 feet at low water, widening the channel to 150 feet where practicable.	Annual Report, 1918, P. 876
Aug. 30, 1935	For snagging Mobile River from the mouth of Chickasaw Creek to the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers.	H. Doc. 728, 71st Cong., 3d Sess.,
Aug. 30, 1935	Increase channel dimensions to 9 by 200 feet; construct crest gates at lock and dam 17; add flashboards at all dams; Sunflower Bend Cutoff.	H. Doc. 56, 73d Cong., 1 st Sess., and Rivers and Harbors and Committee Doc. 45 73d Cong.
Aug. 30, 1935	Construction of a lock and dam below Tuscaloosa to replace original locks and dams 10, 11, and 12.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 26., 74 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Jun. 26, 1934	Operation and care of locks and dams provided for with funds from War Department appropriations for rivers harbors.	
Dec. 22, 1944	Recreation facilities.	
Mar. 2, 1945	Construction of a lock and dam near Demopolis to replace existing dams 4, 5, 6, and 7.	H. Doc. 276, 76th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Provide increased spillway capacity at dam 1.	H. Doc. 382, 76th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Jul. 14, 1960	Coffeeville Lock and Dam Wildlife Refuge.	S. Doc. 50, 86th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Dec. 21, 1982	Provides for a wider navigation opening at the Franklin Ferry Bridge, Jefferson County, Al.	Public Law 97, 377
Jul. 30, 1983	Authorized to widen, as necessary for safe passage, the navigation opening of Franklin Ferry Bridge, Jefferson County, Al.	Public Law 98-63
Nov. 17, 1986	Conduct a feasibility study of protection from erosion problems on the southern bank from river mile 253 to river mile 255.	Water Resource Development Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-662)
	OLIVER LOCK AND DAM (REPLACEMENT), AL (See Section 8A of Text)	
Aug. 15, 1985	Construction and land acquisition for Oliver Lock Replacement	The Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (P.L. 99-88)
Nov. 17, 1986	Construction of a lock and dam to replace the William Bacon Oliver Lock and Dam.	Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-662)
	BON SECOUR RIVER, AL (See Section 9 of Text)	
May 16, 1963 ¹	A 10- by 100-foot channel from Gulf Intracoastal Waterway through Bon Secour Bay to mouth of Bon Secour River and extending up river to vicinity of Swift's Landing, thence 6 by 80 feet up river to a point 600 feet above Oak Landing, with two turning and maneuvering areas 150 feet wide and 1,100 and 1,200 feet long opposite Swift's Landing and ice loading dock. Overall length of improvement is about 4.7 miles.	DPR (Sec. 107)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 10-B (Continued)

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Sep. 3, 1954	CARRABELLE HARBOR, FL (See Section 10 of Text) Entrance channel 27- by 200-foot, harbor channel 25- by 150-foot, turning basin 25- by 100-foot.	H. Doc. 451, 83d Cong., 2d Sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	DAUPHIN ISLAND BAY, AL (See Section 11 of Text) A channel 7 feet deep and 150 feet wide from Mobile Bay to an anchorage basin of same depth, about 7 acres in area, in marsh just north of Fort Gaines on Dauphin Island; a channel 4 feet deep and 40 feet wide from anchorage basin	H. Doc. 333, 76th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Sep. 3, 1954	to Dauphin Island Bay; and a jetty and revetment to protect entrance channel; and (b) an anchorage basin 7 feet deep and 500 feet square at Dauphin Island Village, with an entrance channel of like depth, 100 feet wide and about 8,300 feet long, extending to 7-foot hydrographic contour in Mississippi Sound.	H. Doc. 394, 82d Cong., 2d Sess.
Aug. 16, 1991	Deepen existing 4-foot channel to 7-feet and 40-feet wide from anchorage basin to Dauphin Island Bay.	DPR (Sec. 107)
Jun. 23, 1993	Provides 400 feet of stone protection along the shoreline near the pier and erosion protection for shoreline in the immediate vicinity of Fort Gaines.	DPR (Sec. 14)
May 19, 1969 ¹	DOG AND FOWL RIVERS, AL (See Section 12 of Text) To provide small craft navigation on west side of Mobile Bay.	DPR (Sec. 107)
Jul. 3, 1930	EAST PASS CHANNEL FROM GULF OF MEXICO INTO CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY, FL (See Section 13 of Text) Maintenance of 6-foot channel by 100-foot channel from Choctawhatchee Bay into Gulf.	H. Doc. 209, 70th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Oct. 24, 1951	Maintenance of 12-foot channel from Choctawhatchee Bay into Gulf, and maintenance of 6-foot channel into Old Pass Lagoon.	H. Doc. 470, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.
Oct. 27, 1965	Construction of twin jetties. (Present project dimensions.)	H. Doc. 194, 88th Cong., 2d Sess.
Oct. 1, 1980	Modifications to provide a channel length of approximately 3,800 feet in lieu of 2,000 feet from the East Pass Channel into Old Pass Lagoon, with no changes in width and depth.	Energy and Water Development Appropriation
May 17, 1950	FLY CREEK, FAIRHOPE, AL (See Section 14 of Text) A channel 6 feet deep, 80 feet wide, and about 1,650 feet long from 6-foot depth in Mobile Bay to a turning basin of same depth, 100 feet wide and 350 feet long, in Fly Creek.	H. Doc. 194, 81st Cong., 1 st Sess.
Jun. 25, 1910	GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BETWEEN APALACHEE BAY, FL, AND MEXICAN BORDER (Mobile District) (See Section 15 of Text) APALACHICOLA RIVER TO ST. ANDREW BAY, FL A channel 5 feet deep at mean low water and 65 feet wide at the bottom. A channel 9 feet deep at mean low water and 100 feet wide at the bottom.	H. Doc. 670, 61st Cong., 2d Sess. Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 52.; 72d Cong., 2d Sess.
Aug. 30, 1935	CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY TO WEST BAY, FL A channel 9 feet deep at mean low water and 100 feet wide at the bottom.	H. Doc. 259, 72d Cong., 1 st Sess.
Jun. 25, 1910	A channel 6 feet deep at mean low water, with no reference to width.	H. Doc. 565, 61st Cong., 2d Sess.
Aug. 30, 1935	CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY TO PENSACOLA BAY, FL A channel 9 feet deep at mean low water and 100 feet wide at the bottom.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 42, 73d Cong., 2d Sess.
Jul. 3, 1930	PENSACOLA BAY, FL, TO MOBILE BAY, AL A channel 9 feet deep at mean low water and 100 feet wide at the bottom.	H. Doc. 42, 71st Cong., 1 st Sess.
Jul. 3, 1930	MOBILE BAY, AL, TO NEW ORLEANS, LA A channel 300 feet wide and 10 feet from the 10 foot contour in Mobile Bay to the 10-foot contour in Mississippi Sound,	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 4, 71st Cong., 1st Sess.
Jul. 3, 1930	A channel 100 feet wide and 9 feet deep from Lake Pontchartrain to Mississippi Sound.	H. Doc. 341, 71st Cong., 2d Sess.
Jul. 23, 1942	APALACHEE BAY, FL, TO NEW ORLEANS, LA A channel 12 feet deep and 125 feet wide at mean low water, except in the section between Mobile, Al., and New Orleans, La, where the width is to be 150 feet.	Public Law 675, 77 th Cong., 2d Sess., and H. Doc. 96, 79 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Jun. 17, 1943	Conditional acquisition of Gulf County Canal, Fl. And enlargement of the canal to 9 feet deep and 100 feet wide.	H. Doc. 257, 76th Cong., 1 st Sess., and P. L. 75, 78th Cong., 1st Sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Construction of a movable span in the Georgia, Florida and Alabama R.R. bridge crossing the Ochlockonee River.	H. Doc. 442, 76th Cong., 1 st Sess.
May 17, 1950	Abandonment and closure of original channel between Big Lagoon and Pensacola Bay and construction of a new channel to enter the bay north of original entrance.	H. Doc. 325, 81st Cong., 1 st Sess.

MOBILE, ALABAMA, DISTRICT

TABLE 10-B (Continued)

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Nov. 7, 1966	Authorized enlargement of Gulf County Canal to 12 by 125 feet.	P. L. 89-789, 89 th Cong. 2d Sess.
	GULFPORT HARBOR, MS (See Section 16 of Text)	
Mar. 3, 1899	A channel 19 feet deep and 300 feet wide from the anchorage basin at Ship Island to Gulfport, Ms., and an anchorage basin next to the shore end 19 feet deep and not less than 2,640 feet by 1,320 feet in area.	H. Doc. 120, 55th Cong., 3d Sess.
Mar. 2, 1907	Combined Ship Island Pass with Gulfport Harbor project.	
Feb. 27, 1911	Increased depth to 26 feet and width to 300 feet across Ship Island Bar and depth to 19 feet in channel from anchorage basin at Ship Island to anchorage basin at Gulfport.	H. Doc. 2, 60th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Jan. 21, 1927	Authorized relocation of channel across Ship Island Bar.	
Jul. 23, 1930	Increased depth to 27 feet and width to 300 feet across Ship Island Bar, 26 feet deep and 220 feet wide through Ms. Sound and depth of 26 feet in the anchorage basin at Gulfport.	H. Doc. 692, 69th Cong., 2d Sess.
Jun. 30, 1948	Increased depth of 32 feet and width to 30 feet across Ship Island Bar, 30 feet deep and 220 feet wide through Ms. Sound and a depth of 30 feet in the anchorage basin at Gulfport.	H. Doc. 112, 81st Cong., 1 st Sess.
Jul. 3, 1958	Maintenance of the existing commercial small-boat harbor and an approach channel 100 feet wide and 4,300 feet long, from deep water in Ms. Sound to the small-boat basin, all at a depth of 8 feet.	S. Doc. 123, 84th Cong., 2d Sess.
Aug. 15, 1985	Modify the existing Ship Channel to 36 x 300 feet in Mississippi Sound, and 38 x 400 feet across the bar, with changes in the channel alignment and the entrance to the anchorage basin for safe and unrestricted navigation.	The Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (P.L. 99-88)
Nov. 17, 1986	Modification of FY 1985 Supplemental Appropriations Act. Dredged material from project shall be disposed of in open water in the Gulf of Mexico in accordance with all provisions of Federal law.	Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-662)
Nov. 17, 1988	Modify of WRDA of 1986 and authorize disposal of dredged material in open waters of the Gulf of Mexico; and by Thin-layer disposal in Mississippi Sound under a demonstration program.	Water Resources Development Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-676)
	MOBILE HARBOR, AL (See Section 17 of Text)	
Aug. 26, 1937	For improvement of Threemile Creek by snagging from Mobile River to the Industrial Canal.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 69, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Adoption of existing channel through Garrows Bend from Choctaw Point in Arlington pier, 27 feet deep and 150 feet wide, with 2 turning basins. Adoption of the existing channel alongside Arlington pier from the of Garrows Bend Channel, 27 feet deep and 150 feet wide. A channel 25 feet deep and generally 500 feet wide in Mobile River from the highway bridge to the mouth of Chickasaw Creek, then 25 feet deep and 250 feet wide in Chickasaw Creek to a point about 400 feet below Shell Bayou.	H. Doc. 739, 79th Cong., 2d Sess.,
Sep. 3, 1954	Enlarging Mobile Bay Channel to 42 by 600 feet. Enlarging Mobile Bay Channel to 40 by 400 feet. Deepening Mobile River Channel below highway bridge to 40 feet over present widths, including existing turning basin and anchorage areas. Widening river channel opposite Mazagine Point to provide a 40- by 800- by 1,400-foot turning basin. The turning basin was further modified for maintenance by SAD letter of November 27, 1973 under authority contained in ER-1130-2-307 to increase the turning basin's dimensions to 1000' by 1600'.	H. Doc. 74, 83d Congress, 1 st Sess.
Sep. 3, 1954	Closure of Garrows Bend Channel by construction and operation of an earth-filled causeway across said channel (work to be done by local interests).	H. Doc. 74, 83d Cong., 2d Sess.
Jul. 26, 1970 (SR)	To provide a channel 40 feet deep and 400 feet wide from the main ship channel in Mobile Bay and extending northwesterly for about 5.3 miles to the shore of Mobile Bay including an anchorage and turning basin near the shoreline, thence a land-cut 40 feet deep, 300 feet wide and about 1.9 miles long to and including a trapezoidal turning basin 40 feet deep and approximately 42 acres, 40 feet deep; a barge channel 12- by 100-feet extending 6500-feet and terminating in a 300-foot by 300-foot terminal basin.	(Under provision of Section 201 of the 1965 Flood Control)
Dec. 15, 1970 (HR)		
Aug. 15, 1985	Deepen and widen entrance channel over the bar to 57 by 700 feet, a distance of about 7.4 miles, deepen and widen Mobile Bay Channel from mouth of bay to south of Mobile River, 55 by 550 feet, a distance of about 27.0 miles, deepen and widen an additional 4.2 miles of Mobile Bay Channel to 55 by 650 feet, provide 55 foot deep anchorage area and turning basin in vicinity of Little Sand Island, and construct a 1710 acre disposal area adjacent to the Brookley Industrial Complex.	The Supplemental Appropriations Act.
Nov. 17, 1986	Modification of FY 1985 Supplemental Appropriations Act. Dredged material from project shall be disposed of in open water in the Gulf of Mexico in accordance with all provisions of Federal law.	Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-662)
	PANAMA CITY BEACHES, FL	
Nov. 17, 1986	Shoreline protection to provide a 110-foot wide beach with an artificial dune system and stabilization of vegetation.	Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-662)
	PANAMA CITY HARBOR, FL (See Section 18 of Text)	
Aug. 30, 1935	Channels 27 and 29 feet deep. Abandonment of project adopted by act of June 25, 1910.	H. Doc. 33, 73d Cong., 1 st Sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Maintenance of a channel in Watson Bayou 100 feet wide and 10 feet deep	H. Doc. 555, 76th Cong., 3d Sess.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 10-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Jun. 30, 1948	from that depth in St. Andrew bay to the highway bridge. Channels 32 and 34 feet deep.	H. Doc. 559, 80th Cong., 2d Sess.
Mar. 23, 1967 ¹	A channel 8 by 100 feet in Grand Lagoon from St. Andrew Bay to a point about 2,400 feet east of State Highway 392. Bridge with branches to serve shore facilities which terminate at the bridge.	DPR (Sec. 107)
Jun. 14, 1972	Channels 38, 40, 42 feet deep.	H. Doc. 196, 92d Cong., 2d Sess.
PASCAGOULA HARBOR, MS (See Section 19 of Text)		
Mar. 4, 1913	Provides for through channel from the Gulf to mile 4 on Dog River 25 by 300 feet through Horn Island Pass, thence 22 by 225 feet across Mississippi Sound and up 150 feet in Pascagoula River above bridge, and up Dog River to mile 4, all subject to financial participation by local interests.	H. Doc. 682, 62d Cong.,
Mar. 4, 1915	Waived requirement for financial participation by local interests.	River and Harbor Committee Doc. 12, 63d Cong., 2d Sess.
May 17, 1950	Cutoff channel, 12 by 125 feet, from State Highway 63 bridge to mile 4 on Dog River, via Robertson and Bounds Lakes.	H. Doc. 188, 81st Cong., 1 st Sess.
Sep. 3, 1954	Modification to provide for channel dimensions of 35 by 325 feet through Horn Island Pass, thence 30 by 275 feet across Mississippi Sound and up Pascagoula River to the railroad bridge, and a turning basin just below the bridge.	H. Doc. 98, 96th Cong.,
Jul. 3, 1958	Reimbursement of local interests for work done on Dog River cutoff (\$44,000).	H. Doc. 98, 86th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Jul. 14, 1960	Modification to provide for maintenance of 12- by 125-foot channel to mile 6 on Dog River, and maintenance of 30-by 225-foot side channel from main ship channel in Mississippi Sound to the mouth of Bayou Casotte, thence 30 by 300 feet in Bayou Casotte to a turning basin of the same depth 1 mile above the mouth.	H. Doc. 98, 86th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Jul. 14, 1967	Deepening the Horn Island Pass channel to 38 feet and deepening the main ship channel in Mississippi Sound, the river channel to the railroad bridge, and the turning basin all to 33 feet.	Chief of Engineers Report dated Nov. 3, 1960.
Oct. 23, 1962	Enlarging Horn Island Pass Channel to 40 by 350 feet provision of an impounding area adjacent to and east of channel 40 feet deep, 200 feet wide, and about 1,500 feet long, enlarging main channel in Mississippi Sound and river channel to railroad bridge to 38 by 350 feet, and deepening turning basin in river and Bayou Casotte channels and basin to 38 feet.	H. Doc. 560, 87th Cong., 2d Sess.
Jul. 11, 1983 ¹	Modification to provide for channel dimensions 12 by 80 feet extending about 2,750 feet from deep waters in the Pascagoula River into Krebs Lake to a turning basin, thence, along the south bank of the lake a channel with dimensions of 10 x 60 feet terminating at a second turning basin, a distance of about 2,750 feet. The project was constructed by hydraulic dredging with the disposal placed in an upland diked area.	DPR (Sec. 107)
Nov. 17, 1986	Deepen and widen gulf entrance channel to 44 by 550 feet; widen Horn Island channel to 600 feet, relocating that channel about 500 feet westwardly; deepen Mississippi Sound portion to 42 feet; widen and deepen Bayou Casotte to 42 by 350 feet and construct turning basin. Disposal of all new work material in Gulf of Mexico.	Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-662)
PENSACOLA HARBOR, FL (See Section 20 of Text)		
Jun. 13, 1902	A channel 30 feet deep at mean low water and 500 feet wide from the Gulf of Mexico to the dock line at the east end of the city of Pensacola, and also provided that \$150,000 may be used in constructing or purchasing a seagoing suction dredge.	H. Doc. 253, 72d Cong., 1 st Sess.
Aug. 30, 1935	Modified the existing project for the present inner channels and the deepening of the entrance channel to 32 feet.	H. Doc. 253, 72d Cong., 1 st Sess.
Aug. 26, 1937	Improvements of Bayou Chico.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 96, 74th Cong., 2d Sess.
Aug. 27, 1962	Maintenance of the entrance channel from the Gulf of Mexico to lower Pensacola Bay, a distance of about 5 miles to dimensions of 35 feet deep and 500 feet wide; maintenance of a channel along the south side of the aircraft carrier mooring basin, a distance of about 2.5 miles, to dimensions of 33 feet deep and 300 feet wide; a bay channel 33 feet deep, 300 feet wide, and about 2.1 miles long; parallel approach channels to opposite ends of the inner-harbor channel, about 1.3 and 1.4 miles in length, each 33 feet deep, 300 feet wide, and flared at the junctions with the inner-harbor channel; and deepening the existing 500-foot wide inner-harbor channel to a depth of 33 feet and lengthening it to 3,950 feet.	H. Doc. 528, 87th Cong., 2d Sess.
PERDIDO PASS CHANNEL, AL (See Section 21 of Text)		
Oct. 27, 1965	A 12- by 150-foot channel stabilized by twin rubblemount jetties, from the Gulf of Mexico into Perdido Pass, thence 9 by 100 feet into Perdido Bay with a spur channel of the same dimensions into Terry Cove.	H. Doc. 94, 88th Cong., 2d Sess.
TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY, AL AND MS (See Section 22 of Text)		
Jul. 24, 1946	A waterway connecting Tennessee and Tombigbee Rivers via East Fork of Tombigbee River, Mackeys and Yellow Creeks. Plan of improvement consists of three sections: river section, 9- by 300-foot channel for 149 miles between Demopolis and Amory, Ms.;	H. Doc. 486, 79th Cong., 2d Sess.

MOBILE, ALABAMA, DISTRICT

TABLE 10-B (Continued)

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
	canal section, 12 by 300 feet for 46 miles from Amory to Bay Springs; divide section, 12 by 300 feet (except in the 27 mile-long divide cut in which bottom width be 280 feet) for 39 miles from Bay Springs through dividing ridge to Tennessee. Total lift of 341 feet to be accomplished by 10 locks. Total length of project is 234 miles.	
Nov. 17, 1986	TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WILDLIFE MITIGATION (See Section 22A of Text) Acquire from willing sellers in a timely manner at fair market value 88,000 acres of land for mitigation of wildlife losses resulting from construction and operation of the project for the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway.	Water Resource Development Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-662)
Sep. 5, 2002	CEDAR POINT EXTENSION, BAY ST. LOUIS, MS (See Section 31 of Text) Construction of a 4,500 foot concrete/sheetpile wall in front of existing concrete seawall.	DPR (Sec. 14)
1946 Flood Control Act	MATUBBEE CREEK AT COONTAIL ROAD, MS (See Section 32 of Text) Rebuild and armor left descending (southeast) bank of Matubbee Creek with riprap and filter fabric; remove and backfill failed grout materials along left descending bank; and replace guard rails along the road adjacent to left descending bank.	DPR (Sec. 14)
1946 Flood Control Act	WEAVER CREEK AT HATLEY ROAD, MS (See Section 33 of Text) Remove and backfill failed grout materials at the wingwalls; grade and grass banks and adjacent drainage ditches and replace adjacent guard rails.	DPR (Sec. 14)
Oct. 23, 1962	OKATIBBEE LAKE, MS (See Section 34 of Text) Provides for a dam and reservoir for flood control, water supply, water quality control, and recreation.	H. Doc. 549, 87th Cong., 2d Sess.
Aug. 18, 1941	TOMBIGBEE RIVER (EAST FORK), MS AND AL (See Section 35 of Text) Provides for alleviation of floods from the Tombigbee River by clearing, snagging, and excavation of 13 cut-off channels, and other related channel improvements.	Special Report on Record in Oct. (P.L. 222) 77th Cong., 1st Sess.
Jul. 23, 1958 Jul. 8, 1980	TOMBIGBEE RIVER TRIBUTARIES, MS AND AL (See Section 36 of Text) Provides for improvement of 22 tributaries of Tombigbee River. Extends project limits on Twenty Mile Creek and eliminates local cooperation for this remedial work.	H. Doc. 167, 84th Cong., 1 st Sess. Supplemental Appropriations and Recession Act
Nov. 17, 1986	VILLAGE CREEK, JEFFERSON COUNTY, BIRMINGHAM, AL (See Section 37 of Text) Basically nonstructural and includes evacuating 642 structures in six separate neighborhoods from floodplain; enlarge 2 miles of channel and relocate necessary facilities; Install flood warning devices.	Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-662)
Nov. 28, 1990	Authorized the Secretary to acquire private vacant lands within the definite project boundaries established in the Real Estate Design Memorandum as a nonstructural element of the project.	Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-640)
Mar. 2, 1945	MULTIPLE PURPOSE PROJECTS INCLUDING POWER ALABAMA-COOSA RIVERS, AL AND GA (See Section 1 of Text) Provides for full development of Alabama-Coosa Rivers and tributaries for navigation, flood control, power, recreation, and other purposes. Authorized construction of Carters Lake, GA, Claiborne Lock and Dam, AL, Jones Bluff Lock and Dam, AL, and Millers Ferry Lock and Dam, AL.	H. Doc. 414, 77th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Jun. 28, 1954	Suspended comprehensive plan to permit non-Federal interests to develop Coosa River by constructing series of dams.	Public Law 436, 83 rd Cong.
May 25, 1982 Nov. 17, 1986	Designated change of name from Jones Bluff to Robert F. Henry Lock and Dam. Modification to the plan for the Coosa River segment of the waterway between Montgomery and Gadsden, AL to carry out planning, engineering and design in accordance with the Montgomery to Gadsden, Coosa River Channel, AL Design Memorandum No. 1, General Design, dated May 1982.	S.2034 97 th Cong., 2d Sess. Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-662)
Aug. 18, 1941	ALLATOONA DAM, COOSA RIVER BASIN, GA (See Section 41 of Text) Provides for dam and reservoir for flood control, regulation of stream flow for navigation, development of hydroelectric power and recreation.	Public Law 228, 77 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Dec. 22, 1944		H. Doc. 674, 76 Cong., 3d Sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	APALACHICOLA, CHATTAHOOCHEE AND FLINT RIVERS, AL, GA AND FL (See Section 3 of Text) Development of Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers for navigation, flood control, hydropower, and recreation.	H. Doc. 342, 76th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Jul. 24, 1946	Modified general plan for full development of Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint River System and authorized construction of Lake Sidney Lanier multipurpose reservoir.	H. Doc. 300, 80th Cong., 1 st Sess.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 10-B (Continued)

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Dec. 22, 1944	Authorized recreation facilities.	
Jan. 27, 1981 ¹	Modified the existing project to provide for 9- foot deep by 100-foot wide side channel into the Apalachicola River Industrial Park, Blountstown, Fl.	DPR (Sec. 107)
Nov. 17, 1986	<p>APALACHICOLA, CHATTAHOOCHEE, AND FLINT Modified Rivers and Harbors Act of 1945 to restore and maintain access to bendways and interconnecting waterways in the course of routine maintenance dredging; and to acquire lands for and to construct, operate, and maintain water-related public use and access facilities.</p>	Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-662)
Jul. 24, 1944	<p>BUFORD DAM, LAKE SIDNEY LANIER, GA (See Section 42 of Text) Provision of recreation facilities.</p>	
Jul. 24, 1946	<p>GEORGE W. ANDREWS LOCK AND DAM, AL AND GA (See Section 3A of Text) Construction of high dam at Walter F. George site and low dam at George W. Andrews site.</p>	H. Doc. 300, 80th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Dec. 22, 1944	Provided recreation facilities.	
Dec. 22, 1944	<p>JIM WOODRUFF LOCK AND DAM, GA AND FL (See Section 44 of Text) Provided for recreation facilities.</p>	
May 19, 1953	<p>WALTER F. GEORGE LOCK AND DAM, AL AND GA (See Section 47 of Text) Authorized construction of high dam at Walter F. George site and low dam at Columbia site.</p>	H. Comm. On Public Works
Oct. 23, 1963	<p>WEST POINT LAKE, CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER BASIN, GA AND AL (See Section 48 of Text) Authorized construction for flood control, power, recreation, fish and wildlife development, and streamflow regulation for downstream navigation.</p>	H. Doc. 570, 87th Cong., 2d Sess.

1. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under Section 107 of 1960 River and Harbor Act, as amended.
2. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under Section 205 of Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended.
3. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under Section 208 of Flood Control Act of 1954, as amended.
4. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under Section 14 of Flood Control Act of 1946, as amended.

MOBILE, ALABAMA, DISTRICT

TABLE 10-C

OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 30, 2007	
		Construction	Operation Maintenance
Blackwater River, FL	1981	\$41,650	\$330,433
Bluff Creek, MS ¹	1963	1,000	6,883
Cadet Bayou, MS	1984	87,921	2,181,608
Cahaba River, AL ²	1894	45,000	-
Choctawhatchee River, FL and AL	1973	171,885	291,694
Escambia-Conecuh Rivers, AL and FL	1981	208,499	3,357,004
Helicopter Lidar Bathymeter	-	-	23,797,426
Holmes Creek, FL	1931	8,562	36,800
LaGrange Bayou, FL	1972	289,496	209,089
Leaf and Chickasawhay River, MS ²	1919	23,090	42,676
Mobile Area Digital Mapping, AL	-	-	3,024,348
Noxubee River, MS ¹	1902	47,528	14,472
Ochlockonee (Ochlockney) River, GA and FL ^{1 2}	1900	5,000	-
Old Town Creek ^{1 2}	1887	3,000	-
Oostanula and Coosawattee River, GA ^{1 2}	1907	32,656	-
Panacea Harbor, FL	1979	122,383	106,446
Pascagoula River, MS	1956	15,000	179,535
Pass Christian Harbor, MS	1976	59,313	868,135
Port St. Joe Harbor, FL	1984	1,960,862	3,511,567
Removing Water Hyacinths	1984	-	1,100,471
Sediment MGT Pilot PGM	-	-	2,830,496
St. Marks River, FL	1965	1,710,809	87,379
Tallapoosa River, AL ²	1893	43,972	-
Tombigbee River at Columbus Port, MS	1988	500,500	-
Upper Chipola River, FL from Marianna to its' mouth ^{1 2}	1941	36,781	63,193
Wolf and Jordan Rivers, MS	1979	29,195	1,335,853

1. Abandonment recommended in H. Doc. 467, 69th Cong.
2. Uncompleted portion of project deauthorized by H. Doc. 96-157, 1st Session.

TABLE 10-D

OTHER AUTHORIZED BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECT

	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 30, 2007	
		Construction	Operation Maintenance ²
Harrison County, MS, shore protection ¹	1953	\$1,133,000	-
Panama City Beaches, FL	1999	10,125,192	-

1. Completed.
2. Operation and maintenance is the responsibility of local interests.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 10-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 30, 2006	
		Construction	Operation Maintenance ²
Alabama River at Montgomery, AL ¹	1965	\$144,194	-
Armuchee Creek, GA	1966	115,547	-
Bayview Court, Bay St. Louis, MS	1998	247,400	-
Beaver Creek, Montezuma, GA	1958	149,815	-
Big Brown Creek, Prentiss County, MS	1987	137,500	-
Biloxi River at Lorraine Road, Harrison County, MS	1985	132,174	-
Black Creek, Gadsden, AL	1953	125,389	-
Black Warrior River, Northport Leveel, AL	2000	4,807,566	-
Black Warrior River, U.S. Hwy. 11 Bridge, Fosters, AL	1986	181,500	-
Boggy Bayou, Valparaiso, FL	1994	147,200	-
Boligee Canal, Boligee, AL	1987	178,600	-
Burketts Creek, Amory, MS	1984	1,366,454	-
Chattahoochee River, Eufaula, AL	1988	206,600	-
Chickasaw Bogue Creek, U.S. Highway 43 Bridge, Linden, AL	1985	121,718	-
Clanton, AL	1964	274,024	-
Collinsville, AL	1940	71,119	-
County Line Road Bridge, Itawamba County, MS	1992	116,800	-
County Road 55, Etowah County, AL	1996	242,348	-
Cribbs Mill Creek, Tuscaloosa, AL	1994	1,848,327	-
Dauphin Island Shoreline, AL	1996	352,479	-
East End Dauphin Island, AL	1996	318,580	-
Eslava Creek, Mobile, AL	1997	4,732,721	-
Fort Toulouse, Wetumpka, AL	1994	368,000	-
Gadsden Water Treatment Plant, AL	1996	360,000	-
Goodfood Creek, Chickasaw County, MS	1988	91,500	-
Gordons Creek, Hattiesburg, MS	1985	802,026	-
Gulf Breeze, Santa Rosa County, FL	1991	147,432	-
Hancock County Seawall, Hancock County, MS	1998	307,000	-
Highway 39 Bridge, Gainesville, AL	1990	71,000	-
Hintonville Road Bridge, Perry County, MS	1991	268,691	-
Houlka Creek, Chickasaw & Clay Counties, MS	1982	238,219	-
Houston School Rd. Bridge, Itawamba County, MS	1988	59,300	-
Hurricane Creek, Prentiss County, MS	1992	52,803	-
Interstate 59 Bridges, Fosters, AL	1987	155,200	-
Kings Creek, Tupelo, MS	1998	499,930	-
Lake Douglas, Decatur County, GA	1970	164,998	-
Leaf and Bowie Rivers, Hattiesburg, MS	1990	1,585,000	-
Leaf River, County Road Bridge, Mahned, MS	1986	231,618	-
Little Cove Creek, Glencoe, AL	1991	144,047	-
Magby Creek, Columbus, MS	1991	156,508	-
Martin Creek, Prentiss County, MS	1988	78,500	-
Mill Creek, Dalton, GA	1992	474,065	-
Mill Creek, Sumrall, MS	1994	157,340	-
Mound State Park, Moundville, AL	1994	789,000	-
Murder and Burnt Corn Creeks, Brewton, AL	1980	190,974	-
Murder Creek, Brewton, AL	1994	1,215,000	-
Murder Creek, East Brewton, AL	1986	903,474	-
Noxubee River Relief Bridge, Shuqualak, MS	1988	119,500	-
Old Hwy. 82 Bridge, Columbus, MS	1987	143,936	-
Osborne Creek, Highway 362 Bridge, Prentiss County, MS	1985	250,000	-
Portersville Bay East, Mobile County, AL	1996	490,750	-
Prattville, Autauga Creek, AL	1946	649,280	-
Proctor Creek, Atlanta, GA	1994	870,000	-
Pumpkinvine Creek, Emerson, GA	1985	85,029	-
Raccoon Creek, Baconton, GA	1994	385,300	-
Rome, Coosa River, GA	1955	384,550	-
Saint Louis Bay, Bay St. Louis, MS	1998	237,400	-
Sewerline Protection, Valley, AL	1989	180,937	-
Silver Creek, Rome, GA	1992	604,719	-
Sope Creek, Marietta, GA	1990	1,538,555	-
Sowashee Creek, Meridian, MS	1998	1,218,036	-
Sun Creek, Okibbeha County, MS	1984	55,569	-
Tallabinella Creek, Chickasaw County, MS	1988	81,000	-
Tallahala Creek, Pascagoula River, MS	1988	3,945,757	-
Tallahalla Creek, Laurel, MS	1996	641,058	-
Three Mile Creek, Mobile, AL	2000	17,384,782	-
Tombigbee River Bridge #6, Monroe County, MS	1996	331,323	-
Town Creek, Americus, GA	1965	340,409	-
Trim Cane Creek, Okibbeha County, MS	1984	145,519	-
Trussville, AL	1965	141,334	-
Twenty Mile Creek, Airport Road Bridge, Frankstown, MS	1986	215,860	-
West Point, Chattahoochee River, GA	1955	599,637	-
Whorton's Bend Road, Etowah County, AL	1991	448,956	-
Wolf Creek, Highway 362 Bridge, Prentiss County, MS	1985	114,753	-
Wolf Creek, U.S. Highway 45 Bridge, Prentiss County, MS	1986	154,641	-
Yellow Jacket Creek, Hogansville, GA	1966	330,734	-

1. Engineering, design, supervision, and administration (no construction work has been done. Includes \$17,000 for pre-authorization studies.)
 2. Operation and maintenance is the responsibility of local interests.

MOBILE, ALABAMA, DISTRICT

TABLE 10-G

DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	Type	Year of Last Full Report	Deauthorization Document	Date Deauthorized
Bayou Galere, MS ¹	Navigation	1946	H. Doc. 192, 94th Cong., 1st Session, as amended.	Aug. 5, 1977
Buttahatchee Creek, MS ² (Auth. P.L. 96-304)	Flood Control	1989	Public Law 99-662 99th Congress	Jul. 9, 1995
Coosa River Channel, Gadsden, AL to Rome, GA (Auth. 1945 Act)	Navigation	1955	Public Law 99-662 99th Congress	Aug. 18, 1996
GIWW; Apalachicola Bay to St. Marks River, FL	Navigation	1986	Public Law 99-662, 99th Congress	Nov. 17, 1986
Highway 39 Bridge, Gainesville, AL (Appropriation Act, 1986)	Flood Control	1990	Public Law 99-88	Apr. 16, 2002
Lazer Creek Lake, GA	Hydroelectric power	1986	Public Law 99-662, 99th Congress	Nov. 17, 1986
Little Browns Creek, AL ² (Auth. P.L. 96-304)	Flood Control	1989	Public Law 99-662 99th Congress	Jul. 9, 1995
Lower Auchumpkee Creek, GA	Hydroelectric power	1986	Public Law 99-662, 99th Congress	Nov. 17, 1986
Montgomery to Gadsden, AL (Auth. 1945 Act)	Navigation		Public Law 99-88	Apr. 16, 2002
Noxubee River, MS ² (Auth. P.L. 96-304)	Flood Control	1989	Public Law 99-662 99th Congress	Jan. 1, 1990
Pensacola Harbor Modification, FL	Navigation	1986	Public Law 99-662 99th Congress	Nov. 17, 1986
Sipsey River, AL ² (Auth. P.L. 96-304)	Flood Control	1989	Public Law 99-662 99th Congress	Jan. 1, 1990
Tallahala Creek, MS (Auth. 1945 Act)	Flood Control	2000	Public Law 99-662	Apr. 16, 2002
Tombigbee River, AL & MS ² (Auth. 1941 Act)	Flood Control	n/a	Public Law 99-662 99th Congress	Jan. 1, 1990
Westfork, MS ² (Auth. P.L. 96-304)	Flood Control	1989	Public Law 99-662 99th Congress	Jan. 1, 1990

1. H. Doc. 96-157 deauthorized uncompleted portions of certain projects as shown in Table 10-C.

2. Deauthorized tributaries of Tombigbee River improvements.

TABLE 10-H

NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Study	Authority	Fiscal year 2007 Costs
Bayou Cadet, Hancock County, MS	107	0
Biloxi Channel, Harrison County, MS	107	0
Ocean Springs Harbor, Jackson County, MS	107	0
Old Pass Lagoon, Destin, FL	107	0
Section 107 Coordination Account	107	184
Total		\$184

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 10-J FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Study	Authority	Fiscal year 2007 Costs
Big Cedar Creek, Cedartown, GA	205	0
Black Warrior River, Northport, AL	205	0
Catoma Creek, AL	205	0
Jasper, AL	205	0
Little Cahaba River, Moody, AL	205	0
Mill Creek, Eton, GA	205	0
Mixons Creek, Lamar County, MS	205	91
Section 205 Coordination Account	205	12,090
Turkey Creek, Jefferson County, AL	205	0
Turkey Creek, Harrison County, MS	205	700
Walton County, FL	205	0
Dye Branch, Fort Payne, AL	14	0
Macon County, AL	14	0
Matubbee Creek, Monroe County, MS	14	0
Plum Bluff Road, MS	14	1,343
Portersville Bay, West Alabama	14	0
Section 14 Coordination Account	14	23,980
Weaver Creek, Monroe County, MS	14	0
Whorton Bend Road, Etowah County, AL	14	19,238
Total		\$57,442

MOBILE, ALABAMA, DISTRICT

TABLE 10-K RECONNAISSANCE AND CONDITION SURVEYS

Project	Cost During Fiscal Year
Shoals - Airborne Lidar Bathymetry	\$1,728,205
Channel Condition Surveys on Alabama, Florida and Mississippi projects	9,107
Total	\$1,737,312

TABLE 10-L ALABAMA-COOSA RIVERS, AL AND GA DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED UNDER EXISTING PROJECT (See Section 1 of Text)

Proposed Structures	Claiborne Lock and Dam	Millers Ferry Lock and Dam	Robert F. Henry Lock and Dam	Carters Lake Dam ³	Allatoona Dam
Miles above mouth of river	72.5 ¹	133.0 ¹	245.4 ¹	26.8 ²	47.8 ⁴
Nearest town	Claiborne, AL	Camden, AL	Benton, AL	Carters, GA	Cartersville, GA
Distance (miles)	7	10	3	2	4
Greatest lock length available for full width (feet)	600	600	600	-	-
Width of lock chamber (feet)	84	84	84	-	-
Maximum lift (feet)	30	48	47	-	-
Elevation of normal pool surface (mean sea level)	35	80	125	1072	840
Depth over sills at low water (feet)	13	Upper 15 Lower 13	Upper 15 Lower 12	-	-
Character of foundation	Rock	Rock	Rock	Rock	Rock
Kind of spillway	Gated and Fixed Crest	Gated	Gated	Gated	Gated
Height of dam (feet)	95.5	99.5	94	451	190
Type of construction	Concrete	Concrete	Concrete	Rock-fill Earth Core	Concrete
Total reservoir capacity (acre-feet)	96,360	331,800	234,200	472,800	670,050
Power development (kw)	-	75,000	68,000	500,000	74,000
Percent complete	100	100	100	100	100
Cost to date: ⁵	\$27,997,450	\$63,125,300	\$83,360,800	\$111,140,340	\$35,709,085

1. Above mouth of Alabama River (river miles).
2. Above mouth of Coosawattee River (river miles).
3. Reregulation dam (Carters) 25.3 (river miles).
4. Above mouth of Etowah River (river miles).
5. Includes cost of added recreation facilities as shown in Table 10A.

TABLE 10-M

**APALACHICOLA, CHATTAHOOCHEE, AND FLINT RIVERS, AL, GA, AND FL,
LOCKS AND DAMS AND MULTIPLE-PURPOSE
DEVELOPMENT INCLUDED IN EXISTING PROJECT
(See Section 3 of Text)**

	Existing Projects				
	Jim Woodruff Lock and Dam	George W. Andrews Lock and Dam	Walter F. George Lock and Dam	West Point Lake	Buford Dam Lake Sidney Lanier
Miles above mouth	107.6 ¹	46.5 ²	75.0 ²	201.4 ²	348.3 ²
Nearest town	Chattahoochee, FL	Columbia, AL	Ft. Gaines, GA	West Point, GA	Buford, GA
Distance (miles)	1	1	2	2.8	5
Greatest lock length and available for full width (feet)	450	450	450	-	-
Width of chamber (feet)	82	82	82	-	-
Maximum lift (feet)	33	25	88	-	-
Elevation of normal pool surface (msl)	77	102	190(Summer) 185(Winter)	635(Summer) 625(Winter)	1071(Summer) 1070(Winter)
Depth over sills at low water (feet)	14	13	13	-	-
Character of foundation	Limestone	Limestone	Limestone	Rock	Rock
Kind of spillway	Fixed-gated	Fixed-gated	Gated	Gated	Fixed
Height of dam (feet)	67	72	114	95	192
Type of construction	Concrete and Earth	Concrete	Concrete and Earth	Concrete and Earth	Earth
Total reservoir capacity (acre-feet)	367,300	18,180	934,400	604,500	2,554,000
Power-development (kilowatts)	30,000	-	130,000	73,375	86,000
Percent complete 100	100	100	100	100	100
Year opened to navigation	1954	1962	1963	-	-
Cost to date: ³	\$79,652,247 ⁵	\$13,038,427	\$127,699,155 ⁴	\$131,565,760	\$79,322,718 ⁶

1. Above mouth of Apalachicola River (river miles).
2. Above mouth of Chattahoochee River (river miles).
3. Includes cost of added recreational facilities as shown in Table 10-A.
4. Includes \$30,976,527 cost of land for wildlife refuge and \$10,932,884 for major rehabilitation.
5. Includes \$29,738,986 for major rehabilitation.
6. Includes \$17,202,324 for major rehabilitation.

MOBILE, ALABAMA, DISTRICT

TABLE 10-N

BLACK WARRIOR AND TOMBIGBEE RIVERS, AL

(See Section 8 of Text)

	Coffeeville Lock and Dam	Demopolis Lock and Dam	Armistead Selden Lock and Dam	William Bacon Oliver Lock & Dam (Replacement)	Holt Lock and Dam	John Hollis Bankhead Lock and Dam¹
Miles above Mobile ²	116.7	213.2	261.1	337.7	347.0	365.5
Nearest town (Alabama)	Coffeeville	Demopolis	Eutaw	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa
Distance (miles)	3 (within city)	6	15	(within city)	6	30
Lock:						
Grestest length available for full width (feet)	600	600	600	600	600	600
Width of chamber (feet)	110	110	110	110	110	110
Maximum lift (feet)	34	40	22	28	64	68
Depth over sills at low water (feet)	13.0	13.0	13.2	18.0	13.0	14.0
Character of foundation	Rock	Rock	Sand, clay	Hard shale	Shale, sandstone	Sandstone
Kind of spillway	Fixed-Gated	Fixed	Gated	Fixed	Gated	Gated
Type of construction						
Lock	Concrete	Concrete	Concrete	Concrete	Concrete	Concrete
Dam	Concrete	Concrete	Earth-Concrete	Concrete	Concrete	Concrete
Year completed	1965	1962	1962	1934	1969	1985
Year opened to navigation	1960	1954	1957	1991	1966	1975
Actual cost of lock and dam ³	\$21,597,264	\$19,774,583	\$13,295,553	\$123,822,919	\$28,100,000	\$52,292,880

1. Single lift lock.
2. Navigation mileage from foot of Government Street, Mobile, Ala.
3. Excludes cost of adding recreation facilities.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 10-O

**TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY,
ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI
(See Section 21 of Text)**

	Existing Projects									
	Gainesville Lock and Dam	Aliceville Lock and Dam	Columbus Lock and Dam	Aberdeen Lock and Dam	Lock A and Spillway	Lock B and Spillway	Lock C and Spillway	Lock D and Spillway	Lock E and Spillway	Bay Springs Lock and Dam
Miles above mouth ¹	266	307	335	358	371	376	39	398	407	412
Nearest town	Gainesville, AL	Aliceville, AL	Columbus, MS	Aberdeen, MS	Amory, MS	Smithville, MS	Fulton, MS	Fulton, MS	Belmont, MS	Tupelo, MS
Greatest lock length available for full width (feet)	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Width of Chamber (feet)	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
Maximum lift (feet)	36	27	27	27	30	25	25	30	30	84
Elevation of normal pool surface (msl)	109	136	163	190	220	245	270	300	330	(Summer) 414 (Winter) 409
Depth over sills at low water (feet)	15	15	15	15	15	18	18	18	18	18
Character of foundation	Mooreville Chalk	Eutaw Form. Sand & Clay	Eutaw Form. Sand & Clay	Eutaw Form. Sand	Eutaw Form. Lam. Sand	Eutaw Form. Sand & Clay	Gordo Form. Clay	Eutaw Form. Sand	Gordo Form. Clay	Sandstone and Shale
Kind of spillway	Fixed & Gated	Fixed & Gated	Gated	Gated	Gated	Gated	Gated	Gated	Gated	N/A
Height of dam (feet)	56	57	57	57	46	48	53	52	44.5	103
Type of construction	Concrete	Concrete & Earth	Concrete & Earth	Concrete & Earth	Concrete & Earth	Concrete & Earth	Concrete & Earth	Concrete & Earth	Concrete & Earth	Concrete & Earth
Total reservoir capacity (acre-feet)	45,290	655	59,483	31,564	4,400	19,000	13,300	24,900	6,900	(Summer)180,000 (Winter) 143,000
Percent complete	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Year opened to navigation	1978	1979	1981	1984	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985
Estimated Cost	\$103,214,000	151,255,000	182,650,000	128,262,000	102,685,000	96,905,000	71,375,000	98,205,000	88,173,000	147,000,000
Cost to Date	\$100,010,600	143,190,800	174,620,500	112,620,200	92,190,500	93,106,700	62,197,000	89,610,800	76,917,700	130,398,000

1. Miles above Mobile, Alabama (Mile 0.00 is at Bankhead Tunnel on U.S. Highway 90).

MOBILE, ALABAMA, DISTRICT

TABLE 10-P

**COMPLETED FLOOD INSURANCE STUDIES AND FLOOD
HAZARD INFORMATION REPORTS FOR FY 1996 THROUGH FY 2007¹**

	Requesting Agency	Date Completed	Federal Cost
Flood Insurance Studies			
Tuscaloosa, AL	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Jan 1997	182,000
Dougherty County, GA	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Feb 1997	244,000
Meridian, MS	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Jan 1996	119,000
Special Flood Hazard Information			
Thompson Creek, MS	Richton, MS	Aug 1996	44,000
Black Creek, MS	Forrest County, MS	Aug 1997	35,000
Leaf River, MS	McLain, MS	Sep 1997	19,000
Tanyard Creek, AL	Jasper, AL	Oct 1996	32,000
Cane Creek & Tribbs, AL	Oakman, AL	May 1997	45,000
Magby Creek, MS	Lowndes County, MS	Apr 1996	5,700
Coosa River	Wetumpka, AL	Sep 1998	24,000
Chickasawhay	Shabuta, MS	Sep 1998	62,000
Walnut Creek	Chilton County, AL	Nov 1998	4,000
Big Dry Creek	Floyd County, GA	May 1999	62,000
Noxabee River	Macon, MS	Sep 1999	67,000
Spring Creek	Lafayette, GA	Aug 1999	7,000
Galbrith Mill Creek	Montgomery, AL	Sep 1999	14,000
Okeelala Creek	Baldwyn, MS	Oct 1999	53,000
Coosa River	Riverside, AL	Oct 1999	5,000
Black Warrior River	City of Northport	Jun 2000	50,000
Graves Creek	Roanoke, AL	Jul 2001	55,000
Perkins Creek	Lamar County, MS	Sep 2000	63,000
Ryan Creek	Cullman, AL	Jan 2001	59,000
Carteycar River	Gilmer County, GA	Sep 2001	60,000
Halawakee Creek	Opelika, AL	Feb 2002	56,000
Pascagoula Creek	George County, MS	Mar 2002	8,000
Bogue Homo Creek	Heidelberg, MS	Aug 2002	58,000
Big Creek	Jackson County, MS	Sep 2004	50,000
Cowart Creek	Houston County, AL	Oct 2005	50,000
Stone Mill Creek	Gulf County, FL	Oct 2006	50,000

1. For list of reports completed by Mobile District for FY 1965 thru FY 1974, see FY 1974 Annual Report, page 10-50; reports completed in FY 1975 see FY 1975 Annual Report, page 10-44; and for reports completed in FY 1976 and FY 1977, see FY 1977 Annual Report, page 10-46. See page 10-48 FY 1978 Annual Report for FY 1978 reports, and see page 10-43 FY 1984 Annual Report for FY 1978 through FY 1984 reports.

NEW ORLEANS, LA, DISTRICT

This district comprises a portion of Louisiana that is embraced in drainage basins that are tributary to the Mississippi River and Gulf of Mexico, except the Mississippi River above mile 325.5 above Head of Passes (AHP), the drainage area of Ouachita-Black River Basin, and small eastern and western portions of Louisiana that are tributary to Pearl River and Sabine River and Lake. The New Orleans District territory encompasses 30,000 square miles.

River to Sabine River, and the Passes of the Mississippi River. It exercises jurisdiction over flood control work on the Mississippi River from mile 325.5 AHP to the Gulf of Mexico; the Atchafalaya River; the Atchafalaya Basin; and maintenance of the project navigation channel of the Mississippi River below mile 325.5 AHP, under supervision of the President, Mississippi River Commission (MRC), and the Division Engineer, Mississippi Valley Division.

It includes sections of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway from Lake Borgne Light 29 at the mouth of Pearl

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation	Page	Flood Control (cont.)	Page
1. Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Lock, LA.....	11-2	13. Flood Control Work Under Special	
2. Mississippi River-Gulf Outlet, LA	11-2	Authorization.....	11-10
3. Mississippi River Ship Channel, Gulf		14. Protection of Navigation.....	11-10
to Baton Rouge, LA.....	11-3	15. Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness	
		Program	11-10
Flood Control		16. Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection,	
4. Comite River, LA (Diversion).....	11-4	and Restoration	11-10
5. Grand Isle and Vicinity, LA	11-4	17. General Regulatory Program	11-11
6. Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity, LA			
(Hurricane Protection).....	11-5	Tables	
7. Larose to Golden Meadow, LA		Table 11-A Cost and Financial Statement	11-12
(Hurricane Protection).....	11-6	Table 11-B Authorizing Legislation	11-14
8. New Orleans to Venice, LA		Table 11-C Other Authorized Navigation	
(Hurricane Protection).....	11-7	Projects	11-20
9. Southeast Louisiana Urban Drainage		Table 11-D Other Authorized Flood	
Project (Flood Control).....	11-8	Control Projects	11-22
10. West Bank and Vicinity, New Orleans, LA		Table 11-E Deauthorized Projects.....	11-22
(Hurricane Protection).....	11-8	Table 11-F Flood Control Work Under	
11. Amite River and Tributaries, East		Special Authorization	11-23
Baton Rouge Parish, LA (Flood Damage		Table 11-G Environmental Work Under	
Reduction).....	11-9	Special Authorization	11-24
12. Inspection of Completed Flood Control		Table 11-H Active Investigations	11-25
Projects.....	11-10	Table 11-I Coastal Wetlands Planning,	
		Protection, and Restoration.....	11-28

1. INNER HARBOR NAVIGATION CANAL LOCK, LA

Location. The project is located within the city of New Orleans, Louisiana. It is a deep and shallow draft canal extending northward from the Mississippi River to Lake Pontchartrain.

Existing project. The existing Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Lock, completed in 1921 by the Port of New Orleans, has dimensions of 31.5 feet deep, 75 feet wide, and 640 feet long (usable length). It passes barge traffic between the Mississippi River and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and is a vital link in the nation's Inland Waterway System. Delays to the navigation traffic since 2004 average 12.5 hours. The latest 5-year average (2000-2005) yearly tonnage through the lock is almost 19 million tons. Major commodities include coal, petroleum products, and crude petroleum. Two major vehicular roadway bridges (Claiborne and St. Claude Avenues) and one railroad/roadway bridge (Florida Avenue) cross the canal in the vicinity of the existing lock. The Corps of Engineers bought the lock from the Port of New Orleans in 1985.

Local cooperation. The cost sharing for the replacement lock is specified in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. The costs of the new lock were apportioned between general cargo navigation and inland navigation. Costs assigned to inland navigation are shared 50 percent from the Inland Waterway Trust Fund and 50 percent from regular Corps of Engineer's appropriations. Those costs assigned to general cargo navigation will be cost shared 65 percent Federal and 35 percent non-Federal with the Port of New Orleans, who signed a non-Federal Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) in Sep 2001. The Recommended Plan is 40 feet deep by 110 feet wide by 1,200 feet long (usable length) and is estimated to cost \$804,000,000.

Terminal facilities. Two container ship berths and one other ship wharf are located on the canal in the vicinity of the existing lock.

Operations and results during the fiscal year. Replacement lock construction methods were being examined when the U.S. Federal District Court enjoined the project.

Condition as of Sep 30. Work is underway to complete a Supplemental EIS as directed by Federal Court.

2. MISSISSIPPI RIVER-GULF OUTLET, LA

Location. In State of Louisiana and the territorial waters of the United States and extends from existing Inner Harbor Navigation Canal at a point 7,500 feet north of existing IHNC lock and about 11,000 feet from Mississippi River, to a turning basin south of Michoud, LA, and then as a land and water cut from turning basin south of Michoud, LA, southeasterly to and along south shore of Lake Borgne and through marshes to and through Chandeleur Sound to 38-foot contour in Gulf of Mexico. (Refer to NOAA Coast Charts Nos. 11340, 11360, 11363, 11369, 11371, and 11373. Also, see MRC 1989 (57th edition) folio of maps, Mississippi River-Cairo, IL, to Gulf of Mexico, LA.)

Existing project. Provides for a seaway canal, 36 by 500 feet, extending 76 miles as a land and water cut from Michoud southeasterly to and along south shore of Lake Borgne (completed), and across Chandeleur Sound to Chandeleur Island and increasing gradually to 38 by 600 feet in Gulf of Mexico (completed), with protective jetties at entrance (completed), a permanent retention dike through Chandeleur Sound (authorized but not yet constructed), and a wing dike along islands as required (authorized but not yet constructed). It also provides for an inner tidewater harbor consisting of 1,000- by 2,000-foot turning basin 36 feet deep at landward end of seaway canal (completed), and a connecting channel 36 by 500 feet wide extending easterly along Gulf Intracoastal Waterway from turning basin (completed), including construction of a suitable highway bridge with approaches to carry Louisiana State Highway 47 (formerly 61) over channel. Construction was initiated March 1958. The channel unit is 90 percent complete and the shiplock unit is 8 percent complete. The total project is 76 percent complete. The channel was opened to navigation Jul. 25, 1963, and completed Jan. 20, 1968. Paris Road Bridge was completed Nov. 14, 1967. The plan further provides for future construction of a channel and lock in the vicinity of the existing lock to furnish an additional connection between tidewater harbor and Mississippi River (construction started). (See "Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Lock, LA" for more details).

A reevaluation study to determine the economic feasibility of continuing to maintain the 36-foot depth in the channel was initiated in FY99, at Federal expense. Concerns about increased maintenance dredging costs and ecosystem deterioration prompted the study. Hurricane Katrina struck Louisiana prior to completion of the reevaluation effort. Katrina

significantly impacted the economic factors used in developing the economic analysis portion of the reevaluation study. The MRGO is currently being studied for closure due to lack of economic benefits and environmental and storm damage concerns.

Local cooperation. Requirements of local cooperation are fully described on page 11-4 of FY 1986 Annual Report.

Terminal facilities. The terminal facilities located on the MRGO are no longer in operation since Hurricane Katrina.

Operations and results during fiscal year. No dredging contracts were awarded in FY 2007. Funds provided in Public Law 109-62 (commonly referred to as the 2nd Supplemental) were used to award one bank stabilization and two foreshore protection contracts in FY 2006 at a total cost of \$27,854,000 and one foreshore protection contract in FY 2007 in the amount of \$4,765,000. Public Law 109-234 (commonly referred to as the 4th Supplemental) provided \$3,300,000 to develop a comprehensive plan to deauthorize deep draft navigation.

Condition as of Sep. 30. The foreshore protection, south bank, Chalmette Area, Station 367+00 to 1007+00 is complete. The foreshore protection, north bank, Mile 56 to 50.5, is complete.

The MRGO Deep-Draft De-Authorization Interim Report was submitted to Congress on 15 December 2006, as directed in Public Law 109-234. The report indicated that both the deep draft and shallow draft navigation channels are not cost effective and recommended an earthen closure constructed at the Bayou LaLoutre Ridge. The final report is scheduled for submission to the Chief in early calendar year 2008.

Public Law 109-148 (the 3rd Supplemental) as modified by Public Law 109-234 provided \$75,000,000 to be used for the repair, construction or provision of measures or structures necessary to protect, restore or increase wetlands, and prevent saltwater intrusion or storm surge. A plan was developed to utilize this funding to create more than 3,345 acres of wetland fronting protection levees and 9.3 miles of shoreline protection on the thin land bridge between Lake Borgne and MRGO.

3. MISSISSIPPI RIVER SHIP CHANNEL, GULF TO BATON ROUGE, LA

Location. The project is located in the southeastern portion of Louisiana below Baton Rouge, and consists of the Mississippi River and its major outlet to the Gulf of Mexico, Southwest Pass.

Existing project. Provides more efficient deep-draft navigation access to the New Orleans and Baton Rouge reaches of the Mississippi River via Southwest Pass by enlarging the existing channel to a project depth of 55 feet and enlarging the adjacent channel along the left descending bank in New Orleans Harbor to a 40-foot depth, a turning basin at Baton Rouge, and training works in the passes to reduce maintenance.

Estimated cost of existing project (Oct. 1, 2002) is \$196,200,000 Federal and \$492,000,000 non-Federal. In addition, the Coast Guard is to provide navigation aids at an estimated cost of \$1,200,000.

Local cooperation. Requirements are described in full on pages 11-2 and 11-3 of the FY 92 Annual Report.

A third supplement to the LCA addressing the Permanent Saltwater Intrusion Mitigation Plan was executed on May 28, 1993.

A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) between the Government and the State of Louisiana was executed on Sep. 3, 1993 which provides for the dredging of a 45-foot channel from Mile 181 AHP to Baton Rouge.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Construction is underway on the permanent mitigation plan. The permanent mitigation plan consists of constructing an underwater sill, when needed, at Mile 64 AHP to prevent the intrusion of saltwater into water supplies of the metropolitan New Orleans area. The plan also provided for upgrading the Plaquemines Parish water distribution system which has been completed, providing fresh water to water treatment plants impacted by increased saltwater intrusion caused by the deeper channel. The underwater sill was constructed during FY 99 due to extremely low flows in the river which allowed salt water to threaten up river water supplies. The sill was successful in preventing impacts to these facilities.

Work has been initiated on the General Design Memorandum for the remaining authorized features of the project. This includes the deepening of the Mississippi River to 55 feet from the Gulf of Mexico to Baton Rouge. The State of Louisiana requested that the Corps not complete the report until clarifying language relative to cost sharing is included in a future Water Resources Development Act.

Condition as of Sep. 30. The 45-foot channel is completed from the Gulf to Baton Rouge. Construction of the permanent mitigation plan is underway. Work on the General Design Memorandum for the remaining authorized features continues.

The project was not funded in FY 2007.

Flood Control

4. COMITE RIVER (DIVERSION), LA

Location. In East Baton Rouge Parish, LA, between the Comite River and the Profit Island Chute of the Mississippi River, north of the town of Baker, LA, and south of the town of Zachary, LA.

Existing project. The project will provide protection for residents of the Comite River Basin by reducing stages in the river below the diversion point for events up to the 100-year flood event, and containing within-banks events up to the 10-year flood event. The authorized project consists of construction of an eight-mile diversion channel from the Comite River to an outfall into Lilly Bayou, and then a four-mile diversion along Lilly and Cooper Bayous to the Profit Island Chute of the Mississippi River. The project also includes a diversion structure in the new channel near the diversion point, and an outfall structure near and at the outfall into Lilly Bayou, and four control structures at the intersections of Whites, Cypress and Baton Rouge Bayous, the fourth near McHugh Road. Disposal areas will be constructed along both banks of the new channel to retain the flood waters from the Comite River along both side of the new channel, and clearing and snagging of White, Cypress and Baton Rouge Bayous north of the diversion channel will also be done. Mitigation for the project includes the planting of trees on cleared land near the diversion point and on portions of the disposal area, the protection and management of existing forested lands

near the diversion point. Upgrading two gauging stations and installing six new gauging stations to assist in flood prediction is also included in the project. The current approved cost of the project is \$174,000,000, including \$122,813,000 Federal cost and \$51,187,000 non-Federal cost. The Water Resources Development Act of 1999 authorized the Secretary to include the costs of highway relocations to be cost shared as project construction features.

Local cooperation. The cost sharing provisions contained in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 require that local interests shall: (a) Provide to the Federal Government all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas, and perform the necessary relocations required for construction, operation, and maintenance of the project (Current estimate is \$42,115,000); and (b) Provide to the Federal Government a cash contribution equal to 5 percent of the total cost of the project, excluding cultural resources (Current estimate is \$9,072,000). The total cost of items (a) and (b) mentioned above is limited to 50 percent of the total cost of the project.

Operations and results during the fiscal year. In FY 04, the Lilly Bayou Control Structure contract was awarded to a small business contractor in the amount of \$27.6 million for duration of three years. Federal funding restraints slowed construction, however, advancing Non-Federal funds allowed the contract to continue in FY 06. Funds received in FY 2007 allowed for the completion of the Lilly Bayou Control Structure contract.

Condition as of Sep. 30. Construction for the Lilly Bayou Control Structure Phase II continued, as well as continuing right-of-way acquisition.

5. GRAND ISLE AND VICINITY, LA

Location. In south Jefferson Parish, LA, along the Gulf of Mexico, about 50 miles south of New Orleans and 45 miles northwest of Southwest Pass (Mississippi River).

Existing project. The project provides protection from waves driven by hurricanes that have a frequency of recurrence of up to once in every 50 years. The plan consists of a berm and vegetated dune extending the length of Grand Isle's gulf shore and a jetty to stabilize

the western end of the island at Caminada Pass. The dune has a 10-foot-wide crown at an elevation of 11.5 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD), 1 on 5 side slopes, and protective vegetation. The sandfill berm slopes from an elevation of 8.5 feet NGVD at the toe of the dune 180 feet gulfward to an elevation of 3 feet NGVD and, from this point, assumes its natural slope to the offshore bottom. The jetty provided by the plan has a top width of 6 feet at an elevation of 4 feet mean sea level, 1 on 2 side slopes, and extends approximately 3,600 feet along the western end of the island at Caminada Pass. Estimated cost of project (October 1991) is \$20,933,000 Federal and \$12,567,000 non-Federal, including \$7,157,484 contributed funds. The repair and restoration of Grand Isle were accomplished by two separate contracts. The jetty extensions and sand bar removal contract (partial fix), was completed in early 1988. The dune repair and structural reinforcement contract was physically completed Sep. 4, 1991. The project has been turned over to the State of Louisiana for operation and maintenance.

The 1992 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act provided funds to repair damage to the wave berm and dune caused by Hurricane Andrew and to add offshore breakwaters to the project as an integral part of the repair. The original plan was to construct 27 breakwater segments; however, only 23 breakwater segments were constructed due to limited federal funds. 19 additional breakwater segments were built in the summer of 1999 by the local sponsor.

Local cooperation. The existing sand and beach dune have been damaged as a result of a series of storms between 1998 and 2002. PL-99 Federal assistance was approved to repair the damages caused by Hurricane Lili and Tropical Storm Isidore. A sponsor's contractor accomplished the renourishment and the Corps will reimburse the 12 percent cost share. Renourishment was completed in March 2005. On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina caused extensive damage to the island. Funding to repair the storm damage to the sand and beach dune, breakwaters, and other island features has been approved.

NORTH SHORE PROJECT

The Water Resources Development Act of 1996 authorized construction of \$17 million of additional improvements to the region subject to approval of a

report justifying the improvements. The District received \$250,000 to initiate the study. The study is considering improvements, building breakwaters along the north side of the island, and the north side of Fifi Island.

The Water Resources Development Act of 1999 authorized the Secretary to consider shore protection benefits that the project provides to the main land coast of Louisiana.

The study was continued in FY 05 with a Congressional add of \$75,000.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Emergency supplemental funding in the amount of \$909,000 was expended on the overall project in FY 07. Storm repair work will continue in FY 08. CG funds in the amount of \$77,000 were expended on the North Shore Project in FY 07.

Condition as of Sep. 30. The North Shore Project is on hold, awaiting further guidance from the local sponsor.

6. LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN AND VICINITY, LA (HURRICANE PROTECTION)

Location. In southeastern Louisiana, vicinity of New Orleans, in St. Charles, Jefferson, Orleans, St. Bernard, and St. Tammany Parishes, comprising lower land and water area between the Mississippi River alluvial ridge and the Pleistocene escarpment to north and west. The dominant topographic feature is Lake Pontchartrain, a shallow tidal basin, about 640 square miles in area and averaging 12 feet deep, connecting with lesser Lake Maurepas to the west and through Lake Borgne and Mississippi Sound to the Gulf to the east. The lake drains about 4,700 square miles of tributary area. (Refer to Geological Survey quadrangles Yscloskey and Malheureaux Point, Drum Bay, Door Point, Lake Eugenie, Oak Mound Bayou, Mitchell Keys, Lake Eloi, and Morgan Harbor; Engineer quadrangles Slidell, Covington, Ponchatoula, Springfield, Denham Springs, Donaldsonville, Mt. Airy, Bonnet Carre', Spanish Fort, Chef Menteur, Rigolets, St. Bernard, New Orleans, and Hahnville; and Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts Nos. 1115 and 1116.

Existing project. The project provides protection to that part of the greater New Orleans area east of the Mississippi River and other communities that border Lake Pontchartrain from the effects of hurricane-generated floods. The project is comprised of two major features: The Chalmette Area Plan and the High Level Plan. The Chalmette Area Plan consists of a levee and floodwall system around the Chalmette area and along the Mississippi River-Gulf Outlet, with connections to the Mississippi River levees. The High Level Plan provides for heightening and strengthening the existing hurricane protection levee systems in Orleans Parish and the east bank of Jefferson Parish, repairing and rehabilitating the Mandeville Seawall in St. Tammany Parish; building a new mainline hurricane levee on the east bank of the St. Charles Parish just north of U.S. Highway 61 (Airline Highway); raising and strengthening the existing levee which extends along the Jefferson-St. Charles Parish boundary between Lake Pontchartrain and Airline Highway; and deferring construction of the proposed navigation structure at Seabrook lock. Areas which will be enclosed by the levee and floodwall construction will be provided protection against tidal surge resulting from the Standard Project Hurricane (SPH). The estimated project cost for work (October 2005) is \$533,000,000 Federal and \$211,000,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 11-5 of the FY 92 Annual Report.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Hurricane Katrina devastated the project on August 29, 2005. The storm surge resulted in numerous levee and floodwall failures. Investigations are continuing to determine the causes for these failures. Intensive efforts to reinstate the project protection by June 1, 2006 were completed. Additional efforts are underway to restore the project design elevation in undamaged portions of the project. Funding and authority have been provided to construct permanent closures of the outfall canals in Orleans Parish, new structures to close off the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal at Seabrook and on the MRGO, armoring at critical reaches, and increasing design elevations to provide 100-year level of protection, necessary because of wetland loss, subsidence and sea-level rise.

Emergency supplemental funding. Supplemental (P.L. 109-148) funding in the amount of \$390,987,000 was expended in FY 07. Of that amount, \$280,373,000 was expended on repairs; \$64,158,000 was used to rebuild the system to authorized design elevation; and \$27,470,000 was expended on accelerate to complete work. In addition, \$18,986,000 was expended on outfall canal closures and pumping stations, improvements to IHNC, armoring of levees, and reinforcing or replacing floodwalls. Supplemental (P.L. 109-234) CG funds in the amount of \$4,130,000 were also expended in FY 07 on E&D efforts to provide 100-year flood protection.

Condition as of Sep. 30. Major reconstruction of the project is underway. Repairs of damage caused by Hurricane Katrina have been completed. Design is underway to provide 100-year level of protection. During FY 07, 23 contracts were awarded and 13 contracts were completed.

7. LAROSE TO GOLDEN MEADOW, LA (HURRICANE PROTECTION)

Location. In coastal section of Louisiana, along Bayou Lafourche, and includes lands on both banks of the bayou from Larose to 2 miles south of Golden Meadow. (Refer to Geological Survey quadrangles Cutoff, Lake Felicity, Bay Dosgris, Golden Meadow Farms, Bay Tambour, Mink Bayou, Caminada Pass, Leeville, Belle Pass, Pelican Pass, and Calumet Island; Engineer quadrangles New Orleans, Hahnville, Point a la Hache, Baratavia, and Fort Livingston; and Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts Nos. 1115 and 1116.)

Existing project. Provides a loop levee about 40 miles long along both banks of Bayou Lafourche from Larose to South Golden Meadow; enlargement of 3 miles of existing levee at Golden Meadow; floodgates for navigation and hurricane protection in Bayou Lafourche at upper and lower bayou crossings; and about 8 miles of low interior levees to regulate intercepted drainage.

FY 2007 work consisted of design to construct levee lifts and to bring the project features to authorized design grade including pumping stations requested by

NEW ORLEANS, LA, DISTRICT

the non-Federal sponsor, in lieu of gravity drainage structures. The project also includes navigable floodgates.

Local cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 11-6 of the FY 92 Annual Report.

Operations and results during fiscal year. The Leon Theriot Lock model study and evaluation report was approved by the ASA (CW) and is now an authorized feature of the Larose to Golden Meadow project.

Emergency supplemental funding. Emergency supplemental funding in the amount of \$6,077,000 was expended in FY 07. Of that, \$2,132,000 was used for repairs and \$3,945,000 was used for accelerate to complete work. In addition, \$430,000 of CG carryover funds were expended in FY 07

Condition as of Sep. 30. The South Lafourche Levee District initiated construction to convert the existing Leon Theriot Floodgate into a lock using non-Federal funds. Hurricane Katrina impacted southern Louisiana and Mississippi on August 29, 2005. The Larose to Golden Meadow project sustained damage to one reach of levee berm and to the mitigation levee, but the project remained intact and it prevented flooding within the project area. Overall, in FY 07, two contracts were awarded and one was completed.

8. NEW ORLEANS TO VENICE, LA, (HURRICANE PROTECTION)

Location. Includes land subject to inundation by hurricane tides extending along both banks of the Mississippi River below New Orleans from vicinity of Phoenix to Venice, LA.

Existing project. Provides for improvements along Mississippi River below New Orleans, LA, for prevention of hurricane tidal flood damages by increasing heights of existing back levees and modifying existing drainage facilities where necessary in three separate reaches: Reach A, on the west bank from St. Jude to Tropical Bend, 18 miles, 4,340 acres protected; Reach B, on the west bank from Tropical Bend to Venice, 21 miles, 4,900 acres protected; and Reach C, on the east bank from Phoenix to Bohemia 16 miles, 5,470 acres protected, and raising the river levee on the west bank (MR&T levee) from City Price

to Venice, to a grade high enough to prevent overtopping by tidal surges from the east, generally called the West Bank River Plan. Reach B was later divided into two units, Reach B-1 from Tropical Bend to Fort Jackson and Reach B-2 from Fort Jackson to Venice, LA, as a result of a request made by the local agency.

Local cooperation. Provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way including borrow areas and spoil disposal areas necessary for the construction of the project; accomplish all necessary alterations and relocations to roads, pipelines, cables, wharves, and other facilities required by the construction of the project; bear 30 percent of the first cost, and cash contribution or equivalent work to be paid either in a lump sum prior to initiation of construction or in installments prior to start of pertinent work items.

The local sponsor has requested that an area extending from the upstream limits of Reach A at City Price to St. Jude, Louisiana be incorporated into the project. This work involves upgrading 3.3 miles of existing non-Federal levees to project standards. The local sponsor has elected to pay all of the costs of this reach of levee. While the sponsor will not receive credit for these costs, the increased protected area is eligible for Federally subsidized flood insurance. Savings to the project achieved by a portion of levee no longer being required at the upstream end of Reach A, is creditable to the local sponsor. A Post Authorization Change report was prepared for this reach and was approved by the Lower Mississippi Valley Division on Mar. 6, 1992. Supplemental assurances for the City Price to St. Jude reach were accepted on Feb. 18, 1993.

Assuring Agency: Plaquemines Parish Government. Assurances for all reaches of the project have been furnished.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Hurricane Katrina devastated the project on August 29, 2005. The storm surge overtopped the protection and resulted in numerous levee and floodwall failures. Intensive efforts to reinstate the project protection are underway funded under Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Appropriation, PL-109-148, which provided full Federal funding with no local share required.

Emergency supplemental funding. Emergency supplemental funding in the amount of \$78,641,000 was expended in FY 07. Of that, \$70,556,000 funded repairs and approximately \$3,900,000 was used for accelerate to complete the armoring work. The remaining \$4,184,000 was expended on incorporating non-Federal west bank levees in Plaquemines Parish into the New Orleans to Venice project.

Condition as of Sep. 30. All repair work was completed except for closeout work required on several reaches. Restoration and accelerate to complete work will continue, along with incorporating non-Federal levees in Plaquemines Parish. Overall, seven contracts were completed in FY 07.

9. SOUTHEAST LOUISIANA URBAN DRAINAGE PROJECT (FLOOD CONTROL)

Location. The authorized project is located in Orleans, Jefferson, and St. Tammany Parishes. Features in Orleans Parish (city of New Orleans) are located on the east bank of the Mississippi River. Work in Jefferson Parish is located on the east and west banks of the Mississippi River in the vicinity of New Orleans, LA. St. Tammany Parish features are located in the southern portion of the parish, near Lake Pontchartrain, in and around the communities of Slidell, Mandeville, Madisonville, Abita Springs, and Lacomb, LA.

Project features. The work in Orleans Parish consists of enlargement of a major pumping station, construction of 2 new stations, and improvements to 12 drainage canals and underground drainage lines. Jefferson Parish features include improvements to 5 pumping stations, construction of 2 new pump stations, and improvements to approximately 30 drainage canals. Work in St. Tammany includes: channel improvements, retention ponds, levees, and structure raising.

Local cooperation. The project requires that the local sponsor(s) provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas (LERRDs) needed for project construction, as well as a minimum five percent cash contribution. The total (value) of the locals share must be a minimum of 25 percent of the project total, but not exceed 50 percent of the project total. Jefferson Parish and the Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans executed the Project Cost-sharing Agreements (PCAs) in January 1997. No agreement has yet been executed for St. Tammany Parish work.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Federal construction began in March 1997. Since then, 50 construction contracts have been awarded and 40 have been completed.

In March 2005, a PCA amendment was executed with Jefferson Parish incorporating the East Bank Basin project and the East of Harvey Canal project on the basis of studies done under Sec. 533(d) of the WRDA of 1996. The Uptown Sec. 533(d) report was approved in October 2006. Six additional Sec. 533 (d) investigations continue in an attempt to determine whether there are more Federally justified plans for improving drainage. Preparation of PCA amendments continues.

Emergency supplemental funding. Emergency supplemental (P.L. 109-148) funding in the amount of \$37,646,000 was expended for accelerate to complete contracts. Seven contracts were awarded in FY 07.

Condition as of Sep. 30. In FY 07, emergency supplemental funds were used to award seven contracts and complete two contracts.

10. WEST BANK AND VICINITY, NEW ORLEANS, LA (HURRICANE PROTECTION)

Location. The project is located in Jefferson, Orleans and Plaquemines parishes on the West Bank of the Mississippi River in the vicinity of New Orleans, Louisiana.

The project area generally extends from the Jefferson-St. Charles Parish line to the community of Oakville in Plaquemines Parish and is bounded by the Mississippi River on the north and east and Lakes Cataouatche and Salvador and the GIWW on the south and west. The original project was from Westwego to Harvey Canal and was authorized by WRDA 86. WRDA 96 modified the project by adding the Lake Cataouatche area to the project and also authorized the East of Harvey Canal Hurricane Protection Project. WRDA 99 combined the three projects under the current name.

Existing project prior to the emergency funding supplement of 2006. The total project consists of about 57 miles of new and enlarged earthen levee, 9 miles of floodwall, a navigable floodgate in the Harvey Canal below Lapalco Boulevard, a discharge

channel and 1,000 cfs capacity increase at the Cousins Pump Station. The protection was originally designed to protect against tidal floodwaters resulting from the Standard Project Hurricane (SPH) storm used at the time of original authorization.

The elevation of the SPH protection varies from 9 to 12 feet NGVD. The project plan includes mitigation which consists of the construction of a timber pile and tire breakwater on the west bank of Lake Cataouatche adjacent to the Salvador Wildlife Management Area and the acquisition of approximately 1,300 acres of forested wetlands which will be managed to improve habitat quality.

Local cooperation. The project requires that the local sponsor provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas (LERRDs) needed for project construction. The total (value) of the sponsors share must be a minimum 35 percent of the total project costs, in cash or creditable work.

Funds provided by non-Federal interests for interim hurricane protection on the Westwego to Harvey Canal area may be considered beneficial expenditures and may be credited as part of the non-Federal contribution of the project pursuant to the WRDA of 1986.

The Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development and West Jefferson Levee District executed amendment number 1 of the local cooperation agreement in April 1999. Amendment 2 to the PCA was executed on March 30, 2007.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Flood Control and Coastal Emergency (PL 109-148) funds were received in FY 06 in the wake of Hurricane Katrina. The funds will be used to accelerate the original project completion and restore original design elevations. Supplemental (P.L. 109-234) CG funds will be used to increase design elevations to provide a minimum of 100-year level of protection required because of wetlands loss, subsidence, and sea level change.

Emergency supplemental funding. Supplemental funding in the amount of \$136,393,000 was expended in FY 07. Of that, \$45,379,000 was expended on

repairs and restoration to authorized design elevations. In addition, \$85,514,000 was expended on accelerate to complete and \$5,500,000 was expended on armoring and floodwall reinforcing or replacement. Supplemental (P.L. 109-234) CG funds in the amount of \$1,355,000 were expended on E&D efforts to provide 100-year flood protection.

Conditions as of September 30. Major design and construction efforts continue to support the advance completion of all features of the project. A total of 15 contracts were awarded in FY 07.

11. AMITE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LA (FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION)

Location. The project lies between the Mississippi River and Amite Rivers and the area is approximately 66 miles of channels in five sub-basins within East Baton Rouge Parish, LA. The five sub-basins are Blackwater Bayou and tributaries; Beaver Bayou; Jones Creek and tributaries; Ward Creek and tributaries; and Bayou Fountain. The project was authorized by PL 101-21, the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, and modified by Public Law 108-116.

Existing project. The project purpose is to reduce flooding by channel modifications within five watersheds, including the Baton Rouge, LA metropolitan area.

Local Cooperation. A 75/25 cost share and the "looking back" Work-in-Kind have been authorized in WRDA 2007. East Baton Rouge Parish is ready to negotiate the PCA. A Post Authorization Change report was prepared as the basis for reauthorization with a revision to the work-in-kind features. Work-in-kind will include design, construction, management, and mitigation of the proposed channel modifications for Bayou Fountain and Beaver Bayou, and perform all necessary clearing and snagging for channel modification on Blackwater Bayou, Weiner Creek, and Dawson Creek. Mitigation is also included for Dawson Creek.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Jones Creek #1 P&S has been completed. P&S for Ward Creek and detailed design report for Jones Creek #2 are set to begin.

Condition as of Sep. 30. A Post Authorization Change Report approved by Assistant Secretary of the Army, Civil Works has been authorized by WRDA 2007. Concurrently, design will continue as mentioned above.

12. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Various hurricane protection projects, as well as small flood control projects, were inspected during FY 07. Also, periodic inspection and continuing evaluation of completed civil works structures was conducted in accordance with ER 1110-2-100, at various times during the year on an as needed basis.

Fiscal year costs for the period were \$504,000. Total costs to Sep. 30, 2007 were \$8, 835,731.

13. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Emergency flood control activities—repair, flood fighting, and rescue work. Public Law 109-62, Public Law 109-148 and Public Law 109-234.)

During FY 07 the following funds were provided for Emergency Management at the New Orleans District: \$701,942 for Disaster Preparedness; \$1,801,788 for Response Operations.

In addition, \$718,824,000 was expended in FY 07 Supplemental funding to continue repairs and restoration from major damages sustained from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita to the Greater New Orleans Storm Hurricane Reduction System (Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity, LA (HPP); Southeast Louisiana, LA: New Orleans to Venice, LA (HPP); Larose to Golden Meadow, LA; Grand Isle and Vicinity, LA). The FY 07 funds were utilized for repairs to pre-Katrina levels for restoration of projects and improvements to the Hurricane Protection System.

Condition as of Sep. 30. Contract awards for repairs began in FY 2005 and were completed in FY 06. Ongoing and future work includes: additional levee lifts and construction of new floodwalls to 100-year level of protection, construction of additional pumping plants, stormproofing of existing pumping plants, armoring of levees, and installation of gated structures.

As of September 2007, 135 construction contracts were awarded for \$1.137 billion. The repairs and restoration include 220 miles of levees and floodwalls that were completed by June 1, 2006.

14. PROTECTION OF NAVIGATION

During FY 07, \$24,794 was expended on operation and maintenance for Project Condition Surveys.

15. CATASTROPHIC DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

During FY07, the following funds were provided for Emergency Management at the New Orleans District in response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita: \$1,800,000 for Response Operations.

16. COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

Location. The coastal parishes of Louisiana.

Authority. Activities were authorized by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) (Title III of Public Law 101-646, dated Nov. 29, 1990), which established the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force. The Task Force consists of the Secretary of the Army as chairman, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Governor of the State of Louisiana, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce.

Local cooperation. The conditions of local cooperation were established by PL 101-646, as amended.

NEW ORLEANS, LA, DISTRICT

Project features. The Task Force approves projects to be developed for the long-term conservation of Louisiana's coastal wetlands. Projects are added to Priority Project lists (PPLs) on an annual basis. Projects approved on previous PPLs can be found in the 2006 Annual Report (pages 11-9 through 11-11). The Task Force approved the 17th PPL on October 25, 2007. Funds in the amount of \$10,805,478 were made available for construction of the following projects: Bayou Dupont Ridge Creation and Marsh Restoration, Bio-Engineered Oyster Reef Demonstration, Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction, Caernarvon Outfall, Sediment Containment System for Marsh Creation Demonstration, and West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation.

Operations and Results during fiscal year. See Table 11-I for projects completed, continued, and initiated in FY 07.

17. GENERAL REGULATORY PROGRAM

Permit Evaluation	\$5,217,318
Enforcement	\$282,293
Environmental Inspection Statement	\$0
Appeals	\$0
Compliance	<u>\$799</u>
Total General Regulatory Program	\$5,500,410

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 11-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Funds to Sep 30, 2007
1	IHNC	New Work						
		Approp	8,879,500	5,384,000	5,618,000	3,829,000	7,750,000	69,030,000
		Cost	8,853,546	5,553,692	5,637,025	2,744,632	5,118,695	66,129,327
	IWWTF	Maint						
		Approp	8,879,500	5,384,000	7,261,000	3,829,000	7,750,000	67,427,500
		Cost	9,251,305	5,309,781	6,071,859	1,823,871	5,118,695	64,337,760
2	MRGO	New Work						
		Approp	538,000	739,000	300,000	0	0	83,364,000
		Cost	581,005	724,000	372,297	15,640	0	82,896,576
3	MRSC	New Work						
		Approp	16,600	196,000	0	170,001	85,000	27,760,001
		Cost	26,736	63,293	18,203	0	0	27,673,000
4	Comite River	New Work						
		Approp	4,949,000	4,153,000	8,070,000	6,191,000	0	42,079,0000
		Cost	5,333,73	4,132,195	8,051,500	5,428,759	166,852	41,947,671
5	Grand Isle Reevaluation	New Work						
		Approp	500,000	372,000	60,000	688,000	12,385,000	3,200,000
		Cost	501,071	415,746	23,809	416,642	13,057,932	2,638,594
6	Lake Pontchartrain	New Work						
		Approp	10,163,400	7,274,000	4,600,000	3,960,000	0	521,417,000
		Cost	10,412,869	7,392,230	9,274,120	1,451,755	4,130,134	462,851,936
	Contrib Funds	New Work						
		Contrib	1,600,000	4,013,500	4,600,000	0	0	157,557,237
		Cost	1,407,104	4,205,137	9,274,120	410,468	0	157,965,985
7	Larose to Golden Meadow	New Work						
		Approp	335,000	356,000	448,000	742,000	0	79,432,0
		Cost	333,794	351,860	377,508	151,081	430,229	79,198,4319
	Contrib Funds	New Work						
		Contrib	300,000	0	909,000	0	0	33,265,000
		Cost	53,365	29,917	428,000	0	4,316	33,269,316
8	N.O. to Venice	New Work						
		Approp	2,635,000	1,813,000	0	2,673,000	0	156,534,000
		Cost	2,768,566	1,816,169	0	28,704	563	153,729,742
	Contrib Funds	New Work						
		Contrib	2,110,000	1,924,000	1,924,000	0	0	666,652,000
		Cost	2,111,162	1,924,000	1,924,000	0	0	662,652,000

NEW ORLEANS, LA, DISTRICT

**TABLE 11-A
(Continued)**

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Funds to Sep 30, 2007	
9	SELA	New Work							
		Approp	38,907,000	26,956,000	32,426,000	26,730,000	25,300,000	467,233,000	
		Cost	39,326,596	26,969,268	32,398,237	9,188,990	8,776,020	433,167,915	
	Contrib Funds	New Work							
		Contrib	9,768,775	4,925,291	720,000	0	885,372	103,890,372	
		Cost	9,858,801	5,009,178	5,661,572	0	900	103,005,900	
10	West Bank	New Work							
		Approp	9,068,700	21,818,760	25,753,000	27,720,000	0	156,845,000	
		Cost	9,551,032	21,286,730	25,727,680	15,298,904	12,977,437	157,354,449	
	Contrib Funds	New Work							
		Contrib	5,500,000	4,600,000	3,213,000	0	0	50,738,000	
		Cost	5,500,000	4,169,611	3,213,000	0	0	50,307,691	
11	E. Baton Rouge Parish	New Work							
		Approp	757,000	403,000	421,000	742,000	300,000	3,405,000	
		Cost	809,563	376,000	428,000	477,047	472,560	3,312,607	
13	Hurricane Protection System	New Work							
		Approp	0	0	0	2,175,245,000	4,312,789,000	6,488,034,000	
		Cost	0	0	0	650,667,000	718,824,000	1,369,491,000	
17	CWPPRA	New Wk							
		Approp	56,938,097	59,023,130	58,054,072	63,059,645	76,402,872	794,442,499	
		Cost	34,715,136	32,100,994	41,376,756	40,167,600	62,989,172	415,944,433	
	Contrib Funds	New Wk							
		Contrib	880,883	7,367,922	1,723,178	0	1,929,156	28,440,473	
		Cost	255,664	1,047,865	489,633	2,542,186	3,698,516	22,394,671	

TABLE 11-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Water Resources Development Act, 1986	<p>LAKE CHARLES, LA The project for deepening of the project for navigation, Lake Charles, Louisiana, to a depth of 45 feet, at a total cost of \$1,070,000.</p>	Public Law 99-662, Nov. 17, 1986
Mar. 2, 1945	<p>MISSISSIPPI RIVER, BATON ROUGE TO GULF OF MEXICO, LA Combines projects of Mississippi River, Baton Rouge to New Orleans, Mississippi River, South Pass, and Southwest Pass, adding thereto project for Mississippi River from New Orleans to Head of Passes, to provide a single project, "Mississippi River, Baton Rouge to the Gulf of Mexico," with channel dimensions as follows: Baton Rouge to New Orleans, 35 by 500 feet; port limits of New Orleans, 35 by 1,500 feet; New Orleans to Head of Passes, 40 by 1,000 feet; Southwest Pass, 40 by 800 feet; Southwest Pass Bar Channel, 40 by 600 feet; South Pass, 30 by 450 feet; South Pass Bar Channel, 30 by 600 feet.</p>	H. Doc. 215, 76th Cong., 1st sess.
Oct. 23, 1962	<p>Deepen existing channel from 35 to 40 feet by 500 feet wide from one-tenth mile below Louisiana Highway Commission bridge at Baton Rouge to upper limits of Port of New Orleans, and also 40 by 500 feet within presently authorized 35- by 1,500-foot channel in port limits of New Orleans.</p>	S. Doc. 36, 87th Cong., 1st sess.
Mar. 29, 1956	<p>MISSISSIPPI RIVER-GULF OUTLET, LA (See Sec. 2 of Text) Construct a seaway canal 36 feet deep and 500 feet wide from Michoud to 38-foot contour in gulf and an inner tidewater harbor consisting of a 1,000- by 2,000-foot turning basin 36 feet deep and a connecting channel 36 feet deep and 500 feet wide to Inner Harbor Navigation Canal and provides, when economically justified, for construction of a lock to Mississippi River in the vicinity of Meraux, LA.</p>	H. Doc. 245, 82d Cong., 1st sess.
Oct. 22, 1976	<p>Amends above Act making the construction of bridge relocations a Federal responsibility when required by the the construction of the Mississippi River-Gulf Outlet channel.</p>	Sec. 186, Water Resources Development Act of 1976 (PL 94-587) 2d sess.
Water Resources Development Act, 1986	<p>The Mississippi River-Gulf Outlet feature is modified to provide that the replacement and expansion of the existing industrial canal lock and connecting channels or the construction of an additional lock and connecting channels shall be in the area of the existing lock or at the Violet site.</p>	Public Law 99-662, Nov. 17, 1986
Water Resources Development Act, 1996	<p>Amends above Act of 1986 to include a Community Impact Mitigation Plan as an authorized feature of the project to replace the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Lock.</p>	Public Law 104-303 Oct. 12, 1996

NEW ORLEANS, LA, DISTRICT

**TABLE 11-B
(Continued)**

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
<p>Approp. Act of 1985, dated Jul. 2, 1986 (PL 99-88)</p>	<p>MISSISSIPPI RIVER SHIP CHANNEL, GULF TO BATON ROUGE, LA (See Sec. 3 of Text) Will provide more efficient deep-draft navigation access to the New Orleans and Baton Rouge reaches of the Mississippi River via Southwest Pass by enlarging the existing channel to a project depth of 55 feet and enlarging the adjacent channel along the left descending bank in New Orleans Harbor to a 40-foot depth, a turning basin at Baton Rouge, and training works in the passes to reduce maintenance.</p>	<p>H. Doc. 2577, 99th Cong., 1st sess.</p>
<p>Nov. 17, 1986 (PL 99-662)</p>	<p>Formalizes the cost sharing provisions of the project, permits the State of Louisiana to enact user fees to defray their portion of the project costs, and implements harbor maintenance fees to help pay for the Federal cost of the project. It also provides an option to the local sponsor to defer their initial payment for one year following initiation of construction. In terms of channel depths up to 45 feet, the cost sharing requirements are 75 percent Federal and 25 percent non-Federal for construction and 100 percent Federal for maintenance. For channels deeper than 45 feet, the cost sharing requirements are 50 percent Federal and 50 percent non-Federal for both construction and maintenance.</p>	<p>Water Resources Development Act of 1986, 99th Cong., 2d sess.</p>
<p>Water Resources Development Act, 1996</p>	<p>PORT FOURCHON, LA Provides a Federal navigation channel with a project depth of 24 feet MLLW in Bayou Lafourche, Belle Pass, and the Gulf of Mexico to improve navigation access to Port Fourchon at a total cost of \$4,440,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$2,300,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$2,140,000.</p>	<p>Public Law 104-303, 104th Congress (See Section 101) Oct. 12, 1996</p>
<p>Aug. 30, 1985</p>	<p>WATERWAY FROM INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY TO BAYOU DULAC, LA (Bayous Grand Caillou and LeCarpe, LA) Channel 5 by 40 feet from Intracoastal Waterway at Houma through Bayou LeCarpe, Bayou Pelton, and Bayou Grand Caillou to Bayou Dulac, about 16.3 miles.</p>	<p>H. Doc. 206, 72d Cong., 1st sess.</p>
<p>Oct. 23, 1962</p>	<p>Channel 10 by 45 feet in Bayou LeCarpe from Gulf Intracoastal Waterway to Houma navigation canal.</p>	
<p>Water Resources Development Act, 1986</p>	<p>BAYOU RIGOLETTE, LA A project to construct six additional floodgates at Bayou Rigolette, LA, adjacent to the existing drainage structure, at a total cost of \$2,300,000.</p>	<p>Public Law 99-662, Nov. 17, 1986</p>
<p>Water Resources Development Act, 1999 August 17, 1999</p>	<p>AMITE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, LOUISIANA, EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH WATERSHED Amite River and Tributaries, Louisiana, East Baton Rouge Parish Watershed. The project for flood damage reduction and recreation, Amite River and tributaries, Louisiana, East Baton Rouge Parish Watershed.</p>	<p>Public Law 106-53 August 17, 1999</p>

TABLE 11-B **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**
(Continued)

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Water Resources Development Act, 1992	COMITE RIVER, LA (Diversion) (See Sec. 4 of Text) Construct an eight-mile diversion channel from the Comite River to an outfall into Lilly Bayou, and then a four-mile diversion along Lilly and Cooper Bayous to the Profit Island Chute of the Mississippi River. Also included a diversion structure in the new channel near the diversion point, and an outfall structure near and at the outfall into Lilly Bayou, and three control structures at the intersections of Whites, Cypress and Baton Rouge Bayous.	Public Law 102-580 Section 101 (11) Oct. 31, 1992
Water Resources Development Act, 1996		Public Law 104-305 Section 301(b)(5) Oct. 12, 1996
Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, FY 1999	Provided funding authority in the amount of \$930,000 to initiate construction.	Public Law 105-245 Oct. 7, 1998
Adopted by Committee Resolutions Sep. 23, 1976, and Oct. 1, 1976 ²	GRAND ISLE AND VICINITY, LA (See Sec. 5 of Text) To provide hurricane protection by placement of a berm and vegetated dune extending the length of Grand Isle's gulf shore and a jetty to stabilize the western end of the island at Caminada Pass.	H. Doc. 639, 94th Cong., 2d sess.
Oct. 27, 1965	LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN AND VICINITY, LA (HURRICANE PROTECTION) (See Sec. 6 of Text) Control of hurricane tides by construction of two independent units, the Lake Pontchartrain Barrier plan and the Chalmette Area plan.	H. Doc. 231, 89th Cong., 1st sess.
Section 107, Rivers and Harbors Act of 1960, as amended	NORTH PASS - PASS MANCHAC, LA The Corps of Engineers may construct small river and harbor improvement projects not specifically authorized by Congress when they will result in substantial benefits to navigation.	Public Law 86-645 Jul. 14, 1960
Water Resources Development Act, 1986 Nov. 17, 1988	LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, NORTH SHORE, LA The project for navigation, Lake Pontchartrain North Shore, LA: Report of the Chief of Engineers, dated February 14, 1979, at a total cost of \$1,310,000, with an estimated first Federal cost of \$655,000 and an estimated first non-Federal cost of \$655,000.	Public Law 99-662, Nov. 17, 1986, 99th Cong., 2d sess.
Water Resources Development Act, 1992	LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN STORMWATER DISCHARGE, LA (See Section 9 of Text) Provides for design and construction of project to address water quality problems associated with stormwater discharges.	Public Law 102-580

**TABLE 11-B
(Continued)**

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Oct. 27, 1965	<p>LAROSE TO GOLDEN MEADOW, LA (HURRICANE PROTECTION) (See Sec. 7 of Text) A loop levee about 40 miles long along both banks of Bayou Lafourche from Golden Meadow to Larose; enlargement of 3 miles of existing levee at Golden Meadow; floodgates for navigation and hurricane protection in Bayou Lafourche at upper and lower bayou crossings; about 8 miles of low interior levees to regulate intercepted drainage; and seven multibarreled culverts controlled by flapgates.</p>	H. Doc. 184, 89th Cong., 1st sess. ¹
Oct. 27, 1965	<p>MORGAN CITY AND VICINITY, LA, HURRICANE PROTECTION Construction of new levees along Lake Palourde and Bayou Ramos, levee to tie-in with Bayou Boeuf lock levee and three gravity drainage structures in Morgan City unit and enlargement of bank levee, construction of new levee, and construction of one floodgate and five gravity drainage structures in Franklin and vicinity unit. The Franklin Area separable element was de-authorized on 1 May 1997.</p>	H. Doc. 167, 89th Cong., 1st sess.
Section 14, Flood Control Act of 1946	<p>MERMENTAU RIVER - GRAND CHENIER, LA Construction of emergency bank-protection works to prevent flood damage to highways, bridge approaches and public works.</p>	Public Law 526, 79th Cong, 2d sess. Jul. 24, 1946
Oct. 23, 1962	<p>NEW ORLEANS TO VENICE, LA, HURRICANE PROTECTION (See Sec. 8 of Text) Improvements along Mississippi River below New Orleans, LA, for prevention of hurricane tidal flood damages by increasing heights of existing back levees and modifying existing drainage facilities where necessary in five separate reaches.</p>	H. Doc. 550, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, FY 1996	<p>SOUTHEAST LOUISIANA, LA (See Section 9 of text) Provides for drainage canal and pump station improvements in Orleans and Jefferson Parishes, and drainage improvements, flood protection and structure raising in St. Tammany Parish.</p>	Public Law 104-46 (Sec 108)
Water Resources Development Act, 1996	<p>SOUTHEAST LOUISIANA, LA (See Section 9 of text) Provides for drainage canal and pump station improvements in Orleans and Jefferson Parishes, and drainage improvements, flood protection and structure raising in St. Tammany Parish.</p>	Public Law 104-303 (Sec 533)
Water Resources Development Act, 1999	<p>WEST BANK AND VICINITY, NEW ORLEANS, LA HURRICANE PROTECTION Combination of Projects - Section 328(b) of WRDA 99 states: The Secretary shall carry out work authorized as part of the Westwego to Harvey Canal project, the East of Harvey Canal project, and the Lake Cataouatche modifications as a single project, to be known as the "West Bank and Vicinity, New Orleans, Louisiana, Hurricane Protection", with a combined total cost of \$280,300,000.</p>	Public Law 106-53, Aug. 17, 1999

TABLE 11-B **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**
(Continued)

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Water Resources Development Act, 1986	Westwego to Harvey Canal - Section 401(b) of WRDA 86 states: Structural and nonstructural measures to prevent flood damage to those areas identified in the Feb. 1984 draft Environmental Impact Statement for the West Bank Hurricane Protection Levee, Jefferson Parish, LA at a total cost of \$61,500,000, with an estimated first Federal cost of \$40,000,000 and as estimated first non-Federal Cost of \$21,500,000. Funds provided by non-Federal interest for interim hurricane protection may be considered beneficial expenditures and may be credited as part of the non-Federal contribution of the project pursuant to Section 104 of this Act.	Public Law 99-662, Nov 17, 1986
Water Resources Development Act, 1996	East of Harvey Canal - Section 101(a)(17) of WRDA96 states: The project for hurricane damage reduction, West Bank of the Mississippi River in the vicinity of New Orleans (East of Harvey Canal), Louisiana: Report of the Chief of Engineers, dated May 1, 1995, at a total cost of \$126,000,000, with an estimated Federal cost of 82,200,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$43,800,000.	Public Law 104-303
Water Resources Development Act, 1996	Lake Cataouatche - Section 101(b)(11) of WRDA 96 states: The project for hurricane damage prevention and flood control, West Bank Hurricane Protection (Lake Cataouatche Area), Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, at a total cost of \$14,375,000 with an estimated Federal cost of \$9,344,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$5,031,000.	Public Law 104-303
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act	COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT (See Section 16 of Text) Directed the Secretary of the Army to convene the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force to initiate a process to identify and prepare a list of coastal wetlands restoration projects in Louisiana to provide for the the long-term conservation of such wetlands and dependent fish and wildlife populations in order of priority in creating, restoring, protecting, and enhancing coastal wetlands, taking into account the quality of such coastal wetlands, with due allowance for small-scale projects necessary to demonstrate the use of new techniques or materials for coastal wetlands restoration.	Public Law 101-64 Nov. 24, 1990 Section 301-306
Second Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act To Meet Immediate Needs Arising from the Consequences of Hurricane Katrina, 2005	Emergency Supplemental appropriations to meet immediate needs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Katrina. Provided \$200 million in O&M, General funds for emergency expenses for repair of storm damage to authorized projects; Provided \$200 million in FC&CE funds for emergency expenses for repair of damage to flood control and hurricane shore protection projects.	Public Law 109-62 September 8, 2005

**TABLE 11-B
(Continued)**

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in The Gulf of Mexico, And Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006	<p>Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and Pandemic Influenza Act Provided GI funds to expedite studies of flood and storm damage; Additional amounts for CG to rehabilitate and repair Corps projects; provided MR&T funds for repairs; provided \$75 million in O&M General funds for authorized maintenance activities along the MRGO Channel; provided FC&CE funds to accelerate completion of unconstructed portions of certain authorized projects.</p>	Public Law 109-148 December 30, 2005 Div B, Title I, Chap. 3
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act For Defense, Global War on Terror and Hurricane Recovery	<p>Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, Global War on Terror and Hurricane Recovery Directed the Secretary of the Army to use the funds appropriated to modify certain authorized projects in southeast Louisiana to provide hurricane and storm damage reduction and flood damage reduction in the greater New Orleans and surrounding areas. Provided GI, CG, and FC&CE funds.</p>	Public Law 109-234 June 15, 2006 Title II, Chapter 3

1. Contains latest published map.
2. Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act.

TABLE 11-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost To September 30, 2007		Mo. and Yr. Completed Deauthorized or Reclassified
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance	
Alteration of Berwick Bay Bridge ¹	--	1967	\$ --	\$ --	--
Amite River and Bayou Manchac, LA	Complete	1978	28,234	69,087	1928
Aquatic Plant Control Program, LA	Complete	1984	17,098,851	--	
Atchafalaya River Bayous Chene Boeuf, and Black, LA	Complete	1984	30,356,691	251,717,485	
Atchafalaya River, Morgan City to Gulf of Mexico, LA	Complete	1981	501,963	37,167,654	1914
Barataria Bay Waterway, LA	Complete	1984	1,572,685	39,492,058	Nov. 1963
Bayou Bonfouca, LA	Complete	1974	30,997	320,758	1931
Bayou Dorcheat, Loggy Bayou and Lake Bisteneau, LA ^{2,3,4,5}	--	1887	5,000	--	--
Bayou Dupre, LA	Complete	1968	38,915	104,187	1939
Bayou Lacombe, LA	Complete	1967	4,716	312,710	1938
Bayou Lafourche and Lafourche Jump Waterway, LA		1984	1,624,424	11,374,170	
Bayou La Lautre, St. Malo, and Yscolskey, LA	Complete	1970	96,916	223,616	May 1956
Bayou Plaquemine Brule, LA	Complete	1950	33,410	36,780	1915
Bayou Queue de Tortue, LA	Complete	1970	33,355	28,315	Mar. 1923
Bayou Segnette Waterway, LA	--	1958	238,828	3,033,110	--
Bayou Teche, LA		1984	754,330	20,359,209	
Bayou Teche & Vermilion River, LA	Complete	1983	2,891,822	2,815,462	Mar. 1957
Bayou Terrebonne, LA ^{3,6}	Complete	1961	120,089	251,691	1916
Bayou Vermilion, LA ³	Complete	1947	34,900	200,169	1896
Big Pigeon and Little Pigeon Bayous, LA	Complete	1936	--	37,169	²
Calcasieu River and Pass, LA	Complete	1984	27,830,835	304,960,343	Oct. 1968
Calcasieu River at Coon Island, LA ⁷	Complete	1976	1,015,814 ⁹	--	Apr. 1974
Calcasieu River at Devil's Elbow, LA	Complete	1981	5,856,200	--	Sep. 1978
Cascasieu River Salt Water Barrier, LA ⁸	Complete	1973	4,197,262	--	Jan. 1968
Cane River, LA ^{2,5}	--	1910	2,500	2,000	--
Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, LA	Complete	1967	58,342	584,440	1959
Cypress Bayou and Waterway between Jefferson, TX, and Shreveport, LA ⁹	Complete	1971	202,817	452,611	Dec. 1914
Freshwater Bayou, LA	Complete	1984	7,116,224	57,137,034	Aug. 1968
Grand Bayou Pass, LA	Complete	1950	7,676	14,480 ⁹	1939
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway between Apalachee Bay, FL, & Mexican Border	Complete	1985	63,284,470	714,030,719	--
Houma Navigation Canal, LA		1984	--	62,194,266	
Inland Waterway from Franklin to Mermentau River, LA ^{1,10}	Complete	1960	249,052	552,780	²
Intracoastal Waterway from the Mississippi River to Bayou Teche, LA ¹¹	--	1956	--	11,699	--
Lake Charles Deep Water Channel, LA ¹²	--	1950	--	241,896	--
Leland Bowman Lock, LA	Complete	1987	32,200,010	--	Mar. 1985
Little Caillou Bayou, LA	Complete	1973	77,761	751,485	1929
Mermentau River, Bayou Nezpique, and Bay Des Cannes, LA	Complete	1977	5,197,975 ¹³	114,519	--
Mermentau River, LA	Complete	1985	4,672,579	64,186,123	Jul. 1952
Mississippi River Baton Rouge to Gulf of Mexico, LA	--	1991	84,568,128 ¹⁵	1,416,364,677 ¹⁶	--

NEW ORLEANS, LA, DISTRICT

**TABLE 11-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS
(Continued)**

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost To September 30, 2007		Mo. and Yr. Completed Deauthorized or Reclassified
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance	
Mississippi River-Gulf Outlet, Michoud Canal, LA	Complete	1976	2,499,555	1,271,252	Nov. 1974
Mississippi River Outlets, Venice, LA	Complete	1986	10,014,012	63,620,640	Complete
Navigation work under special authorization (Calcasieu Pass channel in Old River Bend at Cameron, LA) ¹⁴	--	1957	--	139,755	--
North Pass-Pass Manchac, LA	Complete	1996	533,492	--	May 1995
Pass Manchac, LA	Complete	1950	79,845	124,681	1912
Petite Anse, Tigre, and Carlin Bayous, LA	Complete	1981	--	1,453,172	Nov. 1980
Removal of Aquatic Growth, LA		1984	--	54,570,138	
Sulphur River, AR and TX ^{2,5}	--	1919	45,989	--	--
Tangipahoa River, LA	--	1985	--	2,903,990	--
Tickfaw, Natalbany, Ponchatoula, and Blood Rivers, LA ³	Complete	1973	8,115	94,164	1921
Waterway from White Lake to Pecan Island, LA ¹⁰	--	1948	10,904	742	--
Waterway from Empire, LA, to Gulf of Mexico	Complete	1981	1,068,142	1,759,217	Jun. 1950
Waterway from Intracoastal Waterway to Bayou Dulac, LA	Complete	1990	641,608	2,679,032	Aug. 1964

1. Transferred to Department of Transportation. Authorized under Truman-Hobbs Act.
2. Completed. Date will be furnished when available.
3. Includes previous project costs.
4. No commerce reported.
5. Abandonment recommended in H. Doc. 467, 69th Cong., 1st sess.
6. By Public Law 88-404, that portion of Bayou Terrebonne between point where Barrow Street crosses said stream and a line determined by prolonging and extending eastern right-of-way line of New Orleans Boulevard southerly to south bank of said stream was declared nonnavigable.
7. Includes \$66,000 contributed funds.
8. Operation and maintenance of the structure reported under project "Calcasieu River and Pass, LA."
9. Excludes \$50,000 contributed funds.
10. Not completed; incorporated in navigation project "Mermentau River, LA."
11. Not completed; superseded for most of it length by present 12- by 125-foot Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, which coincides with or parallels it.
12. Maintenance project; no future work schedules.
13. Includes \$57,555 (\$29,974 of which was from Public Works funds) for new work on previous project. Includes \$114,519 for maintenance of previous project.
14. Work is under continuing authority.
15. Includes \$1,729,989 for previous project.
16. Does not include expenditures of \$8,000,000 for Dredge Wheeler Ready Reserve for 2007.

TABLE 11-D OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007		Mo. and Yr. Completed
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance	
Amite River and Tributaries, LA	1964	3,034,255 ¹	--	Feb. 1964
Bayou Choupique, LA ²	1954	129,930	--	Mar. 1954
Bayou Rapides, LA ²	1952	95,179	--	Dec. 1951
Harvey Canal, Bayou Barataria Levee, LA	1979	1,018,005	--	--
Morgan City and Vicinity, LA	1992	1,975,628	--	--

- In addition, the following was expended from contributed funds:
 Amite River and tributaries \$ 430
 Harvey Canal, Bayou Barataria Levee, LA 425,209
- Authorized by Chief of Engineers (Sec. 205, 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended)

TABLE 11-E DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Baton Rouge Harbor Segment Between Mi 2.5 and 5.0	1946	Nov. 2, 1979 Section 12, Public Law 93-251 (WRDA 74)	--	--
Bayou Grosse Tete, LA	1969	May 6, 1981 DAEN-CWP-A Letter Subj: Completed Action on 5th Deauthorization Rpt, dated Jun. 17, 1981	--	--
Lake Borgne and Chef Menteur Bulkheads and Jetties	1942	Nov 1979	--	--
Vinton Waterway, LA	1950	Nov. 2, 1979 Section 12, Public Law 93-251 (WRDA of 1974)	--	--

NEW ORLEANS, LA, DISTRICT

TABLE 11-F

**FLOOD CONTROL WORK
UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION**

**Flood control activities pursuant to Section 205, P.L. 858
80th Congress, as amended (preauthorization)**

Project	FISCAL YEAR COST		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Section 205 Coordination	0	0	0
Bayou Choupique, LA	3,158	0	3,158
Coushatta Indian Reservation, Vermilion	61	0	61
Town of Carencro	18,861	9,427	197,288
Jean Lafitte, LA	3,046,742	2,495,192	5,541,934
Lockport to Larose, LA	0	9,933	9,933
Paillet Basin, Jeff Parish, LA	905	65	966
Total Section 205	3,238,727	2,614,613	5,753,340

**Emergency StreamBank & Shoreline Protection
(Section 14 of 1946 Flood Control Act, P.L. 526)
(Section 27 of the 1974 Water Resources Development Act)**

Project	FISCAL YEAR COST		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Hwy 77, Bayou Plaquemine	1,276	0	1,276
Southern University Campus Rd	36,298	0	36,298
Tucker Rd Comite River	12,328	0	12,328
Total Section 14	49,902	0	49,902

**Clearing and Snagging For Flood Control
(Section 208, 1954 Flood Control, as amended)**

Project	FISCAL YEAR COST		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Section 208 Coordination	2,249	0	2,249
Snagging & Clearing Upper Bayou Boeuf	264	0	264
Total	2,513	0	2,513

**Shoreline Protection of Publicly Owned Property
(Section 103 River and Harbor Act of 1962, PL 87-874, as amended)**

Project	FISCAL YEAR COST		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Bayou Teche Shoreline Protection	3,122	0	3,122
Section 103 Coordination	36,061	0	36,061
Total	39,183	0	39,183

TABLE 11-G

**ENVIRONMENTAL WORK
UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION**

**Wetland/Other Aquatic Habitat Creation
(Section 204, Public Law 102-560)**

Project	FISCAL YEAR COST		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Atchafalaya River	9,158	0	9,158
Calcasieu River Mi 5.0-14.0	6,382	0	6,382
Sec 104 Coordination	5,000	0	5,000
Total Section 204	20,540	0	20,540

**Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
(Section 206, Public Law 102-560)**

Project	FISCAL YEAR COST		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
University Lakes Baton Rouge	232,453	0	232,453
Total Section 206	232,453	0	232,453

**Project modifications to improve environment
(Section 1135, Public Law 99-662)**

Project	Fiscal Year Cost		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Gulf Intercoastal Waterway, Plaquemines Lock, LA	-1,331	0	-1,331
Ecosystem Restoration, LA	6,247	0	6,247
Total Section 1135	4,916	0	4,916

NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

**Navigation
(Section 107, River and Harbor Act of 1960, as amended)**

Project	Fiscal Year Cost		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Sec 107 Coordination	0	0	0
Short Cut Canal	0	0	0
Port Fourchon Extension	8,665	0	8,665
Total	8,665	0	8,665

NEW ORLEANS, LA, DISTRICT

**TABLE 11-H ACTIVE INVESTIGATIONS
(96×3121)**

Item and CWIS Number	FY 07 Costs		Total
	Federal	Non-Federal	
<u>SURVEYS (Category 100)</u>			
<u>Navigation (110)</u>			
Atchafalaya River and Bayous Chene, Boeuf, and Black, LA was transferred to MVK	10,952	18,913	29,865
Calcasieu River and Pass Navigation, LA	30,450	0	30,450
Calcasieu Lock, LA	298,275	0	298,275
Port of Iberia, LA	-9795	39,185	29,390
Subtotal	\$329,882	\$58,098	\$397,980
<u>Flood Damage Prevention Studies (120)</u>			
Calcasieu River Basin, LA	175,064	62,234	237,298
Lafayette Parish, LA	0	8,188	8,188
West Shore, Lake Pontchartrain	140,173	208,482	348,655
LA Coastal Protection & Restoration, LA (LACPR)	1,491,193	0	1,491,193
Amite River and Tributaries, Bayou Manchac	240,266	0	240,266
St. Charles Parish Urban Flood Control, LA	7,315	0	7,315
Plaquemines Parish Urban Flood Control, LA	69,399	61,698	131,097
St. Bernard Parish Urban Flood Control, LA	2,624	0	2,624
Subtotal	\$2,126,034	\$340,602	\$2,466,636
<u>Ecosystem Restoration Studies (144)</u>			
Amite River & Tributaries, Ecosystem Restoration, LA	133,609	0	133,609
LCA Ecosystem Restoration	1,188,171	350	1,188,521
LCA Ecosystem Restoration – Science Program	645,028	0	645,028
Subtotal	\$1,966,808	\$350	\$1,967,158
<u>Special Studies (140)</u>			
West Baton Rouge Parish, LA	0	0	0
Subtotal	\$0	0	\$0
<u>Miscellaneous Activities (170)</u>			
Interagency Water Resources Development	6,058	0	6,058
Special Investigations	8,000	0	8,000
Gulf of Mexico Program	125,821	0	125,821
National Estuary Program	402	0	402
North American Waterfowl Management Plan	313	0	313
Subtotal	\$140,594	0	\$140,594

TABLE 11-H ACTIVE INVESTIGATIONS (Continued) (96×3121)

Item and CWIS Number	FY 07 Costs		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
<u>Planning Assistance to States (186)</u>			
PAS-LA-Jefferson Parish Long Term Wastewater	39,600	207,372	246,972
PAS-LA-Lake Charles Master Plan	3,602	0	3,602
PAS-IT-Chitimacha Master Plan	2,024	0	2,024
PAS-LA-St. Charles West Bank Recreation	20	0	20
PAS-LA-St. Charles East Bank Recreation	388	3,157	3,545
PAS-LA-Plaquemines Parish GIS	-224	224	0
PAS-LA-Calcasieu Parish Data Mgmt	-7,339	7,339	0
PAS-LA-City of Donaldsonville	-410	410	0
PAS-LA-Opelousas Master Planning	-500	500	0
PAS-LA-city of EBR/Par of EBR, Dalrymple	-450	37,441	36,991
PAS-LA-DOT State Water Plan	-86	0	-86
PAS-LA-Gretna Levee Top Plan	-78	0	-78
PAS-LA-Washington Master Plan	-129	129	0
PAS-LA-EBR Value Engineering	-340	340	0
PAS-LA-New Orleans Riverfront – TPL	0	-3,819	-3,819
PAS-IT-Chitimacha Raintree Village	-5,817	5,817	0
PAS-LA-City of Lake Charles Riverfront	94,365	50,713	145,078
PAS-LA-Alexandria GIS	0	5,408	5,408
PAS-LA-Ascension Parish Riverfront	0	1,408	1,408
Subtotal	\$124,626	\$316,439	\$441,065
Total (Category 100)	\$4,687,944	\$715,489	\$5,403,433
<u>COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA (Category 200)</u>			
SS – East Baton Rouge Parish GIS	393	0	393
SS - Livingston Parish GIS	650,412	0	650,412
Flood Plain Management Services	19,119	0	19,119
SS-GIS, LA	26,498	0	26,498
FPM-Quick Responses	14,851	0	14,851
NFPC	5,971	0	5,971
Technical Services, General	53,131	0	53,131
Total (Category 200)	\$770,375	\$0	\$770,375

NEW ORLEANS, LA, DISTRICT

**TABLE 11-H
(Continued)**

**ACTIVE INVESTIGATIONS
(96×3121)**

Item and CWIS Number	FY 07 Costs		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
<u>Navigation</u>			
Bayou Sorrel Lock	2,779,546	0	2,779,546
Port of Iberia, LA	115,247	0	115,247
Total (Category 420)	\$2,894,793	\$0	\$2,894,793
<u>EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL (706)</u>			
LA Coastal Area Ecosystem Restoration	220,696	0	220,696
Plaquemines Parish Urban Flood Control, LA	165,782	0	165,782
St. Charles Parish Urban Flood Control, LA	110,455	0	110,455
St. Bernard Parish, LA	0	0	0
LA Coastal Protection & Restoration, LA (LACPR)	6,974,731	0	6,974,731
Southwest Coastal LA Hurricane Protection	127,486	0	127,486
Mississippi River, Gulf Outlet, LA	2,183,450	0	2,183,450
Total (Category 706)	\$9,782,600	0	\$9,782,600
GRAND TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS	\$18,135,712	\$715,489	\$18,851,201

TABLE 11-I COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION

Project Name	PPL	PPL Approved	Agency Assigned	Construction Started	Construction Completed
PROJECTS COMPLETED IN FY 07					
Freshwater Introduction South of Highway 82	9	1/11/00	FWS	9/1/05	12/13/06
Delta Management at Fort St Philip	10	1/10/01	FWS	6/19/06	12/14/06
Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake	11	1/16/02	NMFS	8/4/05	3/30/07
PROJECTS CONTINUED IN FY 07					
West Belle Pass Headland Restoration	2	10/19/92	COE	2/10/98	
Jonathan Davis Wetland Restoration	2	10/19/92	NRCS	6/22/98	
Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 1 and 2	7	1/16/98	NRCS	12/1/00	
Coastwide Nutria Control Program	11	1/16/02	NRCS	11/20/02	
North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration	10	1/10/01	FWS	4/1/03	
Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 3	9	1/11/00	NRCS	10/20/03	
Timbalier Island Dune and Marsh Restoration	9	1/11/00	EPA	6/1/04	
Freshwater Floating Marsh Creation Demonstration (DEMO)	12	1/16/03	NRCS	6/1/04	
East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration	10	1/10/01	FWS	12/1/04	
Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration	9	1/11/00	NRCS	5/25/05	
Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation, Ph 2	11	1/16/02	NRCS	12/13/05	
Barataria Barrier Island: Pelican Island and Pass La Mer to Chalant Pass	11	1/16/02	NMFS	3/25/06	
PROJECTS INITIATED IN FY07					
New Cut Dune and Marsh Restoration	9	1/11/00	EPA	10/1/06	
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 3	8	1/20/99	COE	10/25/06	
West Lake Boudreaux Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	11	1/16/02	FWS	7/24/07	
Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	10	1/10/01	EPA	8/1/07	
Terrebonne Bay Shore Protection Demonstration (DEMO)	10	1/10/01	FWS	8/25/07	

VICKSBURG, MS, DISTRICT

This district comprises western and central Mississippi, southern Arkansas, northern Louisiana, and a very small portion of southwestern Tennessee, embraced in drainage basins of eastern tributaries of Mississippi River south of Horn Lake Creek to and including Buffalo River; Pearl River Basin in Mississippi; independent tributaries of the Gulf of Mexico south of the Buffalo River Basin to the Mississippi-Louisiana state line; western tributaries of

Mississippi River between White and Atchafalaya Rivers including Arkansas River Basin below a point 3 miles upstream from Pine Bluff and Arkansas River below mile 36.1 near Pendleton, AR; Ouachita and Black Rivers in Arkansas and Louisiana; and Red River in Louisiana and Arkansas to the Texas-Arkansas state line. The Vicksburg District territory encompasses 68,000 square miles.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation	Page	Miscellaneous	Page
1. J. Bennett Johnston Waterway, LA (formerly Red River Waterway, LA).....	12-2	12. Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness Program.....	12-5
2. Ouachita and Black Rivers Below Camden, AR.....	12-2	13. General Regulatory Program.....	12-5
3. Red River Emergency Bank Protection.....	12-3	Tables	
4. Navigation Work Under Special Authorization.....	12-3	Table 12-A Cost and Financial Statement.....	12-6
Flood Control		Table 12-B Authorizing Legislation.....	12-8
5. Ouachita River Levees, LA.....	12-3	Table 12-C Ouachita and Black Rivers, AR and LA (9-Foot Project), Locks and Dams.....	12-13
6. Red River Below Denison Dam, AR, LA, TX (Vicksburg District).....	12-3	Table 12-D J. Bennett Johnston Waterway, LA (9-Foot Project), Locks and Dams.....	12-14
7. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects.....	12-4	Table 12-E Other Authorized Navigation Project.....	12-15
8. Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization.....	12-4	Table 12-F Other Authorized Multipurpose Projects.....	12-17
Environmental		Table 12-G Other Authorized Flood Control Projects.....	12-18
9. Mississippi Environmental Section 592.....	12-4	Table 12-H Deauthorized Projects.....	12-21
10. Pearl River, Walkiah Bluff, MS and LA.....	12-5	Table 12-I Active Investigations.....	12-22
11. Ecosystem Restoration Work Under Special Authorization.....	12-5		

Navigation

1. J. BENNETT JOHNSTON WATERWAY, LA (FORMERLY RED RIVER WATERWAY PROJECT)

Location. From east-central to northwest Louisiana along the Red and Old Rivers between the Mississippi River and Shreveport, LA.

Existing project. Provides a navigation route from the Mississippi River at the junction with Old River via Old and Red Rivers to Shreveport, LA, developing a channel approximately 236 miles long, 9 feet deep, and 200 feet wide. The development includes five locks and dams, realignment, and contraction of the river as necessary to develop an efficient navigation channel. Facilities to provide recreation and fish and wildlife development are an integral part of the project.

Local cooperation. For details, see page 11-21, Annual Report, FY 80. The Red River Waterway Commission is the non-Federal sponsor. The Red River Waterway Commission, governing body of the Red River Waterway District, executed an act of assurance for all project features in Louisiana on Feb. 26, 1969, supported by resolution dated Jan. 30, 1969. The assurances were accepted for, and on behalf of, the United States on Apr. 15, 1969. The Commission furnished amended assurances covering the provisions of Public Laws 91-646 and 91-611 on May 23, 1973, for the portion of the project within Louisiana. These were accepted for, and on behalf of, the United States on Nov. 14, 1973. A Local Cooperation Agreement between the Department of the Army and the Red River Waterway Commission for the acquisition of mitigation lands in the vicinity of Loggy Bayou Wildlife Management Area was executed on Jun. 16, 1993, and a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) between the same agencies for the acquisition of mitigation lands in the vicinity of Bayou Bodcau was executed on July 17, 1996.

Terminal facilities. Local interests are to provide adequate terminal facilities along the waterway. Construction of the realignment and port fill is complete. Construction of the Alexandria, Shreveport—Bossier, Natchitoches Parish, and Red River Parish Ports is complete.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Construction was initiated in July 1973, and the project opened for navigation in 1995. The project is 94 percent complete and provides navigation for a six-barge tow (two abreast) as far upstream as Shreveport, LA. All five lock and dam facilities are complete and in

operation. During FY 07, one reinforcement and one drainage structure was completed. Initiated one reinforcement and one revetment to refine the reliability and safety in the navigation channel.

Maintenance dredging was performed along the waterway by the contract Dredge *Butcher* and Dredge *Little Rock* during FY 07; 750,482 cubic yards of material were removed from the navigation channel.

2. OUACHITA AND BLACK RIVERS BELOW CAMDEN, AR

Location. Ouachita River rises in Polk County, AR, and flows southeasterly and southerly about 600 miles. Below its confluence with the Tensas and Little Rivers at Jonesville, LA, it is called Black River, which enters Red River 34.5 miles from the Mississippi River.

Previous projects. See page 683 of Annual Report for 1962 for details.

Existing project. See page 684 of Annual Report for 1962 for details of the old 6.5-foot navigation project. Modified project and project for Red River below Fulton, AR, provide for a channel 9 feet deep and 100 feet wide in Red River between Old River and mouth of Black River, and in Black and Ouachita Rivers from mouth of Black River to Camden, AR. Authorized features for the modified project include four new locks and dams, in-river construction dredging to achieve a 9-foot navigation channel depth, and channel realignment. All 4 locks and dams are complete and in operation and initial channel dredging is complete providing 9-foot navigation depth. Remaining work consists of realignment of 25 restricted bendway sites between river miles 195 at Sterlington, LA, and river mile 335 at Camden, AR, on the Ouachita River. With these improvements in place the river system will be navigable by a four-barge tow (two abreast) to Crossett, AR, river mile 237, and a two-barge tow (abreast) to Camden, AR. Mitigation features include the 65,000-acre Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge in Arkansas, the 18,000-acre D'Arbonne National Wildlife Refuge in Louisiana, a series of recreation facilities along the waterway, and improvements to Catahoula Lake to preserve it for migratory waterfowl.

Local cooperation. Local interests are required to furnish the construction rights-of-way for the realignment work. Seven of the 25 sites are within the Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge and are already owned by the Federal Government. However, there have been no indications that the land for the remaining 18 sites will be forthcoming because of strong opposition to the

VICKSBURG, MS, DISTRICT

realignment work by local environmental groups. The six remaining recreation facilities are unscheduled at this time due to the lack of required cost sharing agreements.

Terminal facilities. Public loading docks are at Columbia, LA, and Camden and Crossett, AR. Privately owned docks and loading and unloading facilities are at Columbia, Monroe, and Sterlington, LA, and El Dorado, Calion, and Camden, AR. Two grain-handling facilities and a petroleum-loading facility are in the vicinity of Jonesville, LA, a grain-handling facility is in the vicinity of Acme, LA, and a petroleum-loading facility is in the vicinity of Smackover, AR.

Operations and results during fiscal year. The project is 92 percent complete and provides limited navigation as far north as Camden, AR. All four locks and dams associated with the project are complete and in operation. Design and construction of the remaining features are on hold pending a consensus between the States of Arkansas and Louisiana concerning the type of development desired or the additional studies needed to reach a decision. In FY 07, maintenance dredging was performed from Camden, AR, to the mouth of the Black River by the contract Dredge *Butcher*, removing 831,322 cubic yards of material from the navigation channel.

3. RED RIVER EMERGENCY BANK PROTECTION

Location. In northwest Louisiana, southwest Arkansas, and northeast Texas, along the Red and Old Rivers between the Mississippi River and the head of the levee system above Index, AR.

Existing project. Provides for realigning the banks by means of cutoffs and training works and for stabilizing banks by means of revetments, dikes, and other methods as emergency conditions may require in advance of developing the design for the entire Red River Waterway project.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. For details see pages 11-19 to 11-20, Annual Report FY 80.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Construction was completed on one revetment item.

4. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Navigation activities pursuant to Sec. 107, Public Law 87-645, as amended.

In FY 07, \$0 was expended on Section 107 Coordination Accounts; \$815,787 on Yazoo Diversion Canal, MS.

Flood Control

5. OUACHITA RIVER LEVEES, LA

Location. East bank of Ouachita River between Bastrop, LA, and Sandy Bayou. Loop levees on the west bank at West Monroe, Columbia, and Bawcomville.

Existing project. There are 105.8 miles of levee on the east bank and 11.6 miles of levee in the three loops on the west bank. A Summary Report authorized gravel surfacing 117.4 miles of levee, and enlarging 36.6 miles of levee. Estimated Federal cost is \$30,198,000. Estimated non-Federal cost is \$4,945,000.

Local cooperation. Requirements and assurances of local cooperation are fully described on page 12-6 of FY 1980 Annual Report.

The 1991 Water and Energy Appropriations Act gave the Federal government responsibility for the repair and/or replacement of the deteriorated drainage structures. The Assurances Agreement for Local Cooperation was supplemented to reflect this change in responsibility. The supplemental agreement covered work performed since Fiscal Year 1992 with follow on agreements for additional levee work.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Item 2 was awarded on 2 December 2003 and designated complete 3 Oct. 2006. A contract for Phase I gravel surfacing from Monroe to Sandy Bayou was awarded 29 Aug 2006 and designated complete 10 Oct. 2006

6. RED RIVER BELOW DENISON DAM, AR, LA, TX (VICKSBURG DISTRICT)

Location. On Red River and its tributaries below Denison Dam, in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana. (Refer to Geological Survey State maps and folio "Maps of Red River" - 1958 edition.) Along the main stem of the Red River from the head of the levee system immediately above Index, AR, through the southwest corner of Arkansas to the vicinity of Boyce, LA, on the right bank, and Pineville, LA, on the left bank.

Existing project. Raising and strengthening existing and authorized Red River levees to provide protection against flooding and bank protection works at

locations where levee setbacks are impossible or uneconomical. The plan consists of raising and strengthening existing and authorized Red River levees to provide against a flood approximately 20 percent greater than the flood of 1945, the flood of record, as modified by authorized reservoirs. Bank protection works are to be constructed at locations where levee setbacks are impossible or uneconomical.

Local cooperation. Requirements of local cooperation are fully described on page 12-10 of FY 1984 Annual Report.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Construction was initiated in February 1948, and the levee and bank stabilization are complete with the exception of levee rehabilitation within the State of Arkansas and gravel surfacing on the levees in Louisiana. Gravel surfacing on the east bank was completed in the vicinity of Natchitoches, Louisiana.

7. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Inspection of completed work was accomplished at a cost of \$439,852 for the fiscal year. Total cost as of Sep. 30, 2007, is \$7,903,625.

8. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Emergency flood control activities—repair, flood fighting, and rescue work. (Public Law 99, 84th Cong., and antecedent legislation.)

FY 07 Federal costs for the period were \$528,126 for disaster preparedness, emergency operations and operational support and \$7,268,000 reimbursable due to Hurricane Katrina response efforts.

Snagging and clearing of navigable streams and tributaries in the interest of flood control (Sec. 208 of 1954 Flood Control Act, Public Law 780, 83rd Cong.)

In FY 07, \$0 was expended on Section 208 coordination account.

Emergency bank protection (Sec. 14 of 1956 Flood Control Act, Public Law 780, 83rd Cong.)

In FY 07, \$9,982 was expended on Section 14 coordination account; \$175,767 on Eubanks Creek, Jackson, MS; \$51 on Dillon's Bridge, Bogue Chitto River, MS; \$345,354 on Bayou Macon, Poverty Point, LA; and \$17,934 on Tallahatchie River, Site 3, Tallahatchie County, MS, \$40,000 on Ouachita River, city of Monroe, LA; and \$9,554 on Hwy 237, Sulphur River, Miller County, AR.

Flood control activities pursuant to Sec. 205, Public Law 858, 80th Cong., as amended (preauthorization).

In FY 07, \$14,926 was expended on Section 205 coordination account; \$96,879 on Red Chute Bayou levee, LA; \$85,486 on McKinney Bayou, Tunica County, MS; and \$23 on Patterson Bayou, Blue Cane, Tallahatchie County, MS.

Environmental

9. MISSISSIPPI ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION 592

Location: The Mississippi (Section 592) project provides environmental infrastructure assistance to communities throughout the State of Mississippi.

Existing project: The Mississippi (Section 592) project provides environmental infrastructure assistance to communities throughout the State of Mississippi. This includes project design and construction assistance for wastewater treatment and related facilities, combined sewer overflows, water supply and storage and related facilities, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection and development.

Local cooperation. Local sponsors are reimbursed 75 percent of their costs.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Five projects have been completed, one terminated, 15 are ongoing and coordination is ongoing with six additional communities. No new Project Partnership Agreements (PPA) (previously Project Cooperation Agreements) will be executed until sufficient funding is received.

VICKSBURG, MS, DISTRICT

**10. PEARL RIVER WALKIAH BLUFF,
MS AND LA**

Location. The Lower Pearl River Basin lies within the States of Mississippi and Louisiana with the Pearl River forming part of the boundary between the two states. The Basin extends from near Bogalusa, LA, to the mouth--a linear distance of approximately 45 miles. The Pearl and West Pearl Rivers are distinct river systems connected by numerous sloughs, bayous, and distributaries.

Existing project. The project consists of a rock weir in the old bendway of the Pearl River above the inlet of Wilson Slough to provide a 50/50 low-flow distribution between that bendway and the Pearl River and other improvements. The primary purpose of this project was to restore low flows in an 18-mile reach of the Pearl River and Holmes Bayou, thus providing a net gain in the wetland resource value. Prior to this project, essentially all flows in the Pearl River eventually entered the West Pearl River during low-flow periods. This reach extends along the Pearl River from near the head of Wilson Slough, down the Pearl River and Holmes Bayou, to the confluence of Holmes Bayou and the West Pearl River. The project was designed to restore low flows in the Pearl River system to the nearly equal distribution that existed between the Pearl River and Wilson Slough in the late 1970s. The last construction on the project was accomplished in December 1999. In October 2001, approximately 30 percent of the low flows were going down the Pearl River (as opposed to 5 to 10 percent prior to the project).

Operations and results during fiscal year. The rock weir portion of the project was damaged by high flows and was further damaged by Hurricane Katrina to the extent that the percentage of low flows going down the Pearl River dropped to approximately 20 percent. Repairs were needed to ensure the project continues to develop as originally planned. The needed repair work was funded in PL 109-148 (FY 2006 Supplemental

Appropriations). Funds of \$56,059 were expended in FY 07 to complete repairs initiated in FY 06.

**11. ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION WORK
UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION**

Project modifications for improvement of environment pursuant to Sec. 1135, Public Law 99-662, as amended (preauthorization).

In FY 07, \$4,978 was expended on Section 1135 coordination account; \$56,321 on Sulphur River, LA; \$165,347 on Frazier/Whitehorse Oxbow, LA; \$4,380 on Bayou Macon, LA; \$9,627 on Cannon Brake/Lower Vallier, AR; \$3,801 on Bayou DeSiard, Monroe, LA; \$362 on Bayou Macon, Lake Village, AR; and \$81,703 on Lake St. Joseph, Tensas Parish, LA.

Aquatic Restoration pursuant to Section 206, P.L. 104-303.

In FY 07, \$0 was expended on Section 206 coordination account.

Miscellaneous

**12. CATASTROPHIC DISASTER PREPARED-
NESS PROGRAM**

During FY 07, \$12,534 was expended on continuity of Government, \$0 on EOC Support and Facilities, \$28,838 on Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness, and \$137,355 Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection. Total costs for FY 07 were \$178,727.

13. GENERAL REGULATORY PROGRAM

During FY 07, \$2,446,570 was expended on Permit Evaluation; \$217,051 on Enforcement; \$303,254 on Compliance-Authorized Activities & Mitigation; and \$0 on appeals. A total of \$2,966,875 was expended in FY 07.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 12-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Funds to Sep. 30, 2007
1.	J. Bennett Johnson Waterway, LA (formerly Red River Waterway Mississippi River to Shreveport, LA)	New Work					
		Approp.	11,105,000	8,541,800	12,870,000	1,600,000	1,803,972,000
		Cost	10,632,000	8,267,986	7,531,712	7,002,320	1,803,231,000
	Ouachita and Black Rivers below Camden, AR (6.5-foot navigation project)	Maint.					
		Approp.	11,019,357		11,309,000	10,936,000	150,988,101
		Cost	10,819,268		8,404,925	12,628,599	147,821,386
2.	Ouachita and Black Rivers below Camden, AR (9-foot navigation project)	New Work					
		Approp.					230,759,251 ²
		Cost					230,223,172 ²
		Maint.					
		Approp.				9,852,000	185,049,421
		Cost				10,956,919	184,651,913
3.	Red River Emergency Bank Protection	New Work					
		Approp.	296,000		3,543,000	120,000	136,454,441
		Cost	307,000		198,888	3,119,730	136,109,067
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Contrib.					6,825
		Cost					6,825
		Cost	10,632,000	8,267,986	7,531,712	7,002,320	1,803,231,000
		Maint.					
		Approp.	11,019,357		11,309,000	10,936,000	150,988,101
		Cost	10,819,268		8,404,925	12,628,599	147,821,386
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Contrib.					4,916,659
		Cost					4,879,967

VICKSBURG, MS, DISTRICT

**TABLE 12-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(Continued)**

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Funds To Sep. 30, 2007
5.	Ouachita River Levees, LA	New Work					
		Approp.	53,000	0		742,000	27,438,000
		Cost	97,289	1,825,791	0	160,000	26,634,286
6.	Red River below Denison Dam, AR, LA, TX (Vicksburg District)	New Work					
		Approp.	1,520,000	43,000	2,595,000	180,000	85,355,000
		Cost	1,360,000	42,978	133,781	2,343,048	85,057,000
9.	Mississippi Environmental Section 592	New Work					
		Approp.	1,159,500	1,903,000	11,777,013	24,750,000	41,710,513
		Cost	673,000	2,178,857	11,785,837	20,943,418	40,234,694
10.	Pearl River Walkiah Bluff	New Work					
		Approp.	15,000	0		1,000,000	8,619,000 ³
		Cost	23,310	0		917,694	8,536,350
		Maint.					
		Approp.					2,760,900
		Cost					2,667,808
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.					2,050,054
		Cost					2,020,788

1. Includes \$674,068 for new work on previous projects.
2. Includes \$3,312,000 PL 98-8 Jobs Bill. Excludes \$47,854,000 previously allocated to New Orleans District.
3. Includes \$1,000,000 supplemental funds (PL109-148).

TABLE 12-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
May 17, 1950	<p>OUACHITA AND BLACK RIVERS BELOW CAMDEN, AR (See Section 1 of Text) Modification of existing project to provide for 9-foot channel and deepening canal to Felsenthal, AR.</p>	<p>S. Doc. 117, 81st Cong., 1st sess.</p>
Jul. 14, 1960	<p>Modification of 9-foot project to provide four new locks and dams and channel improvements.</p>	<p>S. Doc. 112, 86th Cong., 2d sess.</p>
Dec. 31, 1970	<p>Migratory waterfowl refuges on Bayou D'Arbonne in connection with the pool of the Columbia Lock and Dam and in the pool of the Felsenthal Lock and Dam.</p>	<p>Report of the Chief of Engineers dated Nov. 25, 1970, and H. Doc. 92-109, 92d Cong., 1st sess.</p>
Aug. 13, 1968	<p>RED RIVER EMERGENCY BANK PROTECTION (See Section 2 of Text). Realigning the banks by dredging cut-offs and training works and stabilizing banks by means of revetments and dikes.</p>	<p>H. Doc. 304, 90th Cong., 2d sess.</p>
Aug. 18, 1941	<p>ALOHA-RIGOLETTE AREA, LA (See Section 5 of Text) Original authorization incorporated into RRBW Protection FCA 1946 project modified to provide Bayou Darrow outlet.</p>	<p>Public Law 101- 101 Cong., 2nd sess.</p>
Oct. 27, 1965	<p>BAYOU BODCAU AND TRIBUTARIES, AR AND LA Extend Cypress Bayou-Red Chute Bayou levee, construct stream closure landside drainage channel and three culverts on Red Chute Bayou and clearing and snagging channel; extend Flat River-Loggy Bayou levee, close Flat River near junction with Cutoff Bayou, and construct control structures on Flat River near junction with Red Chute Bayou; and enlarge Flat River channel to 20 to 35 feet, a distance of 11.6 miles.</p>	<p>H. Doc. 203, 89th Cong., 1st sess.</p>
Jun. 30, 1948	<p>CANAL 43, AR Channel enlargement</p>	<p>Sec. 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended Authorized by Chief of Engineers, October 31, 1988.</p>
Nov. 17, 1986	<p>CANEY CREEK, MS Authorizes construction of such bank stabilization measures for Caney Creek in the vicinity of Jackson, MS, between McDowell Road and Raymond Road as the Secretary determines necessary for flood damage prevention and erosion control along approximately 3,000 feet of the creek.</p>	<p>Public Law 99-662, 99th Cong., 2d sess.</p>

VICKSBURG, MS, DISTRICT

**TABLE 12-B
(Continued)**

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Water Resources Development Act of 1996	<p>NATCHEZ BLUFFS, MS Authorizes bluff stabilization in accordance with the Natchez Bluff study at a total cost of \$17,200,000, estimated federal cost of \$12,900,000 and non federal cost of \$4,300,000.</p>	Public Law 104-303
Jun. 30, 1948, as amended	<p>CHAUVIN BAYOU, LA Construction of a 250-cfs pumping plant located adjacent to Chauvin Bayou at the Ouachita River levee and a water control structure in Canal L-11.</p>	Sec. 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended. Authorized by the Chief of Engineers Feb. 6, 1990.
Jun. 30, 1948, as amended	<p>LEAD BAYOU, MS Channel enlargement.</p>	Sec. 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended. Authorized by Chief of Engineers Jun. 10, 1980.
Jul. 29, 1983	<p>MCKINNEY BAYOU, AR AND TX (See Section 6 of text) Authorizes a comprehensive study and recommendations for development and efficient utilization of water and related resources for the McKinney Bayou area, a tributary of Red River.</p>	Public Law 98-63 98th Cong., 1st sess.
Nov. 17, 1986	<p>MONROE AND WEST MONROE, LA, AND OUACHITA PARISH, LA Authorizes such structural and nonstructural measures as the Secretary deems feasible to prevent flood damage to the cities of Monroe and West Monroe, LA, and Ouachita Parish, LA.</p>	Public Law 99-662, 99th Cong., 2d sess.
May 17, 1950	<p>OUACHITA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, AR AND LA Authorized DeGray Lake; Murfreesboro Lake; extension of floodwall at Monroe to partially close the existing gap; local protection at Bawcomville, LA (subsequently constructed under Sec. 6, Act of May 15, 1928, with local interests contributing one third of cost); Bayou Bartholomew channel improvement, including Deep Bayou and Overflow Creek; Pine Bluff local protection; local protection at Calion, AR; and incorporation, into the Ouachita River and Tributaries project, of all existing projects and portions thereof in the basin above the lower end of the levees on the east bank of the Ouachita River. In addition, the Chief of Engineers authorized on Nov. 14, 1966, additional work on the levees.</p>	S. Doc. 117, 81st Cong., 1st sess.

VICKSBURG, MS, DISTRICT

**TABLE 12-B
(Continued)**

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Nov. 17, 1986	Water Resources Development Act of 1986 authorized for construction the project for mitigation of wildlife losses, Red River Waterway, LA, which may include all or such portion of any land adjacent to the Loggy Bayou Wildlife Management Area.	Public Law 99-662, 99th Cong., 2d sess.
Nov. 17, 1988	Water Resources Development Act of 1988 modified the mitigation project to authorize the Secretary to acquire up to 300 acres in the area of Stumpy Lake.	Public Law 100-676 100th Cong., 2d sess.
Sep. 7, 1989	Provide for acquisition of up to 5,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Stumpy Lake/Swan Lake/Loggy Bayou Wildlife Management Area at a cost not to exceed \$2.5 million. Also increased L&A Railroad Bridge ceiling to \$25.8 million.	Public Law 101-101 101st Cong., 2d sess
Nov. 28, 1990	Water Resources Development Act of 1990 modified the mitigation project to authorize the Secretary to acquire an additional 12,000 acres adjacent to or close to the Bayou Bodcau Wildlife Management Area.	Public Law 101-640, 101st Cong., 2d sess.
Dec. 18, 1991	Lock and Dam 1 designated as Lindy Claiborne Boggs Lock and Dam	Public Law 102-240 102nd Cong.
Oct. 31, 1992	Lock and Dam 5 designated as Joe D. Waggoner, Jr. Lock and Dam	Public Law 102-580 102nd Cong
Water Resources Development Act of 1996	WRDA 96 modified the mitigation project to authorize the Secretary to acquire lands adjacent to Loggy Bayou Wildlife Management Area in Caddo and Red River Parishes and increasing the authorized cost to \$10,500,000.	Section 301, Public Law 104-303
Water Resources Development Act of 1996	WRDA 96 modified the project to include dredging of the entrance to the Oxbow Lakes designated for preservation in project documentation and stated that the cost sharing for this dredging should be the same as the general navigation features.	Section 301, Public Law 104-303
Water Resources Development Act of 2000	WRDA 2000 modified the mitigation project to authorize the acquisition of lands in any of the parishes that comprise the Red River Waterway District, consisting of Avoyelles, Bossier, Caddo, Grant, Natchitoches, Rapides, and Red River Parishes.	
Jul. 24, 1946	RED RIVER BELOW DENISON DAM LEVEES AND BANK STABILIZATION (VICKSBURG DIST.) (See Section 10 of Text) Levee and bank stabilization.	H. Doc. 602, 79th Cong., 2d sess.

TABLE 12-C

OUACHITA AND BLACK RIVERS, AR AND LA
(9-FOOT PROJECT), LOCKS AND DAMS
(See Section 2 of Text)

Location	Miles from Nearest Town	Miles Above Mouth of Black River	Width of Lock Chamber (feet)	Greatest Available Length for Full Width of Lock Chamber (feet)	Max. Lift at Low Water (feet)	Elev. Normal Pool Surface (feet msl)	Min. Depth on Lower Miter Still at Normal Pool Level (feet)	Character or Foundation	Kind of Dam	Type of Construction	Per-cent Complete	Total Estimated Project Cost
Jonesville, LA	10	25	84	600	30	34	14	Piling	Moving	Tainter gated dam; bascule gated navigation pass; steel mitering lock gates	100 ²	\$ 43,585,000
Columbia, LA	5	117	84	600	18	52	13	do	do	Tainter gated dam; Fixed crest navigation pass; steel mitering lock gates	95 ²	46,235,000
Felsenthal, AR	1	227	84	600	18	70 ¹	13	Earth	do	Tainter gated dam; hinged crest gated navigation pass; steel mitering lock gates.	88 ²	102,161,000
Calion, AR (H. K. Thatcher)	7	283	84	600	12	77	13	do	do	Tainter gated dam; hinged crest gated navigation pass; steel mitering lock gates.	88 ²	71,019,000
Estimated Federal Cost											\$263,000,000	
Estimated Non-Federal Cost											18,009,000	
Total Estimated Cost											281,009,000	

12-13

VICKSBURG, MS, DISTRICT

1. Fish and wildlife impoundment level. Navigation pool elevation 65.
2. The percent complete reflects all work within the pool.

TABLE 12-D

**J. BENNETT JOHNSTON WATERWAY, LA
(9-FOOT PROJECT), LOCKS AND DAMS
(See Section 1 of Text)**

Location	Miles from Nearest Town	Miles Above Mouth of Black River	Width of Lock Chamber (feet)	Greatest Available Length for Full Width of Lock Chamber (feet)	Max. Lift at Low Water (feet)	Elev. Normal Pool Surface (feet msl)	Min. Depth on Lower Miter Still at Normal Pool Level (feet)	Character or Foundation	Kind of Dam	Type of Construction	Percent Complete	Total Estimated Project Cost
Lindy C. Boggs Lock & Dam #1	31	44	84	705	36	40	13	Piling	Moving	Tainter gated dam; Fixed crest spillway Steel mitering lock gates		
John H. Overton Lock & Dam #2	18	74	84	705	24	64	14	Piling	Moving	Tainter gated dam; Fixed crest spillway Steel mitering lock gates		
Lock & Dam #3	1	116	84	705	31	95	18	Earth	Moving	Tainter gated dam; Fixed crest spillway Steel mitering lock gates		
Russell B. Long Lock & Dam #4	7	168	84	705	25	120	18	Earth	Moving	Tainter gated dam; Hinged crest gate Steel mitering lock gates		
Joe D. Waggoner, Jr. Lock & Dam #5	7	200	84	705	25	145	18	Earth	Moving	Tainter gated dam; Hinged crest gate Steel mitering lock gates		
											93%	\$1,923,975,000
												<u>103,632,000</u>
												\$2,027,607,000

12-14

VICKSBURG, MS, DISTRICT

TABLE 12-E OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007		Mo. and Yr. Completed
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance	
Bayou Bartholomew, LA and AR ^{1,2,3,4}	--	1931	\$ 45,874	\$ 42,857	1
Bayous D'Arbonne and Corney, LA ^{1,2,4}	--	1941	19,000	37,804	1
Big Black River, MS ^{1,4,5}	--	1895	15,000	--	1
Boeuf River, LA ^{1,3,4,7,8,9}	--	1949	30,000	103,737	1
Claiborne County Port, MS	--	1985	2,000,000	848,286	Dec. 1983
Cypress Bayou and Waterway between Jefferson, TX, and Shreveport, LA ¹⁵	Complete	1971	202,817	452,611	Dec. 1914
Homochitto River, MS ⁴	--	1910	15,482	8,518	1
Lake Providence Harbor, LA	--	1985	208,537	3,460,119	Nov. 1963
Little Missouri River, AR ^{1,4,5}	--	1873	19,992	--	Dec. 1956
Little River, LA ^{1,4,5,10}	--	1890	1,500	--	1
Little Tallahatchie River, MS ^{1,7}	--	1913	19,000	--	1
Madison Parish Port, LA	--	1985	656,000	1,521,735	Dec. 1980
Mouth of Yazoo River, MS ^{1,7,11}	--	1953	1,179,211	11,492,114	1
Ouachita and Black Rivers, AR and LA, Felsenthal Canal	--	1937 ¹²	--	4,387,192	1
Overton-Red River Waterway, LA	--	1985	--	--	1
Pearl River, MS	--	1985	8,562,908	4,402,271	1956
Red River below Fulton, AR ^{1,16,17,18}	--	1978	1,963,806	2,147,890	1
Red River Waterway LA, AR, OK, and TX ^{1,17,18}	--	1969	1,752,402	--	1
Red River Waterway, Shreveport, LA to Daingerfield, TX ¹	--	1976	150,800	--	1
Removing snags and wrecks from Mississippi River below mouth of Missouri River and from Old and Atchafalaya Rivers ¹¹	--	1948	--	272,500	1
Rosedale Harbor, MS	--	1985	2,000,000	8,750,587	Sep. 1978
Saline River, AR ^{1,3,4,5}	--	1931	26,900	12,792	1
Tallahatchie and Coldwater Rivers, MS ^{1,4,5}	--	1939	43,481	173,066	1
Tensas River and Bayou Macon, LA ^{1,8,13}	--	1949	38,367	85,352	1
Yalobusha River, MS ^{1,4,5,14}	--	1937	7,000	15,936	1

**TABLE 12-E OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS
(Continued)**

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007		Mo. and Yr. Completed
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance	
Yazoo River, MS	--	1987	9,341,826	1,342,492	¹
Yellow Bend Port, AR	Complete	1991	3,793,069	1,563,391	Aug. 1991

1. Status and Date unavailable.
2. Abandonment recommended in H. Doc. 1962, 64th Cong., 2d sess., and H. Doc. 467, 69th Cong., 1st sess.
3. Channels adequate for existing commerce.
4. Inactive project. No commerce.
5. Abandonment recommended in H. Doc. 467, 69th Cong., 1st sess.
6. Project curtailment recommended by elimination of work between Pentecost and mouth of Hushpuckena River. (Abandonment of entire project erroneously recommended in H. Doc. 467, 69th Cong., 1st sess.)
7. See report of Mississippi River Commission for operations in connection with Yazoo Basin.
8. Report of New Orleans District, pp. 919-920 for Fiscal Year 1949.
9. Project curtailment recommended by elimination of work above Girard, LA. (Abandonment of entire project recommended erroneously in H. Doc. 467, 69th Cong., 1st sess.)
10. Due to decline of traffic, local interests not sufficiently interested to provide rights-of-way and dumping privileges.
11. No additional funds available under this project. Work is being carried out under Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries appropriation.
12. Year authorized.
13. Inactive. Channel adequate for commerce.
14. See report of Mississippi River Commission for operations in connection with Yazoo Basin flood control project including channel clearing and rectification and Grenada Lake on Yalobusha River.
15. Excludes \$50,000 contributed funds.
16. Includes \$1,553,878 for previous projects.
17. Incorporated in the project "Red River Waterway-Mississippi River to Shreveport, LA" Sept. 30, 1976.
18. Emergency bank protection on this project is reported separately as "Red River Emergency Bank Protection." Two reaches, "Red River Waterway-Mississippi River to Shreveport, LA" and "Red River Waterway-Shreveport, LA, Daingerfield, TX," are also reported separately.
19. Includes \$674,068 for new work on previous projects.

VICKSBURG, MS, DISTRICT

TABLE 12-F OTHER AUTHORIZED MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007		Mo. and Yr. Completed
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance	
Blakely Mt. Dam - Lake Ouachita, Ouachita River, AR		1985	34,023,108	138,486,867	Oct. 1955
DeGray Lake Caddo River, AR		1985	72,033,992	102,521,021	Dec. 1971
Narrows Dam-Lake Greeson, Little Missouri River, AR		1985	16,516,689	100,321,921	May 1950

VICKSBURG, MS, DISTRICT

**TABLE 12-G
(Continued)**

**OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD
CONTROL PROJECTS**

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007		Mo. and Yr. Completed
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance	
Natchitoches Parish, LA ^{1,2}	1956	1,529,478	--	Aug. 1955
Ouachita River and Tribs, AR & LA	2005	5,422,172		Feb. 2001
Pearl River, Jackson-East Jackson, MS	1986	2,790,127	--	1987
Pearl River, Slidell, St. Tammany Parish, LA	2005	--	--	⁵
Pineville, Red River, LA ^{3,4}	1953	232,426	--	Dec. 1951
Porter Bayou, MS	1995	1,049,278	--	Sep. 1993
Posten Bayou, AR ⁸	1973	--	--	--
Poverty Point, LA	1986	250,000	--	Oct. 1985
Red River Parish, LA ^{1,3}	1939	149,435	--	³
Red River in vicinity of Shreveport, LA ¹	1953	3,908,000	--	Mar. 1953
Red River Waterway, Shreveport, LA to Index, LA ⁹	1994	855,497	--	--
Saline Point, LA ^{1,3}	1945	124,111	--	--
Twelvemile Bayou, LA ⁴	1966	335,433	--	May 1965
Wallace Lake, LA	1985	--	3,252,400	Dec. 1946
Calion, AR	1960	1,068,996	Aug 1959	
Columbia, LA	1941	204,740 ³		
Little Missouri River below Murfreesboro, AR	1957	354,802		1956
Ozan Creek, AR	1957	57,742		1956
Terre Noire Creek, AR	1948	123,700		1948
Pine Bluff, AR, local protection	1954	172,582 ³		1966

TABLE 12-G OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
(Continued)

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007		Mo. and Yr. Completed
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance	
McKinney Bayou, AR ^{7,8}	--	1,617,781		3
West Agurs, LA	1976	0		2005

1. Authorized under project "Red River Below Denison Dam."
2. In addition, the following was expended from contributed funds:

Amite River and tributaries	\$ 430
Bayou Pierre in vicinity of Shreveport, LA	89,047
Choctaw Bayou and Tributaries, LA	170,799
Harvey Canal, Bayou Barataria Levee, LA	425,209
Maniece Bayou, AR	39,293
Natchitoches Parish, LA	250,000
3. Completion Date Unavailable.
4. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under authority of Sec. 205, Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended.
5. Construction not initiated.
6. Inactive.
7. Completed under provisions of Sec. 7 Flood Control Act of 1928, as amended by Sec. 9, Flood Control Act 1936, and included in 1939 Annual Report of President, Mississippi River Commission, p. 2214.
8. Posten Bayou Project, authorized by Senate and House Resolutions, Dec. 17 and 15, 1970, deleted the plan authorized by the Flood Control Act dated Aug. 3, 1955.
9. Excludes New Orleans District allocation and cost.

VICKSBURG, MS, DISTRICT

TABLE 12-H DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date And Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contrib. Funds Exp
Bayou Bartholomew and Tributaries, AR and LA	1990	May 17, 1950 S. Doc. 117, 81st Cong., 1st sess.	974,000	--
Buffalo River, MS ¹	1940	Nov 1986	--	--
McKinney Bayou, Finn Bayou Segment, AR	1963 ²	Aug 1977	--	--
Murfreesboro Reservoir, Pike County	1951			
Overton-Red River Waterway Above Mile 31	1985	Jul 24, 1946 4/		
Black Bayou Reservoir, LA	1945	Jun 22, 1936 3/		

1. Deauthorized by Sec. 1002, Water Resources Development Act of 1986.
2. Date Authorized.
3. Incorporated into Red River Below Denison Dam, OK, AR, and LA..
4. Incorporated into J. Bennett Johnston Waterway, LA.

**TABLE 12-I ACTIVE INVESTIGATIONS
(96X3121)**

Item and CWIS Number	FY 07 COSTS		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
SURVEYS (Category 100)			
<u>Navigation Studies (110)</u>			
Red River Navigation Study, S.W. Ark. – 010436	161,262		161,262
Atchafalaya River Bayous – 013771	134,432	68,871	203,303
Subtotal	295,694	68,871	364,565
<u>Reconnaissance (121)</u>			
Bossier Parish, Louisiana – 081541	60,933		60,933
Subtotal	60,933		60,933
<u>Feasibility (122)</u>			
Pearl River Watershed – 012742	384,925	5,280	390,205
Subtotal	384,925	5,280	390,205
<u>Special Studies (140)</u>			
Cross Lake, LA Water Supply Improvement (142) – 081542	56,032		56,032
Subtotal	56,032		56,032
<u>Miscellaneous Activities (170)</u>			
Special Investigations (171) – 17250	11,448		11,448
Interagency Water Resources (173) - 14713	21,893		21,893
Subtotal	33,341		33,341
COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND NON-FEDERAL INTERAGENCIES (180)			
COOP With Other Water Agencies — 053907	2,008		2,008
PAS – Negotiation Funds – 014800	11,089		11,089
PAS – Ross Barnett Reservoir Emergency Action Plan – 124914	17,187	54,246	71,433
Subtotal	30,284	54,246	84,530
TOTAL (Category 100)	861,209	128,397	989,606
COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA (Category 200)			
<u>Flood Plain Management Services (250)</u>			
Flood Plain Management Services – 82030	112,649		112,649
Quick Response – 82045	4,918		4,918
Special Studies – Caldwell Parish - 132681	86,054		86,054
Technical Services – 82040	89,723		89,723
Subtotal	293,344		293,344
<u>Hydrologic Studies (260)</u>			
Hydrologic Studies (260) – 53820	0		0
Subtotal	0		0
TOTAL (Category 200)	294,344		294,344
GRAND TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS	\$1,154,553	\$128,397	\$1,282,950

MEMPHIS, TN, DISTRICT

This district comprises a portion of southeastern Missouri and southern Illinois, western portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, a small portion of northern Mississippi, and the northeastern portion of Arkansas; includes area embraced in drainage basins of eastern tributaries of the Mississippi River south of Ohio River Basin to Nonconnah and Horn Lake Creeks, inclusive, and those of western tributaries south of Castor River

diversion channel and Commerce, MO, including St. Francis River Basin and White River and tributaries below Peach Orchard Bluff, AR, on the right bank and below Augusta, AR, on the left bank; also includes left bank Mississippi River levee from vicinity of Memphis south to about mile 620, and right bank levees from Cape Girardeau, MO, to about mile 605.

IMPROVEMENTS

Environmental Infrastructure	Page	Tables	Page
1. Desoto County, MS	13-1	Table 13-A	Cost and Financial Statement..... 13-3
		Table 13-B	Authorizing Legislation 13-4
		Table 13-C	Other Authorized Navigation Projects..... 13-5
		Table 13-D	Not Applicable
		Table 13-E	Other Authorized Flood Control Projects..... 13-6
		Table 13-F	Not Applicable
		Table 13-G	Deauthorized Projects 13-7
		Table 13-H	Active Investigations..... 13-8
		Table 13-I	Special Authorities-CAP Cost and Financial Statement 13-9

Environmental Infrastructure

1. DESOTO COUNTY, MS

Location. DeSoto County is located in north Mississippi, just south of Memphis, TN. The county's rapid growth demands expansion of existing sewer systems and the development of new systems into one unified county-wide system.

Existing project. Section 219 of WRDA 1992, as amended in Section 502 of WRDA 1999 and Section 108 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001; and Section 6006 of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror and Tsunami, 2005 authorized \$55,000,000 for the design and construction of a regional wastewater system in DeSoto County, Mississippi, and Section 123 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 2006 amended project authorization so as to allow future work to be carried out primarily by the

Non-Federal sponsor with the 75% Federal share to be in the form of grants or reimbursements.

Local cooperation. DeSoto County Regional Utility Authority (DCRUA) is the local sponsor for the project. On 29 September 2006 a new PCA was executed for future work. Under the new PCA the sponsor assumes primary responsibility for all phases of work and the Corps' role is to provide general oversight. The Federal cost share is being provided to the sponsor on a cost reimbursable basis.

Operations during fiscal year. Contract adjustments were issued on the following projects completed under Corps oversight, and these projects have been transferred to DCRUA for OMR&R: Upper Camp Creek North Interceptor and Upper Camp Creek South Interceptor. Federal cost was \$1,944,804 for DeSoto County Wastewater Treatment, MS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Other Activities

2. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Emergency flood control activities, Public Law 99, 84th Cong.

During this period, Federal cost was \$ \$281,684 for disaster preparedness.

Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness Program

Local Preparedness	\$ 8,091
National Preparedness	57,482
National Emergency Facilities	1,213
Readiness Training & Exercise	
Task Force	<u>0</u>
Total	\$ 66,786

3. GENERAL REGULATORY PROGRAM

Permit Evaluation	\$ 1,513,794
Enforcement	180,607
Appeals	0
Compliance Authorized Activities & Mitigation	<u>28,568</u>
Total	\$ 1,722,969

4. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS

Completed projects were inspected at a cost of \$218,995 during this period. Total cost as of Sep. 30, 2007, was \$4,607,461. This included in-depth inspection of projects.

MEMPHIS, TN, DISTRICT

TABLE 13-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Funds to Sep 30, 2007
1.	Desoto County, MS	New Work				
		Approp.	6,358,000	19,800,000	0	40,300,000
		Cost	6,377,711	9,046,347	1,944,804	29,546,347

MEMPHIS, TN, DISTRICT

TABLE 13-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Caruthersville Habor, MO	Annual Dredging	1984	\$768,992	\$ 10,394,098
Helena Harbor, AR	Annual Dredging	1984	90,847	9,890,557
Elvis Stahr Harbor, KY	Annual Dredging	1984	149,827	10,414,012
New Madrid Harbor, MO ⁶		1984	196,373	--
Obion River, TN ^{1,3}	Complete	1911	28,716	--
Osceola Harbor, AR	Annual Dredging	1984	269,115	14,634,139
Removing snags and wrecks from Mississippi River below mouth of the Missouri River and Old and Atchafalaya River ^{4,5}	Complete	1948	--	--
White River, AR (below Newport)	Annual Dredging	1984	169,994	15,024,705
Wolf River Harbor, TN	Annual Dredging	1984	586,50	17,235,297
New Madrid County Harbor, MO	Annual Dredging	2000	824,267	3,936,549

1. No commerce.
2. Existing project is for maintenance only.
3. Recommended for abandonment in H. Doc. 467, 69th Cong., 1st session.
4. Completion date not available.
5. No funds available under this project. Work being carried on under "Appropriation, Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries."
6. WRDA 92 (Section 102) modified authorization by directing the Secretary to assume responsibility for maintenance of New Madrid County Harbor constructed by non-Federal interest.

TABLE 13-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
Big Creek Canal, Millington, TN	--	1977	\$ 70,363	\$ --
Bradford, TN	Complete	1984	95,061	--
Cottonwood Slough pumping plant, IL ¹	Complete	1964	147,000	--
Cypress Creek, McNairy City, TN	--	1998	10,883	--
Dails Creek, Holly Grove, AR	--	1996	462	--
Drinkwater Sewer, MO	Complete	1984	1,494,828	--
Dyersburg, TN ¹	Complete	1962	229,649 ²	--
Dyersburg, TN (SW)	Complete	1981	1,820,869	--
Fletcher Creek at Memphis, TN	Complete	1993	421,898	--
Grays Creek Canal Shelby Co., TN	Complete	1985	155,280	--
Hatchie River, Alcorn Co., MS	Complete	1987	85,200	--
Humboldt, TN	Complete	1989	1,141,407	--
Memphis, Wolf River, and Nonconnah Creek, TN	Complete	1960	11,141,199	--
Main Ditch #8	Complete	2002	1,971,7000	--
Loosahatchie Interceptor Sewer, Shelby	Complete	1998	394,000	--
Millington, TN	Complete	1996	830,898	--
Mounds and Mound City, Ohio River Basin, IL ³	Complete	1955	1,132,704	--
Nixon Creek, TN ¹	Complete	1952	62,821	--
Nonconnah Blvd. Nonconnah Creek, TN	Complete	1983	249,999	--
Nonconnah Creek, Interceptor Sewer, Memphis, TN	Complete	1987	259,000	--
Nonconnah Creek at Perkins Street, Memphis, TN	Complete	1993	830,781	--
N. Second St., Memphis, TN (Wolf River Bridge)	Complete	1983	249,999	--
N. Second St. at Wolf River, Memphis, TN	Complete	1991	367,012	--
Plainview Road Bridge, Chester County, TN	Complete	1991	124,954	--
Quince Road Bridge, Memphis, TN	Complete	1993	156,565	--
Raft Creek, AR	--	1997	245	--
Sandy Creek Jackson, TN	Complete	1985	238,000	--
St. Francis River Highway No. 90, AR	Complete	1985	161,000	--
Tar Creek, Chester County, TN	--	1997	1,161	--
Treasure Island, MO	Complete	1981	861,528	--
Turner Creek, Corinth, MS	Complete	1987	100,600	--
US Hwy 51, Nonconnah Creek, TN	Complete	1984	369,200	--
W. Hickman, Area, Hickman, KY	Complete	1983	1,674,180	--

1. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under small project authority, Sec. 205, Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended.
 2. Includes \$21,863 contributed funds.
 3. Work being completed under Mississippi River and Tributaries project.
 4. Exclusive of Cache River Pumping Station.

MEMPHIS, TN, DISTRICT

TABLE 13-G

DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007		
		Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Big Creek and L'Anguille River, White River Basin, AR	1977	May 6, 81	\$ --	--
Clarendon to Laconia Circle White River Basin, AR	1937	May 6, 81	--	--
Huntingdon, TN	1983	Sep 80	--	--
Long Lake Area, Helena, AR	1983	Jul 83	--	--
Memphis Harbor, Memphis, TN	--	Nov 29, 95	--	--

MEMPHIS, TN, DISTRICT

TABLE 13-I

**SPECIAL AUTHORITIES-CAP
COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

Project	Federal Cost FY 07	Totals by Section
(Navigation activities pursuant to Sec. 107, Public Law 87-645, as amended.) Northwest Tennessee Regional Harbor, TN - 150101	274,239	
TOTAL (Section 107)		\$ 274,239
(Flood control activities pursuant to Sec. 205, Public Law 858, 80th Cong., as amended) Section 205 Coordination Account Mayfield Crk & Tribbs, KY - 091876 Little River Diversion, Dutchtown, MO - 094520	\$ 24,826 91 166,628	
TOTAL (Section 205)		\$ 191,545
(Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, Public Law 104-303, Sec. 206) Section 206 Coordination Account	\$4,949	
TOTAL (Section 206)		\$4,949
(Flood Control Act, as amended by the 1974 Water Resources Development Act of the 1954, Sec.208, Snagging and Clearing) Section 208 Coordination Account	15,076	
TOTAL (Section 208)		15,076
(Emergency bank stabilization activities pursuant to Sec. 14, Public Law 526, 79th Cong., as amended.) Section 14 Coordination Account Mount Moriah Culvert, TN - 171617 Oakland Sewage Facility, TN - 176612	\$21,674 573,206 66	
TOTAL (Section 14)		\$594,946
(Project Modifications for improvement of environment pursuant to Sec. 1135, Public Law 99-662, as amended) Section 1135 Coordination Account Lower Cache River, AR - 130022 Lower Obion River and Vicinity, Dyer, County, TN - 167369 Duck Creek Stoddard County, MO - 169705	\$ 4,943 189,834 194,167 8,053	
TOTAL		\$396,997
GRAND TOTAL SPECIAL AUTHORITIES-CAP		\$1,477,752

ST. LOUIS, MO, DISTRICT

This district comprises those portions of southwestern Illinois and eastern Missouri which lie in the drainage basin of Mississippi River and its western tributaries, exclusive of the Missouri River, from the mouth of the Ohio River to mile 300, and of its eastern tributaries to Hamburg Bay at mile 261 on the left bank, exclusive of tributary basin of Illinois Waterway upstream of new La Grange Lock and Dam at mile 80.15 above confluence of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. The St. Louis District territory encompasses 27,000 square

miles. The District also includes a drainage basin in Missouri tributary to the Little River diversion channel. The Mississippi River between the Missouri River and mile 300 is included in a separate report on the Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, MN. The portion of the Illinois River downstream of new La Grange Lock and Dam is included in the report of the Chicago District on the Illinois Waterway, Illinois and Indiana.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation	Page	Environmental	Page
1. Illinois Waterway, IL (St. Louis District).....	14-2	21. Madison and St. Clair Counties, IL.....	14-8
2. Kaskaskia River, IL.....	14-2	22. St. Louis, MO (Combined Sewer Overflows)	14-8
3. Mississippi River between Missouri and Minneapolis, MN (St. Louis District).....	14-2		
4. Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers, MO and IL.....	14-2	Miscellaneous	
5. Navigation Work Under Special Authorization.....	14-3	23. Ecosystem Restoration Work Under Special Authorization.....	14-8
		24. General Regulatory Functions	14-8
Flood Control		25. Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness Program.....	14-9
6. Alton to Gale Organized Levee Districts, IL & MO	14-3	26. Other Programs and Activities	14-9
7. Bois Brule, MO	14-3	27. Upper Mississippi River Restoration	14-9
8. Cape Girardeau Floodwall Protection System Reconstruction Project.....	14-4	28. Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP)	14-9
9. Chesterfield, MO	14-4		
10. East St. Louis, IL.....	14-4	Tables	
11. East St. Louis and Vicinity, IL (Ecosystem Restoration and Flood Damage Reduction).....	14-5	Table 14-A Cost and Financial Statement	14-11
12. Meramec River Basin (Valley Park), MO	14-5	Table 14-B Authorizing Legislation	14-14
13. Nutwood Drainage and Levee District, IL	14-6	Table 14-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects	14-20
14. River des Peres, MO.....	14-6	Table 14-D Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	14-21
15. St. Louis Flood Protection, MO	14-6	Table 14-E Deauthorized Projects	14-23
16. Ste. Genevieve, MO	14-7	Table 14-F Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization	14-25
17. Wood River Drainage and Levee District, IL..	14-7	Table 14-G Active Investigations (96X3121)	14-26
18. Wood River Levee, IL.....	14-7		
19. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects.....	14-7		
20. Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization.....	14-7		

Navigation

1. ILLINOIS WATERWAY, IL (ST. LOUIS DISTRICT)

See report on Illinois Waterway, IL and IN, under Rock Island District.

2. KASKASKIA RIVER, IL

Location. The river rises in Champaign County, IL, about 5 miles northwest of Urbana, in the east-central part of the state. It flows southwesterly about 325 miles and empties into the Mississippi River about 8 miles above Chester, IL, or about 118 miles above the mouth of the Ohio River. (See Cincinnati sheet of maps of United States published by Army Map Service, scale 1:500,00.)

Previous project. For details, see Annual Report for 1986.

Existing project. Improvement for navigation provides a channel 9 feet deep and 225 feet wide from the mouth to Fayetteville, IL. Improvements included channel enlargement and a dam at mile 0.8 with a single lock 84 feet wide and 600 feet long. Federal cost totaled \$147,387,000; non-Federal cost totaled \$7,665,000, which included \$1,118,160 local contributions. Fish and wildlife and habitat restoration added in 1996 and recreation in 2000 as project purposes.

Local cooperation. State of Illinois passed legislation authorizing Illinois Department of Public Works and Buildings to enter into assurances of local cooperation with the United States. These assurances have been furnished and were accepted on behalf of the United States on Sep. 10, 1965; these assurances were supplemented on Aug. 7, 1972, to incorporate the provisions of Public Law 91-646.

Operations and result during fiscal year. Operation and maintenance costs totaled \$1,825,066.

3. MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS, MN (ST. LOUIS DISTRICT)

See separate chapter entitled "Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, MN," printed in the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers. This section includes Lock & Dam 24 Major Rehabilitation, Lock & Dam 25 Major Rehabilitation, and Melvin Price Locks & Dam.

4. MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN OHIO AND MISSOURI RIVERS, MO AND IL

Location. The Mississippi River rises in Lake Itasca, MN, and from that lake flows southerly about 2,340 miles and empties into the Gulf of Mexico. Portion included in this report embraces the 195-mile section known as "Middle Mississippi," between tributary Ohio and Missouri Rivers about 974 to 1,169 miles from the gulf. (See folder by Corps of Engineers Navigation Charts, Middle and Upper Mississippi River, Cairo, IL, to Minneapolis, MN.)

Previous projects. For details, see page 1879 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 1014 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. The existing project provides for obtaining and maintaining a minimum channel depth of not less than 9 feet, a minimum width of not less than 300 feet at low water, with additional widths in bends from mouth of Ohio River (about 974 miles from gulf) to northern boundary of city of St. Louis, mile 191, thence 200 feet wide, with additional width in bends to mouth of Missouri River, mile 195; to be obtained: (1) by regulating works, for closing secondary channels, contracting river by building new banks where river width is excessive and protecting new and old banks from erosion where necessary to secure permanency at an estimated total Federal cost (Oct 2006 price level) of \$268,000,000; (2) by dredging to maintain project channels; (3) by construction of works authorized for Chain of Rocks reach in 1945 River and Harbor Act, which approved a comprehensive plan for development of the river at Chain of Rocks to provide for construction of a lateral canal at a cost of \$59,720,600; and (4) by construction of a fixed-crest rock-fill dam about 900 feet below Chain of Rocks Bridge, authorized by 1958 River and Harbor Act, at a cost of \$4,353,000, excluding \$7,000 costs to Coast Guard for aids to navigation. A small boat harbor opposite Chester, IL, was deauthorized and excluded from foregoing cost estimate. See H. Doc. 669 (76th Cong., 3rd sess.) for report of Chief of Engineers dated Feb. 27, 1940, containing a general plan for improvement of Mississippi River between Coon Rapids Dam and mouth of Ohio River for purposes of navigation, power development, flood control, and needs of irrigation.

Local cooperation. None required.

Terminal facilities. Existing facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Regulating Works: continued tree planting contract for the Thompson Bend riparian corridor, initiated Mosenthein Reach/Ivory Landing Dike and Revetment (Phase 2) contract, initiated Kaskaskia Bend Dike and Revetment (Phase 5) contract, initiated and completed Dike and Revetment River Mile 195-0 contract, engineering and design, and supervision and administration. Construction on existing project began in 1881 and project has been in beneficial use practically from its inception. Projects on Dam 27 and Chain of Rocks are complete. Work on the project is about 80 percent complete. Channel as a whole has been greatly improved by the work completed to date. Dredging is required at low stages to remove temporary shoals and maintain required channel depths. River is generally above 10-foot stage, St. Louis gage, from latter part of February to the latter part of August, during which time project channel depths generally prevail without dredging.

Following the great Mississippi River flood of 1993, it became apparent that the Chain of Rocks, East Canal Levee, was not performing as intended. Sand boils developed along a sizeable reach at flood elevations considerably below design height. Emergency repairs were completed in FY 97. Deficiency corrections (additional berms, relief wells, and a pump station) are estimated at \$46,400,000 (Oct 06 price level). These corrections were initiated in FY 99 and continued in FY 07 with the construction of seepage berms.

Maintenance. Work consists of approximately 2,000 feet of dike repair and 5,000 feet of revetment repair yearly. U.S. plant and hired labor plus contract dredging perform channel dredging removing 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 cubic yards of material (average year) from main channel. Condition and operation studies, recreation planning, engineering and design, and operation and maintenance of Lock and Dam 27 continued. In FY 05, fabricated lift gate machinery for Locks 27, which is in need of major rehabilitation. (Major rehabilitation report was approved in Aug 02.)

5. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

No activity in FY 07.

Flood Control

6. ALTON TO GALE ORGANIZED LEVEE DISTRICTS, IL & MO

Location. The levee system is located adjacent to the Mississippi River between Alton and Gale, Illinois.

Existing project. The project is authorized by the Flood Control Acts of 1936, 1938 and 1946. Construction of the Alton to Gale levee system was completed in 1977. Some reaches of this levee system have, for many years, been experiencing a significant number of slides associated with design deficiencies increasing the probability of levee failure during flood events. The recommended plan will correct these slides by a lime stabilization procedure. Estimated cost (1997) is \$109,018,000 Federal and \$4,374,000 non-Federal. Resumption of project initiated. New slides were discovered during the 1997 spring levee inspections. The contract to repair the Blue Waters Levee in the Metro East Drainage and Levee District was completed Oct. 1997.

Local cooperation. The cost sharing applicable for the Alton to Gale Levee Slide repairs is in accordance with policies established for the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, PL 99-662. The local sponsor is required to operate and maintain all works after completion. Supplemental assurances have been completed for a portion of the remedial work that was 100% federally funded. In Nov. 2000, ASACW granted an exception to the policy requiring non-Federal cost sharing for deficiency corrections. As a result, 44 levee slides were repaired at 100 percent Federal cost. This portion of work was completed in 2002.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Not applicable; project was last funded in FY 04.

7. BOIS BRULE, MO

Location. The Bois Brule project is located on the right bank of the Mississippi River, and is predominately in Perry County, Missouri, but has a small part in Randolph County, Illinois.

Existing project. The existing project was authorized by the Flood Control Acts of 1936 and 1965. It consists of 33.1 miles of levee, 341 relief wells, and 4 pump stations. The Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 2002 provided directive language and funding to undertake design deficiency repairs with cost sharing consistent with the original project authorization. The deficiency correction project consists of 297 relief wells, seepage berms, a seepage cutoff trench, ditching, 3 pump stations, and restoration of 4.2 miles of the back levee to its design grade. The deficiency correction project is approximately 20 percent complete.

Local cooperation. The Bois Brule Levee and Drainage District is the local sponsor and is responsible for land acquisition and relocations. The design and

construction will be 100 percent Federal. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed in April 2004.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Four relief wells were constructed. A contract was awarded for an underseepage cutoff trench and part of a seepage berm.

8. CAPE GIRARDEAU FLOODWALL PROTECTION SYSTEM RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT

Location. Missouri, along the right bank of the Mississippi River floodplain between River Miles 51.6 and 52.8 above the Ohio River.

Existing project. The area protected by the Cape Girardeau flood protection project lies within the corporate limits of the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri. The overall length of the project is 8,240 feet consisting of 2,175 feet of levee; 6,065 feet of floodwall; 2 pumping stations; 5 closure structures; and other appurtenant structures. The reconstruction includes rock berm to stabilize existing retaining wall; floodwall work (joint repairs, toe drain replacement, soil stabilization and closure gate seal replacement); and pump stations (mechanical, electrical, and miscellaneous structural and culvert work).

Local cooperation. The current project has two levee district sponsors, the Main Street Levee District and the North Main Street Levee District. The city of Cape Girardeau, MO, strongly supports the project and is in the process of assuming project sponsorship from the two existing levee districts. A Project Cooperation Agreement will be executed following approval of the Engineering Documentation Report (EDR).

Operations and results during fiscal year. Addressed comments on the EDR and submitted report for approval. Coordinated power pole issue with power company and the city. Coordinated Project Cooperation Agreement with the city.

9. CHESTERFIELD, MO

Location. The Chesterfield, Missouri project includes the Monarch-Chesterfield Levee, which is located in St. Louis County along the right bank of the Missouri River between river miles 46 and 38.5.

Existing project. The project was authorized by the Water Resources and Development Act of 2000 (P-L 106-541). The project includes a 5-7 foot levee raise, approximately 12 miles long; seepage berms;

relief wells; closure structures; pump stations; and several gravity drains.

Local cooperation. The Monarch-Chesterfield Levee District signed a Design Agreement in August 2001.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Nonstandard Project Partnership Agreement (PPA) (formerly PCA) prepared and submitted to higher Headquarters for approval. Completed design for the first construction contract. The feasibility report, including Environmental Impact Statement, was approved and submitted to Congress.

10. EAST ST. LOUIS, IL

Location. Project is in St. Clair and Madison Counties, IL, on the left bank of the Mississippi River between river miles 175 and 195 above the Ohio River. Project includes all bottom lands between bluffs on the east and Mississippi River and Chain of Rocks Canal on the west, and extends from Cahokia diversion channel on the north to Prairie du Pont Creek on the south. (See Corps of Engineers Navigation Charts, Middle and Upper Mississippi River, Cairo, IL, to Minneapolis, MN.)

Existing project. The 1936 Flood Control Act authorized raising and enlarging existing levee systems by construction or reconstruction of 19.8 miles of levee, including 3.1 miles of floodwall, together with necessary appurtenant works consisting of gravity drainage structures, highway and railroad closure structures, alterations and reconstruction of existing pumping plants, alterations to railroad bridges and approaches at levee crossings, service roads on levee crown, and seepage control measures. The completed 10 miles of levee along Chain of Rocks Canal and Lock 27 provide flood protection on the landward side integral with and to the same degree as the East St. Louis levee. Final cost of work under this authorization is \$22,550,100. The Flood Control Act of 1965 modified existing project to provide for channel improvements, diversion ditches, flood plain detention areas, a reservoir on Little Canteen Creek, and a pumping plant to considerably reduce damages resulting from interior flooding. This act also authorized reconstruction of a channel stabilization dam in Cahokia Creek diversion channel to provide protection to adjacent levees and bridges from scour and eventual loss. Post authorization studies in the early 1980's justified a project that was constructed for the Blue Waters Ditch area, which included channel improvements and a pumping station with a final project cost of \$11,530,000 and \$2,950,000 non-Federal. However,

ST. LOUIS, MO, DISTRICT

flood plain detention areas, the reservoir on Little Canteen Creek and other related flood control measures in the Cahokia-Harding Ditch Area are not economically feasible.

The 1988 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act authorized repair and rehabilitation of pump stations and appurtenant works, channels and bridge structures. The estimated total cost of this work (Oct 06 price level) is \$39,636,000 Federal and \$16,956,000 Non-Federal.

Local cooperation. For work under the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1988, PL 100-202, local interests have entered into three Local Cooperation Agreements (LCA) which cover all of the work in the Flood Protection Rehabilitation project. Construction work under the first two LCAs is complete, and construction work under the third LCA is underway. In May 1998, a PED agreement was executed by the local interests to cover costs associated with the reevaluation of the Cahokia-Harding Ditch area.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Completed construction of the Sand Flank Levee, Gatewell 9, Closure Structure C-5, and the Venice Pump Station. Continued construction on the North Pump Station Triple Box Culvert and initiated the Engineering Design Report to identify courses of action for deficiencies in the existing system identified during flooding in 1993 and 1995.

11. EAST ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY, IL (ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AND FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION)

Location. Project is in St. Clair and Madison Counties, IL, on the left bank of the Mississippi River between river miles 175 and 195 above the Ohio River. Project includes all bottom lands between bluffs on the east and Mississippi River and Chain of Rocks Canal on the west, including the tributary watershed, and extends from Cahokia diversion channel on the north to Prairie du Pont Creek on the south. (See Corps of Engineers Navigation Charts, Middle and Upper Mississippi River, Cairo, IL, to Minneapolis, MN.)

Existing project. The 1936 Flood Control Act authorized raising and enlarging existing levee systems by construction or reconstruction of 19.8 miles of levee, including 3.1 miles of floodwall, together with necessary appurtenant works consisting of gravity drainage structures, highway and railroad closure structures, alterations and reconstruction of existing pumping plants, alterations to railroad bridges and

approaches at levee crossings, service roads on levee crown, and seepage control measures. The completed 10 miles of levee along Chain of Rocks Canal and Lock 27 provide flood protection on the landward side integral with and to the same degree as the East St. Louis levee. Final cost of work under this authorization is \$22,550,100. The Flood Control Act of 1965 modified existing project to provide for channel improvements, diversion ditches, flood plain detention areas, a reservoir on Little Canteen Creek, and a pumping plant to considerably reduce damages resulting from interior flooding. This act also authorized reconstruction of a channel stabilization dam in Cahokia Creek diversion channel to provide protection to adjacent levees and bridges from scour and eventual loss. Post authorization studies in the early 1980's justified a project that was constructed for the Blue Waters Ditch area, which included channel improvements and a pumping station with a final project cost of \$11,530,000 and \$2,950,000 non-Federal. However, flood plain detention areas, the reservoir on Little Canteen Creek and other related flood control measures in the Cahokia-Harding Ditch Area are not economically feasible.

Severe flooding, which has resulted in National Disaster Declarations each year from 1993 to 1996, resulted in a new Congressional appropriation in FY 1997 to restart a cost-shared general reevaluation of the interior area. Congress added funds each year since FY 1997 to continue this effort. The project has been reformulated as an ecosystem restoration project that provides incidental flood damage reduction. Chief's Report was signed on December 22, 2004. The General Reevaluation Report was reviewed by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works in 2006 and was returned for revision in September 2006.

Local cooperation. In May 1998, a Preconstruction Engineering & Design agreement was executed by the local interests to cover costs associated with the reevaluation.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Review of the General Reevaluation Report continued in FY 07. Project costs are estimated to be \$210 million.

12. MERAMEC RIVER BASIN (VALLEY PARK), MISSOURI

Location. The project is located in St. Louis County, Missouri, adjacent to the left bank of the Meramec River between miles 20.7 and 22.1 above the confluence with the Mississippi River.

Existing project. The project was authorized for construction by Section 2(h), Public Law 97-128, Dec. 29, 1981, and the Water Resources Development Acts of 1986 and 1999. It protects Valley Park from the 100-year flood on the Meramec River. The project includes 3.2 miles of earthen levee with six gravity drains, three closure structures, interior ponding areas and 41 relief wells required for under-seepage control. Estimated total project cost (2004) \$49,428,000; \$36,905,000 Federal, and \$12,523,000 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. The city of Valley Park, Missouri is the local sponsor. A Local Cooperation Agreement was executed on August 12, 1992.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Contracts were awarded for the final minor flood damage reduction items and the final environmental mitigation work (excavation of a parking lot and the planting of bottom-land hardwood species in this and other areas).

13. NUTWOOD DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, IL

Location. The levee district is in Green and Jersey Counties, IL, on the left bank of the Illinois River between miles 15.2 and 23.7 above the Mississippi River. (See Quincy, IL-MO, sheet of maps of the United States, published by Army Map Service, scale 1:250,000.)

Existing project. Project was authorized by the 1962 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 472, 87th Cong., 2d sess.). Project provides for raising and enlarging 11.4 miles of levee, construction of 1.0 miles of new levee, altering a pumping station and construction of seepage control measures. This project would provide protection to 10,360 acres of land, 9,365 of which are highly productive agricultural lands. A General Design Memorandum (GDM), completed in 1986, indicated that the plan was not economically justified at the interest rate used at the time. The project was declared inactive on Jun. 3, 1987. As a result of the Great Flood of 1993 and the inundation of Illinois State Highway 16/100 within the project area, the 1995 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill included funding to perform a flood damage reduction study.

Local cooperation. Requirements of local cooperation are described on page 14-11 of FY 1980 Annual Report except that cost sharing policies established by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, PL-99-662, will also apply. The Nutwood Drainage and Levee District is the local sponsor. The cost sharing agreement

for preconstruction engineering and design (PED) was executed in July 1997.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Construction funding was received in FY 2002. Work efforts to acquire necessary permits continued in FY 07. The present total Federal project cost (Oct 03) is \$12,043,000; non-Federal cost is \$4,015,000.

14. RIVER DES PERES, MO

Location. River des Peres drains a 111-square mile area in the city of St. Louis and St. Louis County, Missouri, and empties into the Mississippi River.

Existing project. The project was authorized by the Water Resources and Development Act of 1990 (PL 101-640). The authorized project consists of two subprojects, Deer Creek and University City. The Deer Creek portion consists of 2.5 miles of channel widening and stabilization improvements through the cities of Rock Hill, Webster Groves, Brentwood, and Maplewood. The University City portion consists of channel enlargement and stabilization along about 2.5 miles of the University City branch of upper River des Peres, a 2.53-mile recreation trail, and a small recreation park to be constructed by non-Federal interests on non-project lands.

Local cooperation. The Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District (MSD) and the mayors of Brentwood, Rock Hill, Webster Groves, and Maplewood signed a Design Agreement on May 17, 2001, to serve as the local sponsors for the Deer Creek portion of the project. The Deer Creek portion is currently deferred as the cities of Rock Hill and Brentwood withdrew their support in FY 03. The city of University City signed a Design Agreement on June 30, 2004.

Operation and results during fiscal year. Continued the General Reevaluation for the University City portion of the project.

15. ST. LOUIS FLOOD PROTECTION, MO

Location. The St. Louis Flood Protection project is located in St. Louis, Missouri, on the right bank of the Mississippi River between miles 176.3 and 187.2 above the mouth of the Ohio River.

Existing project. The project was authorized by Public law 84-256, Aug. 9, 1955, and was completed in 1974. The reevaluation of the project consists of analyzing possible structural deficiencies and geotechnical concerns and the enhancement of recreation features within the project area.

ST. LOUIS, MO, DISTRICT

Local cooperation. The city of St. Louis signed the Design Agreement on Feb. 2, 2000.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued plans and specifications for new relief wells; provided draft PPA to city for review.

16. STE. GENEVIEVE, MO

Location. The City of Ste. Genevieve is located in Ste. Genevieve County at the edge of the Mississippi River floodplain about 54 miles south of St. Louis, MO.

Existing project. The project was authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (PL 99-662). The authorizing language states "Congress finds that, in view of the historic preservation benefits resulting from the project, the overall benefits of the project exceed the costs of the project." The overall project consists of a major levee and associated features that will protect the town from the Urban Design Flood on the Mississippi River channel improvements on tributary streams that flow through the town and recreation features on flood control lands. Estimated total project cost (2005) is \$49,374,000; \$35,967,000 Federal, and \$13,407,000 is non-Federal.

Local cooperation. The project sponsor for the Urban Design Levee is the Ste. Genevieve Joint Levee Commission. The City of Ste. Genevieve, Ste. Genevieve County Levee District Number 2, and Ste. Genevieve County Levee District Number 3 hold membership on the Commission. In May 2005, a design agreement was executed with the city of Ste. Genevieve for the tributary and recreation features.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued general reevaluation of the headwater flooding along North and South Gabouri Creeks; completed Corps review and approval of the sponsor's final lands and relocations costs for the Urban Design Levee.

17. WOOD RIVER DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, IL

Location. The Wood River Drainage and Levee District project is located in the Mississippi River floodplain of Madison County, Illinois, just upstream of the city of St. Louis.

Existing project. The project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1938 and modified by the Flood Control Act of 1965. The original project provided for local flood protection works. The modified project provides for a pumping station with collector

ditches and necessary appurtenant facilities for removal of water impounded by the existing levees.

Local cooperation. The Wood River Drainage and Levee District signed a Project Cooperation Agreement on October 28, 2005, with cost sharing being 25 percent non-Federal and 75 percent Federal. The Project Cooperation Agreement was amended on June 29, 2006.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Awarded the contract for construction of the pump station. Construction on the pump station and relief wells began in the 2d quarter of FY 07.

18. WOOD RIVER LEVEE, IL

Location. The Wood River Levee project is located in the Mississippi River floodplain of Madison County, Illinois, just upstream of the city of St. Louis.

Existing project. The project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1938 and constructed in the 1950s. The existing project provides urban level protection for the 500-year Mississippi River flood stage. A reconstruction evaluation report to address the aging infrastructure and determine Federal interest was completed. The recommended project includes the rehabilitation of the levee system to bring it into original performance compliance.

Local cooperation. The Wood River Drainage and Levee District signed a Design Agreement on April 6, 2000.

Operations and result during fiscal year. Report recommending implementation of design deficiency measures and Congressional authorization of reconstruction measures for the Wood River levee system were approved by OMB on June 14, 2007.

19. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Inspection of completed work was accomplished at a cost of \$532,810 for FY 07. Total cost as of end of fiscal year is \$14,422,217.

20. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Flood control activities pursuant to Sec. 205, Public Law 858, 80th Cong., as amended (preauthorization).

See Table 14-F.

Emergency bank stabilization activities pursuant to Sec. 14, Public Law 526, 79th Cong., as amended.

See Table 14-F.

Emergency flood control activities - repair flood fighting, and rescue work (Public Law 99, 84th Cong., and antecedent legislation).

Federal costs for the fiscal year were \$384,736 for Disaster Preparedness, \$384,658 for Emergency Operations, and \$436,990 for Rehabilitation.

Environmental

21. MADISON AND ST. CLAIR COUNTIES, IL

Location. The environmental infrastructure project is located in Madison and St. Clair Counties, Illinois.

Existing project. The project was authorized by the Water Resources Development Acts of 1992, 1996, and 1999 and the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2001. The project consists of providing water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection. Projects include separating out combined sanitary and stormwater sewers and design and construction of sewer systems to improve quality and reduce sewer backups into homes. Some of the systems exceed 100 years of performance. Problems created by this compromised infrastructure impact the health, water quality, and economic development potential of the area. Completed rehabilitation includes a portion of the combined sewer system in the downtown area of East St. Louis, Illinois. Belleville is upgrading its infrastructure in order to remain in compliance with environmental regulations regarding the overflow of combined sewers. Future work is planned for Madison County, including Eagle Park Acres, Glen Carbon, and Maryville.

Local cooperation. Project cooperation agreements have been executed for sewer rehabilitation work in East St. Louis, Belleville, and Eagle Park Acres.

Operation and results during fiscal year. Continued construction of the project in Belleville. Completed the PPA with Madison County for the Eagle Park Acres project. Began development of a PPA with Madison County for the Glen Carbon and Maryville Sewer project.

22. ST. LOUIS, MO (COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS)

Location. The project is limited to work within the city of St. Louis, Missouri.

Existing project. The project was authorized by the Water Resources Development Acts of 1992 and 1999. The purpose is to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows in the city of St. Louis.

Local cooperation. Project cooperation agreements have been executed with the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District for work on the Old Mill Creek Sewer.

Operation and results during fiscal year. Not applicable – project was not funded in FY 07.

Miscellaneous

23. ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Project Modifications for improvement of environment pursuant to Sec. 1135, Public Law 99-662, as amended (preauthorization).

During FY 07, the following funds were expended: \$3,920 Coordination Account; \$2,798 Rend City Wetlands Restoration; \$578 Spunky Bottoms; and \$7,501 Shelbyville Wildlife Management Area.

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Public Law 104-303, Sec. 206.

In FY 07, funds were expended as follows: \$29 Confluence Greenway; \$71 No Chutes Area Restoration, Ted Shanks; \$1,020 Watkins Creek, St. Louis, MO; and \$84,700 Confluence Point State Park.

24. GENERAL REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

Permit Evaluations	\$1,715,657
Enforcement	87,185
Studies	99,838
Environmental Impact Statement	0
Appeals	0
Compliance and Mitigation	78,483
Total Regulatory	\$1,981,163

ST. LOUIS, MO, DISTRICT

25. CATASTROPHIC DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

Local Preparedness	\$ 0
National Preparedness	0
National Emergency Facilities	0
Readiness Training	0
Total	\$0

26. OTHER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

In FY 07, \$1,485,245 was expended on Native American Grave Protection for operation and maintenance.

27. UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER RESTORATION (UMRR) (FORMERLY ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM)

Location. The portion of the Upper Mississippi River within the boundaries of the St. Louis District extends from the mouth of the Ohio River (river mile 0) to river mile 300, downstream of Lock and Dam 22.

Existing project. The project is composed of five elements: Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Projects, Long-term Resource Monitoring, Recreation Projects, Studies of Recreation Impacts and Navigation Traffic Monitoring. (The St. Louis District's involvement has been limited to Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Projects and Long Term Resource Monitoring.) The overall program, involving five states and three engineer districts, is administered by the Mississippi Valley Division. In the St. Louis District, seven habitat rehabilitation projects have been completed. These are Clarksville Management Area, Dresser Island, Pharrs Island, Stag Island, and Cuivre Island in Missouri and Stump Lake and Swan Lake in Illinois. Through FY 2006, funds allocated to the St. Louis District have amounted to \$44,934,044 for design and construction of Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Projects (HREP), \$2,674,716 for Long Term Resource Monitoring (LTRM), \$2,991,385 for Program Management; and \$967,800 for Habitat Needs Assessment.

During FY 07, expenditures of \$2,815,689 included the following:

Baseline Monitoring	\$ 174,749
Batchtown	1,108,534
Biological Response Monitoring	22,687
Calhoun Point	187,019
Pools 24 Islands	27,313
Pools 25/26	88,747
Program Management	192,863
Project Evaluation LTRM	321,295
Rip Rap Landing	23,813
Swan Lake	223,329
Ted Shanks	278,487
Wilkinson Island	166,853

Local cooperation. The terms of local cooperation, as established by Public Law 99-662, will vary according to the nature of the project, land ownership and pre-existing management responsibilities. The local sponsor for Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement projects is usually the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in coordination with the state of Missouri or the state of Illinois. A Project Cost Sharing Agreement with the state of Missouri was completed in FY 97 for the Cuivre Island project.

Operations and results during the fiscal year. During FY 07, continued design on Batchtown Phase III, Illinois; Pools 25 and 26 Islands, Missouri; Wildinon Island, Illinois; and Ted Shanks, Missouri. Continued construction on Calhoun Point Phase II. Habitat and biological response monitoring activities continued on numerous projects in Missouri and Illinois.

28. FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM (FUSRAP)

On October 13, 1997, Congress transferred the management of the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) to the Corps of Engineers, via the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1998. The St. Louis District was chosen to remediate low-level radioactive contamination, which resulted from activities conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District/Atomic Energy Commission, at the five St. Louis area sites. These sites include the Madison Site in Madison, Illinois, Hazelwood Interim Storage Site (HISS)/Latty Avenue Vicinity Properties (VPs), St. Louis Airport Site (SLAPS), St. Louis Airport Site Vicinity Properties (SLAPS VPs), and

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

St. Louis Downtown (SLDS), in St. Louis, Missouri. A sixth site, the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant (IAAAP), was declared eligible for inclusion in FUSRAP in FY 01. Cleanup will follow the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

In FY 07, 72,849 cubic yards of material were disposed of from the Missouri sites. The Corps of

Engineers continued its remediation efforts at both SLDS and the North County sites under approved Records of Decision. The Corps completed remedial activity at the St. Louis Airport Site in North County during FY 07 and conducted a closeout ceremony at the site in May 2007. At IAAAP, funds were used to issue a Radiological Investigation Work Plan and conduct remedial sampling and analysis based on the Plan.

ST. LOUIS, MO, DISTRICT

TABLE 14-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Funds to Sep. 30, 2007
4.	Mississippi River Between Ohio and Missouri Rivers (Includes Chain of Rocks original project and deficiency corrections)	New Work					
		Approp.	\$2,759,100	\$4,663,000	\$10,760,000	\$14,360,000	\$308,910,274 ¹
		Cost	2,744,200	4,618,377	3,959,160	5,722,945	293,408,199 ¹
		Approp.	15,681,000	22,022,805	29,679,000	24,842,000	567,398,006 ²
		Cost	16,808,310	22,314,605	27,640,994	20,557,120	561,002,306 ²
6.	Alton to Gale Organized Levee Districts, IL & MO (Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	800	0	0	0	11,908,200
		Cost	787	0	0	-1,520	11,906,529
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	143,750
		Cost	8	0	0	1,520	118,239
7.	Bois Brule, MO (Design Deficiency)	New Work					
		Approp.	912,500	1,328,000	1,792,000	1,560,000	6,991,500
		Cost	949,582	1,400,026	1,681,452	280,856	5,561,375
8.	Cape Girardeau Floodwall Protection System	New Work					
		Approp.	497,000	745,000	297,000	300,000	1,839,000
		Cost	360,800	513,812	619,414	166,683	1,660,704
9.	Chesterfield, MO (Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	295,000	275,000	891,000	0	2,343,900
		Cost	295,314	,276,647	144,768	453,099	2,045,739
		Approp.	148,600	0	56,000	341,066	835,066
		Cost	160,568	82,589	54,760	14,089	485,801
10.	East St. Louis, IL (Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	602,000	436,000	990,000	2,801,500	60,758,862 ³
		Cost	596,472	419,008	654,244	1,242,189	58,839,300 ⁴
		Approp.	0	0	953,297	0	9,268,497
		Cost	62,013	16,917	0	198,862	8,480,623
11.	East St. Louis and Vicinity, IL (Ecosystem Restoration and Flood Damage Reduction) (Contrib. Funds)	New work					
		Approp.	117,000	45,000	297,000	290,000	19,296,025
		Cost	115,425	41,688	133,680	162,806	19,000,787
		Approp.	45,000	0	43,000	47,000	1,990,750
		Cost	110,238	46,601	489	45,678	1,946,286
12.	Meramec R. Basin, Valley Park, MO (Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	4,218,500	5,545,000	7,120,000	0	37,149,600
		Cost	4,212,104	5,530,083	6,345,746	470,080	36,824,094
		Approp.	178,000	523,734	477,000	36,000	2,743,792
		Cost	178,008	524,787	477,255	2,709,100	5,418,200

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

**TABLE 14-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(Continued)**

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Funds to Sep. 30, 2007
13.	Nutwood Drainage and Levee District, IL	New Work					
		Approp.	\$117,000	\$89,000	\$118,000	\$150,000	\$719,300
		Cost	116,853	89,175	100,953	81,938	634,159
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	0
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Ste. Genevieve, MO	New Work					
		Approp.	158,900	194,000	544,000	25,000	26,720,600
		Cost	160,703	191,977	161,668	259,977	26,570,761
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	0	614,012	0	0	7,165,662
		Cost	66,987	323,894	127,241	29,354	7,029,773
21.	Madison and St. Clair Counties, IL	New Work					
		Approp.	144,000	1,435,000	742,000	897,000	4,375,700
		Cost	141,828	1,317,936	801,220	113,982	3,532,497
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	280,000	421,042	48,000	266,000	1,431,042
		Cost	86,775	405,738	382,199	18,871	1,182,880
22.	St. Louis, MO (Combined Sewer Overflows)	New Work					
		Approp.	2,348,000	1,686,000	0	0	5,196,000
		Cost	2,750,022	1,646,473	45,659	9,357	5,179,222
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	1,227,000	280,000	-140,627	30,000	1,715,373
		Cost	875,542	643,826	5,847	0	1,685,373
28.	FUSRAP (Total)	New Work					
		Approp.	50,100,000	54,300,000	47,348,000	44,700,000	609,784,000
		Cost	49,988,571	54,154,690	45,136,180	43,432,774	605,255,067
	Madison	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	-39,000	0	2,245,000
		Cost	-7,768	0	13,472	149	2,245,000
	Latty Avenue	New Work					
		Approp.	1,893,000	2,300,000	1,873,000	16,700,000	84,828,000
		Cost	1,873,909	2,217,607	1,918,189	14,951,288	82,897,407
	St. Louis Airport	New Work					
		Approp.	36,466,000	38,300,000	30,180,000	6,945,000	305,181,000
		Cost	36,834,129	38,282,090	28,953,870	7,724,026	304,418,024

ST. LOUIS, MO, DISTRICT

**TABLE 14-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(Continued)**

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Funds to Sep. 30, 2007
St. Louis Airport & Vic. Properties	New Work	Approp.	\$1,602,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,634,000	\$4,655,000	\$47,928,000
		Cost	1,599,877	1,841,498	1,759,198	4,332,752	47,559,951
St. Louis Downtown	New Work	Approp.	9,889,000	11,300,000	13,300,000	15,400,000	167,077,000
		Cost	9,906,413	11,307,457	12,282,635	15,346,685	165,777,652
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant	New Work	Approp.	250,000	500,000	400,000	1,000,000	2,325,000
		Cost	232,012	506,038	208,816	1,077,874	2,157,033
Oakridge Transition	New Work	Approp.	0	0	0	0	200,000
		Cost	0	0	0	0	200,000

1. Excludes previous project cost of \$1,416,620.
2. In addition \$1,139,000 was expended for rehabilitation.
3. Includes \$8,072,326 for work authorized by Flood Control Act of 1965.
4. Includes \$7,921,939 for work authorized by Flood Control Act of 1965.
5. Excludes previous project cost (prior to FY97) of \$15,632,925.

TABLE 14-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Oct. 23, 1962	KASKASKIA RIVER, IL (See Section 2 of Text) Construct canal, lock, and dam to provide a 9-foot navigation channel from mouth to Fayetteville, IL.	S. Doc. 44, 87th Cong., 1st sess.
Oct. 12, 1996	Modified to add fish and wildlife and habitat restoration as project purpose.	Public Law 104-303
Dec. 11, 2000	Modified to include recreation as a project purpose.	Public Law 106-541, Section 311
MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN OHIO AND MISSOURI RIVERS (See Section 4 of Text)		
Jun. 3, 1896	Project for regulating works in 1881. (To obtain a minimum depth of 8 feet.) Dredging introduced as part of the project.	Annual Report, 1881, p. 1536.
Jun. 13, 1902 Mar. 2, 1907 ¹ Mar. 3, 1905 ¹	These acts practically abrogated that part of project for middle Mississippi which proposed regulating works.	
Jun. 25, 1910	Regulating works restored to project and appropriations begun with a view to completion of improvement between Ohio and Missouri Rivers within 12 years at an estimated cost of \$21 million, exclusive of amounts previously expended.	
Jan. 21, 1927	For 9 feet deep and 300 feet wide from Ohio River to northern Rivers and Harbors boundary of city of St. Louis.	Committee Doc. 9, 69th Cong., 2d sess.
Jul. 3, 1930	Project between northern boundary of St. Louis and Grafton (mouth of Illinois River) modified to provide a channel 9 feet deep and generally 200 feet wide with additional width around bends.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 12, 70th Cong., 1st sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Modified to provide construction of a lateral canal with lock at Chain of Rocks.	H. Doc. 231, 76th Cong., 1st sess.
Sep. 3, 1954 ²	Modified to provide construction of a small-boat harbor opposite Chester, IL.	H. Doc. 230, 83d Cong., 1st sess.
Jul. 3, 1958 ³	Modified to provide construction of a fixed crest rockfill dam 900 feet below Chain of Rocks Bridge.	
MELVIN PRICE LOCKS & DAM (FORMERLY LOCK AND DAM NO. 26 (REPLACEMENT))		
Oct. 21, 1978	Construct new dam and a 1,200-foot lock approximately 2 miles downstream of the existing structure.	Public Law 95-502, 95th Cong.
Dec. 29, 1981	Change name from "Lock and Dam No. 26" to "Melvin Price Lock and Dam" upon termination of service in U.S. Congress.	Public Law 97-118, 97th Cong.
Aug. 15, 1985 and Nov. 17, 1986	Construct a second lock, 600 feet long at the Lock and Dam No. 26. (Replacement) Project.	Public Law 99-88 and Public Law 99-662, 99th Cong.

ST. LOUIS, MO, DISTRICT

TABLE 14-B **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**
(Continued)

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Nov. 28, 1990	Modified to provide construction of cost-shared recreation facilities within the state of Illinois	Public Law 101-640, 101st Cong.
Oct. 31, 1992	Modified to allow cost-shared recreation with other non-Federal interests and authorized a 24,000 square foot visitor center.	Public Law 102-580, 102nd Cong.
Oct. 12, 1996	Amended project for recreation to include other contiguous nonproject lands, including those referred to as the Alton Commons.	Public Law 104-303
1960 River and Harbor Act as amended. Section 107	SOUTHEAST MISSOURI PORT, MO Construct harbor channel with adjacent landfill.	
Nov. 26, 1986	ST. LOUIS HARBOR, MO & IL As outlined in the Report of the Chief of Engineers, dated Apr. 30, 1984, the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 authorizes navigation improvements.	Public Law 99-662 99th Cong., 2d sess.
Oct. 12, 1996	The Secretary shall complete a limited reevaluation of the authorized St. Louis Harbor Project in the vicinity of the Chain of Rocks Canal, Illinois, consistent with the authorized purposes of that project, to include evacuation of waters collecting on the land side of the Chain of Rocks Canal East Levee	Public Law 104-303
Jun. 22, 1936	ALTON TO GALE ORGANIZED LEVEE DISTRICTS, IL & MO (See Section 6 of Text) Authorized construction of levees to protect area from flooding from the Mississippi River.	Special report on record in OCE Flood Control Committee Doc. 1, 75th Cong., 1st sess.
Jun. 28, 1938 1946		
Nov. 17, 1986	CAPE GIRARDEAU, JACKSON METROPOLITAN AREA, MO As outlined in the Report of the Chief of Engineers dated Dec. 8, 1984, the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 authorizes flood control and related recreational improvements in the Cape La Croix Creek Watershed.	Public Law 99-662, 99th Cong., 2d sess.
Oct. 12, 1996	As outlined in the Report of the Chief of Engineers, dated July 18, 1994, the Water Resources and Development Act of 1996 authorizes construction, including nonstructural measures, at a total cost of \$45,414,000 (\$33,030,000 Federal; \$12,384,000 non-Federal)	Public Law 104-303, 104th Congress
Dec. 11, 2000	CHESTERFIELD, MO (See Section 9 of Text) Authorized for construction, subject to completion of a favorable Chief of Engineers Report by Dec. 31, 2000. (Report was signed Dec. 29, 2000.)	Public Law 106-541 106th Congress

TABLE 14-B **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**
(Continued)

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Nov. 28, 1990	COLDWATER CREEK, MO As outlined in the report of the Chief of Engineers dated Aug 9, 1988, the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 authorizes flood control.	Public Law 101-640 101st Cong.
Jun. 22, 1936	EAST ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY, IL (See Sections 10 and 11 of Text) Raise and enlarge existing levee.	Special report on record in OCE.
Oct. 27, 1965	Construct pumping plant and other modifications to reduce interior flooding.	H. Doc 329, 88th Cong., 2d sess.
Oct. 22, 1976	Construct Blue Waters Ditch as independent section.	Public Law 94-587, 94th Cong.
Dec. 22, 1987	Repair and rehabilitate pump stations and appurtenant works, channels, and bridges.	Public Law 100-202, 100th Cong.
Oct. 23, 1962	ELDRED AND SPANKEY DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, IL Raise and enlarge existing levee and other modifications.	H. Doc. 472, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
Oct. 23, 1962	HARTWELL DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, IL Raise and enlarge existing levee and other modifications.	H. Doc. 472, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
Oct. 23, 1962	HILLVIEW DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, IL Raise and enlarge existing levee and other modifications.	H. Doc. 472, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
Oct. 23, 1962	KASKASKIA ISLAND DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, IL Raise and enlarge existing levee.	H. Doc. 519, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
Nov. 17, 1986	MALINE CREEK, MO As outlined in the Report of the Chief of Engineers dated Nov. 2, 1982, the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 authorizes flood control, recreation, and environmental improvements.	Public Law 99-662, 99th Cong., 2d sess.
Jul. 14, 1984	MAUVAISE TERRE DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, IL Raise and enlarge existing levee and other modifications.	Energy and Water Development Approp. Act of 1985, 98th Cong., 2nd sess.
Jun. 28, 1938	MERAMEC RIVER BASIN, MO (See Section 12 of Text) Construct reservoirs and local protection project.	Flood Control Committee, Doc. 1, 75th Cong., 1st sess.
Nov. 7, 1966	Construct Pine Ford, Irondale, and I-38 dams and 19 Angler-use sites.	H. Doc. 525, 89th Cong., 2d sess.

ST. LOUIS, MO, DISTRICT

**TABLE 14-B
(Continued)**

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Dec. 29, 1981	Undertake structural and nonstructural flood control measures.	Public Law 97-128, 97th Cong. Amended Section 1128, Public Law 99-662, 99th Cong.
Aug. 17, 1999	Modified to authorize construction at a maximum Federal expenditure of \$35,000,000	Public Law 106-53, 106th Cong., 1st sess.
Dec. 1, 2003	Modified to authorize construction at a maximum Federal expenditure of \$50,000,000.	Public Law 108-137 108 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	MCGEE CREEK DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, IL	
Oct. 23, 1962	Reconstruct existing levee and construct pumping plant to reduce flooding.	H. Doc. 472, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
	MEREDOSIA LAKE AND WILLOW CREEK DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, IL	
Oct. 23, 1962	Raise and enlarge existing levee and other modifications.	H. Doc. 472, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
	NUTWOOD DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, IL (See Section 13 of Text)	
Oct. 23, 1962	Raise and enlarge existing levee and other modifications.	H. Doc. 472, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
	REND LAKE, BIG MUDDY RIVER, IL	
Oct. 23, 1962	Construct dam at Benton, IL, and subimpoundment dams on upper arms of reservoir.	H. Doc 541, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
	RIVER DES PERES, MO (See Section 14 of Text)	
Nov. 28, 1990	As outlined in the report of the Chief Engineers dated May 23, 1989, the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 authorizes flood control.	Public Law 101-640 101st Cong.
	ST. LOUIS FLOOD PROTECTION, MO (See Section 15 of Text)	
Aug. 9, 1955	Construct flood control improvements.	Public Law 84-256 84th Cong.
	STE. GENEVIEVE, MO (See Section 16 of Text)	
Nov. 17, 1986	As outlined in the Report of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors dated Apr. 16, 1985, the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 authorizes construction of a levee and a pumping plant to protect the city from Mississippi River and Gabouri Creek floods.	Public Law 99-662, 99th Cong., 2d sess.
	WOOD RIVER DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, IL (See Section 17 of Text)	
Jun. 28, 1938	Construct reservoirs and local protection projects.	Flood Control Committee Doc. 1, 75th Cong., 1st sess.
Oct. 27, 1965	Authorized substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers.	H. Doc 150 88th Cong.

TABLE 14-B **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**
(Continued)

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Jun. 28, 1938	WOOD RIVER LEVEE, IL (See Section 18 of Text) Construct reservoirs and local protection projects.	Flood Control Committee Doc. 1, 75th Cong, 1st sess.
Oct. 31, 1992	MADISON AND ST. CLAIR COUNTIES, IL (See Section 21 of Text) Authorized assistance to non-Federal interests for carrying out water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects.	Public Law 102-580 102d Cong.
Dec. 21, 2000	Amended WRDA 1992 to include \$10,000,000 for water and wastewater assistance for Madison and St. Clair Counties.	Public Law 106-554 106th Cong.
Oct. 31, 1992	ST. LOUIS, MO (COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS) (See Section 22 of Text) Authorized assistance to non-Federal interests for carrying out water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects.	Public Law 102-580 102d Cong.
Aug. 17, 1999	Amended WRDA 1992 to include \$15,000,000 for a project to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows in the city of St. Louis, Missouri.	Public Law 106-53 106th Cong.
Oct. 23, 1962	CLARENCE CANNON DAM AND RESERVOIR, SALT RIVER, MO Modified act of Jun. 28, 1938 by deleting the reservoir therefrom and reauthorizing it as a separate multiple-purpose project.	H. Doc. 507, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
Oct. 27, 1965	Changes name of project from Joanna Dam to present designation.	Public Law 89-298, 89th Cong.
Oct. 13, 1997	Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) (See Section 28 of Text) Carry out remediation at five St. Louis Area sites - Madison, Illinois, Latty Avenue, St. Louis Airport, St. Louis Airport and Vicinity Properties, and St. Louis Downtown, MO.	Energy and Water Development Approp. Act of 1998
May 17, 1950	CAPE GIRARDEAU FLOOD PROTECTION, MO The project for flood protection at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, substantially in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 204, Eighty-first Congress, first session.	Public Law 516-81 st Congress, Chapter 188-2 nd Session, H.R. 5472

TABLE 14-B
(Continued)**AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Dec. 1, 2003	Plan, design, and initiate reconstruction of the Cape Girardeau MO project, originally authorized by the FCA of 1950, at an estimated total cost of \$9,000,000, with cost sharing on the same basis as cost sharing of the project as originally authorized, if the Secretary determines that the reconstruction is technically sound and environmentally acceptable; Provided further, That the planned reconstruction shall be based on the most cost-effective Engineering solution and shall require no further economic justification.	Public Law 108-137 Energy and Water Development Approp. Act, 2004

1. Also joint resolution, Jun. 29, 1906.
2. Inactive.
3. All work completed.

TABLE 14-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007		Mo. and Yr. Completed
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance	
Cuivre River, MO ¹	1883	\$ 12,000	\$ --	--
Kaskaskia River, IL ²	1989	147,387,000	47,435,491	1988
Moccasin Springs, MO	1969	76,436 ³	--	--
Southeast Missouri Port, MO	1993	3,466,522	3,404,187	Apr. 89
Wabash Railroad Bridges, Illinois River, Meredosia, and Valley City, IL	1961	2,653,194	1961	--
St. Louis Harbor, MO	2005			Not constructed

1. Inactive. River declared nonnavigable by act of Mar. 23, 1900.

2. Excludes \$10,461 expended on previous project.

3. Excludes \$56,605 contributed funds.

ST. LOUIS, MO, DISTRICT

TABLE 14-D OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007		Mo. and Yr. Completed
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance	
Clarence Cannon Dam and Reservoir, Salt River, MO	1996	313,180,128	125,539,853	--
Cache River Diversion, IL	1953	2,837,114	--	1953
Cape Girardeau, MO, No. 2	1965	5,157,805	--	1964
Cape Girardeau, Jackson, MO	2006	35,315,987	--	2003
Carlyle Lake, IL Oct. 1976	1981	42,819,400	132,988,360	
Chouteau, Nameoki, and Venice Drainage and Levee District, IL	1955	185,700	--	1955
Columbia Drainage and Levee District No. 3, IL	1981	2,818,000	--	Aug. 1981
Degognia and Fountain Bluff Levee and Drainage District, IL	1959	5,889,500	--	1959
Dively Drainage & Levee District, IL	1976	1,720,000	--	1976
Emergency bank protection for certain highway and railroad facilities at Price Landing, MO (see Flood Control Act of 1944) ¹	1950	55,415	--	Oct. 1949
Emergency repairs to levees on Mississippi, Illinois, and Kaskaskia Rivers and flood fighting and rescue work (Sec. 5, Flood Control Act of 1941, as amended) ¹	1953	--	--	1951
Emergency protection for certain highway and railroad facilities at Chester, IL, bridge (Sec. 12, Flood Control Act of 1944)	1952	50,000	--	Jan. 1952
Emergency protection for Illinois approach, Chain of Rocks Bridge (Sec. 12, Flood Control Act of 1944)	1946	25,000	--	Aug. 1945
Fort Chartres and Ivy Landing Drainage District No. 5, IL	1970	1,154,800	--	1958
Grand Tower Drainage and Levee District, IL	1959	4,677,900	--	1959
Harrisonville Levee and Drainage District, IL	1981	6,829,069	--	Mar. 1981
Kaskaskia Island Drainage and Levee District, IL	1959	297,460	--	1949
Lake Shelbyville, IL	1981	44,000,000	137,504,504	Sep. 1978
Mauvaise Terre Drainage and Levee District, IL	1989	589,000	--	1988
McGee Creek Drainage and Levee District, IL	1989	25,043,300	--	1989
Meredosia Lake and Willow Creek Drainage and Levee District, IL	1944	249,738	--	1944
Miller Pond Drainage District, IL	1955	164,183	--	1955

TABLE 14-D **OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD**
(Continued) **CONTROL PROJECTS**

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007		Mo. and Yr. Completed
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance	
Mississippi River Agricultural Area 8, MO	1987	2,137,000	--	--
Mississippi River at St. Louis, MO	1980	79,265,166	--	Jan. 1980
Mississippi River, Alton to Gale, IL, underseepage measures	--	85,422	--	Oct. 1962
North Alexander Drainage and Levee District, IL	1957	939,569	--	1957
Nutwood Drainage and Levee District, IL	1989	670,000	--	1984
Perry County Drainage and Levee ² District Nos. 1, 2, and 3, MO	1987	7,968,700	--	1986
Pine Ford Lake, MO	1996	3,644,000	--	-
Prairie du Pont Levee and Sanitary District, IL ³	1970	6,005,127	--	1970
Prairie du Rocher and vicinity, IL	1959	3,882,600	--	1959
Preston Drainage and Levee District, IL	1959	1,866,910	--	1959
Rend Lake, Big Muddy River, IL ^{4,5}	1989	43,700,900	107,702,570	1988
Strington, Ft. Chartres, and Ivy Landing, IL	1957	2,123,700	--	Aug. 1956
Urban areas at Alton, IL	1960	192,000	--	--
Village of New Athens, IL	1981	1,983,000	--	Sep. 1981
Valley City Drainage & Levee District, IL ⁶	1967	91,952	--	1967
Wood River Drainage and Levee District, IL ⁷	1989	17,163,821	--	1988

1. Work complete, now performed under Public Law 99.
2. Excludes \$6,800,700 for previous project.
3. Includes \$5,235,927 for previous project.
4. Excludes \$550,000 Area Development Administration Funds allotted to the State of Illinois for increased construction costs of Interstate Highway 57 to meet project requirements, and excludes \$449,093 Area Redevelopment Administration Funds allotted to the Corps.
5. Includes \$6,103,711 credit to State of Illinois for work in kind.
6. Authorized by Chief of Engineers (Sec. 205, 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended).
7. Funds are for work authorized by Flood Control Act of 1938.

ST. LOUIS, MO, DISTRICT

TABLE 14-E DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date And Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contrib Funds Exp
Angler-use sites, Meramec Basin, MO	1967	WRDA 1986 Oct 86	--	--
Big Swan D&L District Illinois River, IL	--	WRDA 1986 Oct 86	--	--
Cape Girardeau, MO Reaches Nos 1, 3, and 4	1959	Oct 78	\$ 22,000	--
Clear Creek Drainage and Levee District, IL	1964	PL 100-676 Jan 90	4,984,500	--
East Cape Girardeau and Clear Creek D&L District, IL	1963	PL 100-676 Jan 90	1,920,600	--
Eldred, IL	1962	Nov 79	--	--
Fort Chartres & Ivy Landing D&L District No. 5 and Stringtown Drainage and Levee District No. 4, IL	1971	WRDA 1986 Oct 86	--	--
Grafton Small Boat Harbor, IL	1962 ¹	Nov 77	--	--
I-38 Lake, MO		PL 100-676 1 Jan 1990	--	--
Indian Creek Area Illinois River, IL	--	Nov 81	--	--
Irondale Lake, MO		PL 100-676 1 Jan 1990	--	--
Keach Drainage and Levee District, IL	--	WRDA 1986 Oct 86	--	--
Levee Districts between Carlyle and New Athens, IL, Nos. 2, 5, 6 and 7	1979	Nov 79	--	--
Levee Districts between Carlyle and New Athens, IL Nos. 3, 4, 8, 10 and 13	1979	Nov 79	--	--
Levee Districts between Cowden and Vandalia, IL	1978	Oct 78	496,000	--
Meramec Park Lake, MO		Dec 81	37,682,514	--
Mississippi River Agricultural Area No. 10, MO	1967	Nov 79	--	--
Mississippi River Agricultural Area No. 12, MO	1967	WRDA 1986 Oct 86	--	--
Mississippi River at Alton, IL				
Small Boat Harbor	1958 ¹	Nov 77	--	--
Preston Drainage and Levee District, IL	1959	PL 100-676 1 Jan 1990	1,866,910	--
Richland Creek, IL	1969	PL 100-676 10 Aug 89	401,000	--
Riverland Levee District, MO	1936	Aug 77	--	--
Scott County D&L District Illinois River, IL	--	WRDA 1986 Oct 86	--	--
Small Boat Harbor opposite Chester, IL	1954 ¹	Nov 77	--	--
Small Boat Harbor opposite Hamburg, IL	1950 ¹	Nov 77	--	--
Ste. Genevieve County Drainage and Levee District No. 1, MO	1936	Nov 77	--	--

¹ Year authorized.

ST. LOUIS, MO, DISTRICT

TABLE 14-F

**FLOOD CONTROL WORK
UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION**

Project	FISCAL YEAR COST		
	Federal Cost	Non-Federal	Total
Flood Control (Section 205, P. L. 858, preauthorization)			
Festus and Crystal City, MO	\$331,932	\$14,438	\$346,370
Lovington, MO	72	0	72
Meredosia, IL	9,897	0	9,897
Modoc Levee & Drainage District, Prairie, IL	48,999	0	48,999
Santa Fe D&LD, IL	77	0	77
Section 205 Coordination Account	<u>16,523</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>16,523</u>
Total Section 205	\$407,500	\$14,438	\$421,938
Emergency StreamBank & Shoreline Protection (Section 14 of 1946 Flood Control Act, P.L. 526)			
Hwy A, Turkey Creek, MO	1	0	1
Section 14 Coordination Account	18,824	0	18,824
Strecker Road, Wildwood, MO	<u>22</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>22</u>
Total Section 14	\$18,847	\$0	\$18,847

**TABLE 14-G ACTIVE INVESTIGATIONS
(96x3121)**

Project	FISCAL YEAR COST		
	Federal Cost	Non-Federal	Total
SURVEYS (Category 100)			
<u>Watershed Comprehensive Studies (150)</u>			
St. Louis Riverfront, MO & IL	<u>47,668</u>	<u>20,904</u>	<u>68,572</u>
Subtotal	\$47,668	\$20,904	\$68,572
<u>Miscellaneous Activities (170)</u>			
American Heritage Rivers Initiative-14410	84,522	0	84,522
Interagency Water Resources Development-14713	25,123	0	25,123
Review of FERC Licences-53857	2,054	0	2,054
Special Investigations-17250	<u>15,485</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15,485</u>
Subtotal	\$127,184	0	\$127,184
<u>Coordination Studies with Other Agencies (180)</u>			
Coordination with Other Water Agencies	1,908	0	1,908
PAS – Dardenne Creek	1,345	36,138	37,483
PAS – Negotiations	4,232	0	4,232
PAS- IL Alton Macro Model	57,828	45,447	103,275
Upper Kaskaskia Study	<u>48,046</u>	<u>4,907</u>	<u>52,953</u>
Subtotal	\$113,359	\$86,492	\$199,851
TOTAL (Category 100)	\$288,211	\$107,396	\$395,607
COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIN DATA (Category 200)			
<u>Flood Plain Management Services (250)</u>			
Flood Plain Management Services (250)-82030, 82040, 82045	29,194	0	29,194
SS Peruque Creek – Special Flood Hazard (250)-125244	969	0	969
FPMS HEC-RAS Class (250)-144819	16,296	0	16,296
Hydrology Studies (260)-53820	<u>11,987</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11,987</u>
TOTAL (Category 200)	\$140,271	0	\$140,271
PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN (Category 600)			
Chesterfield, MO-10457	34	418	452
River des Peres, MO-12638	103,149	57,275	160,424
Wood River Levee, IL-10524	11,370	11,228	22,598
St. Louis Flood Protection, MO-17360	<u>342,971</u>	<u>73,733</u>	<u>416,704</u>
TOTAL (Category 600)	\$457,524	\$142,654	\$600,178
GRAND TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS	\$886,006	\$250,050	\$1,136,056

ROCK ISLAND, IL, DISTRICT

This district comprises most of the northern half of Illinois, portions of southern Wisconsin, southern and southwestern Minnesota, eastern and central Iowa, and northeastern Missouri, embraced in drainage basin of Mississippi River and its eastern and western tributaries between mile 300 (above mouth of Ohio River) and 614, and of its eastern tributaries only, between

Hamburg Bay, at mile 261 and 300. This district also includes the Illinois Waterway above mile 80 with its tributaries and drainage basins. The section of the Mississippi River between river miles 300 and 614 is included in the report on Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, MN.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation	Page	Miscellaneous (Cont.)	Page
1. Illinois and Mississippi Canal, IL.....	15-2	18. Other Programs and Activities.....	15-8
2. Illinois Waterway, IL and IN.....	15-2	19. Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (FC&CE).....	15-8
3. Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, MN.....	15-3		
4. Upper Mississippi River – Illinois Waterway System Navigation Study IL, IA, MN, MO, and WI.....	15-4	General Investigations	
5. Other Authorized Navigation Projects.....	15-4	20. Active Investigations	15-8
		21. Collection and Study of Basic Data	15-8
		22. Preconstruction Engineering and Design.....	15-8
Ecosystem Restoration		Tables	
6. Illinois River Basin Restoration	15-4	Table 15-A Cost and Financial Statement.....	15-9
7. Upper Mississippi River Restoration (UMRR)	15-5	Table 15-B Authorizing Legislation	15-11
Flood Control		Table 15-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects.....	15-15
8. Coralville Lake, IA.....	15-6	Table 15-D Not Applicable	
9. Des Moines Recreational River and Greenbelt, IA	15-6	Table 15-E Other Authorized Flood Control Projects.....	15-16
10. Red Rock Dam and Lake Red Rock, IA.....	15-7	Table 15-F Not Applicable	
11. Saylorville Lake, IA	15-7	Table 15-G Deauthorized Projects	15-18
12. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects.....	15-8	Table 15-H Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects.....	15-19
13. Other Authorized Flood Control Projects.....	15-8	Table 15-I Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization.....	15-22
14. Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization.....	15-8	Table 15-J Illinois Waterway: Existing Locks and Dams	15-24
Miscellaneous		Table 15-K Illinois Waterway: Lock and Dam Construction, Foundations, Cost.....	15-25
15. Ecosystem Restoration Work Under Special Authorization.....	15-8	Table 15-L Illinois Waterway: Additional Features Entering into Cost.....	15-27
16. General Regulatory Functions	15-8	Table 15-M Illinois Waterway: Existing Project	15-28
17. Operations and Maintenance Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness Program	15-8	Table 15-N Illinois Waterway: Total Cost of Existing Project.....	15-29
		Table 15-O Active Investigations.....	15-30

Navigation

1. ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI CANAL, IL

Location. This canal extends for 75 miles from the Illinois River near LaSalle, IL, to the Mississippi River at Rock Island, IL. A feeder canal, 29 miles in length, extends from the summit level of the canal to the Rock River at Rock Falls, IL.

Existing project. See pages 1306-1308 of Annual Report for 1962 for details regarding project. The canal was constructed in the period 1892-1918. The canal has not been operated for navigation since June 1951 in accordance with Corps policy to discontinue operation of waterways affording little or no benefit to navigation. The River and Harbor Act of 1958 authorized the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of placing the canal in proper condition for public recreational use and to convey and transfer the canal to the State of Illinois as part of the State park system.

The repair and modification program was initiated in 1961, and a number of canal features have been repaired or modified. In connection with this program, fee title of 1,062 acres and recreational flowage easements over 309 acres of land in Rock River at Rock Falls, formerly under navigation flowage easement, have been acquired. The State of Illinois accepted title to the canal as of August 1, 1970. The River and Harbor Act of 1970 authorized the additional appropriation of \$6,528,000 to be expended for the repair, modification, and maintenance of bridges, title transfer, modification or rehabilitation of hydraulic structures, fencing, clearing auxiliary ditches, and for the repair and modification of other canal property appurtenances.

The repair and modification work was underway until a suit was filed by three Illinois counties and their Commissioners of Highway against the Federal Government and the State in 1974 over maintenance of highway bridges crossing the canal. After the lawsuit was filed, further rehabilitation work by the Federal Government on the canal was suspended.

On November 4, 1981, the Corps of Engineers deposited \$3,722,572 with the Clerk of the U.S. District Court in Chicago in full satisfaction of the Court's judgment. These funds were used by the counties to complete rehabilitation work as directed in the court order. Rehabilitation work by the Federal Government in coordination with the state was

resumed in 1984 with the remaining authorization expended in 1987.

The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 authorized an additional appropriation of \$8,472,000 to accomplish the work described in the 1970 River and Harbor Act.

The State of Illinois filed an additional lawsuit against the United States on July 6, 1987 in the U.S. Claims Court in the amount of \$8,472,572. In a preliminary decision on September 22, 1988, the court dismissed the claim for \$3,722,572. A settlement agreement between the State of Illinois and the United States was signed on November 14, 1991. The agreement provided that Illinois release all claims against the United States as stipulated in the claims court and that the United States provide \$4,750,000 to Illinois as reimbursement for previous repair work performed upon the canal bridges by Illinois. On December 16, 1991, the U.S. Claims Court entered a judgment for \$4,750,000 in favor of the State of Illinois. This judgment was paid in FY 92.

Once funds are received, principal work features to restore the canal to acceptable conditions consist of the repair or reconstruction of retaining walls, embankments, portions of the lock and dam structures, culverts, drainage ditches, and other related work features which the United States has maintained or has been obligated to maintain under previous agreements. These features are consistent with a Master Management Plan prepared by the Illinois Department of Conservation. NEPA documentation to assess remaining work items must be completed prior to initiation of construction.

Local cooperation. A revised Supplemental Agreement with all work items remaining was executed between the state of Illinois and the Federal Government in April 1996.

Operations during fiscal year. Operations and maintenance during fiscal year. There were no programmed dollars allotted for this project in FY 07.

2. ILLINOIS WATERWAY, IL AND IN

Location. Illinois River (entirely within State of Illinois), formed by confluence of Kankakee and Des Plaines River, flows southwesterly and enters the Mississippi River at Grafton, IL, about 38 miles above St. Louis. Illinois Waterway comprises Illinois River from its mouth to confluence of Kankakee and

ROCK ISLAND, IL, DISTRICT

Des Plaines Rivers (273 miles), Des Plaines River to Lockport (18.1 miles) and Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal and South Branch of Chicago River to Lake Street, Chicago (34.5 miles). Also from a point 12.4 miles above Lockport, IL, waterway comprises Calumet-Sag Channel and Little Calumet and Calumet Rivers to turning basin 5, near entrance to Lake Calumet (23.8 miles); and Grand Calumet River from junction to 141st Street, deep (lake) draft navigation (9 miles) and to Clark Street, Gary, IN (4.2 miles).

Previous projects. For details, see page 1945 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 1172 of Annual Report for 1932.

Existing project. See Table 23-K and page 1255 of Annual Report for 1963. Cost of new work was \$124,041,436 and includes \$445,000 for Recreation Facilities under Code 711. Calumet-Sag Modification, Part III, placed in the deferred-for-restudy category in March 1972, cost of \$33,000,000 (July 1971) Federal and \$20,700,000 (July 1971) non Federal; is excluded from present cost estimate. Land acquired for the project consisted 909.407 acres in fee and 701.48 acres in easement. See Table 23-B for authorizing legislation.

(See Table 15-J through 15-N on existing locks and dams; lock and dam construction, foundations, cost; additional features entering into cost of project; existing project and total cost of existing project.)

Local cooperation. Complied with for completed modifications and Part I of Calumet-Sag Modification.

All pools above Alton Pool:

Maintenance: Mechanical dredging was performed in Peoria Pool, Marseilles Pool, Starved Rock Pool, Dresden Pool, Brandon Road Pool, and LaGrange Pool for a total of 69,338 cubic yards of material being removed. Continuing maintenance contract repairs includes Maneuver Boat/Wicket Lifter Barge, Peoria Lock and Dam Hydraulics, and Multi-Site Facility Protection Upgrades.

Operation and Care: Locks and Dams were operated as required and necessary repairs were made to those and appurtenance structure. Other studies, reports and miscellaneous engineering work were also accomplished.

Operation and Maintenance costs were to Rock Island District were \$31,258,923 with credit to the

project of \$10,867; primarily as a result of collections from towboat companies for damages to navigation structures.

Rehabilitation Project: The Lockport Upper Pool, on the Illinois Waterway just Southwest of Chicago, a perched pool (38 feet above surrounding area), with a roughly forty-five (45) foot high embankment, on the right descending bank and concrete guide walls on the left descending bank, is a "Dam Safety" issue. The embankment requires significant repairs and rehabilitation to ensure continued structural integrity, continued retention of navigation pool, stability of the embankments and substructures, safe access to the hydropower plant, continued safe use of the controlling works, and avoids downstream flooding in the event of failure. This project received \$4,200,000 in FY 07 to initiate design for the rehabilitation. These funds were obligated against a cutoff wall base contract for a test section of 300 feet, (\$3.4 million) with options for the remaining three-fourths of a mile. Total rehabilitation costs for FY 07 were \$1,119,894. The expenditures went towards specifications and plans for the \$3,400,000 base contract and \$25,400,000 total, cutoff wall, contract and to complete dam safety interim measures such as tree clearing and monitoring of the 1.5-mile dike.

Costs to the Rock Island District were \$31,258,923 for operation and maintenance.

Alton Pool Operation: Costs for the year were \$37,348 for management of natural resources; \$125,950 for water control management; and \$195,760 for studies and surveys. Total operation costs were \$359,058.

Alton Pool Maintenance: Maintenance costs for the year included \$703,898 for dredging and \$43,994 for dredge surveys. Total maintenance costs were \$823,362.

Total operation and maintenance costs for all pools above Alton Pool were \$31,258,923. Alton Pool operation and maintenance costs were \$1,182,420. Total costs incurred were \$32,441,343.

3. MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS, MN

For report on this improvement, see chapter on "Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, MN."

4. UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER – ILLINOIS WATERWAY SYSTEM NAVIGATION STUDY IL, IA, MN, MO, AND WI

Location. The program area comprises the Upper Mississippi River System, as defined by Congress in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (WRDA 1986), which includes the Upper Mississippi River from Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Cairo, Illinois; the Illinois Waterway from Chicago to Grafton, Illinois; and navigable portions of the Minnesota, St. Croix, Black and Kaskaskia Rivers. This multi-use resource supports an extensive navigation system (made up of 1200 miles of 9 foot channel and 37 lock and dam sites), a diverse ecosystem (2.7 million acres of habitat supporting hundreds of fish and wildlife species), floodplain agriculture, recreation and tourism. Based on the recommendation of the recently completed UMR-IWW System Navigation Feasibility Study that examined system needs over the next 50 years, the Navigation and Ecosystem Sustainability Program (NESP) was implemented to achieve the dual purposes of UMRS ecosystem restoration and navigation improvements.

Existing project. The Upper Mississippi River-Illinois Waterway System Navigation Study was completed in Sept 2004 after more than 14 years of intensive study and evaluation of the navigation improvement and ecological restoration needs for the UMR-IWW system for the years 2000-2050. The system is a vital part of our national economy and a valuable ecological resource. The 1200 miles of 9' foot channel created by the 37 lock and dam sites allow waterway traffic to move from one pool to another providing an integral regional, national, and international transportation network. The system is significant for certain key exports and the Nation's balance of trade. For example, in 2000, the Upper Mississippi River System carried approximately 60 percent of the Nation's corn and 45 percent of the Nation's soybean exports. The UMRS ecosystem consists of 2.7 million acres of bottomland forest, islands, backwaters, side channels and wetlands—all of which support more than 300 species of birds, 57 species of mammals, 45 species of amphibians and reptiles, 150 species of fish, and nearly 50 species of mussels. More than 40 percent of North America's migratory waterfowl and shorebirds depend on the food resources and other life requisites (shelter, nesting habitats, etc.) that the system provides. It also provides boating, camping, hunting, trapping and other recreational opportunities. The resulting study final recommendation includes a program of

incremental implementation and comprehensive adaptive management to achieve the dual purposes of ensuring a sustainable natural ecosystem and navigation system.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. FY 07 activities were focused on the continuation of the 34 projects that began PED activities in February 2005. These PED project activities were selected and designed to support the broad-based implementation specified in the Final Recommended Plan, including initiating design for small-scale navigation improvements (mooring cells, buoys, and switchboats); initiating design for two new 1,200-foot locks at Lock and Dam 25 and Lock and Dam 22 (minimal start on La Grange); conducting environmental mitigation studies; supporting research into nonstructural improvements and demand forecasting tools; developing plans for ecosystem restoration adaptive management; initiating design of fish passage projects; initiating planning for dam point control at Lock and Dam 25; and initiating design for several habitat restoration and flood plain restoration projects. Large-scale navigation and ecosystem projects are most likely still 2 years away from major construction. Expenditures during FY 07 were \$12,808,928, and obligations were \$13,587,578.

5. OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

See Table 15-C.

Ecosystem Restoration

6. ILLINOIS RIVER BASIN RESTORATION

Location: The project area is the Illinois River Basin defined as the Illinois River, Illinois, its backwaters, its side channels, and all tributaries, including their watersheds, draining into the Illinois River.

Existing project: The purpose of the Illinois River Basin Restoration project is to restore and protect the Illinois River Basin through the development of a restoration program, long-term resource monitoring program, computerized inventory and analysis system, and innovative dredging technology and beneficial use of sediments. These efforts are part of the State's Illinois Rivers 2020 initiative, a proposed 20-year, \$2.5 billion, Federal-state effort to restore and enhance the Illinois River Basin. The project involves four districts (Rock Island, St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit).

A major initial focus is work on Critical Restoration Projects. Restoration of the Illinois River Basin requires the identification and implementation of projects, within the watershed and along the course of the river that repair past and ongoing ecological damage so that a more highly functioning, self-regulating ecosystem can be sustained within the existing basin context. Critical Restoration Projects will produce immediate habitat and sediment reduction benefits; will help evaluate the effectiveness of various restoration methods prior to application system wide; and make best use of the current strong local and State interest in ecosystem restoration within the basin. The Corps of Engineers will implement these Critical Restoration Projects in collaboration with the non-Federal sponsor and other Federal and local agencies. Currently sixteen Critical Restoration Projects are in various states of completion. These projects include: Peoria Riverfront Upper Island, Pekin Lake Northern Unit, Pekin Lake Southern Unit, Waubonsie Creek, Blackberry Creek, Kankakee River, Iroquois River, McKee Creek, Starved Rock Pool, Alton Pool, LaGrange Pool, Senachwine Creek, Tenmile Creek, Crow Creek West, Fox River-Batavia Dam, and Yellow River.

Critical Restoration Projects: Projects have been initiated at 16 locations in the river basin.

Operations during fiscal year: The Illinois River Basin Restoration Comprehensive Plan was approved by HQUSACE in May 2007 and culminates a multiagency collaborative planning process that led to a restoration recommendation to be implemented across numerous agencies and authorities. Feasibility work has continued on the 16 critical restoration projects. The Blackberry Creek, Starved Rock Pool, Senachwine Creek, and Alton Pool projects have all made significant progress and are currently evaluating restoration alternatives and developing costs. The Illinois River Basin encompasses four Corps Districts and two Divisions. Critical restoration project work is being conducted by these Districts and in particular, Yellow River, which is in Indiana, represents an opportunity to broaden the sponsorship of the program to another state.

7. UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER RESTORATION (UMRR)

Location. The project is authorized for those river reaches having commercial navigation channels on the Upper Mississippi River, Illinois River, Minnesota River, St. Croix River, and Kaskaskia River in the states of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin.

Existing project. The purpose of the UMRR as stated in the authorizing legislation is to ensure the coordinated development and enhancement of the Upper Mississippi River system, recognizing its several purposes. The program includes habitat rehabilitation and enhancement projects (HREP) and long-term resource monitoring (LTRMP). HREPs improve habitat through site-specific modifications of the natural landscape, and LTRMP monitors certain natural resource changes and conducts research as a means for more informed management of the UMRS. Also authorized was a study of the economic impacts of completed recreation, completed navigation traffic monitoring, and recreation projects (currently unfunded). The program was initiated in 1986 utilizing funds provided by PL 99-88, FY 1985 Supplemental Appropriation Act. PL 99-662, Water Resources Development Act of 1986, further defined the program and provided for a 10 year implementation period and was extended to 15 years by PL 101-640, Water Resources Development Act of 1990. The Water Resources Development Act of 1999, P.L. 106-53, amended the previous authority by deleting recreation as a project purpose; removing the sunset provision; increasing annual appropriation limits available to the program; authorizing an independent technical advisory committee; and requiring submission of a report to Congress on a 6 year cycle that evaluates programs, accomplishments, assesses systemic habitat needs, and identifies any needed changes to the Program authorization.

Local cooperation: Local cooperation agreements are obtained for habitat projects for such projects not located on lands managed as a national wildlife refuge, within the meaning of Section 906(e) of the 1986 WRDA. WRDA 1999 establishes a cost sharing percentage of 35 percent for such projects.

Operations during fiscal year. Expenditures during the year totaled \$14,466,844. The majority of funds was expended on two primary program elements: habitat projects and long term resource monitoring. FY 07 funds were used for construction on 7 habitat projects and for design activities on 16 additional habitat Projects, as well as applied research and long term resource monitoring. Construction has essentially been completed on a total of 50 projects (with many multiple phases) since the program was initiated. Data collection, analysis of data and production of technical and special reports was continued by contract with the Upper Midwest Environmental Sciences Center in Lake Onalaska, WI. The first report to Congress detailing the

programs activities since the programs inception was completed and was submitted to Congress in January 1998. The second report to Congress is currently under review. A Habitat Needs Assessment was submitted to Congress in Sep. 2000. This assessment addressed the ecosystem needs along the UMRR's reaches of the Upper Mississippi River.

Flood Control

8. CORALVILLE LAKE, IA

Location. Coralville Lake is formed by the Coralville Dam on the Iowa River, several miles upstream from Iowa City, Johnson County, IA, about 83 miles above the confluence of the Iowa River with the Mississippi River.

Existing project. See page 28-4, Annual Report for 1981, for project details. Construction began in July 1949 and the project has been in operation since February 1958. About 25,035.76 acres in fee of land were acquired and 3,673.113 acres in flowage easements. The project was modified to provide for construction of a highway bridge crossing the lake at the Mehaffey site, which was begun in June 1964 and completed in October 1966. See Table 15-B for authorizing legislation.

Operations during fiscal year. Total FY 07 operation and maintenance costs at Coralville Lake were \$3,132,883.

9. DES MOINES RECREATIONAL RIVER AND GREENBELT, IA

Location. The Greenbelt Project area is located along the Des Moines, Boone, and Raccoon Rivers in central Iowa. Fort Dodge, IA, marks the upstream limit of the project area; the downstream terminus of the project area is Harvey, IA, a total distance of 170 river miles. The boundary includes portions of nine counties and many other communities, along with a number of Federal, state, county, and local parks. Two major Corps of Engineers reservoirs, Saylorville Lake and Lake Red Rock, are located within the Greenbelt Project area. The boundary encompasses an area of roughly 410,000 acres.

Existing project. The Des Moines Recreational River and Greenbelt Project was authorized on August 15, 1985, by Public Law 99-88, the 1985 Supplemental Appropriations Act. Legislation pertaining to the Greenbelt project has been contained in numerous other pieces of legislation culminating most recently in the 2005 Energy and Water

Development Appropriations Act, Public Law 108-137.

As authorized by Public Law 99-88, the project will include: (1) the construction, operation, and maintenance of recreational facilities and streambank stabilization structures; (2) maintenance of all structures constructed before the date of authorization of this project; (3) tree plantings, trails, vegetation, and wildlife protection and development for recreational purposes; and (4) the prohibition or limitation by the Secretary of the killing, wounding, or capturing at any time of any wild bird or animal in such areas as may be directed by the Secretary.

The authorization further requires that an Advisory Committee be established for consultation with the Department of the Army consisting of 47 members. The composition of the Advisory Committee is as follows: three Corps of Engineers appointees, one person from each incorporated municipality, two from each of the nine counties, and five from the State of Iowa. See Table 15-B for authorizing legislation. Twelve Federally funded projects were completed under the Greenbelt authority prior to FY 02, and the total number of projects completed to date are 14. Congress has appropriated funds in FY 03 through FY 06 to develop priority Greenbelt projects. The Greenbelt Advisory Committee has recommended development of the following priority projects: Fort Dodge Riverfront and Trails, Des Moines Riverwalk, Des Moines Amphitheater Modification, and the Cordova Center on the Rock and the Red Rock Multipurpose Trail Segment 4B. Both of the two latter projects are located at Lake Red Rock.

Local cooperation. Cost-sharing agreements will be executed for those projects not located at Lake Red Rock or Saylorville. Letters of Assurance have been received for the cost-shared projects recommended for inclusion in the Greenbelt by the 2005 Annual Program Management Report.

Operations during fiscal year. FY 07 funds were used to continue coordination with the Advisory Committee; prepare Engineering Documentation Reports for Des Moines, Fort Dodge, and Cordova Center at Lake Red Rock; prepare plans and specifications for Trail Segment 4b at Lake Red Rock; construct the Simon Estes Amphitheater ADA Modifications; and complete a portion of the 4B trail segment at Lake Red Rock. Costs incurred in FY 07 were \$2,942,830.

10. RED ROCK DAM AND LAKE RED ROCK, IA

Location. The site of this project is on the Des Moines River, chiefly in Marion County, but extending into Jasper, Warren, and Polk Counties. The dam is 142.9 miles above the mouth of the Des Moines River, which empties into the Mississippi River at mile 361.4 above the mouth of the Ohio River. The city of Des Moines lies northwesterly from the site, about 60 miles upstream.

Existing project. See page 28-6, Annual Report for 1981 for description of the project. Construction began in May 1960, and the dam was placed in beneficial use for storage of flood water in January 1969. Land acquired for the project consisted of 50,207.860 acres in fee and 26,353.645 acres in flowage easement. Landowner complaints, that lake operation have flooded their lands more frequently than what they were told to expect when flowage easements were initially acquired, led Congress to modify the project authorization. Language in PL 99-190 authorizes acquisition from willing sellers fee simple title in real property, which is subject to periodic flooding in connection with the operation of the project. Potentially there are approximately 1,000 tracts consisting of about 30,000 acres. Estimated Federal cost is \$43,500,000. See Table 15-B for authorizing legislation.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. Contract maintenance repairs to the Tainter Gate Controls and Limit Switches were completed. Total operations and maintenance costs during FY 07 were \$4,044,386.

11. SAYLORVILLE LAKE, IA

Location. The project site is chiefly in Polk County, IA, but portions extend into Dallas and Boone Counties. The dam is about 213.7 miles above the mouth of the Des Moines River and about 5 miles upstream from the city of Des Moines, IA.

Existing project. The dam is an earth embankment 6,750 feet long at crest with a height of 120 feet. Outlet works are a single circular concrete conduit, 22 feet in diameter, located at the toe of the west bluff. Control structure is at upstream end of

conduit and uses three gates. A stilling basin is provided to dissipate energy of discharge from outlet conduit. Spillway is in the west bluff, weir 430 feet long. Water flows over the spillway which discharges into a paved chute and thence into an excavated earth channel to the Des Moines River. Top of spillway is about 31 feet below top of earth embankment section, and flow over weir is uncontrolled when water in reservoir reaches its crest. Watershed area above dam site is 5,823 square miles. With pool at spillway crest elevation, lake area is 16,700 acres and contains about 676,000 acre-feet of water at that height (602,000 for flood control and 74,000 for a conservation pool to maintain minimum flows at downstream points). Lake supplements capacity of downstream Lake Red Rock at river mile 142.9. The two lakes provide a high degree of flood protection to the lower Des Moines River Valley. Reach along the Mississippi River downstream from the mouth of the Des Moines River are also benefited.

A project modification plan to minimize the adverse environmental effects at Ledges State Park, located upstream from the dam, was authorized in 1976. The project modification included relocation of affected park facilities, acquisition of additional park land, and the development of a floodway corridor, with recreational facilities, from the dam downstream to Sixth Avenue in Des Moines. Improvements to Highway 415, the main access road to existing facilities on the east side of the reservoir, were added to the project by Congress in 1984. Segments A and B of Highway 415 have been completed. Segment C of Highway 415 was completed in 1994.

Construction began in June 1965, and the dam was placed in operation for the storage of flood water in April 1977. Remedial work in Big Creek Valley, consisting of diversion dam and channel and a barrier dam, for the protection of the town of Polk City was completed in December 1974. The land acquisition program involved 25,529.397 acres in fee and 1,498.444 acres in flowage easements. The estimated project cost is \$116,470,000 including \$2,820,000 in non-Federal costs from the State of Iowa and the City of Des Moines, for recreational development. See Table 15-B for authorizing legislation.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations during fiscal year. Total FY 07 operations and maintenance costs were \$4,120,524. Non-Federal costs for FY 07 were \$50,506.

12. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Federal flood control regulations (part 208 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations) provide that the structures and facilities constructed by the United States for local flood protection shall be continuously maintained in such a manner and operated at such times and for such periods as may be necessary to obtain the maximum benefits. Costs during the period for inspections of projects turned over to local interests to ascertain compliance with Federal requirements were \$335,045. (See Table 15-H for list of completed flood control projects inspected.)

13. OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

See Table 15-E.

14. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION – Continuing Authorities Program

Emergency Bank Protection (Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act, Public Law 526.) See Table 15-1.

Flood Control Activities (Section 205, Public Law 84-685.) See Table 15-I.

Snagging and Clearing of Navigable Streams and Tributaries in Interest of Flood Control (Section 208, Public Law 83-780.) See Table 15-I.

Miscellaneous

15. ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Project Modifications for Improvement of Environment Pursuant to Sec. 1135, Public Law 99-662, as amended (preauthorization). See Table 15-I.

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Pursuant to Sec. 206, P.L. 104-303. See Table 15-I.

Wetland/Other Aquatic Habitat Section 204, P.L. 102-560. See Table 15-I.

16. GENERAL REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

Enforcement	\$ 60,013
Permit Evaluations	2,426,981
Compliance	<u>200,775</u>
Total	\$2,687,770

17. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE CATASTROPHIC DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

National Preparedness	<u>\$102,302</u>
Total	\$102,302

18. OTHER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

No FY 07 expenditures.

19. FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCY (FC&CE)

Disaster Preparedness Program	\$ 584,737
Emergency Operations	543,049
Rehabilitation/Inspection	<u>57,644</u>
Total	\$1,185,430

20. ACTIVE INVESTIGATIONS

See Table 15-O.

21. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

See Table 15-O.

22. PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

There were four PED projects in progress during FY 07 at a cost of \$147,116 for Davenport Flood Control project and \$328,048 for Des Moines and Raccoon, \$12,808,928 for Upper Mississippi River – IL Waterway System Navigation Study, IL, IA, MN, MO, and WI and \$22,387 for Peoria Riverfront Development. Non-Federal cost to Davenport Flood Control \$23,860, Des Moines and Raccoon \$75,591.

ROCK ISLAND, IL, DISTRICT

TABLE 15-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 07
Illinois and Mississippi Canal, IL	New Work:					
	Approp.	0	0	0	0	7,605,143
	Cost	0	0	0	0	7,605,143
	Maint:					
	Approp.	0	0	0	0	24,154,167
	Cost	0	0	0	0	24,154,257
Illinois Waterway IL and IN	New Work:					
	Approp.	0	0	0	0	126,707,751
	Cost	0	0	0	0	126,706,419
	Maint:					
	Approp.	22,527,551	31,205,530	27,753,000	24,969,000	559,336,765
	Cost	21,788,176	31,363,531	20,141,596	31,258,923	557,318,526
	Rehab:					
	Approp.	-58,570	0	500,000	4,200,000	170,814,869
	Cost	16,570	0	98,832	1,119,894	177,004,849
	Inland Water Trust Fund:					
Approp.	-58,570	0	0	0	15,160,249	
Cost	-16,570	0	0	0	14,291,599	
Upper Mississippi River – Illinois Waterway System IL, IA, MO, MN & WI	New Work:					
	Approp.	4,200,974	752,000	0	-1,280	74,288,720
	Cost	4,121,857	836,909	-1,280	0	49,095,263
	PED:					
	Approp.		10,400,000	9,900,000	14,001,280	34,301,280
	Cost-Ped		10,221,283	9,328,888	12,808,927	32,359,098
Illinois River Basin Restoration	New Work:					
	Approp.	229,000	178,000	0	0	606,000
	Cost	370,094	181,257	30,828	0	605,340
	Contributed Funds					
Approp.	0	0	2,500,000	0	5,200,000	
Cost	86,754	0	0	189,206	608,515	
Upper Mississippi River Restoration (UMRR) IL, IA, MN, MO, WI 1/	New Work:					
	Approp.	14,782,000	15,547,000	19,799,000	21,894,000	319,074,758
	Cost	14,734,815	15,608,927	15,078,247	14,439,477	306,771,359
	Contributed Funds:					
	Approp.	29,157	0	77,269	0	2,345,829
	Cost	10,000	11,566	49,872	27,397	2,286,771
Coralville Lake, IA	New Work:					
	Approp.	0	0	0	0	30,179,488
	Cost	0	0	0	0	30,173,702
	Maint:					
	Approp.	3,022,309	3,483,400	2,242,000	3,179,872	74,874,145
	Cost	3,010,359	3,396,905	2,305,492	3,132,883	74,761,335

**TABLE 15-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(Continued)**

Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 07
Des Moines Recreational River and Greenbelt, IA	New Work:					
	Approp.	1,911,000	2,869,000	4,950,000	1,190,000	25,006,000
	Cost	1,723,477	2,642,952	3,016,791	2,942,830	24,102,461
	Contributed Funds:					
	Approp.	15,012	375,665	165,360	0	2,113,886
	Cost	95,977	70,705	390,477	0	2,001,714
Red Rock Dam and Lake Red Rock, IA	New Work:					
	Approp.	0	0	0	0	13,712,500
	Cost	0	0	0	0	11,098,746
	Maint:					
	Approp.	4,013,253	3,840,300	3,199,000	3,992,500	103,845,985
	Cost	4,347,047	3,821,498	2,952,528	4,044,386	103,582,101
	Contributed Funds:					
	Approp.	0	0	0	0	36,561
	Cost	0	0	0	0	35,133
	Saylorville Lake, IA	New Work:				
Approp.		0	0	0	0	128,067,887
Cost		0	0	0	0	127,872,466
Maint:						
Approp.		4,300,784	4,407,200	4,012,000	4,182,578	103,458,535
Cost		4,302,260	4,332,630	4,035,624	4,120,524	103,277,253
Contributed Funds:						
Approp.		9,445	9,445	0	0	3,642,891
Cost	45,666	0	0	0	3,389,981	

1. UMRR Federal and non-Federal dollars corrected thru Total Cost to Sep 2006.

ROCK ISLAND, IL, DISTRICT

TABLE 15-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
2.	January 21, 1927	ILLINOIS WATERWAY, IL AND IN Channel 9 feet deep and 200 feet wide from mouth of Illinois River to Utica, 231 miles, modification of 2 U.S. locks and dams, removal of 2 State dams. (Act authorized appropriation of not to exceed \$3,500,000 for carrying on work.)	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 69th Cong., 1st sess., and S. Doc. 130, 69th Cong., 1st sess.
	July 3, 1930	Channel 9 feet deep from Utica, IL, to heads of present Federal projects on Chicago and Calumet Rivers 94.6 miles to Lake Street, and 96.3 miles to turning basin 5, respectively, to be secured by means of completed dams, locks, lateral canals, and dredging begun by State of Illinois in general accordance with present plans of State for that work. Act adopting project authorized appropriation of not to exceed \$7,500,000 for carrying on work.	S. Doc. 126, 71st Cong., 2nd sess.
	June 26, 1934 ¹	Operation and care of locks and dams provided for with funds from War Department appropriation for rivers and harbors.	
	August 30, 1935	Construct modern locks and dams at LaGrange and Peoria and a channel 9 feet deep and 300 feet wide below Lockport, exact location and details of design of all structures to be left to discretion of Chief of Engineers, and for time being, that no change be made in water authorized for navigation of Illinois River by act of July 3, 1930.	H. Doc. 184, 73rd Cong., 2nd sess. ²
	August 30, 1935 ³	Also provides for 3 passing places along Sag Channel and authorized channel in Calumet-Sag route to turning basin 5, and dredging at entrance of Lake Calumet.	H. Doc. 180, 73rd Cong., 2nd sess.
	June 14, 1937	Realign portion of Calumet River and abandonment of bypassed section of Calumet River.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 19, 75th Cong., 1st sess.
	June 20, 1938	Modifies local cooperation requirements in 1935 act.	
	October 23, 1943	Pay damages to levee and drainage districts due to seepage and other factors, not to exceed \$503,500.	H. Doc. 711, 77th Cong., 2nd sess.
	March 2, 1945	Enlarge Calumet-Sag Channel to 160 feet wide and a usable depth of 9 feet. Dredge a barge channel 160 feet wide with a usable depth of 9 feet in Grand Calumet and Little Calumet River Branch of Indiana Harbor Canal to deep (lake) draft through 141st St., East Chicago, IN. Construct in Little Calumet River a lock of suitable dimensions for large navigation. Rebuild or otherwise alter at Federal expense all obstructive railroad bridges across Calumet-Sag Channel, Little Calumet River, Calumet River, Grand Calumet River, and Indiana Harbor Canal, so as to provide suitable clearance, except that no Federal funds shall be expended for removal or alteration of Illinois Central RR bridge at mile 11.20 of Little Calumet River.	H. Doc. 145, 76th Cong., 1st sess.

ROCK ISLAND, IL, DISTRICT

**TABLE 15-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS
(See Section 5 of Text)**

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost To September 30, 2007	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Hannibal SBH, MO	Completed	1958	\$ 108,700	\$201,685
Fort Madison, IA SBH	Active	2004	0	48,600
Squaw Chute at Quincy, IL	Completed	1967	70,979 ¹	9,345
Muscooten Bay, Illinois River, IL	Completed	1985	265,499	171,000
Quincy, IL, Harbor Access Channel	Completed	1970	35,477 ²	37,700
Muscatine Harbor, IA	Completed	1964	\$353,000	\$356,061

1. Excludes \$25,851 contributed funds.
2. Excludes \$35,350 contributed funds.

TABLE 15-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
(See Section 13 of Text)

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost To September 30, 2007	
			Operation and Maintenance	Contributed Funds Expended
Completed Projects				
Banner Special Drainage and Levee Districts, IL	1943	\$ 247,822	--	--
Bear Creek Dam (City of Hannibal, MO)	1962	1,679,056	--	--
Bettendorf, IA	1987	14,930,085	--	\$ 228,073
Big Lake Drainage and Levee District, IL	1943	144,910	--	--
Canton, MO ¹	1964	1,496,555	--	--
Clinton, IA	1991	26,237,690	--	839,615
Coal Creek Drainage and Levee District, IL	1954	1,923,145	--	--
Crane Creek Drainage and Levee District, IL	1941	68,898	--	--
Des Moines and Mississippi Levee District No. 1, MO	1969	1,492,016	--	--
Des Moines, IA	1972	4,993,224	--	23,323
Drury Drainage District, IL	1964	1,144,875	--	--
Dubuque, IA	1974	10,861,170	--	145,415
East Liverpool Drainage and Levee District, IL	1941	207,826	--	--
East Moline, IL	1984	9,692,097	--	--
East Peoria Drainage and Levee District, IL	1946	279,963	--	--
Elkport, IA	1951	34,200	--	--
Evansdale, IA	1983	4,409,088	--	--
Fabius River Drainage District, MO	1941	60,500	--	--
Fabius River Drainage District, MO	1963	1,621,841	--	--
Farm Creek, IL ³	1997	9,859,020	6,725,628	--
Farmers Levee and Drainage District, IL	1942	155,562	--	--
Fulton, IL	1984	18,017,200	--	--
Galena, IL	1952	844,100	--	118,000
Green Bay Levee and Drainage District No. 2, IA	1949	299,000	--	--
Green Bay Levee and Drainage District No. 2, IA	1967	1,727,711	--	--
Gregory Drainage District, MO	1940	77,100	--	--
Gregory Drainage District, MO	1972	1,538,963	--	20,626
Hannibal, MO	1993	6,082,733	--	600,000
Henderson County Drainage District No. 1, IL	1968	1,453,217	--	--
Henderson County Drainage District No. 2, IL	1968	1,043,902	--	--
Henderson County Drainage District No. 3, IL	1949	42,700	--	--
Hennepin Drainage and Levee District, IL	1940	109,593	--	--
Hunt Drainage District and Lima Lake Drainage District, IL	1972	4,772,498	--	--
Indian Grave Drainage District, IL	1972	3,551,961	--	--
Iowa River-Flint Creek Levee District No. 16, IA	1972	6,044,693	--	--
Kishwaukee River at DeKalb, IL ¹	1957	123,300	--	--
Lacey Langellier, West Mantanzas and Kerton Valley Drainage and Levee District, IL	1954	1,290,000	--	--
Liverpool Drainage and Levee District, IL	1943	117,731	--	--
Louisa County Drainage District No. 13, IA	1970	3,293,276	--	220,000
Loves Park, IL	2006	21,762,286	--	1,852
Lost Creek Drainage and Levee District, IL	1938	152,000	--	--
Marengo, IA ¹	1981	2,447,001	--	--
Marion County Drainage District, MO	1967	873,748	--	--
Marshalltown, IA	1978	8,437,511	--	252,136
Mason and Menard Drainage District, IL	1940	93,808	--	--
Meredosia Levee and Drainage District, IL ¹	1977	1,995,322	--	269,739
Milan, IL	1988	13,437,663	--	213,554

ROCK ISLAND, IL, DISTRICT

**TABLE 15-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
(Continued)** (See Section 13 of Text)

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost To September 30, 2007	
			Operation and Maintenance	Contributed Funds Expended
Muscatine, Mad Creek, IA ¹	1983	1,129,800	--	305,747
Muscatine Island Levee District and Muscatine Near Springfield on Sangamon River, IL	2004 1941	5,199,140 --	--	748,348 --
Oakford Special Drainage District, IL	1940	38,417	--	--
Okabena Creek at Worthington, MN ¹	1957	72,432	--	--
Ottumwa, IA	1977	233,145	--	--
Pekin and La Marsh Drainage and Levee District, IL	1955	158,383	--	--
Penny Slough, Rock River, IL	1940	85,800	--	--
Rock Island, IL	1979	7,582,373	--	--
Rockford, IL	1989	10,032,496	--	514,188
Rocky Ford Drainage and Levee District, IL	1941	108,797	--	--
Sabula, IA	1958	411,915	--	--
Sangamon River (Mouth), IL	1980	1,048,990	272,848	15,122
Seahorn Drainage and Levee District, IL	1945	32,281	--	--
Sid Simpson Project, IL	1968	5,789,800	--	--
Sny Basin, IL	1972	14,003,560	--	--
Sny Island Levee Drainage District, IL	1942	61,400	--	--
Sny Island Levee Drainage District, IL	1968	4,956,749	--	--
South Beardstown and Valley Drainage and Levee District, IL	1942	220,729	--	--
South Beardstown Drainage and Levee District, IL	1942	171,839	--	--
South Quincy Drainage and Levee District, IL	1940	61,200	--	--
South Quincy Drainage and Levee District, IL	1968	1,231,243	--	--
South Quincy Drainage and Levee District, IL	1991	7,066,437	--	2,355,479
South River Drainage District, MO	1941	55,300	--	--
South River Drainage District, MO	1966	1,106,056	--	--
Spring Lake Drainage and Levee District, IL	1941	185,980	--	--
Subdistrict No. 1 of Drainage Union No. 1 and Bay Island Drainage and Levee District No. 1, IL	1967	3,306,695	--	--
Union Township Drainage District, MO	1947	116,576	--	--
Van Meter, IA ¹	1965	113,842	--	--
Waterloo, IA	1987	48,620,099	--	83,300
Waterloo Bridges, IA	1991	1,125,000	--	1,108,787
Authorized Projects Not Constructed				
Davenport, IA	1987	--	--	--
Moline, IL ²	1987	--	--	--
Peoria, IL	1973	534,580	--	--

1. Authorized by Chief of Engineers (Sec. 205, 1948 Flood Control Act).
2. FY 89 funds of \$5,639 were expended to close out project.
3. Farm Creek O&M funds appropriated thru FY 07 is \$11,770,453.

TABLE 15-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Ames Dam and Reservoir, Skunk River, IA	1987	2002	1,400,800	--
Cal.-Sag Channel, Part II Illinois Waterway, IL and IN	1986	1986	--	--
Campbells Island Mississippi River, IL	1969	1979	\$76,664	--
Carroll County Levee and Drainage District, IL	1938	1977	--	--
Central City Lake, Wapsipinicon River, IA	1970	1977	55,664	--
Farmers Drainage and Levee District (Sangamon River), IL	1942	1986	--	--
Green Island Levee and Drainage District, IA	1938	1977	--	--
Henderson River, IL	1964	1977	102,310	--
Illinois Waterway, IL and IN Duplicate Locks	1982	1981	--	--
Illinois Waterway Navigation Project (Pekin, IL)	1986	1986	--	--
Janesville and Indian Ford Dams, WI	1938	1977	--	--
Keithsburg Drainage District, IL	1938	1977	--	--
Pecatonica River at Darlington, WI	--	1977	--	--
Rochester Lake, Cedar River, IA	--	1977	--	--
Rock River Agricultural Levees, IL	1984	1999	858,000	--
South Beloit, IL	1979	1986	270,000	--
William L. Springer Lake Decatur, IL	1979	1986	--	--
Illinois Waterway, Marseilles Canal, IL	1989	1990	--	--
Peoria Levees, IL	--	1990	--	--
Savanna Small Boat Harbor	--	1999	--	--

ROCK ISLAND, IL, DISTRICT

TABLE 15-H

**INSPECTION OF COMPLETED
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
(See Section 12 of Text)**

Project	Date Inspected
2 River Des Moines Co DD 7 & 8	November-05
Alpine Dam	September-06
Amana Remedial Works	December-06
Andalusia	March-07
Avon Lake	January-06
Banner Special Drainage and Levee District, IL	November-06
Bay Island Drainage and Levee District, IL	January-07
Bettendorf, IA	February-07
Big Lake Drainage and Levee District, IL	December-06
Burlington, IA	December-03
Burlington Northern Bott. LFT	January-07
Canton, MO	July-07
Carlisle	July-02
Carlisle Remedial Works	October-05
Cascade Levee	December-05
Cedar Falls, LF PP	November-05
Chandlerville, Village of	December-05
Cincinnati D & LD	January-05
City of Streator Municipal Levee	April-07
Clear Lake D & LD	April-07
Clinton, IA	June-07
Coal Creek Drainage and Levee District, IL	February-07
Crane Creek Drainage and Levee District, IL	November-07
Davenport, IA LFPP	December-05
DeKalb, IL	November-05
Des Moines, IA	November-07
Des Moines LFP	October-07
Des Moines and Mississippi Levee District No. 1, MO	April-07
Des Moines County DD7, IA	August-07
Des Moines County DD8, IA	August-07
Des Moines, Southeast – Southwest Pleasant Hill	January-06
Don Morrissey Levee	October-07
Doyle and Pottorf Levee	October-05
Drury Drainage District, IL	January-07
Dubuque, IA	June-07
East Dubuque	June-07
East Liverpool Drainage and Levee District, IL	December-06
East Moline, IL	August-07
East Peoria Drainage and Levee District, IL	June-07
East Peoria Sanitary District, IL	April-07
Effland D & LD	December-06
Elkader	April-06
Elkport, IA	June-07
Evansdale, IA	December-06
Fabius River Drainage District, MO	July-07
Farmdale-Farm Creek	March-06
Farmers Drainage and Levee District, IL	December-06
Fayette, City of Flood Protection Project	August-06
Fulton, IL	June-06
Galena, IL	April-07
Globe Drainage and Levee District	January-02
Greater Peoria Sanitary District	August-07
Green Bay Levee and Drainage District No. 2, IA	February-07
Green Island LD Roger Tarr	June-07
Gregory Drainage District, MO	June-07

**TABLE 15-H
(Continued)**

**INSPECTION OF COMPLETED
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
(See Section 12 of Text)**

Project	Date Inspected
Hager Slough Special DD	August-07
Hamilton, IL	May-01
Hannibal, MO	October-07
Henderson County Drainage District No. 1, IL	April-07
Henderson County Drainage District No. 2, IL	April-07
Henderson County Drainage District No. 3	June-03
Herget Drainage and Levee District, IL	December-06
Hunt Drainage District & Lima Lake Drainage District, IL	June-07
Indian Grave Drainage District, IL	June-07
Indian Creek Levee District No. 2	September-03
Iowa River-Flint Creek Levee District No. 8, IA	July-01
Iowa River-Flint Creek Levee District No. 16, IA	August-07
Jackson, MN West Fork DM River	April-07
Keithsburg, IL	June-03
Kent Creek LFP	June-07
Keokuk Levee	April-07
Kerton Valley Drainage and Levee District, IL	December-06
Lacey Drainage and Levee District, IL	December-06
Langellier Drainage and Levee District, IL	December-06
Levings Lake Dam, IL	June-07
Lima DD, IL	April-07
Liverpool Drainage and Levee District, IL	December-06
Lost Creek Drainage and Levee District, IL	December-06
Louisa County LD No. 11	January-07
Louisa Drainage District No. 13	July-86
Loves Park Creek	June-07
Lower Pleasant Valley D & LD	June-07
Mackinaw River & DD No. 1	June-07
Muscatine, Mad Creek, IA	January-07
Marengo, IA	November-07
Marion County Drainage District, MO	June-07
Marshalltown, IA	January-07
Mason and Manard D & LD	December-06
Meredosia Levee and Drainage District, IL	August-07
Milan, IL	October-07
Mississippi – Fox DD	July-07
Moline, IL LFPP	August-03
Morrissey Levee	October-01
Mount Pleasant	January-07
Munzlinger, Elmer Levee	May-01
Murphy Levee	August-99
Muscatine Island LD & D	June-03
Niota, IL	June-01
North Sangamon Lattimore Creek	August-07
Okabena Creek Worthington	February-07
Oakford Special Drainage and Levee District, IL	February-07
Oelwein	April-07
Old River D & LD	August-07
Ottawa Township H.S. Levee	February-07
Ottumwa/Des Moines River	December-06
Page Park Dam, IL	June-07
Pekin-LaMarsh Drainage and Levee District, IL	December-06

ROCK ISLAND, IL, DISTRICT

**TABLE 15-H
(Continued)**

**INSPECTION OF COMPLETED
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
(See Section 12 of Text)**

Project	Date Inspected
Penny Slough Drainage and Levee District, IL	June-07
Quincy, City of	May-01
River View Street, Bellevue, IA	December-95
Rock Island Arsenal	March-06
Rock Island, IL	August-07
Roddis	December-04
Sabula, IA	April-07
Sanitary District of Beardstown, IL	February-07
Savana Ordnance	July-98
Seahorn Drainage and Levee District, IL	November-06
SE Des Moines/SE Pleasant Hill	October-05
Sny Basin	April-60
Sny Island Levee Drainage District, IL	August-07
Snyder Levee	February-81
South Beardstown Drainage and Levee District, IL	February-07
South Branch Diversion Channel	June-07
South Quincy Drainage and Levee District, IL	April-07
South River Drainage District, MO	June-07
South Sangamon D & LD West	August-07
South Sangamon D & LD East	August-07
Spoon River No. 1	July-07
Spoon River Ranch & Roddis	December-06
Spring Lake Drainage and Levee District, IL	December-06
Subdistrict No. 1 of Drainage District Union No. 1 and Bay	January-07
Island Levee and Drainage District No. 1, IL	
Tama, IA	November-07
Tarr, Roger Levee	January-04
Thompson Drainage and Levee District	June-03
Union Township D & LD	April-07
Union Township Levee (Skunk River)	December-05
Valley Drainage and Levee District, IL	December-06
Van Meter, IA	December-06
Village of Liverpool Levee	March-07
Volga, IA	April-07
Waterloo, IA	July-07
West Des Moines RR/WC	May-07
West Matanzas Drainage and Levee District, IL	December-06
Wolf Creek	March-83
Zempel Mutual DD	November-07
Zuma-Canoe Special	June-07

TABLE 15-I FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Project	Fiscal Year Costs		
	Federal Cost	Non-Federal	Total
Flood Control (Section 205, 1948 Flood Control Act, P. L. 858) (516)			
Coordination Account Section 205 – 062516	\$ 16,115		\$ 16,115
East Peoria, IL – 091606	3,379,932	\$1,842,620	5,222,552
Indian Creek, Cedar Rapids, IA – 181244	0		0
Little Maquoketa River, IA 185082	80		80
Mad Creek, Muscatine, IA – 150096	425,522		425,522
Manchester, IA – 176996	14		14
Maquoketa, IA - 181230	1,074		1,074
Time Creek Levee, IA 185004	13,478		13,478
Winnebago River, Mason City, IA- 184999	32,814		32,814
Wolf Creek, La Porte City, IA - 180457	0		0
Total	\$3,869,029	\$1,842,620	\$5,711,649
Emergency Bank Protection (Section 14 of 1946 Flood Control Act, P.L. 526) (517)			
City of Panora, Raccoon River , IA – 182500	\$6,066	\$0	\$6,066
Coal Creek, Albia, Monroe CO, IA – 185023	64,993		64,993
Coats Sewage Lagoon, IA – 160224	0		0
Coordination Account Section 14 – 062517	27,904		27,904
Highway 61, Fox River, MO – 182501	(16,871)	20,089	33,418
IA River, Iowa City, IA	7,998		7,998
Kiser Creek, New Canton, IL – 178113	28		28
Rock River Highway 64, IL – 167360	0		0
Sac & Fox Settlement, Tama, IA – 167361	6,766		6,766
Total	\$96,885	\$20,089	\$116,974
Snagging and Clearing (Section 208, 1954 Flood Control Act, P.L. 780) (518)			
Coordination Account Section 208 – 163815	\$0		\$0
Spoon River, IL 184977	1,617		1,617
Total	\$1,617		\$1,617
Project Modification to Improve Environment (Section 1135 P.L. 99-662) (722)			
Big Creek Lake Spillway Mod – 175183	\$0		\$0
Coordination Account Section 1135-062092	3,650		3,650
Oquawka Refuge Habitat Rest-096182	(14,934)	14,934	0
Total	\$(11,284)	\$14,934	\$3,650

ROCK ISLAND, IL, DISTRICT

**TABLE 15-I
(Continued)**

**FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER
SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION**

Project	Fiscal Year Costs		Total
	Federal Cost	Non-Federal	
Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (Section 206, P.L. 104-303) (732)			
Coordination Account (Sec 206) – 062091	\$4,235		\$4,235
Clear Lake, IA – 180778	194,874		194,874
Duck Creek/Fairmount Rest – 167364	9,302		9,302
Emiquon Flood Plain Restoration- 171808	170,339		170,339
Freeborn County Eco Restor – 173832	0		0
Iowa River and Clear Creek, IA – 167430	3,347		3,347
Kankakee River, IL – 167429	15,348		15,348
Lake Belle View – 164774	6,715		6,715
Lake Koshkonong – 167368	203		203
Storm Lake Water Quality – 185046	161,897		161,897
Quincy Bay, IL -182211	36,503		36,503
Total	\$602,763	\$0	\$602,763
Wetland/Other Aquatic Habitat (Section 204, 1992 Flood Control Act, P.L. 102-560) (792)			
Blackhawk Bottoms Miss. River – 169021	\$19,935		\$19,935
Coordination Acct Section 204 – 163816	865		865
Total	\$20,800		\$20,800
TOTAL	\$4,579,810	\$1,882,643	\$6,457,453

TABLE 15-J

**ILLINOIS WATERWAY:
EXISTING LOCKS AND DAMS
(See Section 2 of Text)**

Lock	Miles Above Mouth	Miles to Nearest Town	Dimensions			Depth on Miter Sills at Low Water	
			Width of Chamber (feet)	Available Length for Full Width (feet)	Lift at Low Water ¹ (feet)	Lower (feet)	Upper (feet)
LaGrange Lock	80.2	7.8 below Beardstown, IL	110	600	10.0	13.0	15.5
Peoria Lock	157.7	4.1 below Peoria, IL	110	600	11.0	12.0	15.5
Starved Rock Lock	231.0	Utica, IL	110	600	18.5	14.0	16.8
Marseilles Lock	244.6	Marseilles, IL	110	600	24.45	14.0	18.6
Dresden Island Lock	271.5	8 above Morris, IL	110	600	21.75	12.25	16.85
Brandon Road Lock	286.0	Joliet, IL	110	600	34.0	13.8	17.85
Lockport Lock	291.1	Lockport, IL	110	600	30.5-39.5 ²	15.0	11.0-20.2 ²
T.J. O'Brien Lock	326.5	Chicago, IL	110	1,000	--	14.0	14.0

1. Lifts and depth on miter sills are those obtained with flat pools.
2. Variation in lift and depth on upper miter sill at Lockport is due to fluctuation of water surface in the sanitary district canal.

ROCK ISLAND, IL, DISTRICT

TABLE 15-K

**ILLINOIS WATERWAY, IL AND IN
LOCK AND DAM CONSTRUCTION,
FOUNDATIONS, COST
(See Section 2 of Text)**

Name	Lock		Dam			Year Complete	Estimated Federal Cost Under Existing Project
	Type of Construction	Character of Foundation	Kind	Type of Construction	Character of Foundation		
Illinois River, mouth to Utica; channel improvement by dredging in Illinois River below Starved Rock modification of two U.S. locks and dams, and removal of two State dams.	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$2,733,499 ¹
LaGrange	Concrete	Piles in sand	Movable (wicket with A-frame-crest)	Concrete and timber	Piles in sand	1939	\$ 2,744,592 ¹
Peoria	Concrete	Piles in sand	Movable (wicket type)	Concrete and timber	Piles in sand	1939	3,381,030 ¹
Starved Rock	Concrete	Rock	Movable (tainter gates)	Concrete and structural steel	Rock	1933	885,315 ¹
Marseilles	Concrete	Rock	Movable (tainter gates)	Concrete and structural steel	Rock	1933	1,853,725 ¹
Dresden Island	Concrete	Rock	Movable (tainter gates)	Concrete and structural steel	Rock	1933	2,503,376 ¹
Brandon Road	Concrete	Rock	Movable (tainter gates)	Concrete and structural steel	Rock	1933	2,031,683 ¹
Lockport	Concrete	Rock	Movable (Bear trap) (Bear trap)	Concrete and structural steel	Rock	1933	133,608 ¹
T.J. O'Brien	Concrete and sheet piling	Piles in clay	Fixed	Concrete and sheet piling	Piles in clay	1960	6,954,700 ¹

TABLE 15-K
(Continued)

ILLINOIS WATERWAY, IL AND IN
LOCK AND DAM CONSTRUCTION,
FOUNDATIONS, COST
(See Section 2 of Text)

Name	Lock		Kind	Dam		Year Complete	Estimated Federal Cost Under Existing Project
	Type of Construction	Character of Foundation		Type of Construction	Character of Foundation		
Lock and dam equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,250,304 ¹
Total locks and dams	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$ 24,471,832

1. Actual cost.

TABLE 15-M ILLINOIS WATERWAY, IL AND IN EXISTING PROJECT

See Section in Text	Project	Item	Length (feet)	Width (feet)	Depth (feet)
2.	Illinois Waterway, IL and IN	Nine locks and six dams	--	--	--
		Grafton to Lockport, IL	291.1 miles	300	9
		Lockport to controlling works	2.0 miles	200-300	9
		Controlling works to junction with Calumet-Sag Channel	10.0 miles	225	9
		Calumet-Sag Channel to lock in Blue Island	16.0 miles	225	9
		Calumet and Little Calumet Channel, from Blue Island to turning basin 5	7.7 miles	300	9
		Grand Calumet River Channel from junction with Little Calumet River to and in Indiana Harbor Canal to 141st, East Chicago, IN	9.0 miles	9	--
		Also, Grand Calumet River Channel from junction of Indiana Harbor Canal and Grand Calumet River to Clark St. in Gary, IN, with a turning basin at Clark St.	4.2 miles	160	9
		A channel in Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal and South Branch Chicago River from Sag-Junction to Lake St. in Chicago, IL	22.1 miles	175-300	9

ROCK ISLAND, IL, DISTRICT

TABLE 15-N

**ILLINOIS WATERWAY, IL AND IN
TOTAL COST OF EXISTING PROJECT
TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2007
(See Section 2 of Text)**

	New Work	Maintenance	Rehabilitation	Total
Regular Funds	\$120,886,748	\$611,432,670	\$156,685,126	\$768,117,796
Public Works Funds	3,960,735	--	--	3,960,735
Emergency Relief Funds	1,858,936	--	--	1,858,936
Total	\$126,706,419	\$611,432,670	\$156,685,126	\$773,937,467

1. Includes \$1,735,890 expended between 1927 and 1936 on the operation and care of the works of improvement under the provisions of the permanent indefinite appropriation for such purposes.

ST. PAUL, MN, DISTRICT

District comprises western Wisconsin, major portion of Minnesota, northern and eastern North Dakota, and small portions of northeastern South Dakota and northern and northeastern Iowa embracing drainage basins of Mississippi River and tributaries from its source to mile 614 above mouth of Ohio River;

Red River of the North and tributaries; those streams north of Missouri River Basin in North Dakota; and U.S. waters of Lake of the Woods and its tributaries. That section of Mississippi River above mile 614 is included in report on Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minnesota.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation	Page	Miscellaneous (continued)	Page
1. Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, MN.....	16-2	21. Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (FC & CE)	16-9
2. Reservoirs at Headwaters of Mississippi River, MN	16-2	22. Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness Program (CDPP)	16-9
3. Upper Mississippi River Restoration (UMRR)	16-2	23. Regulatory Functions Program	16-9
4. Navigation Work Under Special Authorization	16-3		
Flood Control			
5. Breckenridge, MN.....	16-3	General Investigations	
6. Chippewa River at Montevideo, MN.....	16-3	24. Surveys.....	16-10
7. Grand Forks, ND - East Grand Forks, MN ..	16-4	25. Collection and Study of Basic Data	16-10
8. Lake Traverse and Bois De Sioux River, MN, ND, and SD.....	16-5	26. Advance Engineering and Design.....	16-10
9. Sartell, MN.....	16-5		
10. Sheyenne River, ND.....	16-6	Tables	
11. St. Croix River, Stillwater, MN.....	16-6	Table 16-A Cost and Financial Statement	16-11
12. Wahpeton, ND	16-7	Table 16-B Authorizing Legislation	16-14
		Table 16-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects	16-16
		Table 16-D Not Applicable	
		Table 16-E Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	16-17
		Table 16-F Not Applicable	
		Table 16-G Deauthorized Projects	16-21
		Table 16-H Reservoirs at Headwaters of Mississippi River	16-22
		Table 16-I Red River of the North Drainage Basin: Active Units in Comprehensive Basin Plan	16-23
		Table 16-J Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects.....	16-24
		Table 16-K Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization	16-25
		Table 16-L Project Modifications for Improvement of Environment.....	16-26
		Table 16-M Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration.....	16-26
		Table 16-N Investigations.....	16-27
Environmental			
13. Mille Lacs Regional Wastewater, MN	16-7		
14. Northeastern Minnesota	16-8		
15. Northern Wisconsin	16-8		
16. St. Croix Falls, Sewage Treatment Plant, WI	16-8		
Miscellaneous			
17. Lower St. Anthony Falls, Rapids Restoration, MN	16-9		
18. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects	16-9		
19. Protection of Navigation	16-9		
20. Other Work Under Special Authority	16-9		

Navigation

1. MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS, MN

For report on this improvement see chapter on Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minnesota.

2. RESERVOIRS AT HEADWATERS OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, MN

Location. Reservoirs are on the Mississippi River and several of its tributaries in Itasca, Beltrami, Hubbard, Aitkin, Cass and Crow Wing Counties, MN. (See Table 16-H on reservoirs.)

Previous projects. For details see page 1888 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 1098 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. Provides for reconstruction from timber to concrete at Winnibigoshish, Leech Lake, Pokegama, Sandy Lake and Pine River Dams, and construction of a concrete dam at Gull Lake. Pokegama was built on bedrock and the others on pile foundations. A portion of Leech Lake Dam from piers 26 to 39 was replaced with an earth fill. Constructed three dikes at Winnibigoshish, four at Pokegama, two at Sandy Lake, and 16 at Pine River. Sandy Lake Dam includes a lock 160 feet long, 30 feet wide, with a maximum lift of 9.5 feet and a depth of 2.5 feet on lower sill at low water which was converted to use as a spillway. (See Table 16-B for authorizing legislation.) The Pine River Dam main embankment consists of a timber diaphragm core and earth fill. The Pine River Dam control structure is made of reinforced concrete with a steel sheet pile cutoff and is supported on a timber substructure. Pine River Dam was modified during the period 1999-2002 to pass 70% of the Probable Maximum Flood. During this period, the 13 gate openings were enlarged and outfitted with new gates; the wing walls were modified; the existing dam and embankment was raised via addition of a parapet wall and a concrete-capped sheet pile wall, to provide 5 ft. of freeboard over the design flood; the foundation was grouted to stop seepage and fill voids; and the perimeter dikes were improved. Total Federal cost to the United States for new Dam Safety Assurance work at the Pine River Dam is \$11,058,967.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. None.

Operation and results during fiscal year. Reservoirs were operated as required, recreation facilities and equipment maintained, and surveys, repairs, reports and data collection cost \$2,934,547 Federal and \$0 non-Federal.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Existing project was completed in 1937. Flowage rights were acquired on all lands affected by construction, maintenance, and operation of reservoirs. A total of 1,672.26 acres in fee are owned by the United States. The United States has easements, flowage rights, and other rights of use on another 296,334.44 acres. Structures are in fair condition. Recreation facilities for public use are being constructed intermittently at all reservoir areas. (See Table 16-H for capacities and costs by reservoir.) The Corps operated control structures at Lake Winnibigoshish, Leech Lake, and Pokegama are classified as significant hazard dams under the national Dam Safety Program and require substantial investments to reduce the associated risks. Construction of dam safety modifications is substantially complete at Lake Winnibigoshish Dam. Work on the remaining two sites is unscheduled due to funding constraints.

3. UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER RESTORATION (UMRR) (FORMERLY EMP)

Location. The program is authorized for the commercially navigable portions of the Upper Mississippi River System. In the St. Paul District, this includes the Mississippi, Minnesota, Black, and St. Croix Rivers in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Existing project. The purpose of the UMRR as stated in the authorizing legislation is to ensure the coordinated development and enhancement of the Upper Mississippi River System, recognizing its several purposes. It is intended to protect and/or enhance the river resources and guide future river management. The primary emphasis of the program is on habitat rehabilitation and enhancement projects. The other primary component, long-term resource monitoring, provides the means for more informed management of the UMRR. Also authorized, was a study of the economic impacts of recreation (completed), navigation traffic monitoring (completed under other authority), and recreation projects (unfunded). The program was initiated by WRDA in 1986 and the 1999 WRDA extended the UMRR on a continuing basis. The execution of the program is closely coordinated with the Upper Mississippi River Basin Association, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the three

affected states (MN, WI, and IA) in the St. Paul District. See Rock Island District Tables 15-A and 15-B for total program costs and authorizing legislation.

Local cooperation. Local cooperation agreements are obtained for habitat project features not located on lands managed as a national wildlife refuge, as specified in Section 906(e) of the 1986 WRDA.

Operations and results during fiscal year. In the St. Paul District, costs during the year totaled \$1,774,774 Federal and \$27,397 non-Federal. The majority of funds were expended on the planning, design, construction and monitoring of habitat projects. Construction was substantially completed at Pool Slough, IA, and Long Meadow Lake, MN, and initiated at Pool 8 Islands Phase III Stage 2, WI. Planning and design of four projects continue.

Condition at end of fiscal year. In the St. Paul District, construction of 24 habitat projects has been completed. These are the Guttenberg Waterfowl Ponds (IA), Island 42 (MN), Lake Onalaska (WI), Blackhawk Park (WI), Pool 8 Islands Phases I and II (WI), Indian Slough (WI), Finger Lakes (MN), Lansing Big Lake (IA), Cold Springs (WI), Pool 9 Island (WI), Spring Lake Peninsula (WI), Bussey Lake (IA), Peterson Lake (MN), Polander Lake (MN), East Channel (WI/MN), Rice Lake (MN), Small Scale Drawdown (WI), Trempealeau (WI), Bank Stabilization (IA, WI, MN), Long Lake (WI), Ambrough Slough (WI), Spring Lake Islands (WI), Long Meadow Lake (MN), and Pool Slough (IA). Most of the projects are operated and maintained by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. However, projects not located on lands managed as a national wildlife refuge are maintained by the applicable state department of natural resources. Through FY 07, funds expended by the St. Paul District have amounted to \$48,020,000 for planning, design, construction, and monitoring of habitat rehabilitation and enhancement projects; \$970,000 for long-term resource monitoring; \$768,000 for economic impacts of recreation study; and \$3,623,000 for program management. The annual authorized funding level for the overall program is approximately \$33 million.

4. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Navigation activities pursuant to Sec. 107, Public Law 87-645, as amended.

In FY 07, \$0 was expended on Section 107.

Flood Control

5. BRECKENRIDGE, MN

Location. Breckenridge, Minnesota, is located in Wilkin County in western Minnesota, approximately 200 miles north and west of the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area. The city is bounded on the west by the Red River of the North and the Bois de Sioux River. The Ottertail River flows from the east, bisecting the city. The city of Wahpeton, ND, lies across the Red River from Breckenridge.

Existing project. A feasibility study recommended implementation of a flood damage reduction project consisting of a high-flow diversion channel located to the north of the Ottertail River and entering into the Red River and two separable permanent levee reaches that would protect all of Breckenridge. The project was authorized by WRDA 2000.

Local cooperation. A Feasibility Cost-Sharing Agreement was executed between the Federal Government and the city of Breckenridge on June 29, 1999. This agreement required the city to provide 50 percent of the costs of performing the feasibility study. A Project Cooperation Agreement, negotiated between the Federal Government and the city was signed on 15 August 2002.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Completed design and advertised a construction contract for the first phase of in-town levees in August. Total FY 07 Federal costs were \$1,160,189, and non-Federal were \$42,355.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project is divided into three stages: Stage 1 – the diversion channel and Stages 2a and b – the levee work in the city. The Stage 1 construction contract was awarded in May 2003 and completed in June 2005; the diversion channel is operational and was used for the first time in the summer of 2005. During the 2006 flood, the diversion channel prevented \$26 million in damages. Stage 2 plans and specifications have been delayed by a lack of Federal funds. Stage 2b plans and specifications are underway.

6. CHIPPEWA RIVER AT MONTEVIDEO, MN

Location. Montevideo, MN, is located in western Minnesota in Chippewa County. The city is located at the confluence of the Chippewa and Minnesota Rivers.

Existing project. Overland flooding from the main stem Minnesota River and Chippewa River cause frequent flood-related problems for the city. A feasibility study evaluated structural and nonstructural alternatives for resolving the flood-related problems. The recommended plan includes construction of a new levee along Highway 7/29, an upgrade of an existing levee along the western edge of the city, a closure structure, and a new levee/road raise at Highway 212 along the southern edge of the city. The project is authorized by Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended.

Local cooperation. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed between the Federal Government and the city of Montevideo on August 17, 2007. Local interests are required to provide a cash contribution of at least 5 percent of total project costs and any additional funds needed to make its total contribution, including the value of all required local responsibilities, equal to 35 percent of the total project costs; provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged material disposal areas; perform all relocations of public utilities, highways, bridges, and other facilities, structures, and improvements determined by the Government to be necessary for construction of the project; pay all costs in excess of the Federal statutory limit of \$7 million; hold and save the United States free from all damages arising from construction, operation, and maintenance of the completed project, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the Government or its contractors; comply with the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, Public Law 91-646, as amended, in acquiring lands, easements, and rights-of-way for construction and subsequent operation and maintenance of the project and inform all affected persons of applicable benefits, policies, and procedures in connection with said Act; operate, maintain, repair, replace, and rehabilitate the completed project in accordance with regulations or directions prescribed by the Government; give the Government a right to enter, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, upon land which it owns or controls for access to the project for the purpose of inspection and, if necessary, for the purpose of completing, operating, maintaining, repairing, replacing, or rehabilitating the project; and comply with all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations, including Section 601 of Title VI for the Civil Rights

Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-352) and Department of Defense Directive 5500.11 issued pursuant thereto and published in Part 300 of Title 32, Code of Federal Regulations, as well as Army Regulations 600-7, entitled, "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs and Activities Assisted or Conducted by the Department of the Army." In addition, the city was responsible for betterments constructed in conjunction with, but not an integral part of, the project.

Operations and results during the fiscal year.
New Work: Stage 1 design work cost - \$75,500.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Stage 1 design work was completed.

7. GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA AND EAST GRAND FORKS, MINNESOTA

Location. Grand Forks, North Dakota, is located in Grand Forks County in eastern North Dakota about 70 miles south of the Canadian border. East Grand Forks, Minnesota, is located at the outlet of the Red Lake River to the Red River of the North, immediately across the river from Grand Forks. (For General Location see Geological Survey map of either North Dakota or Minnesota.)

Existing project. Project was authorized by P.L. 105-277, Omnibus Appropriation Bill FY 99. Estimated cost (2007) of the entire flood damage reduction project is \$409,300,000. Total cost to the United States is estimated at \$223,900,000, and total cost to the non-Federal sponsors (cities of Grand Forks and East Grand Forks) is estimated at \$185,400,000. The flood damage reduction project consists of 30 miles of levees, floodwalls, and road raises in and around both communities, providing protection against a flood equivalent to the peak discharge that occurred during the devastating flood of 1997 (136,900 cubic feet per second). A secondary purpose of recreation is also included in the authorized project.

Local cooperation. A PCA was signed with both communities in January 2000.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Completed remainder of construction except for Point area of East Grand Forks. All other contracts are substantially complete. Total Federal construction costs were \$14,746,359, and non-Federal costs were \$2,881,635.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project was certified to the 100-year level of protection in January 2007 (Grand Forks) and June 2007 (East Grand Forks). The final lift of the East Grand Forks bank stabilization is scheduled for the spring of 2008, which will complete the entire project to the 250-year level of protection.

8. LAKE TRAVERSE AND BOIS DE SIOUX RIVER, MN, ND, AND SD

Location. Works covered by this project lie along Lake Traverse and Bois de Sioux River between the upper end of Lake Traverse at Browns Valley, MN, and the mouth of Bois de Sioux River at Breckenridge, MN. The project terminates six miles south of Breckenridge (six miles upstream of the Bois de Sioux River mouth). Lake drains through river to Red River of the North, and two waters form a portion of the boundary between State of Minnesota and States of North and South Dakota. (For general location, see Geological Survey map of Minnesota).

Existing project. See annual Report for 1962. Existing project was authorized by Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936. White Rock Dam, a part of the project, is 14,000 feet long with an average height of 16 feet. A Dam Safety Assurance Program Evaluation Report was prepared in accordance with ER 1110-2-1155, and was approved in December 2004. Dam Safety funding was provided in mid-year to initiate work on the Design Documentation Report (DDR). The dam safety modifications recommended to meet the base safety condition include armoring the downstream slope of the earthen embankment, and stability improvements for the control structure.

Local cooperation. Based on the Lake Traverse Project being 100 percent federally funded, the proposed dam safety modifications are also federally funded, therefore, no cooperation agreements are necessary.

Operation and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Project and related facilities were operated and maintained at a cost of \$515,477 for FY 07. Dam Safety: District continued work on the Design Documentation Report (DDR) with carryover funds. This assessment resulted in White Rock Dam being ranked as a medium-high risk. Total FY 07 costs were \$7,076 for dam safety.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Existing project was completed in June 1948. White Rock Dam and

Reservation control structures are in operation. The DDR for recommended dam safety improvement is on hold due to lack of Federal funding.

9. SARTELL, MN

Location. The project is located in Sartell, MN, approximately 100 miles west of Minneapolis, MN.

Existing project. The emergency streambank protection project involves protection of a sanitary sewer line that runs parallel to the Mississippi River just downstream of Veterans Memorial Park. The project is authorized by Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act, as amended.

Local cooperation. The PCA was approved by the CEMVD Commander for execution on September 26, 2007. The Agreement requires the city to provide, during the period of construction, a cash contribution of at least 5 percent of total project costs and any additional funds needed to make its total contribution, including the value of all required local responsibilities, equal to 35 percent of the total project costs; provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged material disposal areas necessary for construction, operation, and maintenance of the project; perform all relocations and alterations of building utilities (other than those portions which pass under or through the project structures), highways, railroads, bridges (other than railroad bridges and approaches thereto), sewers and related and special facilities determined by the Government to be necessary for construction of the project; pay all costs in excess of the Federal statutory limitation of \$1 million; hold and save the United States free from all damages arising from construction, operation, and maintenance of the completed project, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the Government or its contractors; comply with the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, Public Law 91-646, approved January 2, 1971, in acquiring lands, easements, and rights-of-way for construction and subsequent operation and maintenance of the project and inform all affected persons of applicable benefits, policies, and procedures in connection with said Act; operate, maintain, replace, and rehabilitate the project upon completion in accordance with regulations or directions prescribed by the Government; give the Government a right to enter, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, upon land which it owns or controls for access to the project for the purpose of completing, operating, maintaining, repairing, rehabilitating, or replacing the project; and

comply with all applicable Federal and state laws and regulations, including Section 601 of Title VI of the Civil rights Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-352) and Department of Defense Directive 5500.11 issued pursuant thereto and published in Part 300 of Title 32, Code of Federal Regulations, as well as Army Regulation 600-7, entitled "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs and Activities Assisted or Conducted by the Department of the Army."

Operations and results during the fiscal year.

Total Federal costs were \$69,105 for preparing the planning design analysis documentation.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Completion of the feasibility planning phase.

10. SHEYENNE RIVER, ND

Location. The Sheyenne River Basin is included in 16 counties in the southeastern portion of North Dakota and drains an area of 7,140 square miles into the Red River of the North near Fargo, North Dakota. The principal area of flood damages in the basin is located at the lower end within Cass County and the city of West Fargo. (For general location, see Geological Survey map of North Dakota.)

Existing project. The project as authorized by the 1986 Water Resources Development Act consists of three major components for Federal implementation: 1) 11.9 miles of levee and a 6.7 mile flood diversion channel at West Fargo; 2) 7.5 miles of flood diversion channel from Horace to West Fargo; and 3) a five-foot raise of the Baldhill Dam flood control pool. The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 stipulated that the project shall also include a dam and reservoir of approximately 35,000 acre-feet of storage for the purpose of flood protection on the Maple River. This component was deauthorized April 16, 2002. There are several items of local cooperation required to implement the plan, and several components identified for non-Federal implementation which would supplement the recommended plan. Estimated cost (2000) to the United States for new work is \$31,130,000 and \$12,470,000 is to be contributed by local interests.

Local cooperation. See Annual Report for 1988 for requirements. Project consists of three separable components each requiring a local cooperation agreement. The Southeast Cass Water Resource District is the local sponsor for the West Fargo Unit and the Horace to West Fargo Unit. The local cooperation agreement for the West Fargo Unit was executed on

July 25, 1988 (amended on June 4, 2001), and for the Horace to West Fargo unit on Mar. 6, 1990. The Sheyenne River Joint Water Resource District is the local Sponsor for the Baldhill Pool Raise Unit. The local cooperation agreement for the Baldhill Pool Raise Unit was executed on May 31, 2000. The Maple River Reservoir Unit was deleted from the project.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Preparation of draft Flood Insurance Rate Maps was completed. Work continued on acquisition of lands. Total Federal costs were \$445,882, and non-Federal costs were \$10,001.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction of the West Fargo Unit is essentially complete, except for installation of emergency generators for the two pump stations; and construction is complete on the Horace to West Fargo Unit. Both of these units were operated during the spring and summer floods of 1993 and the spring floods in 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 and performed very well although some erosion damage was sustained on both projects. Plans and specifications were completed to repair 6,000 feet of the failed slope sections of the Horace to West Fargo diversion channel. Construction of the Baldhill Pool Raise Unit is essentially complete, except for final surveying and monumentation.

11. ST. CROIX RIVER, STILLWATER, MN

Location. In Washington County in eastern Minnesota along the St. Croix River about 18 miles northeast of St. Paul, (For general location, see Geological Survey map of Minnesota).

Existing project. The project provided for Stage 1 repair and reconstruction of the existing 1,000-foot retaining wall system; Stage 2 for construction of a 1,000-foot extension to the wall and expansion of the wall system to include a new secondary landward floodwall to aid in erosion protection for the downtown area; and Stage 3 for expansion of the floodwall system by constructing a low floodwall/levee along the western side of Lowell Park. Estimated Federal cost for new work is \$9,750,000, and \$3,250,000 is to be contributed by local interests. Project was authorized by the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1992 (Public Law 102-580), as amended by the WRDA of 1996 (Public Law 104-303). The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2004 directed the Corps to proceed with design and initiate construction for Stage 3 of the Stillwater project using previously appropriated funds.

Local cooperation. See Annual Report for 1996 for requirements. A PCA was executed between the Federal Government and the city of Stillwater, MN, on April 22, 1996, which covered Stage 1 of the project. An amendment to the PCA to encompass Stage 2 was executed on September 29, 1998. An amendment to the PCA to encompass Stage 3 will be required.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued Stage 3 Engineering Documentation Report (EDR). Total Federal costs were \$29,837.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction of Stages 1 and 2 are complete. Work continued on the EDR for the third stage of construction.

12. WAHPETON, ND

Location. Wahpeton, ND, is located in Richland County in eastern North Dakota, approximately 55 miles south of Fargo, ND. The Red River of the north and the Bois de Sioux River bound the city on the north and the Bois de Sioux River bound the city on the east. The confluence of the Ottetail River with the Red River of the north is located at Wahpeton. The city of Breckenridge, MN, lies across the Red River of the north from Wahpeton.

Existing project. A feasibility study recommended implementation of a flood reduction project that consists of a permanent levee system protecting most of the city and a flood easement to keep the breakout floodflows from being blocked in the future. The project is authorized by Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended.

Local cooperation. See Annual Report for 2001 for requirements. The PCA was executed between the Federal Government and the city of Wahpeton on June 18, 2002.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued design for Stage 2, the first phase of levee construction. Total Federal costs were \$0 and non-Federal costs were \$199,091.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project construction began in the summer of 2003 with award of the Stage 1 construction contract for interior flood control features; this construction stage is complete. Plans and specifications for Stage 2, which consist of a portion of the in-town levees, are underway. Plans and specifications for Stage 3, the remainder of the in-town levees, have been initiated.

Environmental

13. MILLE LACS REGIONAL WASTEWATER, MN

Location. Project is located in the city of Garrison and the townships of Kathio and West Mille Lacs (GKWML). Existing development along the western shoreline of Mille Lacs Lake, one of the largest and most popular trophy fishing lakes in Minnesota, consists of a mixture of residential, commercial, and Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe housing and casino structures. Most of the structures' wastewater is treated by individual unreliable septic systems.

Existing project. Section 108 (d) (61) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2001 (P.L. 106-554) provided authorization for the Corps of Engineers to assist with a wastewater infrastructure project for the city of Garrison and Kathio Township, MN, as a part of the WRDA 1992, Section 219, Environmental Infrastructure program. The GKWML Sanitary District and the Mille Lacs Band entered into an agreement to design, construct, and operate a regional wastewater treatment project. The Band constructed a lift station at the northern edge of its reservation boundary. The Band has also completed construction of the Regional Sewage Treatment Plant. The GKWML Sanitary District is constructing a sanitary sewer line to collect and transfer wastewater within its jurisdiction to the Band's lift station for further transport to the Regional Treatment Plant.

Local cooperation. The estimated total cost of the GKWML portion of the project is \$16,500,000. Section 219 funds will be used to assist the Sanitary District in the construction of a \$3,517,000 "functional" portion of the GKWML project. A Design Section 219 PCA was signed in April 2005, and the design of the project has been completed. A Construction PCA was signed on December 16, 2006, for construction of the project.

Operations and results during the fiscal year. The Corps awarded a construction contract in June 2007 for \$1.4 million for the base portion of the contract. Federal costs were \$506,082, and non-Federal costs were \$41,539.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction of the Linden Street base contract is underway.

14. NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA

Location. Northeastern Minnesota is defined as the Counties of Aitkin, Benton, Carlton, Cass, Chisago, Cook, Crow Wing, Isanti, Itasca, Kanabec, Koochiching, Lake, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pine, St. Louis, and Sherburne, Minnesota. Areas within the 17 counties essentially comprise Minnesota Congressional District 8.

Existing project. Section 569 of WRDA 1999 provided the Corps authority to assist northeastern Minnesota communities with their environmental infrastructure projects. Over 41 projects have been selected in 30 communities. Funds available in FY 06 were used to support 10 new projects that continued into FY 07.

Local cooperation. The PCAs for the above-listed projects require the local sponsor to provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way, as well as the required 25 percent local sponsor cost share funding. The program is operated on a reimbursable basis. The Government and local sponsor agree on project cost and work. The sponsor retains a contractor to perform the work. Upon receipt of proper invoice and Government construction inspector verification that the work was performed, the Government reimburses the sponsor for 75 percent of the invoice billing.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Two new PCAs were signed with all payback funds received from FY 06 and previous years. Construction inspection activities and reimbursements were made to the non-Federal project sponsors as appropriate. Federal costs were \$1,121,384.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction is completed at Emily, Ely, and Tower. Design is completed at Cass Lake.

15. NORTHERN WISCONSIN

Location. Northern Wisconsin is defined as the Counties of Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, and Iron, WI. These four counties are located within Wisconsin Congressional District 7.

Existing project. Section 154 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2001 (Public Law 106-554) provided authorization for the Corps of Engineers to assist northern Wisconsin communities with their environmental infrastructure and water resource projects. Seven projects were selected in FY 06 for implementation that were continued into FY 07.

Local cooperation. The PCAs require the local sponsor to provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way, as well as the required 25 percent local sponsor cost-share funding. The program is operated on a reimbursable basis. The Government and local sponsor agree on project cost and work. The sponsor retains a contractor to perform the work. Upon receipt of proper invoice and Government construction inspector verification that the work was performed, the Government reimburses the sponsor 75 percent of the invoice billing.

Operation and results during fiscal year. No new PCAs were signed. Construction, inspection, and reimbursement activities continued as necessary. Federal costs were \$709,384.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Many previously selected projects are nearing completion including Butternut, Lake Namekagon, and Glidden.

16. ST. CROIX FALLS, SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT, WI

Location. The project is located in the city of St. Croix Falls, Polk County, WI, in the Wisconsin Congressional District 7.

Existing project. Project was authorized by Section 120 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act (CAA) of 2005. Section 120 of the CAA, 2005, amended Section 219 of WRDA 1992 to include St. Croix Falls (\$5 million for wastewater infrastructure). The project was initially funded in the amount of \$350,000 in the Emergency Appropriations Act of 2005. The city is in the process of replacing its aging wastewater treatment plant. The city's existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) is 50 years old. It currently discharges 350,000 gallons of treated wastewater to the St. Croix River daily. While technically the WWTP meets current discharge requirements, aging equipment and changing water quality standards will seriously compromise its ability to perform. The city spent \$700,000 in local funds in 2000 to make major repairs on the WWTP and keep it running until it can be reconstructed.

Local cooperation. A Design Agreement was signed between the Federal Government and the city of St. Croix Falls on July 19, 2005. The estimated total cost of the St. Croix Falls wastewater project is \$8 million. Congress has authorized \$5 million of Federal funds for the project. The PCA for the

ST. PAUL, MN, DISTRICT

Section 219 program requires 25 percent local sponsor cost-share funding. The Federal share under the Agreement is not more than 75 percent.

Operations and results during the fiscal year. Work continued on a design contract. Federal costs were \$6,980, and non-Federal costs were \$14,500.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The city of St. Croix Falls hired an outside engineering firm to pursue reconditioning of the existing WWTP. Replacement of the WWTP is currently on hold.

Miscellaneous

17. LOWER ST. ANTHONY FALLS (LSAF) RAPIDS RESTORATION, MN

Location. The project is located on the Mississippi River within the city of Minneapolis, MN. The LSAF restoration would include development of a formal whitewater rapids channel and trail/park on the east bank of the Mississippi River, adjacent to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers LSAF Lock and Dam.

Existing project. The project was authorized by Section 527 of WRDA 2000. The facility would include a recreational whitewater course for kayaking, canoeing, and rafting, as well as improved public access to the river and formal shore fishing opportunities. The facility would utilize the vertical drop created by the LSAF dam and include a new river channel approximately 2,000 feet long and 40 feet wide, with a vertical drop of 25 feet. The channel would flow parallel to the Mississippi River main stem in a park setting.

Local cooperation. A design agreement was executed between the Federal Government and the State of Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MnDNR) on February 28, 2002. For much of FY 07, the project was on hold pending MnDNR resolution of key project design issues. Upon approval of the EDR and NEPA documentation, the PCA will be prepared for execution with the MnDNR.

Operation and results during fiscal year. Continued work with local sponsor on the EDR and validation of MnDNR report, including project definition, environmental compliance, and budget support. Federal costs were \$21,887, and non-Federal costs had a credit of \$-19,244.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Finalizing EDR.

18. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Flood control projects turned over to local interests were inspected to determine that project channels are kept clean and unobstructed, dikes and revetments are in good condition, and structures are in good repair and operable. Deficiencies, if any, were minor, unless noted. (See Table 16-J on inspection of completed flood control projects.)

Cost for the period was \$235,424. Total cost to September 30, 2007, is \$3,407,238.

19. PROTECTION OF NAVIGATION

During FY 07, operation and maintenance costs were \$4,761 for Project Condition Surveys and \$121,322 for Surveillance of Northern Boundary Waters.

20. OTHER WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITY

In the Sign Standards Programs (as described in Chapter 6, ER 1130-2-500), there were costs of \$175,522.

21. FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES (FC&CE)

Disaster Preparedness	\$ 342,662
Emergency Operations	213,015
Rehabilitation and Inspection Program	111,836
Advanced Measures	<u>89,785</u>
Total FC&CE	\$757,298

22. CATASTROPHIC DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (CDPP)

Continuity of Operations	\$ 578
Continuity Disaster Response Planning	57,227
Emergency Operations Center Support	<u>1,000</u>
Total CDPP	\$58,805

23. REGULATORY FUNCTIONS PROGRAM

Permit Evaluation	\$5,776,720
Enforcement	440,297
Environmental Impact Statements	107,025
Compliance	151,523
Administrative Appeals	<u>0</u>
Total Regulatory	\$6,475,565

General Investigations

24. SURVEYS

Fiscal year cost was \$960,127, which included seven feasibility studies, miscellaneous activities, and coordination with both Federal and non-Federal agencies. Table 16-N provides a specific list and respective fiscal year expenditures.

25. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Fiscal year cost was \$163,611, which included the items concerning international water studies, flood plain management services, and hydrologic studies.

Table 16-N provides a specific list and respective fiscal year expenditures.

26. ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

Fiscal year cost was \$436,204, which included two local protection projects. Table 16-N provides a specific list and respective fiscal year expenditures.

ST. PAUL, MN, DISTRICT

TABLE 16-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	
2.	Reservoirs at Headwaters of Mississippi River, MN	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	4,398,628	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	4,398,628 ¹	
		Maint:						
		Approp.	4,179,620	7,348,000	2,867,000	2,864,000	91,659,749	
		Cost	4,141,417	6,311,540	3,819,579	2,934,547	91,604,274 ²	
		Maj. Rehab:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	425,000	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	425,000	
		Dam Safety:						
		Approp.	-2,000	0	0	0	11,059,000	
		Cost	5,127	0	0	0	11,059,000	
		(Contributed Funds)						
		ROPE Study	New Work:					
Contrib.	0	0	0	0	150,000			
Cost	85,182	16,172	0	0	150,000			
5.	Breckenridge, MN	New Work:						
		Approp.	4,688,140	422,000	1,114,000	2,400,000	12,187,140	
		Cost	4,795,532	421,807	838,997	1,160,189	10,672,105	
		(Contributed Funds)						
		New Work:						
		Contrib.	642,000	0	0	319,000	1,548,500	
Cost	140,607	471,367	68,265	42,355	1,529,842			
6.	Chippewa River at Montevideo, MN	New Work:						
		Approp.	491,700	169,000	651,000	1,780,000	3,247,200	
		Cost	490,532	168,020	220,446	75,500	1,309,973	
		(Contributed Funds)						
		New Work:						
		Contrib.	1,175	0	0	515,000	764,175	
Cost	1,227	0	0	0	249,175			
7.	Grand Forks, ND-East Grand Forks, MN	New Work:						
		Approp.	30,802,000	30,291,000	39,600,000	15,018,000	223,900,000	
		Cost	30,842,174	30,312,986	35,490,852	14,746,359	219,518,246	
		(Contributed Funds)						
		New Work:						
		Contrib.	3,720,000	13,729,076	6,988,281	0	46,754,356	
Cost	6,882,487	11,469,529	7,293,272	2,881,635	44,800,397			
8.	Lake Traverse and Bois De Sioux River, MN, ND & SD	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,339,727	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,339,727	
		Maint:						
		Approp.	534,395	504,700	385,000	482,000	16,438,862	
		Cost	536,525	466,456	388,633	515,477	16,436,884	
		Dam Safety:						
		Approp.	0	350,000	-200,000	0	150,000	
		Cost	0	105,465	36,697	7,076	149,238	

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 16-A (Continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007
9.	Sartell, MN	New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	20,000	349,000	369,000
		Cost	0	0	5,454	69,105	74,559
10.	Sheyenne River, ND	New Work:					
		Approp.	2,172,000	19,000	544,000	1,740,000	38,486,000
		Cost	2,166,295	46,761	119,857	445,882	36,765,849 ³
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
	Horace to W. Fargo	Contrib.	0	0	0	0	424,318
		Cost	0	0	0	0	424,318
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
	W. Fargo	Contrib.	489,000	0	37,500	0	2,933,500
		Cost	481,000	8,000	0	10,001	2,905,861
11.	St. Croix River, Stillwater, MN	New Work:					
		Approp.	-22,000	141,000	22,000	1,821,000	7,045,900
		Cost	-32,581	134,851	35,074	29,837	5,250,731
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	95,000	0	0	200,000	1,595,000
		Cost	95,000	0	0	0	1,395,000
12.	Wahpeton, ND	New Work:					
		Approp.	2,845,100	268,900	0	0	7,000,000
		Cost	2,792,448	325,050	0	0	7,000,000
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	975,000	395,000	0	175,000	2,438,000
		Cost	678,242	641,221	37,727	199,091	2,436,783
13.	Mille Lacs Regional Wastewater, MN	New Work:					
		Approp.	0	161,000	1,114,000	3,334,000	4,655,000
		Cost	2,760	45,086	311,632	506,082	903,087
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	0	100,000	0	1,305,000	1,405,000
		Cost	0	581	2,365	41,539	44,485
14.	Northeastern Minnesota	New Work:					
		Approp.	286,000	818,000	2,830,000	315,000	6,697,000
		Cost	1,220,880	592,811	987,635	1,121,384	5,428,247
15.	Northern Wisconsin	New Work:					
		Approp.	1,247,000	574,000	1,247,000	129,000	3,252,000
		Cost	1,239,857	-114,321	1,030,922	709,384	2,916,549

ST. PAUL, MN, DISTRICT

TABLE 16-A (Continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007
16.	St. Croix Falls, Sewage Treatment Plant, WI	New Work: Approp. Cost	0 0	350,000 27,593	0 107,730	0 6,980	350,000 142,303
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work: Contrib. Cost	0 0	108,000 2,798	0 32,675	0 14,506	108,000 49,979
17.	Lower St Anthony Falls, Rapids Restoration, MN	New Work: Approp. Cost	-165,000 47,147	17,000 16,457	20,000 3,504	1,953,000 21,887	2,863,000 911,883
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work: Contrib. Cost	0 6,143	0 7,000	0 30,695	0 -19,244	333,000 291,894

1. Includes \$681,805 for new work for previous project.
2. Includes \$100,857 for maintenance for previous projects and MO of Dams funds of \$126,391.
3. Excludes \$1,150,000 sunk costs for deauthorized Kindred Lake unit (see Table 16-G). Excludes \$475,000 for costs associated with inactive Maple River unit.

TABLE 16-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Sec. in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
2.		RESERVOIRS AT HEADWATERS OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, MN	
	March 3, 1899	Reconstruct 4 of the 5 original dams and surveys to determine extent of lands overflowed by reservoirs.	
	March 2, 1907	Reconstruct Sandy Lake Dam and construct Gull Lake Reservoir.	
	June 25, 1910	Construct an equalizing canal between Winnibigoshish and Leech Lake Reservoirs (no work was done and this part of the project abandoned in Act of Mar. 4, 1915).	H. Doc. 363, 61st Cong., 2d session.
	July 27, 1916	Abandonment of ditches connecting Long Lake, Round Lake, and Gull Lake.	H. Doc. 413, 64th Cong., 1st session. ¹
	June 26, 1934 ²	Operation and maintenance provided for with funds from War Department appropriations for rivers and harbors.	
5.	June 30, 1948	BRECKENRIDGE, MN	Section 205 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended (Public Law 80-858)
	Dec. 11, 2000		WRDA 2000 – Public Law 106-541
6.	June 30, 1948	CHIPPEWA RIVER AT MONTEVIDEO, MN	Section 205, 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended (Public Law 80-858)
7.	October 21, 1998	GRAND FORKS, ND, AND EAST GRAND FORKS, MN	Public Law 105-277, OMNIBUS Appropriation Bill, FY 99
8.	June 22, 1936	LAKE TRAVERSE AND BOIS DE SIOUX RIVER, SD, ND, AND MN	1936 Flood Control Act
	December 2004		ER 1110-2-1155, Dam Safety Assurance Program Evaluation Report
9.	July 24, 1946	SARTELL, MN	Section 14, 1946 Flood Control Act, as amended (Public Law 79-526)
10.	November 17, 1986	SHEYENNE RIVER, ND Project shall include a dam and reservoir of approximately 35,000 acre-feet of storage for the purpose of flood protection Maple River.	WRDA 1986 – Public Law 99-662
11.	October 12, 1996	ST. CROIX RIVER, STILLWATER, MN	Section 301, WRDA 1996 (Public Law 104-303)
	October 31, 1992		Section 363, WRDA 1992 (Public Law 102-580)
	January 31, 2004	Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is directed to use previously appropriated funds to proceed with design and initiate construction to complete the Stillwater, Minnesota, levee and flood control project.	Section 124, Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-199)
12.	June 30, 1948	WAHPETON, ND	Section 205 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended (Public Law 80-858)
13.	October 31, 1992	MILLE LACS REGIONAL WASTEWATER, MN	WRDA 1992, as amended by Sec 108(d) of the Consolidated Approp. Act of 2001 (Public Law 106-554)

TABLE 16-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION (Continued)

See Sec. in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
14.	August 17, 1999	NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA	WRDA 1999 – (Public Law 106 – 53, 569)
15.	December 15, 2000	NORTHERN WISCONSIN	Section 154 2001 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-554)
16.	October 31, 1992 May 11, 2005	ST. CROIX FALLS, SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT, WI	WRDA 1992, as amended by Section 120 of the Consolidated Approp. Act of 2005 (Public Law 108-447) Supplemental Emergency Approp. Act (Public Law 109-13)
17.	December 11, 2000	LOWER ST. ANTHONY FALLS, RAPID RESTORATION, MN. Authorizes design and construction of a Whitewater Park in Minneapolis in accordance with June 1999 DNR feasibility report. \$10 million authorization with 65/35 cost sharing.	WRDA 2000 – Public Law 106-541, Section 527

1. Contains latest published map.
2. Permanent Appropriations Repeal Act.

TABLE 16-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost To September 30, 2007	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Baudette Harbor, MN	Completed	1961	\$ 36,415	\$ 57,768
Black River, WI	¹	1950	67,585	--
Lake Traverse, MN and SD	^{3,4}	1921	92	--
Minnesota River, MN	Completed	1996	2,057,722 ⁸	1,330,928
Mississippi and Leech Rivers, MN	Completed ³	1929	277,615	40,251
Mississippi River between Brainerd and Grand Rapids, MN	⁵	1925	47,794	3,891
Pine Creek, Angle Inlet, MN	Completed	1978	38,700	102,196
Red Lake and Red Lake River, MN	Completed ³	1923	9,070	--
Red River of the North, MN and ND	^{3,6}	1921	293,344	76,209
St. Croix River, MN and WI	Completed	1991	150,410	1,185,011
Warroad Harbor and River, MN	Completed	1996	86,105	2,354,650
Wisconsin River, WI	^{2,3}	1888	--	--
Zippel Bay Harbor, MN	Inactive	1928	27,941	11,139
Zippel Bay, Lake of the Woods County, MN	Completed	1996	515,000	63,941

1. Existing channel adequate for commerce (see Table 16-G for deauthorized portion of project.)
2. Originally included in project `Fox and Wisconsin River, WI'. Abandonment of improvement of Wisconsin River by channel contraction works recommended in 1886 and 1887 (H. Doc. 65, 49th Cong., 2d sess.) Expenditures included under `Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, WI'. No breakdown available.
3. No commerce reported.
4. Abandonment recommended in 1915 (H. Doc. 439, 64th Cong., 1st sess.) and June 24, 1926 (H. Doc. 467, 69th Cong., 1st sess.)
5. Abandonment recommended June 24, 1926 (H. Doc. 467, 69th Cong., 1st sess.)
6. Abandonment recommended in 1915 (H. Doc. 1666, 63d Cong., 3d sess.)
7. Abandonment recommended June 24, 1926 (H. Doc., 69th Cong., 1st sess.)
8. Includes \$117,542 for new work for previous project.

TABLE 16-E

OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD
CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost To September 30, 2007	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Aitkin County, CSAH 10, MN	Completed	1998	\$ 363,700 ⁵⁵	--
Bassett Creek, MN	Completed	2002	29,535,200 ⁵⁷	--
Big Fork River, MN ²	Completed	1998	294,600 ⁶	--
Big Stone Lake and Whetstone River, MN and SD	Completed	1996	12,174,600 ¹	\$6,951,894
Black Bear & Miller Lakes, Crow Wing City, MN ³	Completed	1988	471,000	--
Black River at North Bend, WI ²	Completed	--	74,500	--
Brooklyn Center Sewer Line Mississippi River, MN	Completed	2004	610,646 ⁶¹	--
Bonnes Coulee, Velva, ND ²	Completed	1985	58,500	--
Cannon River at Faribault, MN ²	Completed	1991	62,585 ⁷	--
Chaska, MN	Completed	2004	31,571,499 ⁶⁵	--
Cochrane Drainage Ditch, WI	Completed	--	37,182	--
Crookston, MN	Completed	2005	7,037,856 ⁶⁷	--
Devils Lake, ND ³	Completed	1992	2,732,000	--
Dry Run, IA	Completed	1966	1,790,759 ⁸	--
Eau Galle River, WI	Completed	1996	9,039,250	18,553,890
Elk River, MN	Completed	1970	259,700 ⁹	--
Emerson Manitoba-Noyes, MN ³	Completed	1992	343,000 ¹⁰	--
Enderlin, Maple River, ND ³	Completed	1990	4,000,000 ¹¹	--
Gilmore Creek, Winona, MN ³	Completed	1997	2,351,553 ¹²	--
Grafton, Park River, ND	Active	2005	1,122,919 ⁶⁸	--
Grafton Pumping Station, ND ²	Completed	1990	92,865 ¹³	--
Grand Mound, State Historic Site, MN ²	Completed	1992	242,000 ¹⁴	--
Guttenberg, IA	Completed	1974	2,361,915	--
Hanover, Hennepin County, MN ²	Completed	1988	259,500	--
Homme Lake and Dam, ND	Completed	2005	13,337,472 ⁶⁹	5,794,980
Houston, MN	Completed	1999	5,003,300 ⁵³	--
Irving Township, Jackson County, WI ²	Completed	1984	189,600	--
Irving Township at Nicols Road, Jackson County, WI ²	Completed	1986	158,500	--
Kickapoo River, Gays Mills, WI ²	Completed	1987	33,000	--
Lac qui Parle Lakes, MN	Completed	1996	964,873 ⁵²	17,119,864
LaFarge Lake and Channel Improvement, WI	Completed	2003	35,642,000	--
Lake Andrusia, Mississippi River, MN ²	Completed	1989	61,326 ¹⁵	--
Lake Ashtabula and Baldhill Dam, ND	Completed	2002	26,160,461 ⁵⁸	37,469,367
Lake Pulaski, Wright County, MN ³	Completed	1991	1,353,478 ¹⁷	--
LeSueur River, CSAH 28, MN	Completed	2001	261,400 ⁵⁶	--
Lost River, MN	Completed	1967	517,519 ¹⁸	--
Lower Branch Rush River, ND ³	Completed	1974	1,000,000 ¹⁹	--
Mahnomen, Wild Rice River, MN ²	Completed	--	85,400	--
Mankato and North Mankato, MN	Completed	1997	97,013,675 ²⁰	--
Mankato Township, MN ⁹	Completed	1998	215,200 ²¹	--
Marshall, MN	Completed	2004	9,013,544 ⁶⁶	--
Melrose, WI ²	Completed	1998	219,600 ²²	--
Middle River at Argyle, MN ³	Completed	1993	2,360,000	--
Minnesota River, Belgrade Township, MN ²	Completed	1995	261,000 ²³	--
Minnesota River at Henderson, MN ³	Completed	1997	1,969,800 ²⁴	--
Minnesota River at LeSueur, MN ²	Completed	1986	250,000 ²⁵	--
Minneota, MN ³	Completed	1963	161,545	--
Minot, ND	Completed	1983	21,479,500 ²⁶	--

TABLE 16-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
(Continued)

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost To September 30, 2007	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Mississippi River near Aitkin, MN	Completed	1957	\$ 1,675,835	--
Pembina River, ND	Active ⁵	1983	--	--
Pettibone Park, La Crosse, WI ²	Completed	1989	62,762 ²⁷	--
Plum Creek, New Haven Township, MN ⁴	Completed	--	31,100	--
Portage, WI	Completed	2005	9,036,907 ⁷⁰	--
Prairie du Chien, WI	Completed	1991	3,529,000	--
Red Lake River at Gentilly, MN	Completed	1991	311,000 ²⁸	--
Red Lake River at Huot, MN ²	Completed	1984	64,500	--
Red Lake River at Red Lake Falls, MN ²	Completed	1984	131,000	--
Red Lake River, MN including Clearwater River, MN	Completed	1996	3,120,079 ²⁹	\$ 4,875,874
Red Lake River, Polk County, Crookston, MN ²	Completed	1997	166,400 ³⁰	--
Red Lake River, State Hwy 32, MN ²	Completed	1993	151,665 ³¹	--
Red River of the North at Argusville, ND ³	Completed	1990	1,534,000	--
Red River of the North at Breckenridge, MN ²	Completed	1990	85,665 ³²	--
Red River of the North at Breckenridge, MN ²	Completed	--	27,500	--
Red River of the North Drainage Basin, MN SD, & ND	Completed	1997	8,322,112 ³³	17,558,696
Red River of the North at Fargo, ND-Moorhead, MN ⁴	Completed	1992	226,500 ³⁴	--
Red River of the North, Fargo Public Facilities, ND	Completed	2002	1,342,821 ⁵⁹	--
Red River of the North at Halstad, MN ³	Completed	1986	2,012,000	--
Red River of the North at Oslo, MN ³	Completed	1984	1,960,200	--
Red River of the North at Pembina, ND ³	Completed	1979	2,000,000	--
Redwood River below Marshall, MN ³	Completed	1960	202,400	--
Rochester, MN	Completed	1997	67,523,438 ⁵⁴	--
Root River at Hokah, MN ²	Completed	1992	239,627 ³⁵	--
Roseau River, MN	Completed	1996	2,341,000 ³⁶	--
Rushford, MN	Completed	1980	3,192,333	--
Sanders Creek, Boscobel, WI ³	Completed	1998	1,441,500 ³⁷	--
Shepard Road, Mississippi River, St. Paul, MN ²	Completed	1985	250,000 ³⁸	--
Sheyenne River, Valley City, ND ²	Completed	1988	111,000	--
Snake River, Alvarado, MN ³	Completed	1997	1,761,000 ³⁹	--
Sogn, MN	Completed	1996	47,400 ⁴⁰	--
Souris River Basin, ND	Completed	2003	109,260,000 ⁶⁴	3,954,412
Souris River, Velva, ND ²	Completed	1988	137,500	--
State Hwy 7 Bridge, Pomme de Terre River, Appleton, MN	Completed	2002	239,903 ⁶³	--
State Road and Ebner Coulees, WI	Completed	1996	21,435,000 ⁴¹	--
Sterling Center, MN ²	Completed	1997	160,900 ⁴²	--
St. Cloud, MN	Completed	2002	998,814 ⁶⁰	--
St. Hilaire, MN	Completed	1996	141,100 ⁴³	--
St. Paul, MN	Completed	2002	13,897,500 ⁶²	--
St. Paul and South St. Paul, MN	Completed	1974	8,476,012 ⁴⁴	--
Upper Iowa River, IA	Completed	1964	888,445	--
Velva, ND ³	Completed	1970	334,628	--
Vermillion River, Hastings, MN ³	Completed	1980	999,900	--

**TABLE 16-E
(Continued)****OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD
CONTROL PROJECTS**

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost To September 30, 2007	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Veteran's Memorial Levee, Mississippi River, Hastings, MN ²	Completed	1985	182,000	--
Wabasha County, County Hwy 11, MN ²	Completed	1995	273,000 ⁴⁵	--
Wabasha, Mississippi River, MN ²	Completed	1993	113,700 ⁴⁶	--
Warner Road, Mississippi River, St. Paul, MN ²	Completed	1987	250,000	--
Warner Road, Sibley Street, Mississippi River, St. Paul MN	Completed	1992	500,000 ⁴⁷	--
Wild Rice River, Hendrum/Lee, MN ³	Completed	1997	383,300 ⁴⁸	--
Wild Rice River, Mahnomon County, MN ²	Completed	1986	58,500	--
Wild Rice River, Mahnomon, MN ⁴	Completed	--	86,568	--
Wild Rice River, South Branch and Felton Ditch, MN	Completed	1989	5,620,700	--
Winona, MN	Completed	1989	32,741,131 ⁴⁹	--
Zumbro River at Genoa, MN ²	Completed	1992	34,500 ⁵⁰	--
Zumbro River, MN	Completed	1975	1,284,100	--
Zumbro River at Jarrett and Millville, MN ²	Completed	1990	141,440 ⁵¹	--

1. Excludes \$152,492 contributed funds. In addition, \$487,491 in other contributed funds have been expended for work under Government contract paid for by the Ottertail Power Company.
2. Project authorized by Chief of Engineers under small project authority, Section 14, Flood Control Act of 1946, as amended.
3. Project authorized by Chief of Engineers under small project authority, Section 205, Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended.
4. Project authorized by Chief of Engineers under small project authority, Section 208, Flood Control Act of 1954, as amended.
5. Preconstruction planning has not started. Phase I completed under General Investigations.
6. Excludes \$56,453 contributed funds.
7. Excludes \$18,362 contributed funds.
8. Excludes \$42,766 contributed funds.
9. In addition, \$87,878 was expended from Public Law 99 funds in the spring of 1969 for emergency protection and incorporation into the permanent project.
10. Excludes \$201,544 contributed funds.
11. Excludes \$150,191 contributed funds.
12. Excludes \$12,749 contributed funds.
13. Excludes \$27,583 contributed funds.
14. Excludes \$77,290 contributed funds.
15. Excludes \$20,441 contributed funds.
16. Advance engineering and design costs only. Project deferred with authorization of Souris River Basin Project (see Section 25 and Table 16-A for costs for active project).
17. Excludes \$74,225 contributed funds.
18. Excludes \$46,034 for the Ruffy Brook unit for which authorization expired in April 1966 (see Table 16-G). Excludes \$246,911 contributed funds.
19. Excludes \$35,000 contributed funds.
20. Excludes \$79,749 contributed funds.
21. Excludes \$91,218 contributed funds.
22. Excludes \$59,855 contributed funds.
23. Excludes \$68,421 contributed funds.
24. Excludes \$307,239 contributed funds.
25. Excludes \$130,300 contributed funds.
26. Excludes \$4,167 contributed funds.
27. Excludes \$20,920 contributed funds.

**TABLE 16-E
(Continued)**

**OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD
CONTROL PROJECTS**

-
- 28. Excludes \$92,402 contributed funds.
 - 29. Excludes \$30,020 contributed funds.
 - 30. Excludes \$33,000 contributed funds.
 - 31. Excludes \$35,430 contributed funds.
 - 32. Excludes \$26,055 contributed funds.
 - 33. Includes cost of the Wahpeton-Breckenridge unit \$11,239, which is classed as "deferred" and the units on which authorization has expired: Maple River, \$1,241; Moorehead, \$27,700; which Sheyenne, \$37,956. In addition, \$203,874 special deposit funds and \$146,160 in other contributed funds have been expended for work under Government contract paid for by local interests. Includes \$184,352 expended on Orwell Lake between FY 91 - FY 96 under Section 1135, Public Law 99-662 authority. Excludes \$64,775 contributed funds under Section 1135, Public Law 99-662 authority.
 - 34. Excludes \$61,895 contributed funds.
 - 35. Excludes \$67,014 contributed funds.
 - 36. Excludes \$65,902 contributed funds.
 - 37. Excludes \$175,357 contributed funds.
 - 38. Excludes \$62,620 contributed funds.
 - 39. Excludes \$100,000 contributed funds.
 - 40. Excludes \$5,253 contributed funds.
 - 41. Excludes \$225,000 sunk costs for inactive Ebner Coulee unit (see Table 16-E) and \$4,206,836 contributed funds.
 - 42. Excludes \$39,815 contributed funds.
 - 43. Excludes \$31,064 contributed funds.
 - 44. Excludes \$545,637 contributed funds for new work and \$38,000 expended by South St. Paul for work in lieu of required cash contribution. Excludes an additional \$206,629 expended for work done at request of local interests.
 - 45. Excludes \$73,619 contributed funds.
 - 46. Excludes \$37,631 contributed funds.
 - 47. Excludes \$184,709 contributed funds.
 - 48. Excludes \$97,800 contributed funds.
 - 49. Excludes \$589,316 contributed funds. In addition, \$717,809 in other contributed funds have been expended for work under Government contract paid for by local interests.
 - 50. Excludes \$11,066 contributed funds.
 - 51. Excludes \$38,173 contributed funds.
 - 52. Excludes \$20,000 contributed funds.
 - 53. Excludes \$777,070 contributed funds.
 - 54. Excludes \$7,628,650 contributed funds.
 - 55. Excludes \$177,500 contributed funds.
 - 56. Excludes \$114,000 contributed funds.
 - 57. Excludes \$2,083,373 contributed funds.
 - 58. Excludes \$460,800 contributed funds.
 - 59. Excludes \$674,000 contributed funds.
 - 60. Excludes \$670,000 contributed funds.
 - 61. Excludes \$53,233 contributed funds.
 - 62. Excludes \$3,418,460 contributed funds.
 - 63. Excludes \$106,800 contributed funds.
 - 64. Excludes \$8,180,000 contributed funds.
 - 65. Excludes \$3,968,267 contributed funds.
 - 66. Excludes \$1,719,613 contributed funds.
 - 67. Excludes \$1,858,000 contributed funds.
 - 68. Excludes \$351,000 contributed funds.
 - 69. Excludes \$81,000 contributed funds for Dam Safety Assurance Program.
 - 70. Excludes \$2,373,000 contributed funds.

TABLE 16-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Black River, WI ¹	1950	Aug. 5, 1977	--	--
Black River Lake, WI	1950	Aug. 5, 1977	--	--
Bois de Sioux and Red River, Wahpeton, MN—Breckenridge, MN ⁸	1981	Apr. 16, 2002	\$ 11,239	--
Burlington Dam, Souris River, ND	1983	Mar. 10, 1995	5,568,600 ²	--
Grafton, ND ³	1983	Nov. 18, 1991	--	--
Hudson Harbor, WI ⁴	1986	Nov. 17, 1986	--	--
Kindred Lake, ND ⁵	1987	Nov. 17, 1986	1,150,000	--
La Crosse, WI ⁶	1983	Nov. 17, 1986	--	--
Lake Darling Dam, ND	1987	Sep. 13, 1994	4,919,000 ⁷	--
Maple River, ND ⁸	1981	Oct. 6, 1961	1,241	--
Moorhead, MN ⁸	1981	Oct. 30, 1961	27,700	--
Pembina River Lake, ND	1950	Jan. 1, 1990	50,000	--
Ruffy Brook, MN	1967	Apr. 1966	46,034	--
Sheyenne River, ND ⁸	1981	Dec. 31, 1970	37,956	--
Sheyenne River, Maple River Reservoir, ND	1988	Apr. 16, 2002	475,000	--
State Road and Ebner Coulees (Ebner Coulee Unit)	1981	Jul. 9, 1995	225,000	--
Tongue River Lake, ND	1950	Jan. 1, 1990	23,695	--
Twin Valley Lake, Wild Rice River, MN	1988	Apr. 16, 2002	2,115,700	--
Warroad River and Bulldog Creek, MN	1974	Nov. 17, 1986	182,000	--
Warroad Harbor and River, MN ⁹	1981	Aug. 5, 1977	--	--

1. Portion of project for removal of obstructions at various points outside the dredged area to clear channel to full project width (see Table 16-C for costs for completed portion of the project).
2. Advance engineering and design costs only. The Senate Report 97-256 states that the Corps is to take no further action to construct Burlington Dam until directed to do so by Congress.
3. Grafton, ND, was reauthorized by Section 364 of WRDA in 1999.
4. Part of the St. Croix River, Minnesota and Wisconsin project.
5. Previously part of Sheyenne River, ND project (see Section 23 and Table 16-A for costs for active project).
6. Authorized for further study by a House Committee on Public Works Resolution dated March 15, 1988.
7. Advance engineering and design costs only. (See Section 25 and Table 16-A for costs for active project).
8. Part of Red River of the North Drainage Basin (see Section 20 in text and Table 16-I for costs for active units of project).
9. Portion of dredging of entrance channel and turning basin to complete project width and depth (see Table 16-C for costs for completed portion of project).

**TABLE 16-I RED RIVER OF THE NORTH DRAINAGE BASIN:
ACTIVE UNITS IN COMPREHENSIVE BASIN PLAN**

	State	Type	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	Total Estimated Federal Cost
Orwell River (Otter Tail River)	Minnesota	Reservoir	\$1,916,753	\$1,916,700 ¹
Wild Rice and Marsh Rivers	Minnesota	Channel improvement	405,056	405,100
Rush River	North Dakota	Channel improvement	287,686	287,700
Sand Hill River	Minnesota	Channel improvement	548,778	548,800
Mustinka River	Minnesota	Channel improvement	440,788	440,800
Otter Tail River	Minnesota	Channel improvement	174,768	174,800
Red River at Grand Forks	North Dakota	Levees and floodwall	948,895	948,900
Red River at East Grand Forks	Minnesota	Levees, floodwall, pumping plants	1,698,200 ²	1,698,200 ³
Red River at Fargo	North Dakota	Channel improvement	1,639,924	1,639,900 ⁴
Total Cost to Date			\$8,060,848 ⁵	
Total Estimate Cost				\$8,060,900 ⁶

1. Includes \$181,713 for lands and \$25,045 for recreation facilities.
2. Excludes cost for current planning, engineering and design work.
3. The East Grand Forks unit was reclassified from active to inactive on August 19, 1988; the project was reactivated in June 1997. The cost of this unit was last revised in 1987. A new flood control plan for a combined Grand Forks-East Grand Forks project was authorized in 1999. See Section 7 and Table 16-A for project description and costs.
4. Includes \$67,900 for lands.
5. Costs of \$11,239 for the Wahpeton-Breckenridge deauthorized unit not included. Authorization of the Sheyenne River, Moorhead, and Maple River units has expired. Cost of these units also not included total \$66,897.
6. The Wahpeton-Breckenridge unit of the project is classed as deauthorized and is excluded from the estimate. The cost of this unit, last revised in 1955, was estimated to be \$666,000. The Flood Control Act approved December 31, 1970 (H. Doc. 330-91-2), provided for deletion of the Sheyenne River unit, and authorization of the Maple River and Moorhead units expired at the end of the 5-year period within which local interests were required to furnish assurances of local cooperation. Authorization of these units, not included, expired on the dates indicated in Table 16-G. In FY 89, the Wahpeton-Breckenridge unit was included as part of the General Investigation program under Restudy of Deferred projects.

**TABLE 16-J INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
(See Section 18 of Text)**

Project	Date Inspected
Bigstone Lake & Whetstone River, MN and SD	September 2007
Black Bear & Miller Lake, Crow Wing Co. - MN.....	July 2007
Chaska, MN.....	August 2007
Devils Lake, ND	September 2007
Elk River, MN	July 2007
Emerson, Manitoba - Noyes, MN	September 2007
Enderlin, Maple River, ND.....	September 2007
Gilmore Creek - Winona, MN	December 2006
Guttenberg, IA	December 2006
Middle River at Argyle, MN.....	September 2007
Mines Creek, Spring Valley, WI.....	July 2007
Minneota, MN	July 2007
Minnesota River at Henderson, MN	September 2007
Minnesota River at Lehillier, MN	September 2007
Minnesota River at Mankato, MN	September 2007
Minnesota River at North Mankato, MN	September 2007
Minot, ND.....	September 2007
Mississippi River, near Aitkin, MN	July 2007
Mississippi River at St. Paul, MN.....	August 2007
Mississippi River at South St. Paul, MN.....	August 2007
Mississippi River at Winona, MN	December 2006
Plum Creek, New Haven Township, MN	September 2007
Prairie du Chien, WI.....	December 2006
Red River of the North at Argusville, ND	September 2007
Red River of the North at Fargo, ND - Moorhead, MN	September 2007
Red River of the North at Halstad, MN	September 2007
Red River of the North at Oslo, MN.....	September 2007
Red River of the North at Pembina, ND	September 2007
Rochester, MN	September 2007
Root River at Houston, MN.....	September 2007
Rushford, MN.....	September 2007
Snake River at Alvarado, MN.....	September 2007
Souris River Basin, ND	September 2007
Souris River - Burlington to Minot, ND	September 2007
Souris River - Renville, County Park, ND.....	September 2007
Souris River - Rural Improvements, ND.....	September 2007
Souris River - Sawyer, ND.....	September 2007
Souris River, Velva, ND.....	September 2007
Vermillion River, Hastings, MN.....	August 2007
Zumbro River - Kellogg, MN	July 2007

TABLE 16-K FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION
Flood control activities pursuant to Section 205, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as amended (preauthorization)

Study/Project and Location	Fiscal Year Costs
Borup, MN.....	3,422
Chippewa River at Montevideo, MN.....	75,500
Delano, MN.....	224
Fargo, Ridgewood Addition, ND.....	390,284
Lac Qui Parle River, Dawson, MN.....	292,698
Marsh Creek Site 6, MN.....	6,370
Minnesota River, Jordan, MN.....	2,495
Mississippi River, Newport, MN.....	519
Section 205 Coordination.....	16,732
Snake River, Alvarado, MN.....	-2,820
Wild Rice and Marsh Rivers, Ada, MN.....	148,570

Emergency bank protection
(Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act, Public Law 526, 79th Congress)

Study/Project and Location	Fiscal Year Costs
Aitkin CSAH 10, MN.....	\$ 138
Barnes County, Kathryn, ND.....	17,766
Black River, River Drive, WI.....	2,603
Chippewa River, Big Bend Lutheran Church, MN.....	227,799
Elk River, Sherburne County, MN.....	23,906
Le Suer River, CSAH 28, Blue Earth County, MN.....	-2,100
Minnesota River, Shakopee, MN.....	-4,149
Pug Hole Lake, MN.....	406
Sartell, MN.....	69,105
Section 14 Coordination.....	23,075
State Highway 7 Bridge, Pomme De Terre River, MN.....	-6,303

**TABLE 16-L PROJECT MODIFICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT
OF ENVIRONMENT**
**Modifications of projects for the purpose of improving the quality of the environment in
the public interest (Section 1135, Public Law 99-662, 99th Congress, as amended)**

Study/Project and Location	Fiscal Year Costs
Coordination account funds	\$1,341
Eau Galle River, WI	-2,964

TABLE 16-M AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION
Restorations of Aquatic Ecosystems pursuant to Section 206, Public Law 104-303

Study/Project and Location	Fiscal Year Costs
Coordination account funds	\$ 5,019
Paint Creek, Allamakee County, IA.....	2,777
Painters Creek, MN	132,716
Red River of the North Fishways, MN and ND.....	-8,438

TABLE 16-N INVESTIGATIONS

Study/Project and Location	Fiscal Year Costs
Studies	
Flood Damage Prevention	
Roseau River, MN ¹ (RRN Authority)	\$ 1,773
Reconnaissance	
Baraboo River, WI	14,780
Ecosystem Restoration	
St. Croix River, WI, Relocation of Endangered Mussels	191,991
Marsh Lake, MN ² (MN River Authority)	57,022
Watershed/Comprehensive Reconnaissance Studies	164,315
Watershed/Comprehensive Feasibility Studies	
Fargo, ND – Moorhead, MN ³ and Upstream	10,889
Wild Rice River, MN	172,149
South Washington County Watershed, MN (UMR Watershed Management, Lake Itasca to L/D 2, MN).....	3,165
Minnehaha Creek Watershed, MN (UMR Watershed Management, Lake Itasca to L/D 2, MN)	155,443
Miscellaneous Activities	
Special Investigations.....	42,014
FERC Licensing Activities.....	15,122
Inter Agency Water Resources Development.....	45,038
Coordination with Other Agencies	
Cooperation with Other Water Resource Agencies	8,783
Planning Assistance to States ⁴ :	
Minnesota.....	68,339
Wisconsin.....	9,304
TOTAL SURVEYS	\$960,127
COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA	
International Water Studies	\$ 47,988
Flood Plain Management Services	
FPMS Unit	46,450
Technical Services, General	50,271
Quick Responses	9,581
Hydrologic Studies.....	9,321
TOTAL COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA	\$163,611
PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN	
Roseau River, MN (RRN Authority).....	\$ 437,573
Park River, Grafton, ND.....	-1,369
TOTAL PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN.....	\$436,204

1. Excludes \$1,816 contributed funds.
2. Excludes \$5,861 contributed funds.
3. Excludes \$735 contributed funds.
4. Excludes \$52,661 contributed funds.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN THE MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS, MN

Section of river covered in this report is divided into three reaches, under supervision and direction of District Engineers at St. Louis, Rock Island, and St. Paul. Section in St. Louis District extends 105 miles from Mouth of Missouri River to Upper Mississippi River mile 300 above Ohio River; Rock Island District extends about 314 miles from mile 300 to 614; and St. Paul District extends about 244 miles from mile 614 to Soo Line Railroad bridge, Minneapolis (mile 857.6).

Location. Mississippi River rises in northern Minnesota, flows about 2,360 miles southerly and empties into Gulf of Mexico. Portion included in this report extends about 663 miles from mouth of Missouri River to Soo Line Railroad bridge, Minneapolis. The latest map and profile showing this section of river are in House Document 669, 76th Congress, 3d session. A map showing Lake Pepin is in House Document 511, 79th Congress, 2d session. A map of section Minneapolis to Dubuque is in House Document 515, 79th Congress, 2d session. A map showing location of drainage districts (Bellevue, Iowa, to Missouri River) is in River and Harbors Committee Document 34, 75th Congress, 1st session.

Previous projects. See page 1199 of Annual Report for 1963.

Existing project. Provides a channel of 9-foot depth and adequate width between mouth of Missouri River (1,179 miles from the gulf) and Soo Line Railroad at Minneapolis, by construction of a system of locks and dams, supplemented by dredging. Project also provides for further improvements at St. Paul to provide a 2.7 mile basin extending downstream from Robert Street Bridge, and at Minneapolis to provide adequate terminal facilities, and for other harbor improvements and miscellaneous work. Pertinent data on locks and dams, harbor improvements, additional features entering into cost of project, and authorizing legislation are given in Tables 17-C, 17-D, 17-E, and 17-G. All dams are concrete. Three dams (Upper St. Anthony Falls, 1 and 19) are fixed, remainder are movable. See House Document 669, 76th Congress, 3d session, for a report of Chief of Engineers dated February 27, 1940, containing a general plan for improvement of Mississippi River between Coon Rapids Dam and mouth of Ohio River for purposes of navigation, power development, flood control, and irrigation needs.

Local cooperation. Small-boat harbors authorized in the River and Harbor Act of 1962 are subject to conditions that local interests make a cash contribution toward cost of construction (except in case of Quincy Harbor which involves maintenance only of an existing harbor); furnish lands and rights-of-way for construction and future maintenance; hold the United States free from damages; provide and maintain mooring facilities and utilities; reserve accommodations for transient small boats; accomplish all necessary relocations and alterations; and establish public bodies empowered to regulate use, growth and development of the harbors.

Rectification of seepage damages to privately owned lands in the Sny Island Levee Drainage District, IL, was contingent upon the conditions that local interests acquire all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for construction and maintenance of the project; comply with applicable provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970; accept, operate, and maintain the project upon its completion; and hold and save the United States free from damages arising from the construction and operation of the completed project; provided further that the local public entity shall be reimbursed by the Government in the amounts actually expended by it in the acquisition of real estate and for payments required under Public Law 91-646 if said amounts have been previously submitted to and approved by the Government.

Local cooperation requirements have been complied with for improvement of commercial harbor at Dubuque, IA; for improvement of Beaver Slough at Clinton, IA, for navigation; and for general navigation facilities at small-boat harbors at Rock Island, IL; Hannibal, MO; Fort Madison, IA; Davenport (Lindsay Park), IA; Muscatine, IA (including freight terminal approach channel); Andalusia, IL; Warsaw, IL; Moline, IL; Clinton, IA; and Savanna, IL.

Licenses. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission collects from non-Federal licensees annually to recompensate the United States for use of government dams for generation of hydroelectric power. Amounts collected are returned to U.S. Treasury. (See Table 17-F for license fees collected for the fiscal year.)

St. Paul District:

New Work: None.

Maintenance: During fiscal year 2007, the Government pipeline Dredge *WILLIAM L. GOETZ* removed 349,561 cubic yards of material at 12 sites. Government Derrick Barge *HAUSER/WADE* removed 6,107 cubic yards of material at one site. Mechanical dredging contractor removed 162,234 cubic yards of material from the main channel at 10 sites. Major maintenance projects included central control building and electrical controls at Locks 10 and stop log slots at Lock 9.

Operations and Care: Locks and Dams were operated as required and necessary repairs were made to those and appurtenant structures. Other studies, reports, and miscellaneous engineering work were also accomplished.

Rehabilitation: The rehabilitation of the district's central control buildings continued. During FY 2007 the building and site work continued at Lock 10.

The related navigation safety and embankments problems at Lock and Dam 3 were examined in separate reports in 1995 with recommended structural fixes for these problems. The proposed projects were approved by Corps Headquarters, but have not been implemented for a number of reasons including the presence of a diverse mussel bed with state-listed endangered species in the tailwater area. Construction of the first stage of the embankment project was completed in the summer of 1999. The St. Paul District decided to re-evaluate these related problems in an effort to find more optimal solutions. A Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Lock and Dam 3 navigation safety and embankments re-evaluation was published in the Federal Register in August 2000. Stakeholders helped the District set objectives, identify alternative measures and formulate alternative plans. Alternative plans have been evaluated and compared using a risk and benefit cost assessment. An effective and environmentally acceptable combination plan to improve navigation safety and to strengthen the Wisconsin embankments was identified. A Record of Decision was signed in April 2007 that identified a recommended plan that includes an extended landward guidewall with channel modifications to improve navigation safety and to strengthen the Wisconsin embankments through phased construction.

Costs to St. Paul District were \$51,517,300 for operation and maintenance and \$812,127 for rehabilitation; for a total cost of \$52,329,427.

St. Paul District. Work completed: Locks and Dams at St. Anthony Falls and 1 to 10, inclusive, except for relatively minor appurtenant work; major improvements of channels and harbors at St. Paul and Minneapolis; small boat harbors and commercial harbors at Lake City, Red Wing, and Winona, MN; and Prairie du Chien, WI; small-boat harbors at St. Paul, Hastings, Red Wing, Wabasha, Lake City and Winona, MN; Lansing, IA; and Bay City, Alma, Pepin, and Prairie du Chien, WI; a remedial drainage ditch at Cochrane, WI; miscellaneous channel dredging and realignment; channel markers; pool clearing; and construction of various facilities for recreation use.

Status of land and flowage acquisition: Approximately 50,723.747 acres of land in fee, including 47,305 acres used by the Department of the Interior in accordance with a Cooperative Agreement that establishes the Upper Mississippi River Fish and Wildlife Refuge.

Easements for various access rights and flowage inundation are held over 15,571.321 acres. Additionally, the district holds perpetual easements over 244.43 acres of land for small boat harbors. All land interests lie between Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Lock and Dam 10 in Guttenberg, Iowa. The Department of the Army also holds special rights to over 62,954.74 acres of land owned by Department of the Interior in pools 3 to 10, inclusive.

Work remaining to complete portion of project in St. Paul District: Dredged material site acquisitions anticipated for FY 2008 are seven permits and two easements sites. Lock and Dam 3 embankments project requires acquisition of 313 acres for mitigation and 70.6 acres for easement on the embankment and access road.

Rock Island District:

New Work: None.

Maintenance: Channel dredging by Government cutterhead pipeline Dredge *WILLIAM L. GOETZ* was performed at various locations in pools 18 and 22, for a total of 175,240 cubic yards of material removed. Mechanical dredging was performed in pools 11, 15,

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN THE MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS, MN

16 and 24 for a total of 57,687 cubic yards of material being removed. Continuing maintenance contract repairs includes; Lock and Dam 11 Major Maintenance, Lock 19 Major Maintenance, and Multi-Site Facility Protection Upgrades.

Operations and Care: Locks and Dams were operated as required and necessary repairs were made to those and appurtenant structures. Other studies, reports and miscellaneous engineering work were also accomplished.

Operations and Maintenance: Costs to Rock Island District were \$33,911,104 with credits to the project of \$197,004; primarily as a result of collections from towboat companies for damages to navigation structures.

Rehabilitation: Rehabilitation was continued at Locks and Dams 11 and 19 for costs of \$3,581,873 and \$1,548,977, respectively. Inland Waterway Trust Fund costs were \$3,639,000 and \$1,677,309. Total rehabilitation and Inland Waterway Trust Fund (IWTF) costs were \$10,447,929.

Costs to the Rock Island District were \$33,911,104 for operations and maintenance and \$10,447,929 for major rehabilitation (including IWTF) for a total cost of \$44,359,033.

Rock Island District. Work completed: Major construction items including all locks and dams, are completed and in operation. The following related work has also been completed: construction of small-boat harbors at Rock Island, IL; Moline, IL; Andalusia, IL; Warsaw, IL; Fort Madison, IA; Davenport (Lindsay Park), IA; Muscatine, IA; Clinton, IA; and Hannibal, MO; improvement of Beaver Slough at Clinton, IA, for navigation; improvement of commercial harbor at Dubuque, IA; rehabilitation of old auxiliary lock at Lock and Dam 14; permanent closure of old Lock 19 and dry dock; rock and conglomerate excavation in Pools 15 and 16; rectification of seepage damage in the Sny Island Levee Drainage District, IL; recreational facilities; and construction of visitor center at Lock and Dam 15.

Status of land and easement acquisition: Acquisition of land in Pools 11 to 22, inclusive consisting of 93,658.174 acres in fee and 11,694.94 acres in easement, has been completed.

Work remaining to complete portion of project in Rock Island District: None.

St. Louis District:

New Work: Costs incurred for Melvin Price Locks and Dam, formerly Lock and Dam 26 replacement, were \$27,688 for locks; \$292,443 for recreation; \$69,996 for buildings, grounds, and utilities; \$2,818,917 for engineering; \$0 for supervision and administration. Cost for Melvin Price totaled \$3,209,405. Costs incurred for the second lock totaled \$0. Total cost for new work was \$3,209,045.

Rehabilitation: Major rehabilitation is complete at Lock and Dam 25, except for project closeout. FY 2007 costs totaled \$0. Major rehabilitation continued at Lock and Dam 24 at a cost of \$179,199 for the dam; \$2,650,908 for the lock; \$245,432 for engineering; and \$170,069 for supervision and administration. Costs for Lock and Dam 24 totaled \$3,245,608. Total rehabilitation cost \$3,245,608.

Operations and care: The locks and dams were operated as required and necessary repairs were made thereto. Other work accomplished was management of natural resources, operations of recreation areas, condition and operating studies, water control management, and other studies and reports for a total cost of \$8,442,932.

Maintenance: Total maintenance cost \$11,052,657.

Costs to the St. Louis District were \$3,209,045 for new work on the Melvin Price Locks and Dam; \$3,245,608 for major rehabilitation; \$19,495,589 for operation and maintenance for a total cost of \$25,950,242.

St. Louis District. Work completed: Major construction items, including all locks and dams, are completed and in operation, with the exception of the remaining work at Melvin Price.

Status of land and flowage acquisition: Acquisitions of land in Pools 24, 25, and 26, involving 4,448 acres of land in fee and flowage easements over 6,600 acres, is complete. A total of 4,201 acres has been acquired for the Melvin Price Locks and Dam project.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Work remaining to complete portion of project in St. Louis District: Work remaining at the Melvin Price Locks and Dam project includes punch list items and the implementation of remaining required fish and wildlife mitigation measures for the second lock.

Total Project:

Total Federal costs of existing project to the end of the fiscal year for the three Districts were \$3,209,045 for new work; \$104,923,993 regular funds for operation

and maintenance; and \$8,796,918 regular funds for rehabilitation; \$7,335,521 for IWTF. Total costs for FY 2007 were \$124,260,992.

Condition of channel at end of fiscal year: The controlling depth of nine feet at low water and minimum depths for long-haul common carrier service were maintained in all pools.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN THE MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS, MN

TABLE 17-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sep 30, 2007
Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minnesota (Federal Funds)	New Work: ¹					
	Approp. ²	\$472,800	\$717,000	\$723,000	\$4,341,000	\$1,306,797,229
	Cost ³	466,049	723,827	634,993	3,209,045	1,264,650,198
	Maint: ⁴					
	Approp.	102,221,458	105,021,975	113,068,251	115,208,153	3,984,786,838
	Cost	101,882,924	107,262,051	99,905,637	104,923,993	3,915,884,174
	Rehab:					
	Approp.	9,210,735	6,839,594	15,264,309	18,219,976	314,856,201
	Cost	11,557,751	6,832,839	12,142,403	8,796,918	302,890,948
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work: ⁵				
	Approp.	58,055	0	0	0	3,099,195
	Cost	111,368	0	0	0	3,099,195
(Inland Waterway Trust Fund)	Rehab. ⁶					
	Approp.	8,330,903	4,197,238	15,269,640	18,132,600	118,706,097
	Cost:	\$8,338,607	\$4,193,753	\$11,424,871	\$7,335,521	\$98,957,796

1. Includes \$15,476,259 for new work on previous projects.
2. Includes Melvin Price Locks and Dam funds \$951,411,500.
3. Includes Melvin Price Locks and Dam funds \$950,190,921.
4. Includes \$1,949,301 for maintenance on previous project.
5. Funds from Inland Waterway Trust Fund were included in with Contributed Funds up to 1998.
6. All Inland Waterway Trust Fund.

TABLE 17-B TOTAL COSTS OF EXISTING PROJECT TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2007

District	Cost	Regular Funds	Public Work Funds	Emergency Relief Funds	Total
St. Paul	New Work ¹	\$ 60,184,246 ²	\$24,210,071	\$9,071,214	\$ 93,465,531
	Maintenance ³	1,114,689,922	--	--	1,114,689,922
	Rehabilitation	107,284,955	--	--	107,284,955
	Total	1,282,159,123	24,210,071	9,071,214	1,315,440,408
Rock Island	New Work ⁴	71,307,945 ⁵	17,403,322	11,338,865	100,050,132
	Maintenance ⁶	483,529,802	--	--	483,529,802
	Rehabilitation	143,096,165	--	--	143,096,165
	Total	830,582,148	17,403,322	11,383,865	859,324,335
St. Louis	New Work ⁸	979,295,738	10,282,566	2,440,266	992,018,570
	Maintenance	456,627,591	--	--	456,627,591
	Rehabilitation	93,735,305	--	--	93,735,305
	Total	\$1,529,658,633	\$10,282,566	\$2,440,266	\$1,542,381,465

1. Excludes \$2,041,140 contributed funds. Includes \$7,673 expended in pool No. 11.
2. Includes \$159,359 transferred from Rock Island District covering pro rata share of cost of derrick boat Hercules.
3. Includes \$762,196 expended between 1930 and 1936 on operating and care of works of improvement under provisions of permanent indefinite appropriation for such purposes. Excludes \$797,670 contributed funds.
4. Excludes \$58,999 contributed funds.
5. \$687,709 was transferred to St. Louis District in fiscal year 1958. Excludes \$201,167 transferred to St. Paul and St. Louis Districts covering their pro rata share of cost of derrick boat Hercules.
6. Cost subsequent to FY 1953 included with operating and care. Includes the sum of \$395,442, expended between 1930 and 1934 on the operating and care of the works of improvement under the provisions of the permanent indefinite appropriation for such purposes.
7. Includes \$47,800 transferred from Rock Island District covering pro rata cost of derrick boat Hercules and \$687,709 transferred from Rock Island District.
8. Includes \$950,190,921 for Melvin Price Locks and Dam.

TABLE 17-C

LOCKS AND DAMS

Lock and Dam	Miles Above Ohio River	Miles from Nearest Town	Lock Dimensions			Upper Normal Pool Elevation ¹	Depth on Miter Sill		Character of Foundation Complete		Percent Locks, Dams, and Work in Pool	Year Opened to Navigation	Estimated Cost of Each Lock and Dam Including Work in Pool
			Width of Chamber (feet)	Greatest Length Available for Full Width (feet)	Lift (feet)		Upper (feet)	Lower (feet)	Lock	Dam			
St. Anthony Falls, upper Lock	853.9	In city of Minneapolis, MN	56	400	49.2	799.2	15.7	13.7	Some limestone, mainly sandstone. No piles.	Limestone.	100 ²	--	\$ 18,203,000 ³
St. Anthony Falls, lower Lock and dam	853.3	In city of Minneapolis, MN	56	400	26.9 ⁴	750.0	13.7	10.3	Sandstone. No piles	Sandstone.	100	1959	12,382,000 ⁵
Lock and dam 1	847.6	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	56	400	35.9 ⁴	725.1	13.5 ⁴	10.1	Rock and piles in gravel.	Piles in gravel.	100	1917	2,358,000 ⁶
Lock and dam 2	815.2	1.3 above Hastings, MN	56	400	35.9	--	12.5 ⁷	7.6	Piles in sand, silt and clay.	Piles in sand, silt and clay.	100	1930	6,492,000 ⁹
Lock and dam 3	796.9	6.1 above Red Wing, MN	110	500	12.2	687.2	22.2	13.0	Piles in sand, silt and clay.	Piles in sand.	100	1948	5,596,000
Lock and dam 4	752.8	Alma, WI	110	600	8.0	675.0	17.0	14.0	Piles in sand and gravel.	Piles in sand and gravel.	100	1935	4,865,000
Lock and dam 5	738.1	Minneiska, MN	110	600	7.0	667.0	17.0	13.0	Piles in sand and gravel.	Piles in sand.	100	1935	5,081,000
Lock and dam 5A	728.5	3 above Winona, MN	110	600	9.0	660.0	18.0	12.0	Piles in sand.	Piles in sand.	100	1936	4,549,000
Lock and dam 6	714.3	Trempealeau, WI	110	600	5.5	651.0	18.0	12.5	Piles in sand, gravel and silt.	Piles in sand and clay.	100	1936	4,874,000
Lock and dam 7	702.5	Dresbach, MN	110	600	6.5	645.5	17.0	12.5	Piles in sand and gravel.	Piles in sand.	100	1937	5,574,000
Lock and dam 8	679.2	Genoa, WI	110	600	8.0	639.0	18.0	12.0	Piles in sand, gravel and broken rock.	Piles in sand and gravel.	100	1937	6,061,000
Lock and dam 9	647.9	3.3 below Lynxville, WI	110	600	11.0	631.0	22.0	14.0	Piles in sand.	Piles in sand.	100	1938	6,539,000
Lock and dam 10	615.1	Guttenberg, IA	110	600	9.0	620.0	16.0	13.0	Piles in sand.	Piles in sand.	100	1936	4,750,000
Lock and dam 11	583.0	3.7 above Dubuque, IA	110	600	8.0	611.0	15.0	12.0	Piles in sand, gravel and silt.	Piles in sand.	99	1937	7,428,000
Lock and dam 12	556.7	Bellevue, IA	110	600	11.0	603.0	18.5	12.5	Piles in sand and gravel.	Piles in sand and gravel.	99	1938	5,580,000

17-7

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN THE MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS, MN

**TABLE 17-C
(Continued)**

LOCKS AND DAMS

Lock and Dam	Miles Above Ohio River	Miles from Nearest Town	Lock Dimensions			Upper Normal Pool Elevation ¹	Depth on Miter Sill		Character of Foundation Complete		Percent Locks, Dams, and Work in Pool	Year Opened to Navigation	Estimated Cost of Each Lock and Dam Including Work in Pool
			Width of Chamber (feet)	Greatest Length Available for Full Width (feet)	Lift (feet)		Upper (feet)	Lower (feet)	Lock	Dam			
Lock and dam 13	522.5	4.3 above Clinton, IA	110	600	11.0	583.0	19.0	13.0	Piles in sand, clay and gravel.	Piles in sand and gravel.	100	1938	7,502,000
Lock and dam 14	493.3	3.7 below Le Claire, IA	110	600	11.0	527.0	20.5	13.5	Rock.	Rock.	92	1939	6,284,000
Le Claire Lock (Canal)	493.1	3.9 below Le Claire, IA	80	320	11.0	--	17.6	10.9	Rock.	Rock.	100	1922	-- ¹⁰
Lock and dam 15	482.9	Foot of Arsenal Island, Rock Island, IL	110 110	600 360	16.0 16.0	561.0 --	24.0 ¹¹ 17.0 ¹¹	11.0 11.0	Rock.	Rock.	100	1934	14,201,000
Lock and dam 16	457.2	1.8 above Muscatine, IA	110	600	9.0	545.0	17.0	12.0	Piles in sand and gravel.	Piles in sand and gravel.	98	1937	9,788,000
Lock and dam 17	437.1	4.2 above New Boston, IL	110	600	8.0	536.0	16.0	13.0	Piles in sand and gravel.	Piles in sand.	99	1939	5,843,000
Lock and dam 18	410.5	6.5 above Burlington, IA	110	600	9.8	528.0	16.5	13.7	Piles in sand.	Piles in sand.	90	1937	10,308,000
Lock and dam 19	364.2	Keokuk, IA	110 110	358 1,200	38.2	518.2	4.5 5.0	9.2 13.0	Rock.	Rock.	100 99	1913 1957	¹⁴ 813,000 ¹²
Lock and dam 20	343.2	0.9 above Canton, MO	110	600	10.0	480.0	15.0	12.0	Rock.	Rock and piles in sand and gravel.	97	1936	6,281,000
Lock and dam 21	324.9	2.1 below Quincy, IL	110	600	10.5	470.0	16.5	12.0	Piles in sand and gravel.	Piles in sand and gravel.	95	1938	8,065,000
Lock and dam 22	301.2	1.5 below Saverton, MO	110	600	10.2	459.5	18.0	13.8	Rock.	Rock.	99	1938	5,275,000
Lock and dam 24	273.4	Clarksville, MO	110	600	15.0	449.0	19.0	12.0	Rock and piles.	Piles in sand.	99 ¹⁴	1940	10,337,000
Lock and dam 25	241.4	Cap Au Gris, MO	110	600	15.0	434.0	19.0	12.0	Piles in sand and gravel.	Piles in sand and gravel.	99 ¹⁴	1939	13,694,000
Lock and dam 26 (Henry T. Rainey Dam) ¹⁵	202.9	Alton, IL	110 110	600 360	24.0 24.0	419.0 --	19.0 16.0	10.0 10.0	Piles in sand.	Piles and sand.	100	1938	12,824,000

17-8

**TABLE 17-C
(Continued)**

LOCKS AND DAMS

Lock and Dam	Miles Above Ohio River	Miles from Nearest Town	Lock Dimensions			Upper Normal Pool Elevation ¹	Depth on Miter Sill		Character of Foundation Complete		Percent Locks, Dams, and Work in Pool	Year Opened to Navigation	Estimated Cost of Each Lock and Dam Including Work in Pool
			Width of Chamber (feet)	Greatest Length Available for Full Width (feet)	Lift (feet)		Upper (feet)	Lower (feet)	Lock	Dam			
Melvin Price Locks and Dam	200.8	Alton, IL	110	1,200	24.0	419.0	23.0	18.0	Piles to bedrock.	Piles to bedrock.	98	1990	752,841,000
Melvin Price Locks and Dam (2nd Lock)	200.8	Alton, IL	110	600	24.0	419.0	42.0	18.0	Piles to bedrock.	Piles to bedrock.	99 ¹⁶	1994	211,550,000
Total, Locks and dams													\$1,196,556,000

1. Elevation of Pools 1 to 22 and at St. Anthony Falls are mean sea level 1912 adjustment; Pools 24, 26 are mean sea level 1929 adjustment.
2. Includes existing dam, owned by Northern States Power Co.
3. Includes dredging above upper lock. (Federal cost only.)
4. Based on pool elevation 723.1 in Pool 1 which is crest of dam. Pool is normally maintained at elevation 725.1 by flashboards.
5. Includes lower approach dredging and dredging between upper and lower rock. (Federal cost only.)
6. In addition \$1,948,000 expended from previous projects and \$1,349,600 from O & M appropriation for first of twin locks. Excludes lock and dam rehabilitation program.
7. Old upper guard sill.
8. Landward lock.
9. In addition, \$1,965,300 expended from previous projects.
10. Existing Le Claire Canal lock is used as auxiliary to lock 14; previous project cost \$540,000.
11. Depth over upper poiree sill. Depth over upper miter sill is 27 feet, at lock 15.
12. \$640,868 for first lock was reported by Mississippi River Power Company, transferred to Government free in lieu of improvements destroyed. (Annual Report, 1928, pp. 1118-1119.) Present estimate includes \$13,132,600 for main lock and appurtenant work.
13. Includes cash contribution of \$4,900,000.
14. Complete except for guidewall extensions.
15. Lock and Dam 26 has been replaced by the Melvin Price Locks and Dam at which full pool was raised 1 February 1990. Lock and Dam 26 has been removed.
16. Melvin Price Locks and Dam (2nd Lock) is complete except for the mitigation plan which is required to finalize environmental documentation. Actual cost to date is \$211,446,000. Present estimate includes \$104,000 for mitigation plan.

TABLE 17-D

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

Name	Miles above Ohio River	Location	Type	Project depth (feet)	Approximate size (feet)		Percent Complete	Estimated Cost
					Width	Length		
St. Paul Harbor, MN	836.5-839.2	In city of St. Paul, MN	Commercial	9	400-1,000	2.7(mile)	100	\$ 217,100
	839.7	Channel improvement, Small-boat harbor and channel enlargement.	Small-boat	5	300	400	100	230,200
Hastings Harbor, MN	813.2	Lower end of city of Hastings, MN	Small-boat	5	200	500	100	74,300
Red Wing Harbor, MN	791.4	In city of Red Wing, MN	Commercial	9	300	1,200	100	146,800 ¹
Red Wing Harbor, MN	791.1	In city of Red Wing, MN	Small-boat	5	450	800	100	8,700
Bay City Harbor, WI	785.9	Upper end of Bay City, WI	Small-boat	5	50-100	5,990	100	39,400 ²
Lake City Harbor, MN	773.0	In city of Lake City, MN	Small-boat	5	400	600	100	93,500
			Commercial ³	9	500	1,000	100	
			Small-boat ³	9	500	850	100	1,077,000 ⁴
Pepin Harbor, WI	767.1	In city of Pepin, WI	Small-boat	5	50	600	100	205,500 ⁵
Wabasha Harbor, MN	760.0	Upper end of city of Wabasha, MN	Small-boat	5	175-400	800	100	41,700
Alma Harbor, WI	751.3	Upper end of Alma, WI	Small-boat	5	300	500	100	56,300
Winona Harbors, MN	726.0	In city of Winona, MN	Small-boat	5	200	1,000	100	89,800
Lansing Harbor, IA	726.2	Crooked Slough	Commercial	9	200	6,000	100	84,700
	663.3	Upper end of city of Lansing, IA	Small-boat	5	170	500	100	95,300
Prairie du Chien Harbor, WI	635.5	Upper end of city of Prairie du Chien, WI	Small-boat	5	400	800	100	85,500
	635.0	In Marais de St. Friel East Channel below Hwy bridges.	Commercial	9	--	1,000 frontage	100	93,100
Dubuque Harbor, IA	579.4	At Dubuque, IA	Commercial	12	340	1,500	100	55,200
Savanna Harbor, IL	537.3	At Savanna, IL	Small-boat	5	280	910	0	310,000
Clinton Harbor, IA	519.0	At Clinton, IA	Small-boat	5	400	1,400	78	101,912
Moline Harbor, IL	488.0	At Moline, IL	Small-boat	5	230	660	100	110,328
Davenport Harbor, IA (Lindsay Park)	484.2	At Lindsay Park	Small-boat	5	200	1,150	--	262,100
Rock Island Harbor, IL	479.8	At Rock Island, IL	Entrance channel small-boat harbor	6	100	1,100	100	31,000
Andalusia Harbor, IL	473.0	Andalusia Slough	Small-boat	5	40	435	100	21,000
Muscatine Harbor, IA	455.5	At Muscatine, IA	Small-boat	5	150	950	100	353,000
	455.6		Freight terminal approach channel	9	200	1,890	100	
Fort Madison Harbor, IA	383.7	At Fort Madison, IA	Small-boat	5	250	900	100	184,200

**TABLE 17-D
(Continued)**

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

Name	Miles above Ohio River	Location	Type	Project depth (feet)	Approximate size (feet)		Percent Complete	Estimated Cost
					Width	Length		
Warsaw Harbor, IL	359.1	At Warsaw, IL	Small-boat	5	100	600	100	73,000
Quincy Harbor, IL	327.3	In Quincy Bay, IL	Small-boat	5	200-300	9,000	0	-- ⁶
Hannibal Harbor, MO	308.8	At Hannibal, MO	Small-boat	5	180-260	600	100	129,000
Total								\$4,269,640

1. In addition, local interests contributed \$3,455.
2. In addition, local interests contributed \$9,533.
3. Commercial harbor converted to small-boat harbor under authority of Section 107 of 1960 River and Harbor Act, as amended. Primary use is small-boat, although some commercial activity exists.
4. In addition, local interests contributed \$812,599.
5. In addition, local interests contributed \$32,344.
6. Maintenance only, estimated at \$5,000 annually.

**TABLE 17-E ADDITIONAL FEATURES ENTERING INTO
COST OF PROJECT**

Facilities for public use, convenience and safety	\$ 3,348,200
Rectification of damages caused by seepage and backwater	7,049,700 ¹
Regulating works between Melvin Price Locks and Dam and Missouri River	545,000
Improvement of Beaver Slough at Clinton, Iowa, for navigation	193,600
Miscellaneous	1,312,900 ²
Total additional features	12,449,400 ³
Total existing project (new work)	\$1,185,534,233

1. Includes a lump-sum payment of \$2,146,800 (O&M appropriation) paid to the Sny Island Levee Drainage District, IL, for rectification of seepage damages. Also includes \$140,000 Construction General funds for project studies, evaluation, and report preparation.
2. Includes \$686,500 for repairs to Stone Arch Bridge, Minneapolis, MN. (FY 1969)
3. Excludes \$227,000 (1965) for inactive remedial measures at Sandy Slough, MO.

**TABLE 17-F LICENSE FEES COLLECTED
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007**

Dam	Licensee	Annual Charge
St. Anthony Falls Lower Lock and Dam	Northern States Power Co. (No. 2056) (Xcel Energy)	\$ 3,300
Lock and Dam No. 1	Ford Motor Co.	95,440
Lock and Dam No. 2	City of Hastings, MN.	\$23,014

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN THE MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS, MN

TABLE 17-G AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
	MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS, MN	
Sep. 22, 1922 July 3, 1930 as amended by P.R. No. 10, Feb. 24, 1932	Dredging channels to landing places. Project adopted from Illinois River to Minneapolis; Chief of Engineers granted discretionary authority to make such modification in plan as may be deemed advisable. ⁴	None H. Doc. 290, 71st Cong., 2d sess.
June 26, 1934	Operation of snag boats and operation and care of locks and dams to be provided for with funds from Department of the Army appropriations for rivers and harbors.	None
Aug. 30, 1935	Missouri River established as lower limit of project.	H. Doc. 137, 72nd Cong., 1st sess.
Aug. 26, 1937	Extension of 9-foot channel above St. Anthony Falls, MN, including adequate terminal facilities for Minneapolis, MN	H. Doc. 137, 72nd Cong. 1st sess.
Aug. 30, 1935	St. Paul, MN harbor.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 44, 74th Cong., 1st sess.
Aug. 26, 1937	Determine damages to drainage and levee districts caused by seepage and backwater, and cost of making rectification thereof.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 34, 75th Cong., 1st sess.
Dec. 22, 1944	Public park and recreational facilities.	None
Mar. 2, 1945	Red Wing, MN harbor.	H. Doc. 103, 76th Cong., 1st sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Remedial works to correct damages caused by seepage and backwater at Cochrane, WI	H. Doc. 137, 76th Cong., 1st sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Such changes or additions to payments, remedial works, or land acquisitions authorized by River and Harbor Act of Aug. 26, 1937 (River and Harbor Committee Doc. 34, 75th Cong., 1st sess.), as Chief of Engineers deems advisable.	None
Mar. 2, 1945	St. Paul, MN channel enlargements, small boat harbor, and roadway.	H. Doc. 547, 76th Cong., 3rd sess.
None	Vertical bridge clearance at Minneapolis to 26 feet above estimated stage for discharge of 40,000 cfs	S. Doc. 54, 77th Cong., 1st sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Winona, MN basin.	H. Doc. 263, 77th Cong., 1st sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Future modification of lock and dam No. 2 for power development.	H. Doc. 432, 77th Cong., 1st sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Provides for cash contribution by local interests in lieu of alteration of privately owned bridges and utilities for St. Anthony Falls project.	H. Doc. 449, 78th Cong., 2d sess.
July 24, 1946	Lake City, MN harbor.	H. Doc. 511, 79th Cong., 2d sess.
July 24, 1946	Wabasha, MN harbor.	H. Doc. 514, 79th Cong., 2d sess.
July 24, 1946	Payment of damages caused by backwater and seepage, Pools 3 to 11.	H. Doc. 515, 79th Cong., 2d sess.
July 24, 1946	Hastings, MN harbor.	H. Doc. 559, 79th Cong., 2d sess.
July 24, 1946	Lansing, IA harbor.	S. Doc. 192, 79th Cong., 2d sess.
June 30, 1948	Fort Madison, IA harbor.	H. Doc. 661, 80th Cong., 2d sess.
May 17, 1950	Payment of damages caused by pool No. 14 at Clinton, IA.	S. Doc. 197, 80th Cong., 2d sess.
May 17, 1950	Davenport, IA harbor.	H. Doc. 642, 80th Cong., 2d sess.
May 17, 1950	Muscatine, IA harbor.	H. Doc. 733, 80th Cong., 2d sess.
May 17, 1950	Alma, WI harbor.	H. Doc. 66, 81st Cong., 1st sess.

TABLE 17-G **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**
(Continued)

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
May 17, 1950	Hannibal, MO harbor.	H. Doc. 67, 81st Cong., 1st sess.
May 17, 1950	Prairie du Chien, WI harbors.	H. Doc. 71, 81st Cong., 1st sess.
May 17, 1950	Opposite Hamburg, IL harbor. ¹	H. Doc. 254, 81st Cong., 1st sess.
May 17, 1950	Permits such change in location of Winona, MN small boat basin authorized by River and Harbor Act of Mar. 2, 1945 (H. Doc. 263, 77th Cong., 1st sess.), as Chief of Engineers deems advisable.	None
Sep. 3, 1954	Construction of Crooked Slough Harbor at Winona, MN, in lieu of previously authorized commercial harbor.	H. Doc. 347, 83rd Cong., 2d sess.
Sep. 3, 1954	Payment of damages caused by pool No. 24 at Louisiana, MO.	H. Doc. 251, 82nd Cong., 1st sess.
July 3, 1958	Permits modification of vertical bridge clearances and authorizes completion of St. Anthony Falls project.	H. Doc. 33, 85th Cong., 1st sess.
July 3, 1958	Small boat and commercial harbors at Alton, IL. ²	H. Doc. 136, 84th Cong., 1st sess.
July 3, 1958	Payment of lump sum amounts for damages to drainage and levee districts caused by operation of navigation pools.	H. Doc. 135, 84th Cong., 1st sess.
July 3, 1958	Improvement and maintenance of Beaver Slough at Clinton, IA.	H. Doc. 345, 84th Cong., 2d sess.
Mar. 3, 1959	Reconstruction of structures as may be necessary to provide adequate facilities for existing navigation.	None
July 14, 1960	Construction of Industrial Harbor at Red Wing, MN.	H. Doc. 32, 86th Cong., 1st sess.
Oct. 23, 1962	Construction of small-boat harbors at Savanna ² , Moline, Andalusia, New Boston ⁵ , Warsaw, Quincy, and Grafton, IL; Bellevue ¹ , Clinton, Davenport, and Keokuk ³ , IA; St. Paul (Harriet Island), MN ⁵ ; and Bay City, Pepin, and Cassville ⁵ , WI.	H. Doc. 513, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
Oct. 23, 1962	Payment of damages caused by Pool 24 at Clarksville, MO.	H. Doc. 552, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
Oct. 23, 1962	Remedial works at Sandy Slough, MO.	H. Doc. 419, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
Nov. 7, 1966	Repair of Stone Arch Bridge at Minneapolis, MN.	None
Oct. 21, 1978	Replacement of Lock and Dam 26	Public Law 95-502
Dec. 29, 1981	Change name of Lock and Dam 26 to Melvin Price Locks and Dam effective on the date of Melvin Price's death. (Apr. 22, 1988 - date of death)	Public Law 97-118
Nov. 17, 1986	Authorized a second lock at Locks and Dam 26, Alton, Illinois and Missouri	Public Law 99-662
Nov. 28, 1990	Modified PL 95-502 to authorize recreational development at Melvin Price Locks and Dam, requiring no separable project lands and cost sharing.	Public Law 101-640
Oct. 31, 1992	Authorized the construction of a 24,000 square foot regional visitor center at Melvin Price Locks and Dam.	Public Law 102-580
Oct. 12, 1996	Amended PL 101-640 to allow the use of project lands and other contiguous non-project lands.	Public Law 104-303

1. Deauthorized FY 75.
2. Inactive.
3. Deauthorized FY 87 (WRDA of 1986).
4. Guidewalls at Locks 3, 4, 5, 5A, 7, 8, 9, and 10 deauthorized FY 87 (WRDA of 1986).
5. Deauthorized FY 90 (WRDA of 1986).
6. Guidewall extensions at Locks 16, 18, and 21; construction of mooring facilities at Locks and Dams 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18; upper approach improvement at Lock 19 and Lock and Dam 20; and rock and/or conglomerate excavation in Pools 14, 18, and 21 deauthorized FY 90 (WRDA of 1986).

PITTSBURGH, PA DISTRICT

This District comprises part of eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, southwestern New York, northern West Virginia, and northwestern Maryland embraced in

drainage basin of Ohio River and Tributaries above mile 127 (below Pittsburgh, PA), immediately upstream from New Martinsville, WV.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation	Page	Environmental	Page
1. Allegheny River, PA.....	18-2	31. Conemaugh River Basin, Nanty Glo, PA, Environmental Restoration	18-12
2. Construction of Locks & Dams, Ohio River	18-2	32. South Central, PA Environmental Improvement Program	18-13
3. Monongahela River, PA & WV.....	18-2	33. Three Rivers Wet Weather Demonstration Project	18-13
4. Open-Channel Work, Ohio River	18-3	34. Formerly Used Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP).....	18-13
5. Tygart Lake, WV	18-3		
6. Other Authorized Navigation Projects.....	18-4		
 Flood Control - Local Protection		 General Investigations	
7. Elkins, WV	18-4	35. Surveys.....	18-14
8. Johnstown, PA	18-4	36. Collection & Study of Basic Data	18-14
9. Punxsutawney, PA.....	18-5	37. Preconstruction, Engineering & Design	18-14
10. Saw Mill Run, Pittsburgh, PA	18-5		
11. West Virginia & Pennsylvania Flood Control	18-5	 Tables	
 Flood Control – Reservoirs		Table 18-A Cost & Financial Statement	18-15
12. Berlin Lake, OH	18-6	Table 18-B Authorizing Legislation.....	18-22
13. Conemaugh River Lake, PA.....	18-6	Table 18-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects	18-26
14. Crooked Creek Lake, PA	18-7	Table 18-E Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	18-27
15. East Branch, Clarion River Lake, PA	18-7	Table 18-G Deauthorized Projects	18-28
16. Kinzua Dam & Allegheny Reservoir, PA & NY.....	18-7	Table 18-H Allegheny River Statistics.....	18-29
17. Loyalhanna Lake, PA	18-8	Table 18-I Monongahela River Statistics	18-30
18. Mahoning Creek Lake, PA	18-8	Table 18-J Monongahela River Total Costs.....	18-31
19. Michael J. Kirwan Dam & Reservoir, OH.....	18-8	Table 18-K Ohio River Basin Reservoirs.....	18-31
20. Mosquito Creek Lake, OH.....	18-9	Table 18-L Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects	18-32
21. Ohio River Basin (Pittsburgh District)	18-9	Table 18-M Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization.....	18-33
22. Shenango River Lake, PA & OH.....	18-9		
23. Stonewall Jackson Lake, WV	18-10		
24. Tionesta Lake, PA	18-10		
25. Union City Dam, PA	18-11		
26. Woodcock Creek Lake, PA	18-11		
27. Youghiogheny River Lake, PA & MD	18-12		
28. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects.....	18-12		
29. Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	18-12		
30. Flood Control Work under Special Authorization.....	18-12		

Navigation

1. ALLEGHENY RIVER, PA

Location. The Allegheny River is 321 miles long. It rises in northern Pennsylvania, flows northwestward into New York, thence generally southwestward to Pittsburgh, PA, where it joins with Monongahela River to form the Ohio. (See Geological Survey Charts for western Pennsylvania and southwestern New York.)

Existing Project. The project consists of eight locks and dams to afford slack-water navigation for a length of 72 miles from Pittsburgh, PA to above East Brady, PA. Controlling depth through canalized portion is 9' at normal pool level. Channel width varies from a minimum of 200' to full width of river at mouth. Existing project is complete, the last lock, No. 9, was placed in service in 1938. Navigation channel has been widened at certain points and, in general, maintained to project depth, thus affording adequate depth for passage of commercial tows.

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. City of Pittsburgh constructed a modern wharf for river freight. There are numerous privately maintained terminals and docks, consisting of tipples, various types of hoists, chutes, and pipelines for use in loading and unloading coal, stone, sand, gravel, petroleum products, steel products and other commodities. Transshipment of freight between river and railroads is handled at privately owned river-to-rail terminals. Existing private terminals are adequate for shipments and receipt in Pittsburgh District of type of commerce now in existence.

Licenses. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission granted license for construction on non-federal hydropower facilities on the abutment side of the dam at the following locations: Lock 5, Allegheny - FERC license 3671, generating capacity 9.3 megawatt, start of operation October 1988; Lock 6, Allegheny - FERC license 3494, generating capacity 8.6 megawatt, start of operation December 1988; Lock 8, Allegheny - FERC license 3021, generating capacity 13.6 megawatts, start of operation November 1990; Lock 9, Allegheny - FERC license 3021, generating capacity 18.0 megawatts, start of operation November 1990.

Operations & Maintenance, General. In FY 2007, land wall filling valve and hydraulic line repairs at CW Bill Young Lock and Dam were completed for \$877,000 and hydraulic cross over lines were replaced at Lock & Dam 9 for \$291,000. Generator Surge Protection and Transfer Switch at CW Bill Young for \$4,000.

2. CONSTRUCTION OF LOCKS & DAMS, OHIO RIVER

See this heading under Ohio River portion.

3. MONONGAHELA RIVER, PA & WV

Location. Formed by junction of Tygart and West Fork Rivers about one mile south of Fairmont, WV, and flows northerly for 128.7 miles to its junction with

Allegheny River, forming Ohio River at Pittsburgh, PA. (See Geological Survey Charts for southwestern Pennsylvania and northern West Virginia.)

Previous Project. For details see Annual Report for 1963, page 1070.

Existing Project. Provides for improvement of river by nine locks and dams to afford slack-water navigation for its entire length from Pittsburgh to above Fairmont, WV. Original Locks and Dams 7, 8 and 9 were replaced by new Locks and Dams 7 and 8 in 1925. Increased traffic necessitated enlargement and improvement of Locks and Dams 1 to 6 between Pittsburgh and Rices Landing, PA, by building two parallel chambers and fixed concrete dams during 1905 and 1932. Locks and Dam 1 were eliminated in 1938 by raising Emsworth Dam, Ohio River. Reconstruction of Lock 2 was completed in 1953 to provide two modern navigation chambers. The existing Locks and Dam 2 were originally completed in 1907; major modifications were made in 1923 and 1924, and in 1926 the upper guard and guide walls were extended. Construction of Maxwell Locks and Dam and the reconstruction of Dam 4 have allowed for removal of obsolete Locks and Dams 5 and 6. Small and antiquated original Locks and Dams 10 to 15, inclusive, have been replaced by three modern structures. Morgantown Lock and Dam, initial step in replacement program, was completed in 1950 replacing Locks and Dams 10 and 11. Hildebrand Lock and Dam, next upstream, was completed in 1959 replacing Locks and Dams 12 and 13. Raising crest of Dam 8 was also completed in 1959 as part of upper river improvement and eliminates restricted depth in upper reach of pool. Opekiska Lock and Dam were completed in 1967 replacing Locks and Dams 14 and 15. Completion of this link in upper river replacement program provides for entire river length of minimum channel depth of 9', varying in width from a minimum of 250' to practically full width at mouth.

Locks and Dam 3 showed advanced stages of deterioration and, because of its strategic location and its importance to industry throughout the greater Pittsburgh area and the nation, emergency remedial work had to be done in 1977. Major rehabilitation of Locks and Dam 3 was completed on October 27, 1980.

The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 authorized the replacement of Lock and Dam 7 with Grays Landing Lock and Dam and the construction of a new lock landward of the existing lock at Lock and Dam 8 (renamed Point Marion Lock and Dam). In accordance with the provisions of this act, 50% of the total cost of construction for the Grays Landing and Point Marion projects was derived from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund. Construction of a new lock at Point Marion was completed and put into service in December 1993. Construction of a new lock at Grays Landing was completed and put into service in May 1993. Construction of the dam at Grays Landing was completed in December 1995.

Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1985 for Engineering and Design and Land Acquisition and Water Resources Development Act of 1986; PL 99-662, Sec.301 (a) Water Resources Development Act of

PITTSBURGH, PA DISTRICT

1992; PL 102-580, Sec. 10 Authorized the Navigation improvements to replace the fixed crest dam at Locks and Dam 2 with a gated dam; raises the existing pool 2 by 5', construct twin 84'x720' locks at Locks and Dam 4, and eliminates Locks and Dam 3; lowering the existing pool 3 by 3.2'. Authorized cost of \$750,000,000. Cost of construction is to be paid equally from the general fund of the Treasury and the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.

Local Cooperation. None required.

Terminal Facilities. City of Pittsburgh constructed a modern wharf for freight. Boat landings are maintained by some municipalities along the river. A large number of tipples at mines and various types of hoists at manufacturing plants and sand and gravel supply companies are maintained for private use in loading and unloading coal, coke, billets, steel products, sand, gravel, and other commodities. These terminals and docks are not available for general commerce. A number of docks and pipelines are also privately maintained for petroleum and acid products. Marine ways are maintained by some of the larger industries. These are also several terminals for rail-to-river and river-to-rail transfer. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Work continues on cultural resources and finalizing real estate actions for the remainder of the Grays Landing and Point Marion projects. The present projects consist of 84 acres of fee land and 403.3 acres of easement. The Water Resources Development Act of 1992 authorized the District to proceed with navigation improvements on the Lower Monongahela River. Locks and Dams (L/D) 2, 3 and 4 are located within 50 miles of the "Point" in Pittsburgh. The authorized Lower Mon Project is a two-for-three improvement that will replace the 100-year old fixed-crest dam at L/D 2 with a gated dam (Braddock Dam) and replace the 70-year old, undersized Locks 4 with new twin 84' x 720' locks. The 100-year old L/D 3 will be removed and a new navigation pool will be established that will be 5' higher between Braddock and Elizabeth and 3.2' lower between Elizabeth and Charleroi. The project will adjust all municipally owned facilities adversely affected by these river level changes and dredge existing Pool 3. In addition, the Port Perry Railroad Bridge crossing at river mile 11.7 will be adjusted to accommodate the higher pool level under a cost sharing contract with Norfolk Southern Railroad. The new Braddock Dam is fully operational, dedicated on 27 May 2004, with contract completion in July 2004. Focus is now shifting to construction of the new locks at the Charleroi L/D. Approximately \$381 million of project construction contract work has been undertaken through FY 2007, including the new Braddock Dam; approach dikes for the new Charleroi Locks; initial Pool 3 dredging; relocations for West Elizabeth, McKeesport, Elizabeth, Dravosburg, Glassport, Charleroi and Mon Valley sewage; site development for the new Charleroi Locks; demolition of the existing river chamber at the Charleroi Locks; and construction of the Charleroi River Wall. Continuing are the construction of the Charleroi Locks River Wall, design

for other project features, and construction of Pool 2 relocations. Awarded contracts for miscellaneous Government furnished items for Charleroi Locks including: Miter Gates, Filling Valves, Floating Mooring Bits, Mooring Cells, Maintenance Bulkheads, and Sheet Piling.

Operations & Maintenance, General. In FY 2007, Charleroi upstream Lock Gates were replaced and the middle wall emptying valve was renovated for \$1,146,000. The lower approach to Braddock was dredged for \$387,000. Braddock repair upper 110' chamber gates for \$1,013,000. Lock 3 Mon River renovated downstream lock gates for \$602,000.

4. OPEN-CHANNEL WORK, OHIO RIVER

See this heading under Ohio River portion.

5. TYGART LAKE, WV

Location. Tygart Lake is located on the Tygart River in Taylor and Barbour Counties, north central WV. The lake is approximately 26 road miles due east of Clarksburg, WV and 30 road miles south of Morgantown. The dam is situated 22.7 river miles above the mouth of the Tygart River at Fairmont, or 2.25 miles upstream from Grafton, WV, and about 78 miles south of Pittsburgh, PA. (See Geological Survey Charts for Fairmont, Thornton, and Belington, WV.)

Existing Project. A reservoir for low water regulation and flood control. Dam is concrete gravity type with an uncontrolled center spillway flanked by abutment sections joining valley sides. Project was authorized by Public Works Administration January 11, 1934, and adopted by 1935 River and Harbor Act. For further project description see Annual Report for 1962. Authorized project is complete. Reservoir is in operation for low water control in Monongahela River and for purpose of flood protection in Monongahela and Ohio Valleys. Construction of dam was started in 1935 and placed in operation in 1938. Present project lands consist of 2,662.9 acres in fee, flowage easements over 1,216.9 acres and 1,731.9 acres of other easements. The project includes a Class C Visitor Center at the dam site and a day use picnic area outside the office, although no significant recreation exists on Corps managed land.

Tygart Dam was selected as a Dam Safety Assurance Project in March 1996. The Evaluation Report was initiated in March 1994 to address spillway capacity and structural stability in relation to the probable maximum flood event. Findings of the report concluded that under present conditions, the probable maximum flood would overtop the dam and cause failure. The report recommends protecting the dam from failure to include downstream erosion protection and stilling basin modifications. The Design Memorandum was completed in September 1998 and Plans and Specifications were completed in July 1999. The construction contract was advertised in August 1999 and awarded to Joseph B. Fay Co. on September 28, 1999 for \$5,628,929. The Notice to Proceed was

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

issued in October 1999 and work was completed in November 2002. The project features included construction of a new road to provide access to the left bank abutment of the dam, new concrete channels consisting of a concrete wall (end sill) and concrete slope paving on the downstream side of the dam, new concrete lagging retaining walls on the left and right banks of the dam, modification of the existing parapet wall, and minor repairs to the roadway decking. The project is now in compliance with current Dam Safety Guidelines.

Local Cooperation. The State of West Virginia has assumed responsibility for the development and operation of hunting and fishing areas as well as the Tygart Lake State Park. Controlled releases for downstream navigation and recreation are also coordinated with others to the extent feasible. No local cooperation is required at completed project; however, future recreational developments are subject to certain conditions of non-federal cost-sharing under Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965. A cost-sharing agreement was executed with the West Virginia Department of Recreation in May 1981.

Licenses. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission granted a license to the City of Grafton for construction of a non-federal hydropower facility at this project (FERC license 11851). The deadline for the start of project construction originally expired in 1995. The developer was granted an extension which expired in 2004. The City of Grafton then submitted an application for a preliminary permit on 26 March 2004, which was denied on 07 February 2007, by FERC, and is currently being appealed by the City. However, a permit has currently been issued to "Tygart LLC".

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operations & Maintenance, General: Reservoir was operated for benefit of flood control and low water regulation, as required, and project structures were operated and maintained in a serviceable condition throughout the year. In FY 2002007, plans and specs were initiated for replacing the 7 dam service gates for \$52,000. Estimated flood control benefits achieved by this project for FY 2007 were \$1,163,000 and, revised to reflect damages prevented in downstream districts as well as Pittsburgh District, were \$1,153,618,000. Activities under reservoir management program comprising sanitation measures, conservation, land management, and operation and maintenance of public use facilities continued. This work was limited in scope as the State of West Virginia has jurisdiction over most of the recreation in the reservoir area.

6. OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

See Table 18-C on other authorized navigation projects.

Flood Control - Local Protection

7. ELKINS, WV

Location. On Tygart River in north central

Randolph County, WV, about 155 miles south of Pittsburgh, PA. It is at downstream end of a long, broad reach of upper Tygart Valley, about 75 miles above mouth of river. (See Geological Survey Chart for Elkins, WV.)

Existing Project. Provides flood protection by diverting flood discharges from upstream arm of loop of natural river channel into an artificial cutoff channel, thereby bypassing City of Elkins. Improvement is designed to accommodate discharges equivalent to maximum flood of reasonable expectancy. Project construction was started in May 1946 and completed in May 1949. Completed work, except that portion of channel maintained by federal government, has been operated and maintained by City of Elkins since March 31, 1949. Present project lands consist of 32.04 acres in fee and 526.01 acres in easements. Project was authorized by 1938 Flood Control Act. For further project description see Annual Report for 1962, page 1222. Federal cost of completed project was \$1,772,627; estimated non-federal cost for lands, easements, and rights-of-way was \$40,000.

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operation & Maintenance, General: routine investigations routine investigations and inspections were made. Project was inspected in 2007. Total benefits through September 2006, revised to reflect damages prevented in downstream districts as well as Pittsburgh District, were \$23,936,000.

8. JOHNSTOWN, PA

Location. Project is located in southwestern Cambria County, PA, about 58 miles east of Pittsburgh, PA. It is in a deep and comparatively narrow valley at junction of Stoney Creek and Little Conemaugh River, which unite to form Conemaugh River. (See Geological Survey Chart for Johnstown, PA.)

Existing Project. Provides for increased channel capacity by enlarging and realigning channels and protecting banks with concrete pavement. Improvement designed to accommodate discharges equivalent to those of March 1936 flood, maximum natural flow of record, and minimum of over-bank flow and to practically eliminate damages there from. Project construction began in August 1938 and was completed in November 1943. Footer protection for Unit 4 was completed in November 1949. Present project lands consist of easements over 199 acres. Project was authorized by Flood Control Acts of 1936 and 1937. For further project description see Annual Report for 1962, page 1215.

The Project Design Memorandum was approved in June 1995. The major rehabilitation work is to be accomplished under the Construction, General (CG) appropriation at an estimate cost of \$32,500,000. Contract plans and specifications were initiated in July 1995. The CG project was physically complete in September 2004 at a cost of \$30,000,000.

The Construction, General work consisted of the repair of 54 existing wall sections, slope paving and replacement of balustrade (safety) wall. Also included

PITTSBURGH, PA DISTRICT

in the major rehabilitation is all the necessary Operation and Maintenance (O&M) funded work. The O&M work estimated to cost \$7,500,000 consists of concrete spall repairs, slope paving joint repairs, sediment removal and miscellaneous repairs. \$2,535,047 of O&M funded work was completed in FY 2005 and about \$3,000,000 of O&M funded work remains to be complete subject to availability of funds.

The FY 1991 Energy and Water Resources Development Appropriations Act authorized and directed the Corps to undertake a major rehabilitation of the existing project.

Local Cooperation. The rules of local cooperation for the rehabilitation of the existing project are governed by the FY 1991 Energy and Water Resources Appropriations Act. Pursuant to this act, the City of Johnstown will have a limited role in securing the needed rights of access to non-federal structures included in the line of protection and will hold and save the United States from damages due to construction or operation and maintenance of the work on the non-federal structures, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operations & Maintenance, General: In FY 2007, routine inspections and investigations were made. Plans and specifications were initiated for a flood wall replacement and channel maintenance. Total flood damages prevented by the project through September 30, 2007 were estimated to be \$805,349,000.

9. PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA

Location. Borough of Punxsutawney is on Mahoning Creek in Jefferson County, PA, about 85 miles northeast of Pittsburgh, PA. It is on a comparatively wide, alluvial flood plain about 52 miles above mouth of stream and 30 miles above Mahoning Creek flood control dam. (See Geological Survey Charts for Punxsutawney and Smicksburg, PA.)

Existing Project. Provides flood protection by channel enlargement, dikes, and walls. Improvement is designed to accommodate discharges 20% greater than that of maximum flood of record. Construction was accomplished by construction of four units. Construction started in May 1946 and was completed in June 1950. Present project lands consist of perpetual easements over 72.6 acres. Completed works, except that portion of channel maintained by the Federal government, have been operated and maintained by Borough of Punxsutawney since July 31, 1950. Project was authorized by 1938 Flood Control Act. For further project description see Annual Report for 1962, page 1209.

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations during Fiscal Year. In FY 2007 operation activities continued and routine investigations and inspections were made. Project was inspected in 2007. The estimated flood control benefits in 2006 were \$472,000; total flood control benefits through September 2006 were \$98,684,000.

10. SAW MILL RUN, PITTSBURGH, PA

Location: The project is located within the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, at Ohio River mile 0.7 and traverses upstream from the mouth of Saw Mill Run approximately 4,700 L.F.

Existing Project: The proposed project was authorized in the 1986 WRDA in accordance with the Chief of Engineers report dated January 30, 1978. The 1996 WRDA increased the project estimate to \$12,780,000 and increased to \$22,000,000 in the FY04 Appropriations Act. This project was included in the FY97 appropriations as a new construction start.

In October 1997, a Project Cooperation Agreement was executed with the City of Pittsburgh. In June 1998, the District executed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the purpose of allowing the District to acquire the real estate and complete relocation work on behalf of the city. With the MOA executed and the funds for this effort transferred to the District in July 1998, real estate acquisition was initiated, and was completed in November 2000. Plans and specifications for the project were completed in March 2000 and the construction contract was advertised in November 2000. The contract was awarded in April 2001 for \$12,881,875. The current construction contract was completed in May 2004 and turned over to the City of Pittsburgh for operation and maintenance responsibilities in June 2004.

Local Cooperation: The City of Pittsburgh is the local sponsor for this project and is responsible for real estate acquisition and relocation design and construction. The project will be cost shared 75% federal and 25% non-federal in accordance with the requirements of the 1986 WRDA.

Operations during Fiscal Year: Due to contract overruns and unforeseen conditions certain project features were deleted from the existing construction contract in order to maintain project cost within funding constraints. The project was completed to a 5-year level of protection in 2006. The plans and specifications were completed in 2007 and included a base contract with two options. Construction to complete the project to the authorized 20 year level of protection is scheduled to start in 2008.

11. WEST VIRGINIA & PENNSYLVANIA FLOOD CONTROL

Location. Projects under this program in the Pittsburgh District are located in the Tygart River Basin in West Virginia and the lower Allegheny River in Pennsylvania. The priority (named in the legislation) communities located in West Virginia are Phillipi, Belington, Parsons and Rowlesburg. The priority communities in Pennsylvania are New Bethlehem, Clymer, Benson, Hooversville, Meyersdale, Connellsville and Dubois. Section 581 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 authorizes the Secretary of the Army to design and construct flood control measures for these priority communities at a level of protection sufficient to prevent future losses from flooding equivalent to that which occurred in

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

January 1996, but at least no less than a 100 year level of protection. Project development will consist of developing a least cost plan including structural and/or non-structural elements, to provide the authorized level of protection without guard to a benefit/cost ratio.

Local Cooperation. The reconnaissance phase is 100% federally funded. The Detailed Project Report (DPR), Plans and Specifications and Construction phases are cost shared at 65% federal funds and 35% non-federal funds. A Design Agreement is required to design efforts and a Project Cooperation Agreement is required prior to the project construction. In September 1998, Director of Civil Works, HQUSACE, approved the District's request for a waiver of the up-front cost sharing for the design portion of the West Virginia projects. The basis for the approval of the waiver was that the priority communities in West Virginia qualified for a reduced cost share (5%) based on the ability to pay provisions of Section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

In Pennsylvania, the General Management Plans for the seven communities were completed in January 1999. Project Study Plans (PSP) for the seven communities was completed in July 2000. Design Agreements are being prepared and current plans call for the execution of these agreements pending the local sponsors' ability to obtain the non-federal cost share. Design Agreements were executed for the Meyersdale and Hooversville projects in FY 2001.

In West Virginia, the PSPs for the two communities were completed in September 1998 and approved in November 1998. Since no Design Agreement is required for these communities, work on the Detailed Project Reviews started in December 1998. Least cost plans and locally preferred plans for both communities have been developed. A decision to implement a Flood Warning System for the two communities as the first phase of the projects was made in September 1999. An interim DPR for the Flood Warning System was submitted in November 2001. Installation of the Flood Warning System was completed. The Philippi DPR was completed in FY 2004 and approved in FY 2005.

Operation during Fiscal Year. In Pennsylvania, a Detailed Project Report was executed for the Clymer Project.

In West Virginia, Design Phase continued for Philippi. Design the Philippi project.

Flood Control – Reservoirs

12. BERLIN LAKE, OH

Location. Dam is on Mahoning River about 73 miles above its confluence with Shenango River. It is about 10 miles above existing Milton Reservoir Dam and 35 miles upstream from Warren, Ohio. Reservoir is in Portage, Mahoning and Stark Counties, OH. (See Geological Survey charts for Warren, Ravenna, and Alliance, OH.)

Existing Project. A reservoir for flood control and water supply. Dam consists of a partially controlled, concrete gravity, center spillway flanked by rolled-earth

fill abutment sections joining valley sides. Authorized project is complete and in operation for flood control and low water regulation purposes in industrialized Mahoning Valley below. Construction of dam was started in January 1942 and completed in June 1943. Present project lands consist of 6,885.3 acres in fee and 1,098.7 acres in easements. For further project description, see Annual Report for 1962, page 1233.

Local Cooperation. None required at completed project; however, future recreational developments are subject to certain conditions of non-Federal cost-sharing under Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operations & Maintenance, General: Reservoir was operated as required and necessary repairs were made to structures and appurtenances in FY 2007. Estimated flood control benefits achieved by this reservoir for FY 2007 were \$91,640,000; total flood control benefits through September 2007 were \$1,092,618,000.

13. CONEMAUGH RIVER LAKE, PA

Location. Dam is on Conemaugh River in Indiana and Westmoreland Counties, PA, 7.5 miles above junction of Conemaugh River and Loyalhanna Creek, which form the head of the Kiskiminetas River. It is about 2 miles northeast of Tunnelton, PA, and about 42 miles east of Pittsburgh, PA. Reservoir is in Westmoreland and Indiana Counties, PA. (See Geological Survey Charts for Latrobe, New Florence and Elders Ridge, PA.)

Existing Project. A flood control reservoir dam of concrete gravity type with a gate-controlled center spillway flanked by abutment sections joining valley sides and an earth embankment ending in right abutment. Authorized project is complete. Reservoir system is designed for protection of Pittsburgh and reduction of flood heights in upper Ohio Valley, generally. Present project lands consist of 7608.7 acres in fee and 522.8 acres in easements. Project authorized by Flood Control Acts of 1936 and 1938. For further project description see Annual Report for 1962, page 1217.

Local Cooperation. None required by law.

Licenses. A non-federal hydropower project utilizing Conemaugh Lake was constructed downstream of the dam under FERC Licenses 3207. The 15-megawatt project began commercial operation on February 6, 1989. It is owned by National Renewable Resources, Inc.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operation & Maintenance, General: In FY 2007, flood capacity reduction sediment survey was initiated \$6,000. Reservoir was operated for benefit of flood control as required, and necessary repairs were made to structures and appurtenances. Estimated flood control benefits achieved by this reservoir for FY 2007 were \$15,527,000; total flood control benefits through September 2007, revised to reflect damages prevented in downstream districts as well as Pittsburgh District, were \$2,144,930,000. Activities under reservoir management program comprising sanitation measures,

PITTSBURGH, PA DISTRICT

conservation, land management and operation and maintenance of public use facilities were continued.

14. CROOKED CREEK LAKE, PA

Location. Dam is on Crooked Creek 6.7 miles above junction of creek with Allegheny River near Ford City, PA, and about 32 miles northeast of Pittsburgh, PA. (See Geological Survey Charts for Freeport and Elders Ridge, PA.)

Existing Project. A flood control reservoir dam of earth-fill type with separate uncontrolled saddle spillway and tunnel outlet works. Authorized project is complete. Reservoir is in operation as a unit of a coordinated reservoir system designed for protection of Pittsburgh and reduction of flood heights in upper Ohio Valley, generally. Construction of dam was started in March 1938 and completed in October 1940. Present project lands consist of 2,561.7 acres in fee and 100.22 acres in easements. Project was authorized by Flood Control Acts of 1936 and 1938. For further project description see Annual Report for 1962, page 1213.

Local Cooperation. None required by law

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operations & Maintenance, General: Reservoir was operated for benefit of flood control, as required and necessary repairs were made to structures and appurtenances. The lease with Manor Township for the Armstrong Horse Park remained in effect. Congress has mandated the transfer of 97.48 acres of fee land to Manor Township for operation of the Armstrong Horse Park. Estimated flood control benefits achieved by this reservoir for FY 2007 were \$2,344,000; total benefits achieved through September 30, 2007, revised to reflect damages prevented in down stream districts as well as Pittsburgh District, were estimated at \$537,348,000. Activities under reservoir management program comprising sanitation measures, conservation, land management, and operation and maintenance of public-use facilities continued.

15. EAST BRANCH, CLARION RIVER LAKE, PA

Location. Dam is in Elk County, PA on East Branch of Clarion River above Middle Fork, 7.3 miles above junction of East and West branches of Clarion River at Johnsonburg, PA, and about 105 miles northeast of Pittsburgh, PA. Reservoir is in Elk County, PA. (See Geological Survey Chart for Mount Jewett, PA.)

Existing Project. A reservoir for flood control and low-water regulation. Dam is rolled-earth fill type with gate-controlled concrete tunnel under right abutment and a paved uncontrolled spillway on left abutment slope. Authorized project is complete. Reservoir is in operation for low-water regulation purposes in Clarion River Valley below and for flood control as a unit of a coordinated reservoir system for protection of Pittsburgh and upper Ohio Valley, generally. Construction of dam was started in June 1947 and completed in July 1952. Present project lands consist of 287.2 acres in fee and 1,296.7 acres in easements.

Project was selected for construction under general authorization for Ohio River Basin in Flood Control Acts of 1938 and 1944. For further project description. See Annual Report for 1962, page 1206.

Local Cooperation. None required by law.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operations & Maintenance, General: reservoir was operated for flood control and low-water regulation, as required; and necessary repairs were made to structures and appurtenances. Volunteers continued to apply limestone sand to tributary streams in an effort to neutralize acid mine drainage into the lake. For the past 7 years, the East Branch Habitat Group (formerly the Elk County Fishermen and Watershed Group) has installed fish habitat structures in the lake under the guidance of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission's Adopt-A-Lake Program. Thirty of thirty one camp sites have been redesigned and/or enlarged with sixteen of the sites having 20/30/50 amp electrical service installed. Nine "walk-in" tent sites are planned when funding becomes available which will bring the total campsites available to the authorized forty-one campsites.. Some reservoir management activity was performed throughout the year comprising sanitation measures, conservation, land management and operation of public-use facilities. Estimated flood control benefits achieved by this reservoir for FY 2007 were \$2,393,000; Total flood control benefits for this reservoir through September 30, 2007 were \$83,963,000.

16. KINZUA DAM & ALLEGHENY RESERVOIR, PA & NY

Location. Dam site is on Allegheny River 7 miles above Warren, PA, and 198 miles above mouth of river at Pittsburgh, PA. Reservoir is in Warren and McKean Counties, PA, and Cattaraugus County, NY. (See Geological Survey Charts for Warren and Kinzua, PA-NY, and Randolph and Salamanca, NY.)

Existing Project. Reservoir provides flood control, low water regulation and recreation. Dam consists of a combination concrete gravity structure and rolled earth embankment with gate-controlled spillway and discharge conduits controlled by slide-gates in gravity section. Construction of project, initiated in February 1960, is complete. Construction of dam was started in September 1960 and completed in December 1965. Development of recreation area at Onoville under a cost-sharing agreement with Cattaraugus County was completed in June 1978. Present project lands consist of 2,646 acres in fee and easements over 22,420.0 acres. For further details see Annual Report for 1962, page 1202. Project was authorized by Flood Control Acts of 1936, 1938 and 1941.

Local Cooperation. None required by law.

Licenses. The Federal Power Commission granted a license to Pennsylvania Electric Company and Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company on December 28, 1965, for the joint construction, operation and maintenance of a 435-megawatt pumped-storage installation (FPC Project No. 2280). The project is

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

complete. Present ownership is with First Energy Corporation.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operations and Maintenance, General: In FY 2007, the dam sump pumps were replaced for \$147,000. Reservoir was operated for benefit of flood control, hydropower, fish and wildlife, recreation and low water regulation, as required and necessary repairs were made to structures and appurtenances. Estimated flood control benefits achieved by this reservoir for FY07 were \$49,798,000. Total flood control benefits for this reservoir through September 30, 2007 were \$1,181,770,000.

17. LOYALHANNA LAKE, PA

Location. Dam is on Loyalhanna Creek, 4.5 miles above junction of creek with Conemaugh River at Saltsburg, PA, and about 29 miles east of Pittsburgh, PA. Reservoir is in Westmoreland County PA. (See Geological Survey Chart for Latrobe, PA).

Existing Project. A flood control reservoir dam of concrete gravity type with a gate-controlled center spillway flanked by abutment sections joining valley sides, and an earth embankment section ending in left abutment. Authorized project is complete. Reservoir is in operation as a unit of a coordinated reservoir system designed for protection of Pittsburgh and reduction of flood heights in upper Ohio Valley, generally. Construction of dam was started in October 1939 and completed in June 1942. Present project lands consist of 3,330.8 acres in fee and easements over 86.7 acres. Project was authorized by Flood Control Acts of 1936 and 1938. For further project description see Annual Report for 1962, page 1219.

Local Cooperation. None required by law.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operations & Maintenance, General: In FY 2007, the reservoir was operated for benefit of flood control, as required and necessary repairs were made to structures and appurtenances. Estimated flood control benefits achieved by this project for FY 2007 were \$2,721,000. Total benefits for this reservoir through September 30, 2007 were \$517,135,000. Activities under reservoir management program comprising sanitation measures, conservation, land management and operation and maintenance of public use facilities continued.

18. MAHONING CREEK LAKE, PA

Location. Dam is on Mahoning Creek in Armstrong County, PA, 22.9 miles above junction of creek with Allegheny River. It is about 6.50 miles southeast of New Bethlehem, PA, and about 51 miles northeast of Pittsburgh, PA. Reservoir is in Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson Counties, PA. (See Geological Survey Charts for Rural Valley and Smicksburg, PA).

Existing Project. A flood control reservoir dam of concrete gravity type with a gate-controlled center spillway flanked by abutment sections joining valley sides. Authorized project is complete. Reservoir is in operation as a unit of a coordinated reservoir system designed for protection of Pittsburgh and reduction of flood heights in upper Ohio Valley, generally.

Construction of dam started in February 1939 and was completed in June 1941. Present project lands consist of 2,519.36 acres in fee and easements over 83.5 acres. Project was authorized by Flood Control Acts of 1936 and 1938. For further project description see Annual Report for 1962, page 1210.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operations & Maintenance, general: Reservoir was operated for benefit of flood control, as required and necessary repairs were made to structures and appurtenances. In FY 2007, estimated flood damages prevented by this project were \$4,382,000; total benefits through September 30, 2007, revised to reflect damages prevented in downstream districts as well as Pittsburgh District, were \$666,916,000. Activities under reservoir management program comprising sanitation measures, conservation, land management and operation and maintenance for public-use facilities continued.

19. MICHAEL J. KIRWAN DAM & RESERVOIR, OH

Location. Dam site is on West Branch of Mahoning River which joins Mahoning River at Newton Falls, OH. It is 11 miles above mouth of branch and about 15 miles upstream from Warren, OH. Reservoir is in Portage County, OH. (See Geological Survey Charts for Ravenna, Garrettsville, Chagrin Falls, and Kent, OH.)

Existing Project. Reservoir provides flood control, low-water regulation and recreation. Dam consists of a rolled-earth embankment structure with gate-controlled outlet works and an uncontrolled side-hill spillway through left abutment. Authorized project is completed and in operation for flood control and low water regulation purposes. Present project lands consist of 6,298.9 acres fee and easements over 27.9 acres. For further description see Annual Report for 1962, page 1231 (West Branch Reservoir, Mahoning River, Ohio). Project was authorized by 1958 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 191, 85th Cong. 1st sess.), with local contribution requirements modified by Flood Control Act of 1960. Federal costs of completed project are \$17,370,000. Local interests contributed \$3,230,000 during period of construction bringing initial project cost to \$20,600,000. The State of Ohio has a lease from the Secretary of the Army for development and operation of recreation facilities in the reservoir area.

Local Cooperation. Local interests must contribute \$5,200,000 for water pollution abatement and for municipal and industrial water supply purposes, of which \$3,230,000 was paid in cash during construction. Unpaid balance at time project is placed in operation, \$1,970,000, will be paid in cash at that time or on an annual basis. Of the unpaid balance of contributed funds due and payable, payment in full of Trumbull County's share in the amount of \$663,040 has been received. Mahoning County elected to pay their share (\$1,306,960) in 50 annual installments of \$50,323.32, including interest.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operations & Maintenance, General: Reservoir was operated for benefit of flood control and low-flow augmentation, as required and necessary repairs were made to structures

PITTSBURGH, PA DISTRICT

and appurtenances. Estimated flood control benefits achieved by this project for FY 2007 were \$32,430,000. Total benefits for this reservoir through September 30, 2007 were \$521,261,000. Activities under reservoir management program comprising sanitation measures, conservation, land management, and operation and maintenance of public-use facilities continued. This work was limited in scope as state of Ohio has jurisdiction over most of the recreation in reservoir area.

20. MOSQUITO CREEK LAKE, OH

Location. Dam is on Mosquito Creek, 12.6 miles above junction of creek with Mahoning River at Niles, OH, and about 18 miles northwest of Youngstown, OH. (See Geological Survey Charts for Bristolville and Kinsman, OH, and PA.)

Existing Project. A reservoir for flood control, low-water regulation and water supply storage. Dam is rolled-earth fill type with outlet facilities through dam, and an uncontrolled natural wasteway to discharge overflow from reservoir. Authorized project is complete and in operation for flood control and low-water regulation purposes in industrialized Mahoning and Beaver Valleys below. Construction of dam was started in July 1943 and was ready for beneficial use in January 1944. Present project lands consist of 11,180.4 acres in fees and easements over 276.0 acres. State of Ohio has a license from Secretary of the Army for development and operation of recreation facilities in reservoir area. Project was selected for construction under general authorization for Ohio River Basin in 1938 Flood Control Act. For further project description see Annual Report for 1962, page 1228.

Local Cooperation. There is a water supply agreement with the City of Warren for municipal and industrial water storage in an amount equal to 11.1% of total reservoir storage. The City makes annual payments for this storage. No other local cooperation is required at completed project; however, future recreational developments are subject to certain conditions of non-Federal cost-sharing under Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operation & Maintenance, General: Reservoir was operated for benefit of flood control and low-flow regulation as required and necessary repairs were made to structures and appurtenances. Plans and specs were initiated for automating the gate controls and electrical rehab in the control tower for \$78,000. Estimated flood control benefits achieved by this reservoir for 2007 were \$19,955,000. Total flood control benefits for this reservoir through September 30, 2007 were \$218,268,000. Activities under reservoir management program comprising sanitation measures, conservation, land management and operation and maintenance of certain public-use facilities continued. This work was limited in scope as State of Ohio has jurisdiction over most of the recreation in reservoir area.

21. OHIO RIVER BASIN (PITTSBURGH DISTRICT)

Location. A series of dikes, floodwalls, channel improvements, and reservoirs/lakes in Ohio River Basin within Pittsburgh District.

Existing Project. Individual projects considered in comprehensive plan within Pittsburgh District. (See Tables 18-B, 18-E and 18-K on Acts authorizing existing projects, local protection projects and reservoirs.)

Operations during Fiscal Year. New Work: none by the United States except as stated in individual projects. Completed local protection projects operated and maintained by local interests, including those projects for which individual reports have been included.

22. SHENANGO RIVER LAKE, PA & OH

Location. Dam is on Shenango River about 0.8 mile above Sharpsville, PA, and about 33 miles above junction of river with Mahoning River, which unite near New Castle, PA, to form Beaver River. Reservoir is in Mercer County, PA and Trumbull County, OH. (See Geological Survey Chart for Kinsman, OH, and Shenango, PA.)

Existing Project. A reservoir for flood control, low-flow augmentation and recreation. Dam consists of a concrete gravity structure with gate-controlled outlet works and an uncontrolled center spillway section. Authorized project is complete. Reservoir is in operation for low-water regulation purposes in Shenango River valley below and for flood control as a unit of a coordinated reservoir system for protection of Shenango River valley and the Beaver and upper Ohio River Valley, generally. Construction of dam was started in March 1963 and completed in May 1965. Present project lands consists of 14,485.94 acres in fee and easements over 198 acres. Approximately 65.94 acres in abandoned railroad right-of-way were acquired for project use. Future work consists of completion of project lands of any additional recreation facilities as required to serve the public needs. For further project description, see Annual Report for 1962, page 1230. Project was authorized by 1938 Flood Control Act.

Local Cooperation. None required by law.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operations and Maintenance, General: Reservoir was operated for benefit of flood control and low-flow augmentation, as required and necessary repairs were made to structures and appurtenances. In FY 2007, a new tertiary filter for the Shenango Recreation Area sewage treatment plant was purchased for \$136,000. Estimated flood control benefits achieved by this reservoir for FY 2007 were \$6,190,000; Total flood control benefits for this reservoir through September 30, 2007 were \$146,923,000. Continuing activities under the reservoir management program are comprised of sanitation measures, conservation, land management and operation and maintenance.

23. STONEWALL JACKSON LAKE, WV

Location. In Lewis County, North Central West Virginia, on the West Fork River, which joins the Tygart River at Fairmont, WV to form the Monongahela River. Dam site is located on Route 30 at Brownsville, WV, about 4 miles south of Weston and 72 miles above mouth of West Fork River at Fairmont, WV. (See Geological Survey Charts for Weston and Crawford, WV.)

Existing Project. Provides for construction of a reservoir for flood control, water supply, water quality control, area redevelopment and recreation. Dam is concrete gravity type, 95' high and 620' long. Outlet works consist of two multi-level sluices and three fixed-level sluices, spillway is uncontrolled. Storage capacity is 74,650 acre-feet controlling an area of 102 square miles. A station hydropower plant completed in 1995 supplies power to the dam, with excess power being sold to an electric utility company. Project was authorized by 1966 Flood Control Act. Estimated initial federal cost for new work (1991) is \$231,000,000 (includes an estimated \$24,900,000 reimbursement by non-federal interests.) Present project lands consist of 20,451 acres in fee and easements over 398 acres.

The Corps worked with the State of West Virginia to revise the Master Plan to incorporate higher revenue producing recreation facilities, including a lodge, golf course, cabins and camping. The revised Master Plan was approved by the Corps in 1992. The FY92 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act allow the state cost-sharing credits for all of these facilities except the golf course. In March 1994, the State and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works executed an amendment to the 1977 Stonewall Jackson Lake Recreation Cost-Sharing Contract to reflect these credits.

The state must design and build the approved remaining recreation facilities by March 2006, in accordance with the schedule and conditions set forth in the amended contract. The state broke ground in July 2001 for the \$50,000,000 Stonewall Resort, which includes a 200-room lodge, conference center, spa, cabins and more camping areas, in addition to a championship 18-hole golf course that is not eligible for cost share credit. By the end of FY 2002, the state had essentially completed and opened to the public all facilities except miscellaneous recreation facilities. The District is currently completing miscellaneous real estate actions related to the original construction with the project

Local Cooperation. The reservoir contains 2,200 acre feet of storage designated for the purpose of municipal and industrial water storage. The storage is not under contract and there are no prospects of near-term water supply agreements. In accordance with the Federal Water Project Recreation Act local interests are required to administer project land and water areas for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement to make arrangements for repayment, under the provisions of the Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, of that part of the construction cost and annual operation, maintenance and replacement costs allocated to municipal and industrial water supply, an amount presently estimated

at \$4,350,000 for construction; and \$15,000 annually for operations, maintenance and replacements. Also, in accordance with Federal Water Project Recreation Act, local interests are required to administer project land and water areas for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, pay, contribute in kind or repay (which may be through user fees) with interest, one-half of the separable first costs of the reservoir project allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, an amount presently estimated at \$24,810,000, bear all costs of operation, maintenance and replacement of recreation and fish and wildlife land and facilities, the amount involved being currently estimated on an average annual basis to be \$457,000, exercise to the full extent of their legal capability, control against removal of stream flow made available for water quality control; and contribute to the control of pollution of streams subject to low-flow augmentation by adequate treatment or other methods of controlling wastes at their source. The requirements of Section 221 were amended in 1971 to exempt assurances for future demands for water supply pursuant to the Water Supply Act of 1958 from the contractual requirements of the Act. Accordingly, the city of Weston, WV has provided assurances that it will enter into a water supply contract with the Department of the Army within a period of time which will permit paying out the costs allocated to the water supply storage within the life of the project. A recreation cost-sharing contract, in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Water Project Recreation Act, PL 89-72, was executed by the State of West Virginia on March 27, 1977. Local cooperation assurances for recreation cost-sharing were executed by the Governor and Attorney General of West Virginia on May 29, 1973. In this connection, Section 8 of PL 92-222 deleted the requirement that the State of West Virginia "hold and save the United States free from damages resulting from water rights claims due to construction and operation of the project." Legislation relieving Stonewall Jackson Lake, WV, project of the requirements of Section 221, PL 96-611 was contained in Water Resources Development Act of 1974 signed by the President on March 7, 1974.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operations and Maintenance, General: Reservoir was operated for benefit of flood control and low-flow augmentation, as required and necessary repairs were made to structures and appurtenances. Estimated flood control benefits achieved for this project for FY 2007 were \$8,153,000; total flood control benefits through September 30, 2007, were \$163,130,000. Activities under reservoir management program comprising sanitation measures, conservation, land management, and operation and maintenance of public-use facilities continued. This work was limited in scope as State of West Virginia has jurisdiction over most of the recreation in reservoir area.

24. TIONESTA LAKE, PA

Location. Dam is on Tionesta Creek, 1.25 miles above junction of creek with Allegheny River at Tionesta, PA, and about 78 miles northeast of Pittsburgh, PA. Reservoir is entirely in Forest County,

PITTSBURGH, PA DISTRICT

PA. (See Geological Survey Charts for Tionesta, Tidioute and Sheffield, PA.)

Existing Project. A flood control reservoir dam of earth fill type with separate uncontrolled saddle spillway and tunnel outlet works. Authorized project is complete. Reservoir is in operation as a unit of a coordinated reservoir system designed for protection of Pittsburgh and reduction of flood heights in upper Ohio Valley, generally. Construction of dam was started in May 1938 and completed in January 1941. Present project lands consists of 2,794.77 acres in fee and easement over 13.1 acres. Approximately 2.53 acres of fee were disposed at the project. Future work consists of provision on project lands of additional recreational facilities as required to serve public needs. Project was authorized by Flood Control Acts of 1936 and 1938. For further project description see Annual Report for 1962, page 1203.

Local Cooperation. None required by law.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operation & Maintenance, General: reservoir was operated for benefit of flood control, as required and necessary repairs were made to structures and appurtenances. Estimated flood control benefits achieved for this project for FY 2007 were \$13,694,000; total flood control benefits through September 30, 2007, were \$536,630,000. Activities under reservoir management program comprising sanitation measures, conservation, land management and operation and maintenance of public-use facilities continued.

25. UNION CITY DAM, PA

Location. In Erie County, northwestern PA, on French Creek, a tributary of Allegheny River. Dam site is 24 miles upstream from Cambridge Springs, PA, and 41 miles upstream from Meadville, PA. (See Geological Survey Chart for Union City, PA - NY.)

Existing Project. A flood control reservoir dam of earth embankment non-gated type with uncontrolled side-channel spillway. Outlet works consist of a lower outlet located in valley floor constructed of reinforced concrete conduit 8' by 4.5' and an upper outlet consisting of an uncontrolled slot 9.5' wide through the north end of the ogee weir in the spillway. Dam is 1,420' long at top rising 88' above streambed and provides gross capacity of 47,640 acre-feet from a drainage area of 222 square miles. Project authorization was modified to provide for a conservation pool and addition of recreation facilities. On November 5, 1974, a referendum proposal was defeated by the constituents of Erie County in regard to the cost-sharing for construction of recreation facilities. In view of the foregoing, all action toward implementation of the authorized project modification was discontinued. Reservoir is operated as one of a two-reservoir system for reduction of flood stages in French Creek Basin between dam site and mouth, Allegheny River from Franklin, PA, to Pittsburgh, PA, inclusive, and upper Ohio River Valley. Initial highway relocations were completed in October 1968 and remaining highway relocations were completed in May 1972. Construction of the dam was started in July 1968 and completed in

September 1971. Present project lands consist of 161.4 acres in fee and easements over 2,410.29 acres. Existing project was authorized by 1962 Flood Control Act.

Local Cooperation. Local interests are required to inform affected interests in French Creek Basin at least annually, that the system of reservoirs of which Union City Dam is a part, will not provide protection against maximum floods. On November 10, 1964 the Department of Forests and Waters of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania furnished formal assurances of local cooperation in respect to notifying local interests at least annually that the system of reservoirs will not provide protection against maximum floods. A referendum on the ballot during the November 1974 election regarding the approval to cost-share the maintenance of a summer pool was defeated by the local voters.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operation & Maintenance, General: maintenance of the structure and appurtenances was performed as required. This dam acted as an uncontrolled detention type dam during the fiscal year. Estimated flood control benefits achieved for this project for FY 2007 were \$7,232,000; Total flood control benefits for this reservoir through September 30, 2007, revised to include downstream districts, were \$67,347,000.

26. WOODCOCK CREEK LAKE, PA

Location. In Crawford County, northwestern PA, on Woodcock Creek, a tributary of French Creek. Dam site is about 4.1 miles above mouth of Woodcock Creek and about 5 miles northeast of Meadville, PA. (See Geological Survey Chart for Meadville, PA.)

Existing Project. A flood-control reservoir dam of rolled-earth embankment type, gate-controlled outlet works with a 6 foot-wide by 7.75 foot-high conduit and uncontrolled saddle spillway on the left abutment. Dam is 4,650' long at top rising 90' above streambed and provides for gross capacity of 20,000 acre-feet from a drainage area of 46 square miles. Reservoir is operated as one of a two-reservoir system for reduction of flood stages in French Creek Basin between dam site and mouth. Allegheny River from Franklin, PA, to Pittsburgh, PA, inclusive, and upper Ohio River Valley. Authorized project is complete. Construction of dam was started in July 1970 and completed in July 1973. Land acquired for project consists of 1,731.5 acres in fee and easements over .56 acres. Project was authorized for flood control and recreation by 1962 Flood Control Act. Storage for water quality control was added to the project during the preconstruction planning stage.

Local Cooperation. Local interests must inform affected interests in French Creek Basin at least annually, in a manner satisfactory to District Engineer, that a system of reservoirs of which Woodcock Creek is a part, will not provide protection against maximum floods. Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters assumed responsibility of local cooperation for project.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operation & Maintenance, General: maintenance of the structure

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

and appurtenances was performed as required.. Estimated flood control benefits achieved by this project for FY 2007 were \$1,439,000; Total flood control benefits achieved by this project through September 30, 2007, revised to include downstream districts were \$31,249,000. Activities under reservoir management program comprising sanitation measures, conservation, land management and operation and maintenance of public use facilities continued.

27. YOUGHIOGHENY RIVER LAKE, PA & MD

Location. Dam is on Youghiogheny River about 74.2 miles above its junction with Monongahela River at McKeesport, PA. It is 1.2 miles upstream from Confluence, PA, and about 57 miles southeast of Pittsburgh, PA. Reservoir is in Fayette and Somerset Counties, PA, and Garrett County, MD. (See Geological Survey Charts for Confluence, PA, Accident, MD, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.)

Existing Project. Reservoir for flood control, low-flow augmentation, pollution abatement, and recreation purposes. Dam is rolled-earth fill type with separate uncontrolled side channel spillway and tunnel outlet works. Authorized project is complete. For flood control, reservoir is operated as a unit of a coordinated reservoir system designed for protection of Pittsburgh and reduction of flood heights in upper Ohio Valley, generally. Construction of dam was started in June 1940 and completed in May 1944. Present project lands consist of 3,914.9 acres in fee and easements over 0.62 acres.

Project was selected for construction under general authorization for Ohio River Basin in 1938 Flood Control Act. For further project description see Annual Report for 1962, page 1223.

Local Cooperation. None required.

Licenses. A non-federal hydropower project utilizing releases from Youghiogheny River Lake was constructed in accordance with FERC License 3623. D/R Hydro Company is the authorized representative of the Licensee, Youghiogheny Hydroelectric Authority, and is responsible for operation of the plant. It has a 10-megawatt capacity. The plant began commercial operation on December 7, 1989.

Operations during Fiscal Year. Operations & Maintenance, General: Reservoir was operated for benefit of flood control and low flow augmentation, as required and necessary repairs were made to structures and appurtenances. In FY 2007, renovations to one of the service gates were completed for \$145,000. Total flood control benefits achieved by this project through September 30, 2007 were \$3,227,000; revised to include damages prevented in downstream districts, were \$526,645,000. Activities under reservoir management program comprising sanitation measures, conservation, land management and operation and maintenance of public use facilities continued.

28. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, and subsequent

acts require local interests to furnish assurances that they will maintain and operate certain local protection projects after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by Secretary of the Army. District Engineers are responsible for administration of these regulations within boundaries of their respective districts. Inspections were made of completed units transferred to local interests for maintenance and operation and local interests were advised, as necessary, of measures required to maintain these projects in accordance with standards prescribed by regulations. (See Table 18-L for dates of inspections.)

Costs for FY 2007 were \$112,728; total cost to September 30, 2006 was \$2,959,479.

29. OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

See Table 18-E on other authorized flood control projects.

30. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATIONS

For emergency bank protection pursuant to Section 14, 1946 Flood Control Act, PL 79-526, as amended

See Table 18-M.

For flood control activities pursuant to Section 205, 1948 Flood Control Act, PL 80-858, as amended

See Table 18-M.

For aquatic ecosystem restoration pursuant to Section 206, 1996 WRDA, PL 104-303, as amended

See Table 18-M.

For modification for improvement of the environment pursuant to Section 1135, 1986 WRDA, PL 99-662, as amended

See Table 18-M.

For flood control and coastal emergencies pursuant to 1955 Emergency Flood Control Funds Act, PL 84-99 and antecedent legislation

See Table 18-M.

Environmental

31. CONEMAUGH RIVER BASIN, NANTY GLO, PA ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

Location. Conemaugh River Basin is an area of 1,372 square miles located in southwestern Pennsylvania in Cambria and Indiana Counties. The Nanty Glo project is located in the headwaters of South Branch Blacklick Creek in the Borough of Nanty Glo, Cambria County.

Existing Projects. Authorized by WRDA 1992 (PL 102-580), Section 331, the Conemaugh River Basin Reconnaissance Report completed in February 1994 identified seven sites as candidates for ecosystem restoration studies. Remediation of a site at Nanty Glo, PA was identified as highest priority. The project

PITTSBURGH, PA DISTRICT

involves restoration of environmental damage caused by the abandoned Webster Coal Mine. Its discharge accounts for much of the acid load in the creek and approximately 5% of the acid load downstream at the Corps' Conemaugh River Lake. Water from the mine is discharged into Pergrin Run, approximately 1,300' upstream from its confluence with South Branch Blacklick Creek. The project will involve a passive treatment system consisting of dual vertical flow ponds and a wetland. The project will treat the Webster Mine discharge, design flow of 450 gallons per minute with a PH of 3.0. The vertical flow ponds provide 3.9 acres of surface treatment area and the wetland provides 2.3 acres of surface treatment area. A pipe will carry water from Webster Mine to the vertical flow ponds. The PH of the treated design flow discharged from the wetland to Pergrin Run will be 6.5. Project implementation will restore the lower seven miles of the creek and promote return of a viable fishery to the waters.

Notice to proceed issued September 20, 2002. Amount of contract was \$4,200,000. Contractor was Charles J. Merlo Construction Incorporated. Contract was completed in October 2004.

Local Cooperation. The non-federal cost-sharing sponsor is the Cambria County Conservation and Recreation Authority (CCCRA). CCCRA has been the cost-sharing partner on this project since inception in 1994. The CCCRA will cost share 25% of total project costs.

Operations during Fiscal Year. None. Closeout scheduled in FY 2007

32. SOUTH CENTRAL, PA ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT WORK

Location. Projects under this program in the Pittsburgh District are located in the South Central, PA counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Somerset, Washington and Westmoreland.

Existing Projects. Section 313 authorizes the Secretary of the Army to establish a program to provide design and construction assistance to non-federal interests in south central Pennsylvania including projects for waste water treatment and related facilities, water supply, storage, treatment, and distribution facilities, and surface water resource protection and development. A total of 44 projects are physically complete. The largest project was a regional wastewater treatment plant and interceptor system for the Forest Hills Municipal Authority located in the suburbs of Johnstown, PA.

Local Cooperation. Legislation requires the project to be cost shared at no more than 75% federal funds and a minimum of 25% non-federal funds. Project Cooperation Agreements are executed between the Corps of Engineers and the non-federal sponsors. Operation and maintenance of the projects will be at 100% non-federal costs.

Operations during Fiscal Year. During FY07 completed work at Northmoreland County Parks, National Pike, Morgan Township, Franklin Township,

(Greene County), Fayette City, Sutersville-Sewickley and the Central Mainline Sanitary Sewer. Continued construction for the Menallen Sanitary Sewer and Lower Ten Mile Projects. Continued design of projects at Mt Pleasant, Parks Township, Washington Township and Elrama.

33. THREE RIVERS WET WEATHER DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

Location. The Three Rivers Wet Weather Demonstration Program administers grants to Allegheny County communities for innovative, cost-effective, watershed-based methods of wet weather sewer overflow elimination and management.

Existing Project. The District is working with the Three Rivers Wet Weather Demonstration Program under Section 219 of the 1992 WRDA, as amended. Under this program, the District is authorized to provide assistance to non-federal interests for carrying out water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development project in Allegheny County. These projects include wastewater treatment and related facilities and water supply, storage, treatment and distribution facilities. Projects worked on during FY07 were Sheraden Park and Homestead Run.

Local Cooperation Allegheny County Sanitary Authority (ALCOSAN) is the cost sharing partner for the Sheraden Park project. The project is cost shared 75% federal and 25% non-federal. Munhall Borough is the cost sharing partner for the Homestead Run project.

Operations during Fiscal Year. In FY 2007, a total of \$55K was expended on the Three Rivers Wet Weather Demonstration Project. District executed a Project Cooperation Agreement and completed plans and specifications for the Sheraden Park project. The Sheraden Park project will reconfigure the combined sewer to remove the stream inflow from the sewer and reduce combined sewer discharges. This includes storm sewer re-routing. The Homestead Run cost sharing partner, Munhall Borough, is negotiating with other affected communities regarding funding of the project. Once the funding commitments have been obtained, the letter report will be finalized. A design agreement to prepare plans and specifications will follow.

Other projects will be identified as funds become available.

34. FORMERLY USED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM (FUSRAP)

Location. Shallow Land Disposal Area (SLDA) is a 44-acre site in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, about 23 miles east-northeast of Pittsburgh.

Existing Project. The site includes ten trenches containing estimated 23,500-36,000 cubic yards of potentially contaminated waste and soil. The total trench surface-area is 1.2 acres. The trenches are separated into two general areas; one area containing trenches 1 through 9 and a second area containing trench 10. Uranium and thorium contaminated wastes

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

consisting of process wastes; equipment, scrap and trash from the nearby Apollo nuclear fuel fabrication facility were disposed of in the SLDA between 1961 and 1970. The uranium in the trenches is present at various levels of enrichment from highly depleted to highly enrich. Americium and plutonium, whose presence is attributed to storage of equipment used in the Parks Facility, have been detected in surface soils in trench 10 area. Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corporation (predecessor of current owner BWX Technologies) conducted the disposals according to the Atomic Energy Commission regulations. The NRC license requires BWXT to properly maintain the site to ensure the protection of workers and the public.

PL 107-117, Section 8143 directs the Corps of Engineers to clean up radioactive waste at the SLDA site, consistent with the Memorandum of Understanding between the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission and United States Army Corps of Engineers dated July 5, 2001 for the coordination of cleanup and decommissioning of FUSRAP sites with NRC-licensed facilities and in accordance with Section 611 of PL 106-60. The SLDA site will be remediated following the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) process.

Local Cooperation. The project is currently conducted with congressionally authorized FUSRAP funds.

Operations during Fiscal Year. In FY 2007, significant accomplishments for Parks Township, PA Shallow Land Disposal Area included the completion of the Proposed Plan and the Record of Decision (ROD) and the initiation of the remedial design for \$1,000,000. The ROD recommends excavation and disposal of radioactively contaminated material out of state at a licensed facility. The remedial design is scheduled to be completed in FY08.

General Investigations

35. SURVEYS

Navigation Studies	\$2,214,000
Flood Damage Prevention Studies	0
Special Studies	113,322
Review of Authorized Projects	74
Miscellaneous Activities	54,547
Coordination with other Federal Agencies	30,662
Total Federal Cost for Fiscal Year	<u>\$1,690,015</u>

36. COLLECTION & STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Federal costs this fiscal year were \$137,465 for flood plain management services.

37. PRECONSTRUCTION, ENGINEERING & DESIGN

Mon River, WV (project close out)	\$0
Weirton Port, WV	0
Total Federal Cost for Fiscal Year	<u>\$0</u>

PITTSBURGH, PA DISTRICT

TABLE 18-A

COST & FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007
NAVIGATION:							
1	Allegheny River, PA	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
		Maint.					
		Approp.	5,533,000	4,622,000	4,037,000	5,730,281	19,922,281
		Cost	5,548,222	4,604,298	3,935,426	5,723,622	19,811,568
2	Emsworth PA	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
		Maint.					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	1,699	1,699
		Major Rehab.					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
3	Monongahela River, PA & WV	New Work					
		Approp.	31,490,000	25,072,000	49,745,000	31,636,000	137,943,000
		Cost	31,357,032	21,900,187	40,179,338	13,230,747	106,667,304
		Maint.					
		Approp.	12,756,000	13,953,683	16,221,000	12,467,000	55,397,683
		Cost	12,838,109	12,181,346	16,997,244	13,456,041	55,472,740
		Major Rehab.					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
4	Ohio River	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
		Maint.					
		Approp.	---	---	---	21,506,112	21,506,112
		Cost	---	---	---	19,465,202	19,465,202
		Major Rehab.					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
4	Ohio River Open Channel	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
		Maint.					
		Approp.	---	---	---	196,191	196,191
		Cost	---	---	---	202,428	202,428

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

		Major Rehab.					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
5	Tygart Lake, WV	New Work					
		Approp.	-37,398	---	---	---	-37,398
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
		Maint.					
		Approp.	5,075,085	4,981,000	1,437,000	945,564	12,438,649
		Cost	5,052,989	4,720,543	1,725,411	960,249	12,459,192
		Major Rehab.					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
<hr/>							
FLOOD CONTROL – LOCAL PROTECTION							
	Chartiers Creek, PA	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
7	Elkins, WV	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
		Maint.					
		Approp.	16,000	17,000	14,000	17,000	64,000
		Cost	15,937	16,998	14,071	15,814	62,820
8	Johnstown, PA	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
		Maint.					
		Approp.	761,000	2,525,500	987,000	149,105	4,422,605
		Cost	761,058	2,535,047	946,102	169,685	4,411,892
		Major Rehab.					
		Approp.	282,000	0	0		282,000
9	Punxsutawney PA	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
		Maint.					
		Approp.	14,000	16,000	12,000	14,000	56,000
		Cost	14,121	15,916	12,249	13,686	55,972
10	Saw Mill Run, Pittsburgh, PA	New Work					
		Approp.	1,348,000	430,000	688,000	2,940,000	5,406,000
		Cost	1,351,214	408,327	72,987	2,322,664	4,155,192
11	South Central PA	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	

PITTSBURGH, PA DISTRICT

		Cost	---	---	---	763,897	763,897
12	Turtle Creek, PA	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	26,681
		Cost	---	---	---	---	26,681
13	West Virginia & Pennsylvania Flood	New Work					
		Approp.	104,936	---	1,010,000		1,114,936
		Cost	13,202	---	230,284	490,504	733,990
FLOOD CONTROL - RESERVOIR							
12	Berlin Lake, OH	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,014,435	1,896,000	1,413,000	1,692,500	7,015,935
		Cost	2,040,799	1,859,966	1,454,474	1,548,485	6,903,724
13	Conemaugh River Lake, PA	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
		Maint.					
		Approp.	883,018	925,000	951,000	1,135,000	3,894,018
		Cost	908,671	895,137	968,110	1,108,702	3,880,620
14	Crooked Creek Lake, PA	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,333,327	1,062,000	949,000	1,132,850	4,477,177
		Cost	1,345,217	974,098	1,039,855	1,126,748	4,485,918
15	East Branch, Clarion River Lake, PA	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
		Maint.					
		Approp.	918,156	1,037,000	904,000	899,000	3,758,156
		Cost	933,744	799,926	1,043,266	893,160	3,670,096
16	Kinzua Dam & Allegheny Reservoir, PA & NY	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,392,000	1,185,000	1,422,000	1,620,309	5,619,309
		Cost	1,393,246	894,789	1,685,955	1,587,577	5,561,567

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

		Major Rehab.					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
17	Lower Girard Dam, OH	New Work					
		Approp.	0	104,000	0		104,000
		Cost	7,260	88,965	21,210	964	118,399
18	Loyalhanna Lake, PA	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
		Maint.					
		Approp.	876,677	847,000	864,000	944,526	3,532,203
		Cost	883,259	833,450	891,461	944,060	3,552,230
19	Mahoning Creek Lake, PA	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
		Maint.					
		Approp.	775,000	686,500	837,000	732,000	3,030,500
		Cost	775,174	684,327	835,113	735,543	3,030,157
		Minor Rehab.					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
20	Michael J. Kirwan Dam & Reservoir, OH	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
		Maint.					
		Approp.	731,000	732,000	730,000	709,000	2,902,000
		Cost	736,318	732,481	716,583	724,537	2,909,919
21	Mosquito Creek Lake, OH	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
		Maint.					
		Approp.	974,000	705,750	635,000	825,000	3,139,750
		Cost	975,280	697,830	637,938	832,485	3,143,533
22	Ohio River Basin, PA (Pittsburgh District)	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	
23	Shenango River Lake, PA & OH	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	40,217,201
		Cost	---	---	---	---	40,217,201
		Maint.					

PITTSBURGH, PA DISTRICT

		Approp.	2,165,908	1,615,000	1,604,000	1,971,262	7,356,170
		Cost	2,172,522	1,601,061	1,625,918	1,855,304	7,254,805
24	Stonewall Jackson Lake, WV	New Work					
		Approp.	0	---	0	0	
		Cost	3,205	---	22,906	1,056	27,167
		Maint.					
		Approp.	917,000	750,000	782,000	787,611	3,236,611
		Cost	923,035	737,752	792,093	789,453	3,242,333
25	Tionesta Lake, PA	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	7,792,378
		Cost	---	---	---	---	7,792,378
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,474,000	1,319,000	1,687,000	1,443,500	6,923,500
		Cost	2,510,502	1,315,693	1,694,100	1,447,300	6,967,595
26	Union City Dam, PA	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	14,559,800
		Cost	---	---	---	---	14,559,800
		Maint.					
		Approp.	202,000	208,000	130,000	303,115	843,115
		Cost	201,770	201,689	136,201	155,462	695,122
27	Woodcock Creek Lake, PA	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	20,545,065
		Cost	---	---	---	---	20,545,065
		Maint.					
		Approp.	737,000	674,000	906,000	740,526	3,057,526
		Cost	734,957	670,159	911,408	738,970	3,055,494
28	Youghiogheny River Lake, PA & MD	New Work					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	12,521,167
		Cost	---	---	---	---	12,521,167
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,686,245	1,506,000	1,874,000	1,834,486	6,900,731
		Cost	1,690,919	1,471,603	1,877,810	1,830,073	6,870,405

ENVIRONMENTAL:

	Central West Virginia	New Work					
	Environmental Infrastructure,	Approp.	40,000		0	825,000	865,000
	WV	Cost	29,159		14,123	14,465	57,747
32	Nanty Glo, PA	New Work					
	Environmental	Approp.	1,623,000	-30,000	---	---	4,186,337
	Restoration	Cost	1,576,311	11,584	---	---	3,988,866

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

	Ohio Environmental	New Work					
	Infrastructure, OH	Approp.	43,000	1,286,000	657,500	1,214,000	3,200,500
		Cost	11,896	698,230	103,121	92,847	906,094
33	South Central, PA Environmental	New Work Approp.	158,925	0	4,455,000	6,967,000	11,580,925
	Improvement Program	Cost	9,085,540	1,615	3,204,848	1,396,312	13,688,315
34	Three Rivers Wet Weather Demo	New Work Approp.	46,000	390,000	668,000	2,094,250	3,198,250
		Cost	58,668	58,784	184,831	61,906	364,189
35	Formerly Used Sites Remedial Action Program	New Work Approp.	3,180,000	1,220,000	1,410,000	1,000,000	6,810,000
		Cost	3,221,682	1,295,445	1,085,681	744,935	6,347,743

¹ Includes \$2,453,737 from emergency relief funds and \$1,250,049 from public works funds.

² Includes \$64,365 public works acceleration, executive funds (1963) and \$191,400 provided from the Productive Employment Appropriations Act (PL 98-8) 1983 funds. Also includes \$995,000 appropriated and expended for major maintenance at L&D 2, 3 & 4.

³ Includes amounts appropriated to date for: Point Marion, L&D 8, PA - \$113,013,400 for CG and IWTF, \$3,322,057 for raising crest of dam in 1958-9, \$2,086,438 for original reconstruction years 1923-26 and \$618,758 for AE&D. Grays Landing, L&D 7, PA - \$172,793,200 for CG and IWTF, and \$803,000 for AE&D. L&D 2, 3 & 4 - \$237,481,700 for CG and IWTF.

⁴ Includes amounts expended to date on: Point Marion, L&D 9, PA - \$112,667,403 for CG and IWTF, \$3,322,057 for raising crest of dam in 1958-9, \$2,086,438 for original reconstruction years 1923-6 and \$618,758 for AE&D. Grays Landing, L&D 7, PA - \$172,751,744 for CG and IWTF, and \$803,000 for AE&D. L&D 2, 3 & 4 - \$237,123,612 for CG and IWTF.

⁵ Includes \$22,549 public works acceleration, executive funds (1963), \$742 for maintenance for previous project and \$582,000 provided from the Productive Employment Appropriations Act (PL 98-8) 1983 funds.

⁶ Includes \$22,549 public works acceleration, executive funds (1963), \$742 for maintenance for previous project and \$464,508 provided from the Productive Employment Appropriations Act (PL 98-8) 1983 funds.

⁷ Includes \$1,999,995 emergency relief funds, \$10,000,000 public work funds, \$234,000 Code 711 funds and \$412,088 Code 713 funds, \$462,000 appropriated to and \$218,374 expended on the Dam Safety Assurance Program - CG; excludes \$409,622 contributed by local interest.

⁸ Includes \$89,000 provided from the Productive Employment Appropriations, Act (PL 98-8) 1983 funds. Also includes \$425,000 appropriated to and \$424,493 expended on the Dam Safety Assurance Program O&M.

⁹ Includes \$33,423 from emergency relief funds.

¹⁰ Excludes \$180,485 for new work expended from contributed funds.

¹¹ Includes \$283,988 provided from the Productive Employment Appropriations Act (PL 98-8) 1983 funds.

¹² Includes \$1,542,500 Code 711 funds, \$809,700 Code 712 funds and \$99,111 Code 713 funds; excludes \$100,000 contributed by local interest.

¹³ Includes \$40,000 provided from the Productive Employment Appropriations Act (PL 98-8) 1983 funds. Includes \$7,679 appropriated to and expended from M&O of dams in FY97 and \$703,407 expended to date on M&O of dams.

¹⁴ Includes \$5,351 from emergency relief funds and \$328,000 Code 711 funds.

¹⁵ Includes \$63,788 from emergency relief funds. Also includes \$278,044 Code 711 funds.

¹⁶ Includes \$45,000 provided from the Productive Employment Appropriations Act (PL 98-8) 1983 funds. Includes \$1,918 appropriated to and expended from M&O of dams in FY97 and \$697,646 expended to date on M&O of dams.

¹⁷ Includes \$156,812 Code 711 funds.

¹⁸ Includes \$322,000 provided from the Protective Employment Appropriations Act (PL 98-8) 1983 funds. Also includes \$12,674 appropriated to and \$12,674 expended to date on M&O of dams.

¹⁹ Includes \$2,791 emergency relief funds, \$14,622 Code 711 funds, \$568,265 Code 713 funds; excludes \$389,370 contributed by local interest.

²⁰ Includes \$7,339 from emergency relief funds and \$274,669 Code 711 funds.

²¹ Includes \$256,000 provided from the Protective Employment Appropriations Act (PL 98-8) 1983 funds. Also includes \$104,866 appropriated to and \$104,864 expended to date on M&O of dams.

²² Includes \$25,671 emergency relief funds, \$162,381 Code 711 funds, \$561,247 Code 713 funds; excludes \$500,086 contributed by local interests.

²³ Includes \$25,671 emergency relief funds, \$162,381 Code 711 funds, \$561,247 Code 713 funds; excludes \$456,611 contributed by local interests.

²⁴ Includes \$74,900 Code 711 funds; excludes \$4,585,627.29 for new work contributed by local interest.

²⁵ Includes \$315,500 provided from the Protective Employment Appropriations Act (PL 98-8) 1983 funds. Also includes \$3,174 appropriated to

PITTSBURGH, PA DISTRICT

and \$3,713 expended to date on M&O of dams.

²⁶ Includes \$122,729 Code 711 funds and \$94,900 Code 713 funds.

²⁷ Includes \$8,914 from emergency relief funds.

²⁸ Includes \$1,730,100 Code 711 funds and \$1,618,300 Code 713 funds.

²⁹ Includes \$152,000 provided from the Protective Employment Appropriations Act (PL 98-8) 1983 funds. Also includes \$11,896 appropriated to and \$11,891 expended to date on M&O of dams.

³⁰ Includes \$2,303,076 Code 711 funds (\$256,760 provided from the Productive Employment Appropriations Act PL 98-8, 1983 funds), \$275,900 Code 712 funds, and \$24,201 emergency relief funds.

³¹ Includes \$2,303,077 Code 711 funds, (\$256,531 provided from the Productive Employment Appropriations Act PL 98-8, 1983 funds), \$275,900 Code 712 funds, and \$24,201 emergency relief funds.

³² Includes \$203,000 provided from the Protective Employment Appropriations Act (PL 98-8) 1983 funds. Also includes \$9,362 appropriated to and \$9,360 expended to date on M&O of dams.

³³ Includes \$1,671,366 Code 711 funds.

³⁴ Includes \$1,671,366 Code 711 funds.

³⁵ Includes \$85,000 provided from the Productive Employment Appropriations Act (PL 98-8) 1983 funds).

³⁶ Includes \$2,846,263 Code 711 funds (\$293,000 provided from the Productive Employment Appropriations Act. (PL 98-8) 1983 funds).

³⁷ Includes \$591,000 provided from the Protective Employment Appropriations Act (PL 98-8) 1983 funds. Also includes \$22,240 appropriated to and \$22,236 expended to date on M&O of Dams.

³⁸ Includes \$1,840,000 (non-federal) original construction cost and an additional \$4,205,000 (non-federal) contributed and \$4,159,759 (non-federal) expended to date.

³⁹ Includes \$701,504 appropriated to and \$701,504 expended to date on M&O of dams.

⁴⁰ Includes \$104,684 appropriated to and \$104,683 expended to date on M&O of dams.

⁴¹ Includes \$4,225,188 (non-federal) contributed and expended to date.

⁴² Includes \$285,000 (non-federal) contributed funds and \$282,914 (non-federal) expended to date.

⁴³ Includes \$4,894,000 appropriated to date for Rehab O&M and \$2,925,000 appropriated to date for Rehab Construction, General. Also includes \$222,000 (non-federal) contributed funds to date.

⁴⁴ Includes \$4,880,202 expended to date for Rehab O&M and \$2,824,695 expended to date for Rehab Construction, General. Also includes \$205,323

(Non-federal) expended to date.

⁴⁵ Includes \$701,504 appropriated to and \$701,504 expended to date on M&O of dams.

⁴⁶ Includes \$3,244,435 (non-federal) contributed funds and \$2,565,808 (non-federal) expended to date.

⁴⁷ Includes \$131,618 (non-federal) contributed funds and \$102,016 (non-federal) expended to date.

⁴⁸ Includes \$480,560 (non-federal) contributed funds and \$440,103 (non-federal) expended to date.

⁴⁹ Includes \$867,703 (non-federal) contributed funds and \$852,806 (non-federal) expended to date.

⁵⁰ Includes \$125,000 (non-federal) contributed funds and \$99,511 (non-federal) expended to date.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 18-B

AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

Section in Text	Authorizing Act Date	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.	Aug 5, 1886	Allegheny River, PA For lock and dam 1. (Fixed dam contemplated. Sep 29, 1891 Secretary of War authorized change to a moveable dam.)	Annual Report, 1886, p. 1545 Annual Report, 1891, p. 2366
	Jun 3, 1896	For locks and dams 2 and 3.	H. Doc. 204, 54 th Cong., 1 st Sess. Annual Report 1896, p. 2212
	Jul 25, 1912	For locks and dam 4 to 8 inclusive.	H. Doc. 540, 62 nd Cong., 2 nd Sess.
	Jul 3, 1930	For a depth of 9' in the lower 61 miles.	H. Doc. 356, 71 st Cong., 2 nd Sess.
	Aug 30, 1935 ¹	Replace lock and dam 1 by a dredged channel, 9' deep and 200' wide up to lock 2, and construct new locks and Dams 2 and 3, to replace existing locks and dams 2 and 3.	Rivers and Harbors Committee, Doc. 16, 72 nd Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Aug 30, 1935 ¹	Construct locks and dam 9, raising crest of dam 8, and Dredging a navigable channel to head of pool 8.	H. Doc. 721, 71 st Cong., 3 rd Sess. Rivers and Harbors Committee, Doc. 27, 73 rd Cong., 2 nd Sess.
	Jun 26, 1934 ²	Operation and care of locks and dams provided for with funds from War Department appropriation for rivers and harbors.	
3.	Mar 3, 1899	Monongahela River, PA & WV Enlarge and improve lock and dam 6, additional work at lock 3; new repair steamer and new dredge boat with equipment; all at an estimated cost of \$185,556.	Annual Report, 1897, p. 2423
	Jun 13, 1902	Rebuild lock and dam 2 at estimated cost of \$655,961. (Estimate increased in 1910 to \$698,961.)	Annual Report, 1909, p. 1756
	Mar 3, 1905	Acquisition of land and additional improvements at 5 and 6 At a cost of \$7,850.	Annual Report, 1904, p. 460
	Mar 3, 1905	Rebuild lock and dam 3 at estimated cost of \$589,196.	H. Doc. 209, 58 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
	Mar 2, 1907	Reconstruct lock and dam 5 at estimated cost of \$756,042.	H. Doc. 209, 58 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
	Mar 4, 1913	Reconstruct lock and dam 6 at estimated cost of \$356,400. (Estimate increased in 1916 to \$418,860.)	H. Doc. 1217, 62 nd Cong., 3 rd Sess.
	Sep 22, 1922	Additional improvements at estimated cost as follow: Guide walls and guard walls, 1 to 6, \$1,255,130; lengthen land chamber of lock 3 to 720', \$787,722; new chamber (360' \$1,161, 24 long), lock 4, \$699,786; lock and dam 7, Lock and dam 8, \$1,165,758; lock and dam 7 second chamber, \$419,126; Lock and dam 8 second chamber, \$504,465; reconstruction dam 4, \$397,211; marine ways, repair plant, office and warehouse, \$250,000 for a total of \$6,640,439.	H. Doc. 288, 67 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
	Jul 3, 1930	Construct new locks and dam 2.5 miles below existing structure, at estimated cost of \$2,175,000 in lieu of work authorized at old lock and dam 4.	Rivers and Harbors Committee, Doc. 22, 70 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
	Jan 31, 1931 ³	Chief of Engineers authorized to locate new locks and dam 4 above existing structure and on such site as they may deem most desirable.	
	Jun 26, 1934 ²	Operation and care of locks and dams provided for with funds from War Department appropriations for rivers and harbors.	
	May 17, 1950	Modification of existing project as follows: Provide 2 new locks and dams similar to Morgantown lock and dam to replace existing locks and dams 12 to 15 inclusive. Provide a movable crest on existing dam 8 to raise existing pool full elevation 4'. Provide a navigation channel of 300' minimum bottom width and a 9' project depth above lock and dam 8. Provide an extension of navigable channel of upper Monongahela River, into lower Tygart River for 2.1 miles at a maximum bottom width of 200' and a 9' project depth.	S. Doc. 100, 81 st Cong., 1 st Sess.

PITTSBURGH, PA DISTRICT

TABLE 18-B

AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

Section in Text	Authorizing Act Date	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Nov 17, 1986	Construct new lock and dam 7 (Grays Landing Lock and Dam) as follows: The Grays Landing Lock and Dam will be located 3.0 miles downriver from existing Lock and Dam 7. It will consist of a single lock chamber, 84' wide by 720' long, with a fixed crest dam 576' in length. The existing Maxwell Pool at elevation 763.0 will be shortened 3 miles and the existing Pool 7 at elevation 778.0 will be extended downriver to the new dam. There will be no change in pool elevation above existing Dam 7. Upon completion of the new replacement lock and dam, existing Lock and Dam 7 will be removed. Total authorized cost is \$181,000,000.	Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1985 for Engineering and Design and Land Acquisition and Water Resources Development Act of 1986; PL 99-662, Sec. 301(a)
	Nov 17, 1986	Replace existing 56' by 360' lock chamber at Point Marion Lock and Dam (Lock and Dam 8) with new 84' x 720' chamber. Existing movable crest dam to remain; no change in pool elevations. Total authorized cost is \$53,600,000.	Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1985 for Engineering and Design and Land Acquisition and Water Resources Development Act of 1986; PL 99-662, Sec. 301 (a)
	Oct 31, 1992	Navigation improvements as follows: The project replaces the fixed crest dam at Locks and Dam 2 with a gated dam; raises the existing pool 2 by 5', constructs twin 84' x 720' locks at Locks and Dam 4, and eliminates Locks and Dam 3; lowering the existing pool 3 by 3.2'. Authorized cost is \$750,000,000. Cost of construction is to be paid equally from the general fund of the Treasury and the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.	Water Resources Development Act of 1992; PL 102-580, Sec. 101
5.		Tygart Lake, WV	
	Jan 11, 1934	Construction of a dam and reservoir for low water regulation and flood control.	H. Doc. 1792, 64 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
	Aug 30, 1935		H. Doc 106, 76 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
7.		Elkins, WV	
	Jun 28, 1938	For construction of local flood protection projects.	H. Doc 306, 74 th Cong., 1 st Sess. FCC Doc. 1, 75 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
8.		Johnstown, PA	
	Jun 28, 1938	For construction of local flood protection projects.	H. Doc. 306, 74 th Cong., 1 st Sess. FCC Doc. 1, 75 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
9.		Punxsutawney, PA	
	Jun 28, 1938	For construction of local flood protection projects.	H. Doc. 306, 74 th Cong., 1 st Sess. FCC Doc. 1, 75 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
10.		Saw Mill Run, Pittsburgh, PA	
	Nov 17, 1986	For construction of local flood protection projects.	Water Resources Development Act of 1986
	Oct 12, 1996		Water Resources Development Act of 1996
11.		West Virginia & Pennsylvania Flood Control	
	Oct 12, 1996	For construction of local flood protection projects.	Water Resources Development Act of 1996, PL 102-580, Sec 313
12.		Berlin Lake, OH	
	Jun 28, 1938	Construction of a dam and reservoir for flood control and low water regulation.	H. Doc. 306, 74 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944
13.		Conemaugh River Lake, PA	
	Jun 22, 1936 amended by Jun 28, 1938	Construction of a dam and reservoir for flood control.	H. Doc, 306, 74 th Cong., 1 st Sess. FCC Doc. 1, 75 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Section in Text	Authorizing Act Date	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
14.	Jun 22, 1936 amended by Jun 28, 1938	Crooked Creek Lake, PA Construction of a dam and reservoir for flood control.	H. Doc. 306, 74 th Cong., 1 st Sess. FCC Doc. 1, 75 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944
15.	Jun 28, 1938	East Branch, Clarion River Lake, PA Construction of a dam and reservoir for flood control and low water regulation.	H. Doc. 306, 74 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944
16.	Jun 22, 1936 amended by Jun 28, 1938 modified by Aug 18, 1941	Kinzua Dam & Allegheny Reservoir, PA & NY Construction of a dam and reservoir for flood control and low Water regulation and recreation.	H. Doc. 306, 74 th Cong., 1 st Sess. FCC Doc. 1, 75 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction of a dam and reservoir for flood control, pollution Abatement, low water regulation and recreation. Construction, operation and maintenance of recreation facilities.	H. Doc. 300, 76 th Cong., 1 st Sess. Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944
17.		Lower Girard Dam, OH Design and construction assistance to non-federal interests For repair and rehabilitation of the Lower Girard Dam	Sec 507, WRDA 1996 PL 104-303
18.	Jun 22, 1936 amended by Jun 28, 1938	Loyalhanna Lake, PA Construction of a dam and reservoir for flood control.	H. Doc. 306, 74 th Cong., 1 st Sess. FCC Doc. 1, 75 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944
19.	Jun 22, 1936 amended by Jun 28, 1938	Mahoning Creek Lake, PA Construction of a dam and reservoir for flood control.	H. Doc. 306, 74 th Cong., 1 st Sess. FCC Doc. 1, 75 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944
20.	Jul 3, 1958	Michael J. Kirwan Dam & Reservoir, OH Construction of a dam and reservoir for flood control, water Supply, low water regulation and recreation.	H. Doc. 191, 85 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Jul 14, 1960	To define cost-sharing arrangement for municipal and industrial water supply and water for pollution abatement purposes.	PL 86-645
21.	Jun 28, 1938	Mosquito Creek Lake, OH Construction of a dam and reservoir for flood control and low water regulation.	H. Doc. 306, 74 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944
22.	Aug 28, 1937	Ohio River Basin (Pittsburgh District) Construct levees, floodwalls and drainage structures for protection of cities and towns in Ohio River Basin. Projects to be selected by Chief of Engineers with approval of Secretary of War at a cost not to exceed \$24,877,000 for construction.	Flood Control Committee, Doc. 1, 75 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Jun 28, 1938	Approved general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in Ohio River Basin as may be advisable at discretion of Secretary of War and Chief of Engineers, and for initiation and partial accomplishment of plan, authorized \$75,000,000 for reservoirs and \$50,300,000 for local flood protection works.	Flood Control Committee, Doc. 1, 75 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Aug 18, 1941	Additional \$45 million for prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin.	H. Doc. 300, 76 th Cong., 1 st Sess.

PITTSBURGH, PA DISTRICT

Section in Text	Authorizing Act Date	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Dec 22, 1944	Additional \$70 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin, including additional projects in tributary basins.	H. Doc. 762, 77 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
	Jul 24, 1946	Additional \$125 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan including additional projects in tributary basins.	H. Doc. 506, 78 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	May 17, 1950	Additional \$100 million for prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin	S. Doc. 20, 81 st Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Dec 30, 1963	Additional \$150 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in Ohio River Basin.	PL 88-253, 88 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Jun 18, 1965	Additional \$89 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin.	H. Doc. 6755, 89 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	May 12, 1967	Additional \$38 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin.	PL 90-17, 90 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Aug 13, 1968	Additional \$35 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin.	PL 90-483, 90 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
	Jun 19, 1970	Additional \$69 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin.	H. Doc. 15166, 91 st Cong., 2 nd Sess.
	Mar 7, 1974	Additional \$120 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin.	H. Doc. 10203, 93 rd Cong. River Basin Monetary Authorization Act of 1974
	Oct 22, 1976	Authorized Phase I design memorandum stage of advanced engineering and design of the project for abatement of acid mine drainage in the Clarion River Basin, PA.	Water Resources Development Act of 1976; PL 94-587, Sec. 101 (a)
23.		Shenango River Lake, PA & OH	
	Jun 28, 1938	Construction of a dam and reservoir for flood control and low water regulation and recreation.	H. Doc. 306, 74 th Cong., 1 st Sess. FCC Doc. 1, 75 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944
24.		Stonewall Jackson Lake, WV	
	Nov 7, 1966	Construction of a dam and reservoir for flood control, water supply, water quality control, area redevelopment and recreation.	S. Doc. 109, 89 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
25.		Tionesta Lake, PA	
	Jun 22, 1936 amended by Jun 28, 1938	Construction of a dam and reservoir for flood control and low water regulation.	H. Doc. 306, 74 th Cong., 1 st Sess. FCC Doc. 1, 75 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944
26.		Union City Dam, PA	
	Oct 23, 1962	Construction of a dam and reservoir for flood control.	S. Doc. 95, 87 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
27.		Woodcock Creek Lake, PA	
	Oct 23, 1962	Construction of a dam and reservoir for flood control, recreation and storage for water quality control.	S. Doc. 95, 87 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
28.		Youghiogeny River Lake, PA & MD	
	Jun 28, 1938	Construction of a dam and reservoir for flood control, low-flow Augmentation and pollution abatement purposes.	H. Doc. 306, 74 th Cong., 1 st Sess. FCC Doc. 1, 75 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944
33.		South Central, PA Environmental Improvement Program	
	Oct 31, 1992	Construction of local flood protection projects.	Water Resources Development Act of 1992; PL 102-580, Sec 313
34.		Three Rivers Wet Weather Demonstration Project	
	Oct 31, 1992	Environmental infrastructure	Water Resources Development Act Of 1992, PL 102-850, Sec 219
35.		Formerly Used Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP)	
	Jul 5, 2001	Coordination on cleanup and decommissioning of the FUSRAP sites.	PL 107-117, Sec 8143

¹ Included in the Emergency Relief Program, April 8, 1935.

² Permanent Appropriations Repeal Act.

³ Public Res. 117, 71st Cong., 3rd Sess.

OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS
(See Section 6 of Text)

TABLE 18-C

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report	Construction	Cost to <u>September 30, 2007</u> Operations and Maintenance
Allegheny River, PA Open-Channel Work	Completed	1934	197,000	133,940
Buckhannon River, WV ^{1,2}	Completed	1893	5,500	
Cheat River, WV ^{1,2}	Completed	1895	12,997	
Pittsburgh Harbor, PA	Completed	1922	110,663	81,613

¹ Abandonment recommended in H. Doc. 467, 69th Cong., 1st Sess.

² No commerce reported.

PITTSBURGH, PA DISTRICT

TABLE 18-E

OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
(All Projects Not Specifically Identified in Text)

Project and Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction (Federal Cost)	Non-Federal Cost	Cost to September 30, 2007 Operations and Maintenance
Flood Protection				
Specifically Authorized Projects Completed:				
Bradford, PA	1962	7,601,763	1,895,000	
Brookville, PA	1963	964,976	289,000	
Buckhannon, WV	1972	1,568,661	75,000	
Butler, PA	1970	1,556,181	534,000	
DuBois, PA	1979	4,464,607	910,000	
Johnsonburg, PA	1958	674,664	130,000	
Kittanning, PA, Part 1	1949	130,317	2,000	
Latrobe, PA	1951	207,659	44,400	
Latrobe, PA	1970	2,556,652	698,000	
Olean, NY	1954	3,217,531	597,000	
Portage, PA	1965	150,386	14,900	
Portville, NY	1954	2,070,484	353,000	
Reynoldsville, PA	1959	385,494	26,000	
Ridgeway, PA (Elk Creek)	1964	628,888	465,000	
Salamanca, NY	1972	2,880,535	4,180,720	
Turtle Creek, PA	1998	22,500,079	323,000	
Washington, PA	1964	789,093	113,000	
Wellsville, OR Section 1	1965	483,910		
Wellsville, OR Section 11	1956	157,633	152,200	
Youngstown, OH	1976	3,621,134		
Specifically Authorized Projects Deferred:				
Benwood, WV	1954	81,028		
Chartiers Creek, PA	1998	26,592,965		
Authorized by Chief of Engineers Completed:				
Amsterdam, OH	1964	183,072	22,500	
Big Run, PA	1965	364,208	35,900	
Burgettstown, PA		83,129		
Friendsville, MD		41,529	2,200	
Girty's Run, Millvale, PA	1986	2,655,934	701,722	
Grantville, PA	--	75,908	3,000	
Leetonia, OH	--	89,299	17,200	
Oil City, PA	--	43,595		
Oil City Ice Control Structures	1987	3,927,792	25,000	
Root Creek, Bolivar, NY	1986	1,591,436		
Slovan, PA	--	57,811		
Sykesville, PA	--	184,246	9,000	
Tarentum, PA	1964	136,591	24,600	
Tenmile Creek at Marianna, PA	1981	1,554,428		
West Little Pine Creek, Etna, PA	--	2,021,852	86,200	
Wilmore, PA	--	96,853	1,300	
Authorized by Chief of Engineers Active:				
Ridgeway & Vicinity (Clarion River) ²	1979	132,464		
Authorized by Chief of Engineers Inactive:				
Black Fork at Hendricks, WV	1972	6,800		
Oakdale, PA	--	14,127		
Rouseville, PA	--	1,642		
Wallace, WV ¹	--	11,035		
Weston Mills, Olean, NY	--	50,100		
Weston Mills, Portville, NY	--	52,100		
Reservoirs				
Rowlesburg Lake, WV	1977	2,873,799		

¹ Lacks local support.

² No longer economically justified.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 18-G

DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Adena, OH (Short Creek)		Aug 5, 1977	13,452	
Allegheny, NY Unit I (Allegheny River) ¹		Nov 17, 1986	4,100	
Allegheny, NY Unit II (Five Mile Creek Area) ¹	1975	Nov 17, 1986	64,851	
Bellaire, OH		May 6, 1981	76,487	
Brackenridge, Tarentum and Natrona, PA ¹		Nov 17, 1986		
Brilliant, OH		Aug 5, 1977		
Brockway, PA (Allegheny River Basin)		Aug 5, 1977	194	
Clarington, OH		Aug 5, 1977		
Coraopolis, PA		Aug 5, 1977		
Dillonvale, OH (Short Creek)		Aug 5, 1977	16,884	
Eagle Creek Reservoir, OH		Jan 1, 1990	100,000	
Empire-Stratton, OH ¹		Nov 17, 1986	33,031	
Follansbee, WV		Aug 5, 1977		
Freeport, PA (Allegheny River)		Aug 5, 1977		
Industry, PA		Aug 5, 1977		
Kittanning, PA, Part 11 (Allegheny River)		Nov 6, 1977		
Lake Chautauqua and Chadakoin River, NY ²	1965	Mar 2, 1970	190,722	
Lake Erie-OW Canal, OH and PA - 1935 Act	1972	May 6, 1981	1,342,000	
Leetsdale, PA		Nov 17, 1986		
Martins Ferry, OH ¹	1941	Nov 17, 1986	25,164	
McKees Rocks, PA		Oct 3, 1978		
Mingo Junction, QH		Aug 5, 1977		
Moundsville, WV ¹		Nov 17, 1986		
Muddy Creek Dam, PA ¹	1977	Nov 17, 1986	402,459	
Neville Island, PA ¹		Nov 17, 1986		
New Cumberland, WV		Aug 5, 1977		
New Kensington and Parnassus, PA ¹		Nov 17, 1986		
Pittsburgh, PA (Golden Triangle)		Oct 3, 1978		
Pittsburgh, PA (North Side)		Oct 3, 1978		
Pittsburgh, PA (The Strip)		Oct 3, 1978		
Powhatan Point, OH ¹		Nov 17, 1986		
Proctor, WV ¹		Nov 17, 1986		
Redbank Creek Lake, PA		Aug 5, 1977	156,377	
Rochester, PA ¹		Nov 17, 1986		
St. Marys, PA (Allegheny River Basin)		Aug 5, 1977	13,529	
Smith Ferry, PA		Aug 5, 1977		
Uniontown, PA	1956	Jan 1, 1990		
Warwood, WV ¹		Nov 17, 1986		
Wellsburg, WV		Aug 5, 1977	6,387	
West Bridgewater, PA		Aug 5, 1977		
Wheeling, WV ¹	1954	Nov 17, 1986	189,067	
Wheeling, WV (North Wheeling) ¹		Nov 17, 1986		
Wheeling, WV (Wheeling Island) ¹		Nov 17, 1986	21,700	
Wilcox, PA ³		Mar 5, 1955	16,761	
Woodlands, WV ¹		Nov 17, 1986		
Youghiogheny River, PA and MD (Canalization) ^{1, 4}	1971	Nov 17, 1986	232,863	

¹ Deauthorized under Water Resource Act of 1986 (PL 99-662).

² Local interests failed to meet requirements of cooperation, authority for project expired Mar 2, 1970.

³ Local interests failed to meet requirements of cooperation, authority for project expired Mar 5, 1955.

⁴ Includes \$47,195 construction costs expended under previous project and \$1,700 O&M costs expended under previous project.

PITTSBURGH, PA DISTRICT

TABLE 18-H

ALLEGHENY RIVER, PA, LOCKS AND DAMS
(See Section 1 of Text)

No.	Miles Above Mouth	Nearest Town	Dimensions			Depth on Miter Sills at Normal Pool Level ¹		Character of Foundation		Type of Construction		Percent Complete	Year Open to Nav	Actual Cost		
			Width of Chamber (feet)	Available Length to Full Width (feet)	Upper Lift at Normal Pool Level (feet)	Normal Pool Elevation (feet, mean sea level)	Lower (feet)	Upper (feet)	Lock	Dam	Kind Of Dam				Lock	Dam
2	6.7	Aspinwall, PA	56	360	11.0	721.0	12.0	10.9	Rock	Rock	Fixed	Concrete	Concrete	100	1934 ²	1,763,485
3	14.5	Cheswick, PA	56	360	13.8	734.8	10.8	11.8	Rock	Pile-Rock	Fixed	Concrete	Concrete	100	1934 ²	1,875,665
4	24.2	Natrona, PA	56	360	10.6	745.4	10.0	8.5	Rock	Rock	Fixed	Concrete	Concrete	100	1927	1,707,690
5	30.4	Freeport, PA	56	360	11.6	757.0	10.5	10.3	Piling	Crib-Pile	Fixed	Concrete	Concrete	100	1927	1,940,537
6	36.3	Clinton, PA	56	360	12.4	769.4	10.6	10.8	Rock	Crib-Pile	Fixed	Concrete	Concrete	100	1928	1,523,959
7	45.7	Kittanning, PA	56	360	13.0	782.4	9.8	10.9	Piling	Steel Sheet Piling	Fixed	Concrete	Concrete	100	1930	1,460,008
8	52.6	Templeton, PA	56	360	17.8	800.2	10.4	13.8	Rock	Rock	Fixed	Concrete	Concrete	100	1931	2,848,920
9	62.2	Rimer, PA	56	360	22.0	822.2	10.5	11.3	Rock	Rock	Fixed	Concrete	Concrete	100	1938	2,510,373
		Abandoned lock and dam 1														591,187
		Abandoned lock and dam 2														544,929
		Abandoned lock and dam 3														310,103
		Demolishing old dam 1														26,001
		Dredging channel														1,055,003
		Total														18,157,860

¹ All depths as shown are on guard sills and are controlling depth.

² Dates shown represent replacement structures.

TABLE 18-I

MONONGAHELA RIVER, PA, LOCKS AND DAMS
(See Section 3 of Text)

No.	Miles Above Mouth	Nearest Town	Dimensions			Depth on Miter Sills at Normal Pool Level ¹		Character of Foundation		Type of Construction		Percent Complete	Year Open to Nav	Actual Cost		
			Width of Chamber (feet)	Available Length to Full Width (feet)	Upper Lift at Normal Pool Level (feet)	Normal Pool Elevation (feet, mean sea level)	Lower (feet)	Upper (feet)	Lock	Dam	Kind Of Dam				Lock	Dam
2	11.2	Braddock, PA	56	360	8.7	718.7	16.0	16.0	Rock	Crib-Pile	Fixed	Concrete	Concrete	100	1953 ²	145,057,068 ^{5,7}
3	23.8	Elizabeth, PA	110	720	8.2	726.9	11.6	11.9	Rock	Crib-Pile	Fixed	Concrete	Concrete	100	1907	58,132,804 ^{5,8}
4	41.5	Charleroi, PA	56 ³	360	16.6	743.5	10.7	20.0	Piles	Piles	Gated	Concrete	Concrete	100	1932 ²	106,155,062 ^{5,6}
-	61.2	Maxwell Locks and Dam - Maxwell, PA	84 ³	720	19.5	763.0	15.0	20.5	Rock	Rock	Gated	Concrete	Concrete	100	1964 ²	30,110,889 ⁵

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 18-I

MONONGAHELA RIVER, PA, LOCKS AND DAMS
(See Section 3 of Text)

No.	Miles Above Mouth	Nearest Town	Dimensions			Depth on Miter Sills at Normal Pool Level ¹		Character of Foundation		Type of Construction		Percent Complete	Year Open to Nav	Actual Cost		
			Width of Chamber (feet)	Available Length to Full Width (feet)	Upper Lift at Normal Pool Level (feet)	Normal Pool Elevation (feet, mean sea level)	Lower (feet)	Upper (feet)	Lock	Dam	Kind Of Dam				Lock	Dam
-	82.2	Grays Landing	84	720	15.0	778.0	18.0	26.0	Rock	Rock	Fixed	Concrete	Concrete	100	1994	173,573,586 ⁹
-	90.8	Point Marion	84	720	19.0	797.0	16.2	16.2	Rock	Rock	Gated	Concrete	Concrete	100	1993 ²	118,694,656 ¹⁰
-	102.0	Morgantown	84	600	17.0	814.0	14.5	17.8	Rock	Rock	Gated	Concrete	Concrete	100	1950	8,778,000 ⁵
-	108.0	Hildebrand Locks and Dam, 6 miles Morgantown, WV	84	600	21.0	835.0	15.0	14.0	Rock	Rock	Gated	Concrete	Concrete	100	1959	12,506,829 ⁵
-	115.4	Opekiska Locks And Dam, 13.4 miles Morgantown, WV	84	600	22.0	857.0	14.0	17.8	Rock	Rock	Gated	Concrete	Concrete	100	1964	25,179,622 ⁵
		Marine Ways, etc.														250,000
		Abandoned lock and dam 1														1,019,907 ⁵
		Abandoned lock and dam 4														780,816 ⁵
		Abandoned lock and dam 5														1,074,812 ⁵
		Abandoned lock and dam 6														770,449 ⁵
		Abandoned lock and dam 7														2,853,580 ⁵
		Abandoned lock and dam 8														245,900 ¹⁰
		Abandoned lock and dam 9														191,000 ⁵
		Abandoned lock and dam 10														210,445 ⁵
		Abandoned lock and dam 11														227,668 ⁵
		Abandoned lock and dam 12														200,550 ⁵
		Abandoned lock and dam 13														190,691 ⁵
		Abandoned lock and dam 14														210,127 ⁵
		Abandoned lock and dam 15														175,829 ⁵
		Dredging channel														587,899 ⁵
		Total														655,658,133 ⁵

¹ All depths as shown are on guard sills and controlling depth.

² Dates shown for locks and dams number 2 to 8 inclusive represent reconstruction.

³ 2 chamber.

⁴ Includes \$3,322,057 for raising crest of dam (1958-9), \$2,086,438 for original reconstruction (1923-6), \$618,758 AE&D costs for replacement of lock, and \$112,667,403 for replacement of lock (\$56,215,160 CG funds; \$56,452,243 from Inland Waterways Trust Fund).

⁵ Actual cost may include estimated costs which have been footnoted as necessary.

⁶ Includes \$2,173,767 for original reconstruction (1931-2) and \$15,080,304 for reconstruction of dam (1963-7).

⁷ Includes \$16,967,114 for reconstruction of locks.

⁸ Includes \$15,857,000 for major rehabilitation.

⁹ Includes AE&D costs for proposed lock (\$803,000) as well as \$172,692,644 expended in CG and IWTF.

¹⁰ Includes \$213,776 original project and \$2,639,804 for reconstruction (1925).

PITTSBURGH, PA DISTRICT

TABLE 18-J

MONONGAHELA RIVER, PA & WV
TOTAL COSTS OF EXISTING PROJECT TO END OF FISCAL YEAR
(See Section 3 of Text)

Funds	New Work	Operations & Maintenance, General	Total
Regular	\$661,059,832 ^{1,3}	\$386,988,432 ²	\$1,048,048,264 ^{1,2,3}
Maintenance and Operation			452,623
Public Works Acceleration Exec			22,549
Total	\$661,059,832 ^{1,3}	\$386,988,432 ²	\$1,048,523,436 ^{1,2,3}

¹ Includes \$5,420,541 for new work for previous projects.

² Includes \$20,446,587 expended between July 7, 1897 and June 30, 1937 on operation and care of works of improvement under revisions of permanent appropriation for such purposes and excludes \$742 for maintenance of previous projects.

³ Includes \$15,857,000 for major rehabilitation of L/D 3.

TABLE 18-K

OHIO RIVER BASIN (PITTSBURGH DISTRICT)
RESERVOIRS (See Section 22 of Text)

Tributary Basin and Reservoir	Stream	Total Cost
Allegheny:		
Conemaugh River, PA	Conemaugh River	\$ 46,012,411
Crooked Creek, PA	Crooked Creek	4,482,933
East Branch, Clarion River, PA	Clarion River	9,539,586
Kinzua Dam and Allegheny Reservoir, PA and NY	Allegheny River	112,226,076 ¹
Loyalhanna, PA	Loyalhanna Creek	5,727,531
Mahoning Creek, PA	Mahoning Creek	7,144,973
Tionesta, PA	Tionesta Creek	7,792,378
Union City, PA	French Creek	14,559,800
Woodcock Creek, PA	Woodcock Creek	20,545,065
Beaver:		
Berlin, OH	Mahoning River	8,739,987
Michael J. Kirwan, OH	Mahoning River	17,376,097
Mosquito Creek, OH	Mosquito Creek	4,253,029
Shenango River, PA and OH	Shenango River	40,217,201
Monongahela:		
Stonewall Jackson Lake, WV	West Fork River	212,520,731
Youghiogheny River, PA and MD	Youghiogheny River	12,521,167

¹ Includes \$2,921,000 for dam rehabilitation.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 18-L

**INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
(See Section 29 of Text)**

Project	Date of Inspection	Project	Date of Inspection	Project	Date of Inspection
Baldwin Borough	Dec 2006	Friendsville, PA	Mar 2007	Portage, PA	May 2007
Bolivar, PA	Oct 2006	Gilpin Township	Jun 2007	Portville, NY	Oct 2006
Bradford, PA	May 2007	Johnstown, PA	Sep 2007	Punxsutawney, PA	Nov 2006
Canonsburg/Houston, PA	Jul 2007	Kittanning, PA	Jan 2007	Reynoldsville-Sandy Lick Creek	Jun 2007
Confluence Borough	Aug 2007	Latrobe Borough	Jul 2007	Salamanca, NY	Oct 2006
Darlington Township	Feb 2007	Leetonia, OH	May 2007	Shaler Township	Jul 2007
Derry Borough & Derry Township	Jun 2007	Marianna, PA	Jan 2007	Southmont Borough	Aug 2007
Eldred Borough	Sep 2007	New Kensington, PA	Jun 2007	Tarentum, PA	May 2007
Franklin Borough	Aug 2007	Oil City, PA	Aug 2007	Wilmore, PA	Apr 2007
Freeport Township	Feb 2007	Olean, NY	Oct 2006	Youngstown, OH	Aug 2007

PITTSBURGH, PA DISTRICT

TABLE 18-M

FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION (See Section 31 of Text)

Project/Study Identification	Federal Fiscal Year Costs
Emergency Bank Protection - Section 14, 1946 Flood Control Act, PL 79-526	
Allenport, PA	\$6,612
Coordination Account	20,027
Conway Crows Run, PA	7,424
Dunkard Creek, Blackville, PA	8,583
Emer Strb & Shrln Prot	175,751
Neshannock Creek, New Castle, PA	112,770
Salamanca, NY	5,177
Weston, WV	6,539
Total Federal Cost for Current Fiscal Year	\$342,883
Flood Control Activities - Section 205, 1948 Flood Control Act, PL 80-858, as amended	
Coordination Account	\$19,966
Total Federal Cost for Current Fiscal Year	\$19,966
Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration - Section 206, 1996 WRDA, PL 104-303, as amended	
Nine Mile Run, Allegheny County, PA	\$110,423
Canonsburg Lake, PA	151,039
Sheraden Park & Chartiers Creek	166,787
North Park Lake, PA	67,116
Lick Run, WV	709
Upper Chartiers Creek Restoration, PA	2,638
Total Federal Cost for Current Fiscal Year	\$498,712
Modifications for Improvement of the Environment – Section 1135, 1986 WRDA, PL 99-662, as amended	
Tygart Lake, WV (Scab Run)	\$312
Total Cost for Current Fiscal Year	\$312
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies - PL 99, 84th Congress and antecedent legislation	
Disaster Preparedness	\$281,992
Emergency Operations	58,353
Rehabilitation (To Include the following)	2,245,482
- Burgettstown	\$7,909
- Brookville	\$86,235
- E&D Canonsburg	\$27,887
- E&D Chartiers/Fulton FCW	\$182,557
- E&D Meyersdale	\$29,639
- Johnsonburg	\$1,029
- Leetonia	\$108,525
- Millvale	\$342,203
- Saw Mill Run LFPP	\$632,366
- Sykesville LFPP	\$402,107
- Tarentun	\$360,285
- Turtle Creek, Rehab	\$64,740
Total Federal Cost for Current Fiscal Year	\$2,585,827

OHIO RIVER

For actual construction of locks and dams, and operation and care of completed structures, the Ohio River is divided into three sections under immediate supervision and direction of District Engineers at Pittsburgh, Huntington, and Louisville. Pittsburgh section extends 127 miles from head of river at Pittsburgh, PA, to a point immediately upstream from New Martinsville, WV, and includes Emsworth, Dashields, Montgomery, New Cumberland, Pike Island, and Hannibal Locks and Dams. Huntington section

extends 311 miles from mile 127 to 438 immediately upstream from Foster, KY, and includes Willow Island, Belleville, Racine, Robert C. Byrd, Greenup, and Captain Anthony Meldahl Locks and Dams. Louisville section extends 543 miles from mile 438 to mouth of river, and includes Markland and McAlpine Locks and Dams (with Louisville and Portland Canal), Cannelton, Newburgh, John T. Myers, and Smithland Locks and Dams, and Locks and Dams 52 and 53.

Improvements

Navigation

1. Construction of locks and dams on Ohio River.....19-1
2. Open channel work, Ohio River.....19-4

General Investigations

1. Upper Ohio Navigational Study.....19-5

Tables

- Table 19-A Cost and Financial Statement.....19-6
- Table 19-B Authorizing Legislation.....19-6
- Table 19-C Not Applicable
- Table 19-D Not Applicable

Table 19-E Not Applicable

Table 19-F Not Applicable

Table 19-G Not Applicable

Table 19-H Construction of Locks and Dams

On Ohio River, Total Cost of Existing Project.....19-7

Table 19-I Federal Energy Regulatory

Commission Licenses of Locks and Dams, Ohio River.....19-7

Table 19-J Ohio River Locks and Dams

Statistics.....19-8

Navigation

1. CONSTRUCTION OF LOCKS AND DAMS ON OHIO RIVER

Location. The Ohio River is formed by junction of Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers at Pittsburgh, PA, and flows generally southwesterly for 981 miles to join Mississippi River near Cairo, IL. For description of river see page 1227, 1932 Annual Report.

Previous Projects. For details see page 1907 of 1915 Annual Report.

Existing project. Provides for improvement of entire river by construction of locks and dams to provide channel depth of 9 feet and for widening Louisville and Portland Canal at Louisville, KY. Project provides for two locks (110 feet by 600 feet and 56 feet by 360 feet) at Emsworth, Dashields and Montgomery. The dams at Emsworth and Montgomery are movable crests while at Dashields it is a fixed crest. Below Montgomery Locks and Dam, the existing project consists of fixed dams with

movable crests with two locks (110 by 1,200 feet and 110 by 600 feet) at New Cumberland, Pike Island, Hannibal, Willow Island, Belleville, Racine, Greenup, Captain Anthony Meldahl, Markland, Cannelton, Newburgh, and John T. Myers; two locks 110 by 1,200 feet at Robert C Byrd and Smithland; 110- by 1,200-foot temporary locks in addition to the existing locks at Locks and Dams 52 and 53, and reconstruction to provide a 110- by 1,200-foot lock in addition to existing locks and a fixed dam with two sections of movable crest at McAlpine Locks and Dam; widening Louisville and Portland Canal to 500 feet. Auxiliary lock 56 by 360 feet at McAlpine Locks and Dam has been inoperative since failure of downstream lock gates in December 1972. Rehabilitation of existing Locks and Dams 52 and 53 was started in September 1979 under the purview of Section 6, March 1909 Act. Mound City was also considered authorized under purview of 1909 Act, and preconstruction planning was performed in the period 1965 to 1972. The ruling of the U.S. District Court, District of Columbia, on September 6, 1974, with reference to Lock and Dam 26, Mississippi River, would

also apply to this project. Consequently, it is no longer considered authorized. Operation and care of locks and dams were included in project July 1, 1935, under provisions of Permanent Appropriations Repeal Act of June 26, 1934. Estimated Federal cost of new work, is \$3,600,490,636. Foregoing estimate does not include expenditures on previous projects. Various items previously included in this project are considered inactive or unnecessary and are excluded from foregoing cost estimate. See page 693, Annual Report, 1968, for items and estimated cost. Under authority of 1910 River and Harbor Act, Louisville and Portland Canal was widened to 200 feet; Locks and Dams 40 and 42 eliminated; Locks and Dams 1 and 2 replaced by Emsworth Locks and Dam; Lock and Dam 3 replaced by Dashields Locks and Dam; and Locks and Dams 4, 5, and 6 replaced by Montgomery Locks and Dam. Locks and Dams 24, 25, and 26 were replaced by Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam authorized by August 30, 1935, Act, and constructed under project for improving lower Kanawha River. Locks and Dams 7, 8, and 9 were replaced by New Cumberland Locks and Dam; Locks and Dams 10 and 11 were replaced by Pike Island Locks and Dam; Locks and Dams 12, 13, and 14 were replaced by Hannibal Locks and Dam; Locks and Dams 15, 16, and 17 were replaced by Willow Island Locks and Dam; Locks and Dams 18, 19, and 20 were replaced by Belleville Locks and Dam; Locks and Dams 21, 22, and 23 were replaced by Racine Locks and Dam; Locks and Dams 27, 28, 29, and 30 were replaced by Greenup Locks and Dam; Locks and Dams 31, 32, 33, and 34 were replaced by Captain Anthony Meldahl Locks and Dam; Locks and Dams 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 were replaced by Markland Locks and Dam; the Louisville and Portland Canal at McAlpine Locks and Dam was widened to 500 feet. Locks and Dams 43, 44, and 45 were replaced by Cannelton Locks and Dam; Locks and Dams 46 and 47 were replaced by Newburgh Locks and Dam; Locks and Dams 48 and 49 were replaced by John T. Myers Locks and Dam, and Locks and Dams 50 and 51 were replaced by Smithland Locks and Dam, as modifications to existing project under purview of Section 6, March 3, 1909 Act, reducing total number of structures to 20. The Water Resources Development Act of 1974 combined the Newburgh Bank Protection Works project with the Newburgh Locks and Dam project. A December 1981 Act established the Falls of the Ohio National Wildlife Conservation Area near McAlpine Locks and Dam to protect and preserve existing fossilized coral and a diversity of wildlife. A November 17, 1988 Act authorized a replacement structure for Locks & Dams 52 & 53 at Olmsted, IL. A November 28, 1990 Act authorized an interpretive center at the Falls of the Ohio National Wildlife Conservation Area near McAlpine Locks & Dam and a replacement of the existing 110 foot x 600 foot lock at McAlpine Locks &

Dam, IN & KY. Table 19-J contains data relative to various features of locks and dams included in existing project. For list of principal towns and cities along Ohio River with their mileage below Pittsburgh, PA, see page 1060, 1962 Annual Report. See Table 19-I for licenses.

Navigation system of 20 locks and dams is in operation and 9-foot navigation throughout length of river is generally available at all times. At certain unstable bars project depth is maintained by dredging, supplemented by contraction works. (See "Open Channel Work, Ohio River.") Table 19-J shows cost and year completion of locks and dams now in operation. New Cumberland, Pike Island, Hannibal, Willow Island, Belleville, Racine, Greenup, Captain Anthony Meldahl, Markland, McAlpine, Cannelton, Newburgh, John T. Myers, and Smithland replacement locks and dams are in operation, replacing 39 old low-lift locks and dams. For total cost of existing project, see Table 19-H.

Terminal facilities. Modern public terminals, with warehouses, equipped with operating machinery for transferring materials, have been constructed by private interests at some of the larger cities and towns. A list of terminals on Ohio River is revised annually and can be obtained from Division Engineer, U.S. Army Engineer Division, Great Lakes & Ohio River, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Operations during fiscal year. New work by contract and hired labor:

Emsworth Locks and Dam: The major rehabilitation is ongoing and consists of providing two sets of emergency bulkheads, providing permanent erosion protection downstream of the dams, replacing 13 lift gates and associated electrical and mechanical systems, and rehabilitation of the two service bridges. \$14.9M was appropriated and \$13.1M was expended in FY 2006. A \$18.9M contract to replace the Back Channel Dam Gates was awarded in Sep 2005 and is ongoing, plans and specifications and a hydraulic model study of the erosion protection are ongoing, the emergency bulkheads have been fabricated and were delivered in July 2006.

Greenup Locks and Dam: WRDA 2000 authorized improvements to Greenup L&D, KY and OH. Preconstruction Engineering and Design is underway consisting of geotechnical investigations, design report for the lock extension, mitigation model studies, and archaeological, historical, cultural, and biological work. PED is scheduled for completion in 2009. In FY 2004 the following security measures were completed under contract for \$2,668,000. Physical security improvements included fencing, window and door hardening, and the hardening of other access points into buildings and electronic security improvements included the installation of intrusion detection systems, CCTV

surveillance, and a system for electronic access control to critical areas of the projects. In FY 2007 a contract was awarded in September to rebuild the crane at the project at an estimated cost of \$2,483,000. The work should be completed in FY 2008 pending availability of funds.

Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam: The existing project, constructed under project for improving lower Kanawha River, was placed in operation in August 1937. The dimensions of the original lock chambers and poor approach conditions, particularly to downstream traffic, had created a higher than normal accident rate to the structure with corresponding hazards and delays to traffic. The Water Resources Development Act of 1976 authorized Phase I studies for 1,200-foot locks in a bypass canal. These studies are complete.

Initial Construction. General funds for the continuation of engineering activities were received in September 1985. Real estate acquisition is complete. The contract for the Locks was awarded in October 1987 and the new locks were put into operation in 1993. The contract for the Dam Rehabilitation was awarded in June 1993 and is 99 percent complete. Remaining work on the Dam Rehabilitation Contract consists of repair to gear five and resolution of litigation. The total estimated cost of the project is \$383,200,000, which is 50 percent federal cost and 50 percent Inland Waterways Trust Fund cost.

In FY 2005, the following security measures were completed under contract for \$2,822,000. Physical security improvements included fencing, window and door hardening, and the hardening of other access points into buildings and electronic security improvements including the installation of intrusion detection systems, CCTV surveillance, and a system for electronic access control to critical areas of the projects.

Falls of the Ohio National Wildlife Conservation Area Was authorized by 97-137 on December 29, 1981 and modified by Public Law 101-640 on November 28, 1990 to design and construct an interpretive center. The Conservation Area protects 1,000 acres, which consists of birdlife and other wildlife. Planning consisted of efforts to define facilities to be cost shared with local interests. All Real Estate tracts have been acquired and one tract remains in a condemnation trial. A construction contract to construct the cost-shared recreation facilities was awarded on 30 September 1993, and completed in February 1995. The Indiana Department of Natural Resources manages the area under a Public Park and Recreation Lease granted on 1 January 1992. A portion of the Ohio River Shoreline within the Conservation Area abutting the location of Emery Crossing Road in the vicinity of the historic town of Clarksville, Indiana, collapsed into the river in the spring of 2004, exposing remnants of a prehistoric village and one human burial site. Consequently, an

extensive investigation and limited recovery preceded bank stabilization construction, which was closely coordinated with the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office. Construction to restore the bank and provide a base for Town of Clarksville to rebuild the road was completed in July 2005, including a modification to increase toe protection by placing rock berm between road collapse repair and Mill Creek Bridge.

John T. Myers Locks and Dam: Construction was initiated in June 1965. All work is complete. An extension of the existing 600-foot x 110-foot auxiliary lock chamber to a 1,200-foot x 110-foot chamber was authorized by the WRDA of 2000 in Public Law 106-541 on 11 December 2000. This effort will give the J.T. Myers project twin 1,200-foot locks for inland navigation tow traffic. Preconstruction and Design efforts are underway consisting of the preparation of geotechnical investigations, design reports for the lock extension and aquatic mitigation, hydraulic model studies, and economic and archeological, historical, cultural and biological work were completed in September 2004. A construction contract for the first site preparation was awarded in September 2004 for \$392,000. Ongoing Preconstruction and Design efforts consisting of the preparation of design reports and plans and specifications for the lock extension, aquatic mitigation, and miter gate storage pier continue.

McAlpine Locks and Dam: A replacement of the existing 110 foot x 600 foot lock with a new 100 foot x 1,200 foot lock was authorized by WRDA of 1990 in Public Law 101-640. Construction has been initiated. A contract to construct a cofferdam and demolish the 360 foot and 600 foot locks was awarded in May 2000 and was completed March 2003. A contract to construct a boat mooring facility was awarded 4 April 2002 for \$2,680,000 and was completed in April 2004. A contract to construct the new 1,200 foot lock and an access bridge to Shipping port Island was awarded on 24 September 2002 for \$221,441,468. The lock contract is approximately 65% complete at the end of FY 06. \$308,730,000 has been allocated for the lock replacement and ancillary efforts.

Olmsted Locks & Dam: A replacement structure for Locks and Dams 52 & 53 was authorized by the WRDA of 1988 in Public Law 100-676 on 17 November 1988. Engineering during construction continued to support the dam construction contract. ERDC continued to perform hydraulic model studies of the shell placement for the dam construction. The Dam construction contract was awarded on 28 January 2004. Notice to proceed was issued on 18 February 2004, mobilization efforts continued and placement of scour stone began. Construction of the precast yard continued.

Progress was approximately 20%. New contracts were awarded for the construction of the Storage Building, overlaying the county road and adding drain holes to the maintenance bulkheads. In FY 07, \$88,190,400 was expended on the Olmsted project and \$110,032,500 was obligated.

Emsworth Locks and Dam: In FY 2006, emergency bulkheads were purchased for \$797,000, completed security improvements for \$56,000, repaired dam gate trucks for \$101,000, and repaired miter gates for \$373,000. Total maintenance cost for FY06 was \$1,389,000

Dashields Locks and Dam: In FY 2006: completed repairs to the access road for \$254,000, completed security improvements at \$254,000, and repaired miter gates for \$488,000. Total maintenance cost for FY06 was \$997,000.

Montgomery Locks and Dam: FY 2006: security improvements for \$1,044,000, repaired the land wall filling valve & operating machinery for \$427,000, and completed a structural assessment of the dam gates for \$171,000. Total maintenance cost for FY06 was \$1,688,000.

New Cumberland Locks and Dam: In FY 2006: security improvements were completed for \$595,000. Total maintenance cost for FY06 was \$711,000.

Pike Island Locks and Dam: In FY 2006, security improvements were completed for \$178,000, renovation of the land wall filling valve for \$932,000, and initiated design of new miter gates for \$208,000. Total maintenance cost for FY06 was \$1,354,000.

Hannibal Locks and Dam: In FY 2006: dredging was completed for \$338,000, security improvements for \$161,000, renovation of the land wall emptying valve for \$842,000, and emergency repairs to miter gate quoin seals for \$412,000. Total maintenance cost for FY06 was \$1,805,000.

Captain Meldahl Locks and Dam: A contract was awarded in September 2005 to fabricate the first of two sets of replacement miter gates at an estimated cost of \$6,138,000. Fabrication should be completed in FY 2009 pending availability of funds. In FY 2006 the following security measures were completed under contract for \$1,819,000: Physical security improvements included fencing, window and door hardening, and the hardening of other access points into buildings and electronic security improvements included the installation of intrusion detection systems, CCTV surveillance, and a system for electronic access control to critical areas of the projects. In FY 2007 the emergency

gate at the project was rehabilitated, the first in a Division-wide initiative.

Racine Locks and Dam: In FY 2006 the following security measures were completed under contract for \$2,034,000: Physical security improvements included fencing, window and door hardening, and the hardening of other access points into buildings and electronic security improvements included the installation of intrusion detection systems, CCTV surveillance, and a system for electronic access control to critical areas of the projects.

Belleville Locks and Dam: In FY 2006 the following security measures were completed under contract for \$907,000: Physical security improvements included fencing, window and door hardening, and the hardening of other access points into buildings and electronic security improvements included the installation of intrusion detection systems, CCTV surveillance, and a system for electronic access control to critical areas of the projects.

Willow Island Locks and Dam: In FY 2006 the following security measures were completed under contract for \$2,335,000: Physical security improvements included fencing, window and door hardening, and the hardening of other access points into buildings and electronic security improvements included the installation of intrusion detection systems, CCTV surveillance, and a system for electronic access control to critical areas of the projects.

Operation and maintenance, general. Locks and dams operated as required and necessary repairs and improvements made thereto and to operator's quarters, grounds and esplanades. Costs were \$19,011,303 for Huntington District, \$33,493,849 for Louisville District and \$17,885,603 for Pittsburgh District.

2. OPEN CHANNEL WORK, OHIO RIVER

Location. Under jurisdiction of District Engineer in whose district work is located. Portion of river included in project extends 981.0 miles from head of river at Pittsburgh, PA, to mouth of Cache River (Mound City, IL). Open channel improvement from mouth of Cache River to mouth of Ohio River is under jurisdiction of Mississippi River Commission.

Existing Projects. Before completion of canalization project, no project depth had been fixed by Congress under project for open channel work; but, in order to properly aid packet and barge navigation, it was necessary to secure a low-water channel with a minimum

depth of 4 to 6 feet, and a width, depending upon difficulty of running channel, of 400-600 feet; also, to permit movement of large coal tows, which movement occurred at stages of water exceeding 10 feet, it was necessary to remove points of projecting bars which formed at various locations along river. Accomplishment of this purpose involved concentration of current by closing back channels at islands with low dams, contraction and straightening wide open channels by low dikes, dredging bars and shoals, and removal of snags and wrecks. Incidental to direct improvement of Ohio River is construction and maintenance of ice piers as required for protection of river craft. Stage of extreme high water on Ohio River varies from 46 feet at Pittsburgh, PA, to 80 feet at Cincinnati, OH, with 57.2 feet at Louisville, KY (head of falls, 53.8 feet at Evansville, IN, and 59.5 feet at Cairo, IL (mouth of river). Estimated cost of new work is \$16.16 million, exclusive of following items which are considered inactive: Ice piers authorized by 1927 River and Harbor Act; reforestation of sloughs of Kentucky Peninsula near Evansville, IN, authorized by 1930 River and Harbor Act; dredging to widen channel at certain points; and placing revetment at various points. Estimated cost of these items is \$6,565,000. Operation of snag boats on Ohio River below Pennsylvania State line was included in project July 1, 1935, under provisions of Permanent Appropriations Repeal Act of June 26, 1934. See Table 19-B for authorizing legislation.

New work under this project is substantially complete, since it is not anticipated that work on inactive portion of project will be accomplished. In addition to dredging, local stabilization of channel has been effected at various points by construction of dikes and revetment. Work, which remains, consists of dredging to widen channels at certain points to project depth.

Local cooperation. River and Harbor Act of January 21, 1927, authorizing construction of ice piers for general open channel work, imposes condition that before work is begun on any pier, local interests convey to the United States free of cost such riparian rights as may be deemed necessary in connection with the improvements at locality (H. Doc. 187, 67th Congr., 2nd Sess.). Existing ice piers are adequate for present purposes and local cooperation is not needed since no additional construction is under consideration. River and Harbor Act of July 3, 1930, provides for reforestation of sloughs of Kentucky Peninsula and bank protection and that no expense shall be incurred by the United States for acquiring lands required for purpose of this improvement (H. Doc. 409, 69th Congr., 1st Sess.). Erosion occurs on a periodic basis depending on winter high water conditions. As erosion occurs, local cooperation may be required.

Operations during fiscal year. Operation and maintenance, general: Dredging was done where required to provide an adequate and dependable channel of project depth at minimum pool conditions. Dikes and revetments were maintained and routine work of maintaining navigation aids, removing snags, making channel studies, hydrographic surveys and mapping was performed as required. Channel soundings, hydrographic surveys, stream gauging operations, channel inspections and aids to navigation, and miscellaneous inspections and reports cost \$2,667,190. In FY 2007 dredging by contract in the Huntington District was 263,144 cubic yards at \$1,436,597 Louisville District 575,733 cubic yards at \$2,398,611, and Pittsburgh District 0 cubic yards at \$0.

General Investigations:

1. UPPER OHIO NAVIGATIONAL STUDY

Emsworth, Dashields and Montgomery (EDM) are the uppermost Lock and Dam structures on the Ohio River and are located at river miles 6.2, 13.3 and 33.7 respectively, below the "Point" in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. All three have dual lock chambers, 110' x 600' (main) and 56' x 360' (auxiliary). These lock chambers are smaller than the typical 110' x 1200' Ohio River locks and are considered undersized compared to the other downstream Ohio River navigation facilities, are 60 to 70 years old, have already been rehabilitated to extend their useful lives and have a critical need for structural reconstruction or additional rehabilitation. Study of EDM will include investigation lock navigation modernization strategies.

The site-specific EDM feasibility report was Congressionally added in the Fiscal Year 2003 Omnibus Act. The District has prepared a Project Management Plan (PMP) for the feasibility study. The PMP was approved by the Great Lakes and Ohio River Division Office in Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 17, 2004. The Study is proceeding with activities associated with the "without project condition" and preparation for a Feasibility Scoping Meeting to be scheduled during June 2007.

In FY 2006, the Project Video was completed; Project Management Plan revised, NEPA Scoping Meeting organized, the Reliability Analysis continued and the Economic Studies were initiated for a cost of \$944,200.00.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

**TABLE
19-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	(footnotes)
1.	Construction of Locks & Dams on OH River	New Work						
		Approp.	91,405,500	\$126,064,000	187,142,000	198,789,000	3,071,467,761	1 3 5 10 17 21
		Cost	91,463,496	124,778,359	183,948,033	170,808,334	3,038,741,102	1 3 6 11 12 15 16 18 22 23
		Maint.						
		Approp.	61,196,872	1,532,276,171	75,822,000	73,897,245	1,764,389,903	2 4 19
		Cost	81,649,531	81,532,852,504	71,754,957	72,043,821	1,756,316,125	2 13 14 19 20
		Rehab.						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Rehab.(O&M)						
		Approp.	650,000	82,394,487	0	0	33,914,252	
		Cost	644,000	79,664,870	211,868	1,699	34,127,819	
2.	Open Channel Work, Ohio River	New Work						
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	-	8
		Cost	-	-	-	-	-	8
		Maint.						
		Approp.	5,087,369	6,024,550	5,631,000	5,077,559	216,462,098	7 9
		Cost	5,429,552	6,011,444	5,076,387	6,312,422	216,805,578	7 9
		Rehab.						
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	-	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	-	

- 1 Includes \$17,003,761 for previous 6-foot canalization project.
- 2 Includes \$36,943,217 expended from 1885 to 1937 on operation and care of work of improvement under provisions of permanent indefinite appropriations for such purposes.
- 3 Includes \$215,812 public works acceleration, executive 1963.
- 4 Includes \$38,766 public works acceleration, executive 1963.
- 5 Excludes \$251,769 contributed funds for new work.
- 6 Excludes \$250,102 contributed funds for new work.
- 7 Excludes \$1,621,349 expended in operation of snag boats under provisions of permanent indefinite appropriation for such purposes, and \$267 transferred to project without reimbursement.
- 8 Includes \$1,040,236 Public Works funds.
- 9 Includes \$1,000 for removal of obstructions in Licking River under authority of Section 3, R&H Act of 1930.
- 10 Includes \$100,000 placed in FY 1971 Budget Reserve.
- 11 Excludes \$3,899 transferred from project without reimbursement.
- 12 Surplus property valued at \$3,553 transferred to project without reimbursement.

- 13 Excludes \$2,140 transferred to project without reimbursement.
- 14 Excludes surplus property valued at \$73,832 transferred to Project without reimbursement.
- 15 Includes \$87,724,158 prior construction cost.
- 16 Excludes surplus property valued at \$297,385 transferred to Project without reimbursement.
- 17 Includes \$549,392 Code 710 Funds, \$572,162 Code 711 Funds, \$532,677 Code 712 Funds and \$1,759,812 Code 713 Funds.
- 18 Includes \$549,392 Code 710 Funds, \$342,162 Code 711 Funds, \$532,677 Code 712 Funds and \$1,989,812 Code 713 Funds.
- 19 Includes \$2,158,073 Funds provided from The Productive Employment Appropriations Act of 1983 (PL 98-8).
- 20 Includes \$920,945 cost for operations & care of previous projects.
- 21 Includes \$1,194,084,250 Inland Waterways Trust Funds.
- 22 Includes \$1,191,720,604 Inland Waterways Trust Funds.
- 23 Excludes \$9,525,437 settlement from the U S Treasury Dept. Judgment Fund.

OHIO RIVER

Table 19-B **Authorizing Legislation**

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
2.		Open Channel Work, Ohio River	
	March 3, 1827	Project adopted by this act originally covered entire length of Ohio River from its mouth near Cairo to Pittsburgh, a distance of 981 miles. It provided for removal of all obstructions, which tend to endanger steamboat navigation.	
	January 21, 1927	Construct ice piers as a part of allotted from appropriations for general open channel work.	H. Doc. 187, 67th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
	July 3, 1930	Reforestation of sloughs on Kentucky Peninsula near Evansville, IN, and a 200-foot strip along bank and for bank protection at an estimated cost of \$200,000.	H. Doc. 409, 69th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	July 3, 1958	Act of March 3, 1827, modified to include maintenance of existing Licking River Channel within lower 3-mile limit of river slack water, at an estimated increase of \$1,000 in cost of average annual maintenance.	H. Doc. 434, 84th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
		Locks and Dams, Ohio River	
	December 29, 1981	Act of December 29, 1981, established the 1,000-acre Falls of the Ohio National Wildlife Conservation Area, at a cost not to exceed \$300,000.	H.R. 2241, PL97-137, Title II, 95 Stat. 1710
	October 17, 1986	Act of October 17, 1986 authorized lock replacement, improvement, and rehabilitation at Gallipolis Lock and Dam, Ohio River, Ohio and West Virginia for 1200 –foot locks to provide a uniform lockage system thought the central reach of the Ohio River at a total cost of \$285,000,000.	PL 99-622, 99 th Cong
	November 17, 1988	Act of November 17, 1988 authorized a replacement structure for Locks and Dams 52 and 53 at Olmsted, Illinois.	PL 100-676, 100th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	November 17 1988	Act of November 17, 1988 prohibited conveyance to the state of West Virginia the land known as Lesage/Greenbottom Swamp that was acquired by he United States for mitigation purposes in connection with the Gallipolis Locks and Dam replacement project.	PL 100-676, 100 th Cong..
	November 28, 1990	Act of November 28, 1990, modified PL 97-137 by authorizing an interpretive center at Falls of the Ohio National Wildlife Conservation Area, at an estimated total cost of \$3,200,000.	PL 101-640, 101st Cong., 2nd Sess.
	November 28, 1990	Act of November 28, 1990 authorized a modernization of the existing 110 foot x 600 foot lock at McAlpine Locks and Dam, Indiana and Kentucky at a total cost of \$219,600,000 with one-half appropriated from the Treasury and one-half from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.	PL 101-640, 101st Cong., 2nd Sess.
	October 31, 1992	Act of October 31, 1992 renamed the Gallipolis Locks and Dam to the Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam.	PL 102-580, 102nd Cong., 2nd Sess.
	October 1, 1996	Act of October 1, 1996 renamed the Uniontown Locks and Dam to the John T. Myers Locks and Dam.	PL 104-303, 104 th Cong.
	October 31, 2000	Act of October 31, 2000 authorized a modernization of the existing 110' x 600' lock at John T. Myers Locks and Dam, Indiana and Kentucky at a total cost of \$181,700,000 with one-half appropriated	PL 106-541, 106 th Cong.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

from the Treasury and one-half from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.

October 31, 2000	Act of October 31, 2000 authorized a modernization of the existing 110' x 600' lock at Greenup Locks and Dam, Kentucky and Ohio, at a total cost of \$175,500,000 with one-half appropriated from the Treasury and one-half from the Inland Waterway Trust Fund.	PL 106-541, 106 th Cong.
October 31, 2000	Act of October 31, 2000 authorized projects for ecosystem restoration on Ohio River Mainstem, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania at a total cost of \$307,700,000 with an estimated Federal cost of \$200,000,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$107,700,000.	PL 106-541, 106 th Cong.

**Table 19-H Construction of Locks and Dams on Ohio River
Total Cost of Existing Project to September 30, 2007
(See Section 1 of Text)**

Funds	Operations and Maintenance			Total
	New Work	General	Rehabilitation	
Regular	5,553,491,515	1,480,632,011	1,540,707,299	8,574,830,825
Public Works	3,258,368	0	0	3,258,368
Emergency Relief	1,217,837	19,000	0	1,236,837
Maintenance & Operation	14,572,267	14,572,267	0	29,144,534
Public Works Acceleration	254,578	38,766	0	293,344
Executive 1963	0	0	0	0
Total	5,572,794,565	1,495,262,044	1,540,707,299	8,608,763,908

¹Excludes \$36,943,217 expended from 1885 to 1937 under permanent indefinite appropriation.

²Excludes \$920,945 cost for operation and care of previous projects.

³Excludes \$87,724,158 prior construction cost.

⁴Includes \$33,914,252 cost for O & M Rehabilitation.

Note: All other cost variations are listed in the Footnotes of Table 19-A.

OHIO RIVER

**Table 19-I Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Licenses
At Locks and Dams, Ohio River**

	Markland Dam	McAlpine Dam	Racine Dam	Greenup Dam	Hannibal Dam
F.E.R.C License	2,211	289:1,000	P-2570	P-2614	3,206
License	Public Service Co. of Indiana	Louisville Gas and Electric Co.	AEP Co.	Hamilton, OH	City of New Martinsville, WV
Annual Charge	\$ 45,000	\$ 95,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 227,900	0
Collections to end of Fiscal Year 2007	\$1,744,166.62	\$9,765,353.94	\$2,343,078	\$5,884,886	\$197,589.03

**Table 19-J Ohio River Locks and Dams
(See Section 1 of Text)**

Lock And Dam	Miles Below Pittsburgh	Distance from Nearest Town	Width of Chamber (feet)	Greatest Length Available for Full Width (feet)	Lift (feet)	Upper Normal Pool Elevation (feet, mean sea level)	Depth on Miter Sills		Character of Foundation		Percent Complete	Year Opened to Navigation	Actual Cost to Date of Each Lock and Dam
							Upper (feet)	Lower (feet)	Lock	Dam			
1	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 870,034
	6.2	Emsworth Locks Emsworth, PA	110 56	600 360	18.0	710.0	17.0 ^{1, 4} 15.5 ^{1, 5}	12.9 ³ 12.9 ³	Rock	Rock Piles	100	1921	76,879,343 ^{2, 13}
2	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	976,767
3	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,144,588
	13.3	Dashields Locks and Dam 1.6 miles below Sewickley, PA	110 56	600 360	10.0	692.0	13.4 ¹	17.5 ³	Rock	Rock	100	1929	37,447,328 ¹⁴
4	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,071,472
5	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,080,132
6	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,123,442
	31.7	Montgomery Locks and Dam, 1.4 miles above Industry, PA	110 56	600 360	17.5	682.0	16.0 ¹	14.6 ³	Rock and Piles	Rock and Piles	100	1936	37,754,307 ¹⁵
7	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,075,000
8	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,167,456
	54.4	New Cumberland Locks and Dam, Stratton, OH	110 110	1,200 600	20.5	664.5	7.0 ¹	14.8 ³	Rock	Rock	100	1959	39,099,688
9	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,177,100
10	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,138,000
11	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,162,165
	84.3	Pike Island Locks and Dam, 2 miles upstream from Warwood, WV	110 110	1,200 600	21.0	644.0	17.0 ¹	18.0 ¹	Rock	Rock	100	1968	56,623,946
12	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,166,104
13	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,222,389
14	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,133,371
	126.4	Hannibal Locks and Dam, 1.6 miles upstream from New Martinsville, WV	110 110	1,200 600	21.0	623.0	38.0	17.0	Rock	Rock	99	1972	87,902,000
15	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,180,478

19-10

Table 19-J
(continued)

Ohio River Locks and Dams
(See Section 1 of Text)

Lock And Dam	Miles Below Pittsburgh	Distance from Nearest Town	Width of Chamber (feet)	Greatest Length Available for Full Width (feet)	Lift (feet)	Upper Normal Pool Elevation (feet, mean sea level)	Depth on Miter Sills		Character of Foundation		Percent Complete	Year Opened to Navigation	Actual Cost to Date of Each Lock and Dam
							Upper (feet)	Lower (feet)	Lock	Dam			
16	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,275,532
	161.7	Willow Island Locks and Dam, 2.7 miles above Waverly, WV	110	1,200									
			110	600	20.0	602.0	35.0	15.0	Rock and Piles	Rock	100	1972	78,173,881
17	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,362,591
18	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	927,091
19	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,213,848
20	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	936,696
	103.9	Belleville Locks and Dam, 0.3 mile below Reedsville, OH	110	1,200									
			110	600	22.0	582.0	37.0	15.0 ³	Rock and Piles	Rock	100	1968	62,591,255
21	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,484,562
22	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,218,798
23	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,851,488
	237.5	Racine Locks and Dam, 1.5 miles below Letart Falls, OH	110	1,200									
			110	600	22.0	560.0	18.0	15.0	Rock and Piles	Rock	100	1971	64,922,680
24	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,187,542
25	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,925,205
26	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,307,241
	279.2	Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, 0.7 mile below 6 Hogsett, WV											
		Robert C. Byrd Modernization	110	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,452,066
27	Rehab	Dam and New Locks	110	1,200	23.0	538.0	18.0	15.0	Rock	Rock	100	1992	368,605,876 ¹⁶
27	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,063,133
29	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,088,802
30	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,579,618
	341.0	Greenup Locks and Dam, 4.9 miles below Greenup, KY	110	1,200									
			110	600	30.0	515.0	18.0 ¹	13.0	Rock	Rock	100	1959	57,464,191
31	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,359,231
32	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,951,216
33	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,937,166

19-11

OHIO RIVER

Table 19-J Ohio River Locks and Dams
(continued) (See Section 1 of Text)

Lock And Dam	Miles Below Pittsburgh	Distance from Nearest Town	Width of Chamber (feet)	Greatest Length Available for Full Width (feet)	Lift (feet)	Upper Normal Pool Elevation (feet, mean sea level)	Depth on Miter Sills		Character of Foundation		Percent Complete	Year Opened to Navigation	Actual Cost to Date of Each Lock and Dam
							Upper (feet)	Lower (feet)	Lock	Dam			
34	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,437,057
	436.2	Captain Anthony Meldahl Locks and Dam, 2.2 miles above Foster, KY	110	1,200									
			110	600	30.0	485.0	18.0 ¹	15.0	Rock	Rock	100	1962	74,188,216
35	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,894,942
36	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,704,535
37	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,297,924
38	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,857,040
	531.5	Markland Locks and Dam, 1 mile above Markland, IN	110	1,200									
			110	600	35.0	455.0	50.0	15.0	Rock	Piles	100	1963	63,019,403
39	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,222,448
40	-	Eliminated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,658,134 ⁶
		Falls of the Ohio, 1 mile above McAlpine	N/A	N/A					N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2,367,918
	604.0	McAlpine Locks and Dam	110	1,200		49.0	12.0						
					37.0	420.0		11.0	Rock	Rock	100	1961	421,280,079 ^{6,7,18}
42	-	Eliminated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,592,242
44	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,819,930
45	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,202,890
	720.7	Cannelton Locks and Dam, 3 miles above Cannelton, IN	110	1,200	25.0	383.0	38.0	13.0	Rock	Rock	100	1972	99,032,866 ⁹
			110	600									
46	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,129,028
	776.1	Newburgh Locks and Dam, 16 miles above Evansville, IN	110	1,200									
			110	600	16.0	358.0	32.0	16.0	Rock	Pile	99	1975	104,496,840
47	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,415,526
48	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,062,710

19-12

Table 19-J
(continued)

Ohio River Locks and Dams
(See Section 1 of Text)

Lock And Dam	Miles Below Pittsburgh	Distance from Nearest Town	Width of Chamber (feet)	Greatest Length Available for Full Width (feet)	Lift (feet)	Upper Normal Pool Elevation (feet, mean sea level)	Depth on Miter Sills		Character of Foundation		Percent Complete	Year Opened to Navigation	Actual Cost to Date of Each Lock and Dam
							Upper (feet)	Lower (feet)	Lock	Dam			
49	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,325,964
	846.0	John T. Myers Locks and Dam, 3.5 miles below Uniontown, KY	110	1,200									
			110	600	22.0	342.0	34.0	12.0	Rock	Rock	99	1975	109,125,797 ²⁰
50	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,571,762
51	-	Replaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,370,566
	918.5	Smithland Locks and Dam, 2 miles above Smithland, KY	110	1,200									
			110	1,200	22.0	324.0	34.0	12.0	Rock	Rock	99	1980	273,725,470
52	938.9	1.4 miles below Brookport, IL	110	600	12.0	302.0	15.4	11.0	Pile	Pile	100	1928	13,337,747 ¹⁰
	938.9	1.4 miles below Brookport, IL (New lock)	110	1,200	12.0	302.0	15.4	11.0	Pile	Pile	100	1969	10,197,516
53	962.6	10.8 miles above Mound City, IL	110	600	13.4	290.0	15.4	9.6 ⁸	Pile	Pile	100	1929	10,004,240 ¹¹
	962.6	10.8 miles above Mound City, IL (New lock)	110	1,200	13.4	290.0	15.4	9.6	Pile	-	100	1982	38,570,920
	964.4	Olmsted Locks & Dam at Olmsted, IL	110	1,200	21.0	300.0	18.0	18.0	Pile	Pile	52	2013	867,841,507 ¹⁷
	974.2	Mound City Lock and Dam, 1 mile below Mound City, IL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,539,470 ¹²
TOTAL												\$2,577,615,892 ¹⁹	

19-13

OHIO RIVER

**Table 19-J Ohio River Locks and Dams
(Continued)**

Footnotes

- 1 Depths are on emergency dam foundation and re-controlling depths.
- 2 Change from fixed dam to lift-gate dam completed in 1938.
- 3 Depths are on poiree dam foundation and are controlling depths.
- 4 Land chamber.
- 5 River chamber.
- 6 Lock and Dam 41 completed with 110- by 600-foot lock in 1921. Completed with new dam and raised canal and lock wall in 1928. Auxiliary 56- by 360-foot lock constructed in 1929-30. Reconstruction and modernization began 1956, renamed McAlpine Locks and Dam in 1960. Operation of auxiliary lock suspended in 1971.
- 7 Existing structures are complete except for deferred alteration of railroad bridge. Construction of the new 110 foot x 1,200 foot lock began in September 2002.
- 8 Dam below not yet constructed. Depth on lower miter sill at lower water.
- 9 Excludes \$2,219,975 payment for settlement of damage to dam caused by barge accident in April 1978.
- 10 Major rehabilitation (\$8,876,000) initiated in FY 79 is complete.
- 11 Major rehabilitation (\$4,593,572) initiated in FY 79 is complete.

- 12 For preconstruction planning 1965 to 1972. No longer considered authorized. (See Section 1 of Text.)
- 13 Includes \$37,485,870 for major rehabilitation completed in FY 84
- 14 Includes \$33,914,252 for major rehabilitation completed in FY 90 (O&M funds).
- 15 Includes \$33,016,696 for major rehabilitation completed in FY 89.
- 16 Includes \$207,026,141 Inland Waterways Trust Funds.
- 17 Includes \$478,015,864 Inland Waterways Trust Funds.
- 18 Includes \$221,779,486 Inland Waterways Trust Funds.
- 19 Exclusive of \$7,013,405 details below.
- 20 Includes \$102,190,120 original construction cost, \$5,205,058 PED costs and \$1,730,619 Inland Waterways Trust Funds for Lock Improvement.

Additional Features Entering into Cost of Project	
Louisville and Portland Canal and Indiana chute (under previous project).	\$5,359,203
Examinations, survey contingencies, plants, and miscellaneous	966,232
Waterfront Development at Huntington, WV (Greenup Pool)	19,170
Recreation facilities, pool area, Gallipolis Locks and Dam.	668,800
Total	7,013,405
Grand Total	\$2,584,629,297

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

The District comprises northern OH, northwestern PA and western and northern NY, embracing U.S. waters of Lake Erie exclusive of a small portion of the western end, Lake Ontario, and St. Lawrence River, with their tributary drainage basins from boundaries between the states of OH and MI to international boundary line east of Frontier, NY.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation	Page	Flood Control	Page
1. Ashtabula Harbor, OH	20-2	32. Mt. Morris Lake, NY Genesee River.....	20-13
2. Black Rock Channel and Tonawanda Harbor, NY	20-2	33. Surveillance of Northern Boundary Waters: NY, OH, PA.....	20-14
3. Buffalo Harbor, NY	20-3	Environmental Restoration	
4. Cleveland Harbor, OH	20-3	34. Ohio Environmental Infrastructure	20-14
5. Conneaut Harbor, OH	20-5	35. Onondaga Lake, NY.....	20-14
6. Dunkirk Harbor, NY.....	20-5	36. GL Fishery & Ecosystem Restoration.....	20-14
7. Erie Harbor, PA	20-5	Miscellaneous	
8. Fairport Harbor, OH	20-6	37. National Emergency Preparedness Program	20-15
9. Great Sodus Bay Harbor, NY.....	20-6	38. Regulatory Functions Program	20-15
10. Huron Harbor, OH.....	20-6	39. Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP).....	20-15
11. Irondequoit Bay, NY.....	20-7	Tables	
12. Little Sodus Bay Harbor, NY	20-7	Table 20-A Cost and Financial Statement	20-17
13. Lorain Harbor, OH	20-7	Table 20-B Authorizing Legislation	20-24
14. Oak Orchard, NY	20-8	Table 20-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects	20-42
15. Olcott Harbor, NY.....	20-8	Table 20-D Other Authorized Shore Protection Projects	20-43
16. Oswego Harbor, NY.....	20-9	Table 20-E Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	20-44
17. Ottawa River, MI & OH.....	20-9	Table 20-F	N/A
18. Port Clinton Harbor, OH	20-9	Table 20-G Deauthorized Projects	20-45
19. Rochester Harbor, NY	20-9	Table 20-H Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (FC&CE)	20-47
20. Rocky River, OH.....	20-10	Table 20-I General Investigations	20-48
21. Sandusky Harbor, OH	20-10	Table 20-J Work Under Special Authorities..	20-50
22. Sturgeon Point, NY	20-10	Table 20-K Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects	20-53
23. Toledo Harbor, OH	20-10		
24. Toussaint River, OH	20-11		
25. Vermilion Harbor, OH	20-11		
26. West Harbor, OH	20-11		
27. Wilson Harbor, NY	20-12		
28. Project Condition Surveys: NY,OH,PA	20-12		
29. Great Lakes Sediment Transport Model.	20-12		
Navigation Work Under Special Authorization			
30. New York State Canal System	20-12		
Shore Protection			
31. Presque Isle Peninsula, Erie, PA	20-13		

NAVIGATION

1. ASHTABULA HARBOR, OH

Location. On the south shore of Lake Erie, at mouth of Ashtabula River, 59 miles easterly from Cleveland, OH. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14836.)

Previous projects. For details see pg. 1963 of Annual Report for 1915, and pg. 1593 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. For description see pgs. 1297-1299 of the 1966 Annual Report. Federal cost of completed project is \$12,240,147. Non-Federal costs of \$5,743,000, including contribution of \$47,000, were for construction of access roads, docks, storage and handling facilities and dockside dredging. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Local interests contributed \$47,000 for work authorized by 1936 and 1970 Acts.

Terminal facilities. There are sixteen piers and wharves. Coast Guard owns one facility. Ten facilities are along banks of Ashtabula River and six are on south side of outer harbor. Eleven terminals have railroad connections and six have mechanical handling facilities. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. (See Port Series No. 42, revised 1972, Corps of Engineers.)

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Operations: Federal funds for Project Condition Surveys cost \$152,768. Maintenance: A total of \$2,102,359 was expended by the Buffalo & Detroit Districts' government floating plants. Completed the rebuild of 273 linear feet (one side) of laid-up breakwater construction on the East Breakwater utilizing government plant and hired labor. This work included 2082 tons of armor stone and 900 tons of core stone used to complete the breakwall construction. Costs associated with the Ashtabula River Partnership Project for removal of contaminated sediments from the Ashtabula River totaled \$467,051. Executed a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) for the O&M/312a dredging to formalize the cost sharing agreement with the non-Federal sponsor, developed and finalized the plans and specifications, developed the project acquisition strategy and received approval from the PARC and attempted to secure the USEPA RAC Contractor to perform the dredging. \$123,541 was spent conducting sediment sampling from Station 120 down through the entire outer harbor. Sediment samples included core samples within and along the sides of the Federal navigation channels to investigate the potential of PCB contamination

migration from the upstream environmental dredging project. A total of 82 sampling sites were sampled and 134 analyses conducted. The results of these analyses were used in part to determine the extent to which the USACE portion of the environmental dredging project needed to be expanded, and to make open-lake placement suitability determinations.

2. BLACK ROCK CHANNEL AND TONAWANDA HARBOR, NY

Location. Improvement is essentially that of upper 13.5 miles of Niagara River from its head at Lake Erie, Buffalo, NY, to and including Tonawanda Harbor, NY. It comprises improvements formerly designated by three titles; Lake Erie entrance to Black Rock Harbor and Erie Basin, NY, Black Rock Harbor and Channel, NY and Tonawanda Harbor and Niagara River, NY. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14832.)

Previous projects. For details, see items 5 and 7, pg. 1970 of Annual Report for 1915, and pg. 1612 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. For description of existing project and Federally owned Black Rock ship lock, see pg. 1548 of Annual Report for 1962. Improvement of guide pier at Black Rock Lock, as authorized by 1935 Act was de-authorized by Congress in Aug 1977. Cost for completed portion of new work is \$10,457,093. Enlarging of existing 21-foot turning basin and deepening lower 1,500 feet of Tonawanda Inner Harbor from 16 to 21 feet, authorized by the 1954 Act, was de-authorized by Congress in May 1981, and is excluded from foregoing cost. Non-Federal costs are estimated at \$1,540,000 for costs incurred by NY State for construction of Erie Basin and protecting breakwater, and construction and extension of Bird Island Pier, and by other local interest for relocation of utilities. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for existing project. Contract for cost-shared recreation development at completed projects (Code 713 program) was executed by the NY State Department of Environmental Conservation, Albany, NY on Apr 16, 1985, and was approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Army and Chief of Engineers on May 3, 1985.

Terminal facilities. Two facilities are along the upstream end of the channel. Below Black Rock Lock and at Tonawanda Harbor there are 13 privately owned terminals. There are two state-owned barge canal terminals at Tonawanda, NY, and several marine service and supply docks for recreational and other small craft. The Corps owns a wharf adjacent to Black Rock Lock that is private. Ten terminals

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

have railroad connections and six mechanical-handling facilities. Facilities considered adequate for existing commerce. (Port Series No. 41, revised 1971, Corps of Engineers.)

Operations and results during fiscal year

Operations: Project Condition Surveys cost \$26,000, Public Visitation Tracking at Bird Island Pier cost \$2,203, National Historic Preservation Act Compliance cost \$4,078 and Operation and Care of Lock cost \$654,037. Maintenance: Facility security was improved through the addition of an upgraded monitoring system that also extended the amount of the project that is covered by the system at a cost of \$29,956. The lock was cleared of submerged debris that had periodically interfered with operation of the lock gates. This clearing was accomplished by in-house divers in order to return the lock to service without delay to vessel traffic. The dive team also installed a temporary water line to replace a broken line and returned the lock to operation by recovering debris that threatened to interfere with operating gates as a result of a minor vessel accident. Initial studies and planning were accomplished for improvements to signage at the project and necessary repairs to the sewage and water systems that service the lock. These projects will continue into FY 2008 and activities will include additional engineering design and construction by contract. At a cost of \$263,155, all ordinary maintenance required during FY 2007 was accomplished with minimal impact on commercial and recreational navigation interests.

3. BUFFALO HARBOR, NY

Location. At eastern end of Lake Erie, at head of Niagara River, 176 miles easterly from Cleveland, OH. (See NOAA Nautical Charts 14820 and 14833.)

Previous projects. For details see pg. 1967 of Annual Report for 1915 and pg. 1606 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. For description see pg. 1368 of Annual Report for 1963. In addition, on Dec 15, 1980, OCE authorized the removal of bridge abutments of South Michigan Avenue Bridge. New work for completed project cost \$18,837,601. Estimated non-Federal costs were \$9,188,000 for deepening, widening, and improving Buffalo River and ship canal, constructing piers, retaining walls, and dikes and performing dockside dredging. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. There are 27 piers, wharves, and docks of which five are on the outer harbor, nine are on the Lackawanna, Union, and Buffalo Ship Canals, and thirteen are located along the deep-draft section of the Buffalo River. Gateway Metroport,

Division of Gateway Trade Center, Inc., owns and operates, for the former Bethlehem Steel Corp., wharves at Lackawanna for the receipt and shipment of general cargo and bulk commodities. Buildings of the former steel plant are utilized for transit and long-term storage of cargo as required. The Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority owns Terminals A and B in the outer harbor used for handling general cargo. Twenty terminals have railroad connections. The city of Buffalo owns a slip on the right bank of Buffalo River just north of Michigan Avenue Bridge for mooring the city fireboat. Coast Guard facilities are at the mouth of Buffalo River along the left bank. (See Port Series No. 41, revised 1991, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.)

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Operations: Project Condition Surveys cost \$44,137, Water Control Management and Data Collection cost \$37,992, and Sediment Sampling, Analysis and Evaluation cost \$15,893. Maintenance: Environmental Compliance Activities cost \$38,016. The funds were used to collect soil and sediment samples from the Buffalo Harbor Dike #4 confined disposal facility (CDF), and reference samples from Lake Erie and Buckhorn State Park. These samples were subjected to aquatic and terrestrial bioaccumulation tests for polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and metals. Testing was conducted by the USACE Engineering Research Design Center (ERDC). Initial labor for Structure Repair CDF#4 cost \$4,889 before the project was cancelled and Annual Snagging and Clearing of harbor debris cost \$27,757.

4. CLEVELAND HARBOR, OH

Location. On south shore of Lake Erie, at mouth of Cuyahoga River, 176 miles westerly from Buffalo, NY. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14839.)

Previous projects. For details see pg. 1962, Annual Report for 1915, and pg. 1585, Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. For description of existing project, as authorized through the 1966 modification, see pg. 1269 of Annual Report for 1967. Further improvements in the interest of commercial navigation and recreational navigation were authorized in the 1985 Supplemental Appropriations Act (PL 99-88). For details of the commercial navigation portion of the project, see pg. 20-4 of the Annual Report for 1995. For details of the recreational navigation portion of the project, see pg. 20-3 of Annual Report for 1994. The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (PL 99-662) and the FY 88 Energy and Water Appropriations Act (PL 100-202) authorized the recreational navigation

project. These acts authorized additional undefined improvements to Cleveland Harbor. A portion of the project was de-authorized by the Inter-model Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991. Estimated total Federal cost of the existing project is \$33,852,100 (Oct 1991) exclusive of undefined, inactive and deferred portions of the project. The amount of \$29,315,100 is for completed work and the balance of \$4,537,000 is for new work. Estimated non-Federal cost is \$13,740,000 (Oct 1991) of which \$9,203,000 is actual cost for completed work and the balance of \$4,537,000 is required for work authorized by PL 99-88, PL 99-662, and PL 100-202. Remaining work authorized by 1946 River and Harbor Act, consisting of widening and deepening the right bank of Cuyahoga River at the downstream end of Cut 4, is considered inactive and excluded from foregoing cost estimate. Estimated Federal cost (1966) of this portion is \$85,600 and non-Federal cost (1966) \$5,000,000. Remaining work authorized by 1958 R&H Act, consisting of planning and replacement of bridges number 19 (E.L.R.R.) and 32 (B. & O.R.R.) and widening Cuyahoga and Old River channels, and remaining work authorized by the 1960 R&H Act, consisting of deepening the remainder of the Cuyahoga River from bridge number 1 to and including the Old River to a depth of 27 feet, has been classified as deferred and is also excluded from foregoing estimate. Estimated Federal cost (Oct 1976) of this portion is \$18,033,300 and estimated non-Federal cost (Oct 1976) is \$21,251,000. The 1989 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act (PL 101-101) authorized the Corps to begin a Reconnaissance study of the Cuyahoga River, to address the concerns of boat traffic congestion and related risks, accidents and safety of the public. Preliminary plans were studied to alleviate the commercial navigation problem and inadequate width and depth, in the Old and Cuyahoga Rivers. The cost of this Reconnaissance study was \$250,000. The Reconnaissance Report recommended a feasibility study for one plan, which has three structural features, and the potential for yielding commercial (priority) outputs. The non-Federal sponsor did not commit to provide its total share of the cost of the feasibility phase of the study. Therefore, the study was reclassified as "inactive". (See Table 32-B for authorizing legislation.) A confined disposal facility (CDF) (Dike 10B) was constructed adjacent to the Burke Lakefront Airport for containment of dredged material from Cleveland Harbor. The rubble mound structure was designed to hold material unsuitable for open-lake disposal. The sixty-eight (68) acre site should provide sufficient CDF capacity for approximately twenty years. The project was

constructed with Federal O&M funds at a cost of \$17,500,000 and was completed in 1998.

Terminal facilities. Fifty-one piers, wharves, and docks are situated in the Port of Cleveland. Eleven are located in the east and west basins of the outer harbor; 7 along the banks of the Old River and 17 and 16 along the right and left banks of the Cuyahoga River, respectively. Twenty-two terminals have both railroad connections and mechanical-handling facilities. The Corps owns a wharf at the foot of East 9th Street. The city of Cleveland owns and operates a wharf for mooring the city fireboat. U.S. Coast Guard vessels are moored east of the foot of 9th Street in the east basin. (See Port Series No. 43, revised 1989, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.)

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Operations: Federal funds for Project Condition Surveys cost \$44,000. Phase II of the Dredged Material Management Plan (DMMP), a feasibility-level management plan study was continued and a draft DMMP and Environmental Impact Statement was substantively completed at a cost of \$394,718. Policy compliance and independent technical reviews were completed. Two public meetings were held in Cleveland to keep the public and key stakeholders informed of the DMMP's progress. Coordination with the Cleveland area Federal and non-Federal municipal and regulatory agencies and the non-Federal cost-sharing sponsor continued in FY07.

Maintenance: Maintenance Dredging cost \$1,864,849 to remove approximately 183,687 cubic yards of shoaled material from the Cuyahoga River. Fall Dredging included: Station 799+67 - 790+00, 120' wide, and Station 790+00 - 783+00, 60' wide. Spring Dredging included: Station 799+67 - 790+00, 120' wide, Station 790+00 - 753+00, 100' - 120' wide, Station 326+00 - 341+75, 60' wide (Old River), and Station 300+00 - 304+10, 50' wide (Old River). CDF 12 Fill Management Plan, cost \$1,917,565: Continued work on the development of the Fill Management Plan (FMP) including the bidding and award of a contract for perimeter berm raising and weir construction. CDF 10B Fill Management Plan, cost \$250,428: Completed second and final phase of planned FMP work. Activities included design and construction of the phase 2 south-side berm raising and surveys of the CDF site. Engineering & Design for the West Pierhead construction totaled \$63,272 and is 75% complete. Proposed construction includes encasing the pierhead by installing of approximately 250 LF of steel sheet pile wall, fog signal building removal, and concrete cap replacement. Coordination with SHPO continued to mitigate adverse effects on the two historic structures on the pierhead. E&D on the Ohio Area Office Finger Pier Repair continued with total expenditures

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

of \$4,811 for final payment of geotechnical investigation contract. A total of \$467,969 was expended to complete the rebuild of 40 linear feet (two sides) of breakwater construction on the West and East Arrowhead Breakwaters utilizing government plant and hired labor. This work included 190 tons of armor stone and 240 tons of core stone used to complete the breakwall construction. A total of \$40,560 was expended to complete the removal of debris that has accumulated in the Cleveland Harbor and Cuyahoga River utilizing government plant and hired labor. The work is required to allow the safe passage of commercial and recreational harbor traffic. There were 4 calls regarding hazards to navigation within the Federal channel reported by the USCG last year after rainfall events caused a large amount of debris to become submerged in the Cuyahoga River and Cleveland Harbor.

5. CONNEAUT HARBOR, OH

Location. On the south shore of Lake Erie, at mouth of Conneaut River, 73 miles easterly from Cleveland, OH. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14824.)

Previous projects. For details see pg. 1964, Annual Report for 1915.

Existing project. For description see pg. 1274 of Annual Report for 1967. Actual costs for new work for completed portion of the project were \$7,541,369. For completed work, non-Federal costs were \$200,000 for dockside dredging and removal of existing dolphins. The most southerly 300 feet of the 1,670-foot long shore arm, authorized by the R&H Act of 1910, was de-authorized Oct. 96. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed portion of project.

Terminal facilities. There are seven piers and wharves. Six are privately owned and operated and located in inner harbor. Remaining facility is city owned on the south side of outer harbor. Six terminals have railroad connections and four mechanical-handling facilities. (See Port Series No. 42, revised 1972, Corps of Engineers.)

Operations and results during fiscal year. Operations: Federal funds for Project Condition Surveys cost \$33,221 and Sediment Sampling, Analysis and Evaluation cost \$7,679. Maintenance: West Pier construction was initiated in May 2006 and was completed and closed-out in FY07. Construction in place is valued at \$634,583 including S&A and E&D during construction costs. The construction contract was awarded for \$1,749,156 in September 2005 and final contract cost was \$1,582,548. Work includes installation of 420 LF of steel sheet pile

wall, steel h-piles, rock anchors, 300 LF of stone pier repair, installation of a new concrete cap and miscellaneous fendering/cleat fixtures.

6. DUNKIRK HARBOR, NY

Location. On south shore of Lake Erie, 37 miles southwesterly from Buffalo, NY. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14823.)

Previous projects. For details see pg. 1966 of Annual Report for 1915, and pg. 1604 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. For description of completed portion of existing project see pg. 32-8 of Annual Report for 1976. For description of small boat harbor project as authorized under Section 201 of Flood Control Act of 1965, see pg. 32-8 of Annual Report for 1978. Actual costs for completed work are \$3,010,024. Actual non-Federal costs are \$1,961,000. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Facilities consist of private docks for recreational craft and privately owned servicing and storage handling facilities for recreational and other small craft.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Operations: Federal funds for Project Condition Surveys cost \$3,000.

7. ERIE HARBOR, PA

Location. On southerly side of bay formed by Presque Isle Peninsula, on south shore of Lake Erie, 78 miles westerly from Buffalo, NY. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14835.)

Previous projects. For details see pg. 1965 of Annual Report for 1915 and pg. 1600 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing projects. For description see pgs. 1363-64 of the Annual Report for 1963. The FY 93 Appropriations Act (PL102-377) authorized the planning, design and dredging of an access channel and berthing area. Entire project modification authorized by 1945 River and Harbor Act, providing for deepening channel and basin, both 23 feet deep, to Penn Central Company coal docks at westerly end of harbor, was de-authorized by Congress in Aug 1977. Actual costs for new work for completed portion of project were \$2,860,906. Extension of north pier portion, authorized by 1899 Act was de-authorized in Nov 1981. A portion of work authorized by 1960 Act, deepening strips adjacent to north and south piers, was de-authorized in Aug 1982. Non-Federal costs for completed work were \$51,000 for providing ore dock and dredging slip adjacent thereto. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Sixteen piers and wharves, of which twelve are privately owned and operated. Erie International Marine Terminal No. 1 owned by Port Commission, city of Erie, is along main waterfront on south side of Presque Isle Bay and Coast Guard facilities are on north side. Two offshore oil docks are on Lake Erie. Eight terminals have railroad connections and six mechanical-handling facilities. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. (See port Series No. 42, revised 1972, Corps of Engineers.)

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Operations: Federal funds for Project Condition Surveys cost \$3,112.

8. FAIRPORT HARBOR, OH

Location. On south shore of Lake Erie at mouth of Grand River, 33 miles easterly from Cleveland, OH. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14837.)

Previous projects. For details see pg. 1963 of Annual Report for 1915, and pg. 1590 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. For description of existing project, see pg. 1526 of Annual Report for 1962. Total Federal cost of \$2,591,000 is actual cost for completed portion of project. Total non-Federal cost is \$101,000 for bulkheads and dockside dredging for completed portion of project. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. See pg. 32-11 of 1976 Annual Report regarding assurances of local cooperation for work authorized by R&H Act of 1927.

Terminal facilities. Sixteen piers and wharves, all along banks of Grand River. Coast Guard owns one facility. Nine terminals have railroad connections and ten mechanical-handling facilities. Facilities considered adequate for existing commerce. (See Port Series No. 42, revised 1972, Corps of Engineers.)

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: \$7,194 was expended to develop a Scope of Work and initiate design for fabrication and installation of safety ladders at the East Pier by in-house floating plant. Initial labor for Structure Repair cost \$8,308. \$50,591 was spent on environmental permit work, application for 401 certification, development of plan and specifications, development of bid documents, and stakeholder coordination before the cancellation of Maintenance Dredging.

9. GREAT SODUS BAY HARBOR, NY

Location. On Sodus Bay, which is a nearly land-locked indentation on south shore of Lake Ontario, 29 miles westerly from Oswego, NY. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14814.)

Previous project. For details, see pg. 1972 of Annual Report for 1915, and pg. 1526 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. For description, see pg. 1380 of Annual Report for 1963. Improvements authorized by 1962 Act, consisting of deepening lake approach channel, entrance channel and inner approach channel were deauthorized by Congress in Aug 1977. Actual costs of new work for completed portion of project were \$249,187. Costs incurred by local interests are not available. (See Table 20-B for authorization legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Facilities consist of private docks for recreational craft and privately owned servicing and storage handling facilities for recreational and other small craft.

Operations and results during fiscal year. There were no Operations or Maintenance activities conducted in the harbor this FY.

10. HURON HARBOR, OH

Location. On south shore of Lake Erie at mouth of Huron River, 47 miles westerly from Cleveland, OH. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14843.)

Previous project. For details, see pg. 1961 of Annual Report for 1915, and pg. 1576 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. For description, see pg. 1347 of Annual Report for 1963 and pg. 32-12 of Annual Report for 1978. Cost of completed portion of existing project was \$4,834,006. Construction of detached breakwater as authorized by 1962 R&H Act was de-authorized Jan 1, 1990. Non-Federal costs of \$163,000 were incurred by local interests in 1963 for dockside dredging of areas between Federal improvement and terminal facilities. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Six privately owned wharves and docks, one along left bank of Huron River and remainder along right bank. Four terminals have railroad connections and four mechanical-handling facilities. Facilities are regarded as adequate for existing commerce. (See Port Series No. 42, revised 1972, Corps of Engineers.)

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Operations: Federal funds for Project Condition Surveys cost \$18,811. Maintenance: \$87,846 was

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

spent on environmental permit work, application for 401 certification, development of plan and specifications, development of bid documents, and stakeholder coordination before the cancellation of Maintenance Dredging.

11. IRONDEQUOIT BAY, NY

Location. On south shore of Lake Ontario, 4 miles east of Rochester, NY at mouth of Irondequoit Creek, Monroe County, NY. (See NOAA Nautical Charts 14804 and 14815).

Existing project. For details of existing project, see pg. 32-7 of Annual Report for FY 87. Total estimated project cost is \$15,363,000 (Oct 1994) including \$3,582,000 Federal (which includes the COE \$3,536,000 and the USCG \$46,000) and \$11,781,000 non-Federal, including a cash contribution of \$2,661,000, lands and damages \$290,000 and the cost of a movable highway bridge \$8,830,000. Existing project was authorized by 1958 River and Harbor Act (H. Doc. 332, 84th Cong., 2nd sess.).

Local cooperation. The Buffalo District has a Local Cooperation Agreement with New York State, executed April 20, 1983.

Terminal facilities. Facilities consist of private docks for recreational craft and privately owned servicing and storage handling facilities for recreational and other small craft.

Operations and results during fiscal year. There were no Operations or Maintenance activities conducted in the harbor this FY.

12. LITTLE SODUS BAY HARBOR, NY

Location. Little Sodus Bay, on south shore of Lake Ontario, 15 miles west of Oswego, NY. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14803.)

Previous projects. For details see page 1973 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 1628 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. For description see page 1378 of Annual Report for 1958. New work for completed project cost \$69,066. Non-Federal costs of \$6,000 were incurred for channel dredging. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Not required.

Terminal facilities. Facilities consist of private docks for recreational craft and privately owned servicing and storage handling facilities for recreational and other small craft.

Operations and results during fiscal year. There were no Operations or Maintenance activities conducted in the harbor this FY.

13. LORAIN HARBOR, OH

Location. On south shore of Lake Erie at mouth of Black River, 25 miles westerly from Cleveland, OH. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14841.)

Previous projects. For details, see pg. 1961 of Annual Report for 1915, and pg. 1580 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. For description see pgs. 1319-22 of the Annual Report for 1966. Federal cost of new work is \$20,475,000. Deepening and widening remainder of Black River Channel at Cut 1 and construction of bank stabilization, authorized by 1960 Act and modified by 1965 Act was de-authorized Jan 1, 1990. A portion of work authorized by 1960 Act, dredging of 15-to-25 foot wide strips adjacent to the U.S. East and West Piers were also de-authorized Jan 1, 1990. Total non-Federal cost is \$3,000 contributed by local interests towards construction of west shore arm. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.) The Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986 (PL 99-662) authorized construction of commercial navigation improvements consisting of two bend cuts on the Black River to widen and straighten the channel between the Norfolk and Western Railroad Bridge and the 21st Street Bridge. These cuts are to be excavated to the existing channel depth of 27 feet. The authorized plan also includes widening the Upper Turning Basin at the existing depth of 21 feet. Estimated costs for this work are \$2,290,000 Federal and \$1,510,000 non-Federal (Oct 1989). This portion of the project has been classified deferred. On Mar 12, 1986, the Chief of Engineers under authority of Section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbors Act, as amended, authorized construction of a small boat harbor that was completed in Jul 1987. The project consists of a 225-foot detached rubble mound breakwater and an 800-foot long rubble mound breakwater attached to the east breakwater shorearm in the east basin of the outer harbor. Construction costs for this project, including supervision and administration, were \$775,025 Federal and \$775,025 non-Federal.

Local cooperation. For completed work, local interests contributed \$3,000. Work authorized by 1960 Act (and modified by 1965 Act) is de-authorized. All other conditions fully complied with. On Mar 25, 1986, the city of Lorain, OH signed the Local Cooperation Agreement (LCA), for the Section 107 project. For details see pg. 32-7 of Annual Report for 1986. For details of LCA for deferred project authorized by the 1986 WRDA, see pgs. 32-9 of the Annual Report for FY 87.

Terminal facilities. There are 23 piers and wharves, of which three are on the outer harbor and

the remainder is along banks of Black River. Two are owned by the city. Eight terminals have railroad connections and 15 mechanical-handling facilities. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. (See Port Series No. 42, revised 1972, Corps of Engineers.)

Operations and results during fiscal year. Operations: Federal funds for Project Condition Surveys cost \$52,904. Costs for continuing Phase II of the DMMP were \$206,459 and included preparation of the draft DMMP and Environmental Impact Statement, survey of the Lorain Contained Disposal Facility, preparation of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act report by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and independent technical review (ITR) of the preliminary draft report. Extensive coordination with the Lorain area Federal and non-Federal municipal and regulatory agencies continued in 2007. Maintenance: Environmental Compliance Activities cost \$9,924. Funds were used for labor to update and complete the Lorain Harbor CDF Evaluation Report. A total of \$546,663 was expended on completing the rebuild of 190 linear feet (one side) of breakwater construction on the East Breakwater utilizing government plant and hired labor. This work included 708 tons of armor stone and 300 tons of core stone used to complete the breakwall construction. Dredging cost \$25,910 to develop bid documents and negotiate contract award with 8A contractor. Physical dredging will occur in FY08. At the conclusion of the 2006 dredging season, the CDF was considered to be essentially filled to capacity. \$ 320,579 was spent to construct an engineered 4-6 foot earthen berm around the perimeter of the CDF to extend the life of the structure by increasing its capacity. An 8(a) contract was awarded to construct the perimeter berm and construction was completed in September 2007.

14. OAK ORCHARD, NY

Location. On south shore of Lake Ontario, at mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, 33 miles westerly of Rochester, NY. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14805.)

Previous project. For details see pg. 628 of Annual Report for 1905.

Existing project. For description of completed existing project see pg. 32-14 of 1975 Annual Report. Actual Federal cost for completed project was \$1,613,500. Estimated non-Federal cost is \$270,000 (Jul 1971) including cash contribution of \$170,700 and \$54,002 for recreational facilities and remainder for lands and construction of wharf. Existing project was authorized by the 1945 River and Harbor Act (H. Doc. 446, 78th Cong., 2nd sess.).

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Local interests contributed \$224,702.

Terminal facilities. There is no commercial navigation at Oak Orchard Harbor. Terminal facilities consist of private docks for recreational craft.

Operations and results during fiscal year. There were no Operations or Maintenance activities conducted in the harbor this FY.

15. OLCOTT HARBOR, NY

Location. On south shore of Lake Ontario at mouth of Eighteen Mile Creek about 18 miles east of mouth of Niagara River and 63 miles by water west of Rochester, N.Y. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14806.)

Previous project. For details see page 1971 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 1621 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. For description see page 1555 of Annual Report for 1962. Cost of new work for completed project was \$1,500 exclusive of amount expended on previous projects, all of which was contributed by local interests. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.) The authorized modification to the existing project consists of breakwaters to provide optimum harbor protection a stone jetty and recreational fishing facilities including a footbridge, walkways and guardrails, access facilities, sanitary facilities and parking areas. The estimated cost of the authorized modification is \$17,000,000 (Oct. 1990) of which \$8,500,000 is Federal and \$8,500,000 is non-Federal. Modification of the existing project was authorized by the 1986 Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) (PL 99-662).

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed project. Local interests contributed \$1,500. Modifications authorized by the 1986 WRDA will require local interests to pay 50% of project cost including lands easements, right-of-way and dredge disposal areas. They are also responsible for construction of necessary docks and berthing spaces, construction of launching ramp, parking areas, sanitary facilities, and necessary access roads. After construction, non-Federal responsibilities would include fishing facility maintenance, except for the aids to navigation.

Terminal facilities. Facilities consist of private docks for recreational craft and privately owned servicing and storage handling facilities for recreational and other small craft.

Operations and results during fiscal year. There were no Operations or Maintenance activities conducted in the harbor this FY.

16. OSWEGO HARBOR, NY

Locations. On South shore of Lake Ontario, at mouth of Oswego River, 59 miles easterly from Rochester, NY. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14813.)

Previous projects. For details see pg. 1973 of Annual Report for 1915, and pg. 1630 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. For description see pgs. 1383-84 of the Annual Report for 1963. Completed portion of project cost \$7,242,039 and non-Federal costs for completed work were \$4,440,000 for lands, dockside dredging, construction of terminal wharves, and cargo handling facilities. Deepening a 200-foot wide strip along harbor line east of mouth of Oswego River, remaining feature of work authorized by the 1930 Act, was de-authorized Jan 1, 1990. Deepening to 22 feet a 150-foot wide strip along harbor line in west outer harbor, remaining feature of work authorized by 1940 Act, was de-authorized in May 1981. The portion of the Federal Channel from the southernmost alignment of the Route 68 Bridge upstream to the northernmost alignment of Lake Street Bridge authorized by the 1910 R&H Act as amended by the 1935 R&H Act was de-authorized Oct 96. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. There are seven piers and wharves in the harbor and along the river channel. The Port of Oswego owns and operates a general cargo terminal at the mouth of the Oswego River. The Port Authority also operates a grain elevator west of the mouth of the river. The U.S. Coast Guard moors patrol and environmental research vessels west of the mouth of the river.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Conducted detailed site investigation and survey and began development of evaluation and rating system for ashlar (laid-up) structures in Oswego and across the Great Lakes at a cost of \$89,412. \$41,009 was spent on environmental permit work, application for 401 certification, development of plan and specifications, development of bid documents, and stakeholder coordination before the cancellation of Maintenance Dredging.

17. OTTAWA RIVER, MI & OH

Location. At westerly end of Lake Erie, at Toledo, OH 99 miles westerly from Cleveland, OH (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14847).

Existing project. The project was found to have benefits which are 100% recreational in nature. Therefore, it has a low national priority for budgetary purposes and was not funded in FY06. A public hearing was held on 12 April 2005 by Ohio

Environmental Protection Agency on the Corps' application for a Section 401 Water Quality Certification and there was tremendous local support. Since more than one year elapsed without a response from the State of Ohio, the Corps considered the request for certification to be waived. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality expressed their opposition to the project for environmental reasons. Ongoing work included coordination with the Ottawa River Remediation Team and interested members of Congress. The project, originally authorized under provisions of Section 201 of the Rivers & Harbors Act, (PL 89-298) by the House and Senate Committees on Public Works Resolutions, dated December 15 and 17, 1970, respectively, was continued by the 1990 Water Resources Development Act (PL 101-640).

Local cooperation. The potential local sponsor is the city of Toledo, OH. The local sponsor must provide 50% of the total project cost that includes lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations.

Operations and results during fiscal year. No funds were appropriated or spent during FY07.

18. PORT CLINTON HARBOR, OH

Location. Comprises lower half-mile of Portage River. River empties into Lake Erie 72 miles westerly from Cleveland, OH. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14820.)

Existing project. Provides for parallel jetties at river mouth and a channel in Lake Erie and Portage River with a project depth of 10 feet. For additional details, see pg. 1899 of Annual Report for 1951. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.)

Terminal facilities. A total of 11 docks exist; one public fish dock, one private sand dock, one private fuel dock, one lumber dock, one coal dock and five private docks. The village of Port Clinton owns a dock at the foot of Madison Avenue that is open to the public. A shipyard builds small boats. Terminal facilities are adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: Expended \$146 to finalize the FY06 environmental work and permitting required for future Maintenance Dredging.

19. ROCHESTER HARBOR, NY

Location. On south shore of Lake Ontario, at mouth of Genesee River, 59 miles westerly from Oswego, NY. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14815.)

Previous project. For details see pg. 1471 of Annual Report for 1915, and pg. 1623 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. For description see pg. 1556 of Annual Report for 1962. Actual cost for new work for completed project is \$2,191,514. Non-Federal costs are estimated at \$2,260,000, all for 1960 Act, for lands, relocation of submarine cable crossing, relocations of small docks and boathouses, dockside dredging, structure modifications, and replacement of Baltimore & OH coal loader. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Complied with except provision for replacement of coal loading facility as required by River and Harbor Act of Jul 14, 1960.

Terminal facilities. There are 3 docks at Rochester Harbor. The city of Rochester owns an 830-foot long wharf at the entrance to the Genesee River. Three storage buildings at the terminal, formerly used as transit sheds, have approximately 100,000 square feet of storage space. Approximately 3 acres of open storage area is located at the upper end of the facility. The facility has not been used for handling cargo for over 10 years. The U.S. Coast Guard moors search and rescue vessels at the mouth of the Genesee River. Another private facility is located 1.6 miles above the Stutson Street Bridge.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Maintenance: \$63,685 was spent on environmental permit work, application for 401 certification, development of plan and specifications, development of bid documents, and stakeholder coordination before the cancellation of Maintenance Dredging.

20. ROCKY RIVER, OH

Location. At mouth the of the Rocky River which empties into Lake Erie seven miles westerly from Cleveland, OH. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14826.)

Existing project. For description see pg. 1329 of Annual Report for 1966. Federal cost for completed project was \$343,494 and non-Federal cost was a cash contribution of \$249,346. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Local interests contributed \$249,346 for new work.

Terminal facilities. Facilities consist of private docks for recreational craft and privately owned servicing and storage handling facilities for recreational and other small craft.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

There were no Operations or Maintenance activities conducted in the harbor this FY.

21. SANDUSKY HARBOR, OH

Location. On south shore of Lake Erie, in southeastern portion of Sandusky Bay, 50 miles

westerly from Cleveland, OH. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14845.)

Previous project. For description see pgs. 1511-12 of Annual Report for 1962. Actual costs for new work for completed project were \$6,250,121, excluding \$325,000 contributed by local interests. Non-Federal costs for completed project are estimated at \$675,000, including \$325,000 cash contribution and the remaining \$350,000 is for dockside dredging adjacent to deepening channels authorized by 1960 Act. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Local interests contributed \$325,000 for new work.

Terminal facilities. Fourteen piers and wharves, three at west end of harbor and remainder along dock channel. One is a base for state-owned fish research and patrol boats. One publicly owned and six privately owned used for mooring fishing boats and recreational craft and for ferry service. Five terminals have railroad connections and five mechanical-handling facilities. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. (See Port Series No. 42, revised 1972, Corps of Engineers.)

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Operations: Federal funds for Project Condition Surveys cost \$37,696. Maintenance: Finalization of FY06 Maintenance Dredging contract cost -\$14,431.

22. STURGEON POINT, NY

Location. On south shore of Lake Erie, 17 miles southwest of Buffalo, NY and 22 miles northeast of Dunkirk, NY. (See Geological Survey map of Angola, NY.)

Existing project. For description of existing project, see pg. 20-11 of Annual Report for 1991. Federal project cost is \$ 1,460,000. Non-Federal project cost is \$1,475,000. In addition, the local sponsor provided associated costs for upland development of \$1,000,000.

Local cooperation. The Buffalo District has a properly executed Local Cooperation Agreement with the Town of Evans, NY, signed Oct 26, 1987.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

There were no Operations or Maintenance activities conducted in the harbor this FY.

23. TOLEDO HARBOR, OH

Location. Comprises lower seven miles of Maumee River and channel through Maumee Bay to Lake Erie. Maumee River has its source in northern Indiana and empties into Lake Erie. Harbor is at the

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

westerly end of Lake Erie, 99 miles westerly from Cleveland, OH. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14847.)

Previous projects. For details see pg. 1959 of Annual Report for 1915, and pg. 1565 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. For description of existing project see pgs. 32-18 and 32-19 of the Annual Report for 1978. Cost of completed existing project was \$15,567,147. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Thirty-five piers, wharves and docks are located in the Port of Toledo. Seven are located on Maumee River; and 28 are equally divided along the right and left banks of the lower seven miles of the Maumee River. The Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority Facility No. 1 Wharf handles conventional and containerized general cargo as well as an increasing amount of miscellaneous bulk materials. Fifteen of the terminals have railroad connections and mechanical handling facilities. (See Port Series No. 44, revised 1989, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.)

Operations and results during fiscal year.
Operations: Federal funds for Project Condition Surveys cost \$85,000, and \$5,966 was spent for completion of final coordination, review, and approval of the DMMP. Maintenance: Closeout of FY06 Environmental Compliance Activities cost - \$609. Initiation of temporary emergency repairs to the Island 18 Weir cost \$67,732. Work included hydrographic and land surveys of impacted areas, installation of temporary siltation controls, design of remedial measures, development of bid documents, contractor negotiations and contract award. Maintenance Dredging cost \$1,950,828 to remove 600,000 cubic yards of shoaled material from the Maumee Bay [Station 550+00 - 735+00, 300' wide, and Station 800+00 - 860+00, 300' wide]. \$956,664 was expended to remove 115,000 cubic yards of shoaled material from the Maumee River [Station 120+00 - 153+00, 200' wide].

24. TOUSSAINT RIVER, OH

Location. At westerly end of Lake Erie, 8 miles west of Port Clinton and 22 miles east of Toledo, Ohio. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14847.)

Existing project. For description of existing project, pg 20-12 of Annual Report for 1991. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.) Project is deferred due to discovery of unexploded ordnance in the dredging area.

Local cooperation. The Buffalo District has a properly executed Local Cooperation Agreement with Carroll Township, OH, signed Apr 3, 1991.

Operations and results during fiscal year. There were no Operations or Maintenance activities conducted in the harbor this FY.

25. VERMILION HARBOR, OH

Location. On south shore of Lake Erie at mouth of Vermilion River, 37 miles westerly from Cleveland, OH. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14826.)

Existing project. For description of existing project see pgs. 32-17 and 32-18 of the Annual Report for 1975. Actual Federal cost for the completed existing project was \$1,156,118. Estimated non-Federal cost for new work is \$754,679 including cash contribution of \$740,679 and remainder for relocation of submarine cable and construction of public wharf. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Local interests contributed \$740,679.

Terminal facilities. Facilities consist of private docks for recreational craft and privately owned servicing and storage handling facilities for recreational and other small craft. A reconnaissance study to alleviate the ice-jam and free-flow flooding of the river was completed in 1986 at a cost of \$180,000. The proposed project was an ice-retention structure. The non-Federal sponsor did not commit to provide its total share of the cost of the feasibility study; the project was therefore reclassified as "inactive".

Operations and results during fiscal year. There were no Operations or Maintenance activities conducted in the harbor this FY.

26. WEST HARBOR, OH

Location. On the southwest shore of Lake Erie, 13 miles northeast of Port Clinton, OH. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14847.)

Existing project. For description of existing project, see pg. 32-10 of Annual Report for 1983. Total Federal cost for new work was \$3,303,898. Total non-Federal cost for new work was \$3,922,000 including cash contribution of \$3,795,000. Existing project was authorized by 1965 River and Harbor Act (H. Doc. 245, 88th Cong., 2nd sess.).

Local cooperation. See pg. 32-20 of 1978 Annual Report for requirements of local cooperation. By letter dated Jan 31, 1978, state of OH stated its intent to furnish assurances of local cooperation, and executed LCA was received on Mar 9, 1981.

Terminal facilities. Commerce at the harbor presently consists of recreational boating and affiliated activities.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

There were no Operations or Maintenance activities conducted in the harbor this FY.

27. WILSON HARBOR, NY

Location. At mouth of east branch of Twelve-Mile Creek, which enters Lake Ontario 12 miles easterly of mouth of Niagara River, and 67 miles westerly of Rochester Harbor, NY. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14806.)

Previous projects. For details see pg. 2395 of Annual Report for 1889, and pg. 628 of Annual Report for 1905.

Existing project. For description of existing project see pg. 32-18 of Annual Report for 1975. Actual Federal cost for completed existing project was \$477,904. Estimated non-Federal costs are \$774,000 that includes cost of \$16,000 for previously completed work. Remainder of non-Federal costs is for work required for 1968 R&H Act including cash contribution of \$166,988. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Facilities consist of private docks for recreational craft and privately owned servicing and storage handling facilities for recreational and other small craft. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations and results during fiscal year. There were no Operations or Maintenance activities conducted in the harbor this FY.

28. PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS: NY, OH & PA

Condition surveys performed in FY07 by the Buffalo District crew cost \$507,189.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Date of Survey</u>
Cattaraugus Creek	July 2007
Niagara River	June 2007
Toussaint River, NY	August 2007
Barcelona, NY	July 2007
Cooley Canal, OH	June 2007
Great Sodus Bay, NY	June 2007
Irondequoit Bay, NY	March 2007
Little Sodus Bay, NY	June 2007
Olcott, NY	June 2007
Port Ontario, NY	September 2007
Wilson, NY	August 2007
Ogdensburg	October 2006

29. GREAT LAKES SEDIMENT TRANSPORT MODEL PROGRAM

The ultimate goal of the Great Lakes Tributary Modeling program is to support state and local

measures that will reduce the loading of sediments and pollutants to navigation channels and Area of Concerns, and thereby reduce costs for navigation maintenance and promote the restoration of beneficial uses.

Black River.....	\$24,920
Cattaraugus Creek.....	57,537
Cuyahoga River.....	67,232
Eighteenmile Creek.....	6
Genesee River.....	2,770
Niagara River.....	65,731
Oak Orchard.....	23,403
Swan Creek.....	36,758
Coordination Account.....	28,100
Review of Previous Studies.....	24,984
Total GLSTMP.....	\$331,440

NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

30. NEW YORK STATE CANAL SYSTEM

Location. The New York State Canal System runs primarily east-west through New York State. It consists of four components: Erie Canal, Oswego Canal, Cayuga/Seneca Canal, and Champlain Canal.

Existing Project. Reimburse the state of New York 50% of non-Federal operation, maintenance and rehabilitation costs as well as make capital improvements. Sec. 1105, WRDA 1986 and Sec. 553, WRDA 1996 and Sec 341, WRDA 1999 authorized the existing project.

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. Numerous piers, wharves and locks used for recreational craft.

Operations and Results during fiscal year. No funds were appropriated or spent during FY07.

SHORE PROTECTION

31. PRESQUE ISLE PENINSULA, ERIE, PA

Location. At Erie, PA, on south shore of Lake Erie, 78 miles southwest of Buffalo, NY and 102 miles east-northeast of Cleveland, OH. (See NOAA Nautical Charts 14824 and 14835.)

Existing Project. For description of completed portion of existing project see pg. 1393 of Annual Report for 1963. For details of project authorized by the 1974 Water Resources Development Act (WRDA), 1976 WRDA and 1986 WRDA, see pg. 32-14 of Annual Report for FY 87. Actual Federal cost for the authorized beach nourishment project modifications through FY 92 is \$16,879,000 which

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

includes \$5,646,000 for completed work authorized by the 1954 and 1960 R&H Acts and 1974 WRDA Act and \$11,233,000 for completed work authorized by the 1976 WRDA Act. Actual non-Federal cost for the authorized project and modifications through FY 92 is \$8,798,000 which includes \$3,983,000 for completed work authorized by 1954 and 1960 R&H Acts and 1974 WRDA Act and \$4,815,000 for completed work authorized by the 1976 WRDA Act. Beach nourishment as authorized by the 1976 WRDA was completed in FY 91. The estimated Federal cost (June 2003) for the 55 breakwaters project is \$56,310,000. This estimate includes \$13,435,000 for the initial construction and \$42,875,000 for 50 years of post-construction beach nourishment. The estimated non-Federal cost for the breakwater project is also \$56,310,000. (See Table 20-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with for completed project as authorized by 1954 and 1960 R&H Acts and 1974 WRDA Act. An agreement between the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acting through the Department of Environmental Resources was entered into on Feb 21, 1979 for the annual nourishment which was extended by the 1976 WRDA Act.

Operations and Results during fiscal year. New Work: Project activities included general engineering support and project supervision. The Federal cost-share for the annual beach nourishment contract was not provided due to limited project funding. The annual nourishment activities were started in 1993 and were scheduled to continue for 50 years. Completed work in FY07 included site inspections, contract administration for aerial photography monitoring, development of plans and specifications for beach nourishment (used by the local cost-share project sponsor), and coordination with regulatory agencies, at a cost of \$91,839.

FLOOD CONTROL

32. MORRIS LAKE, GENESEE RIVER, NY

Location. Dam is on Genesee River 66.9 miles above river mouth and about 32 miles southwesterly of Rochester, NY. Reservoir is in Livingston and Wyoming Counties, NY. (See Ecological Survey maps of Nunda and Portage, NY).

Existing Project. For description of existing project, as authorized by 1944 Flood Control Act, see pg. 1575 of Annual Report for 1962. New work for completed project cost \$23,365,559. In addition, \$5,000 contributed funds were expended for new work.

Local Cooperation. None required. Local interests contributed \$5,000 for new work.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Operations: Federal funds for the Operation of the Dam, Reservoir, and Service Facilities, Facility Security Operations and Real Estate Management Activities were accomplished by hired labor resulting in a cost of \$534,816. Cost for Environmental Management System Maintenance and Improvement was \$4,517. Cost for Cooperative Stream Gauging Program was \$156,000 with an additional cost of \$238,680 for Water Control Management. Seismic Instrumentation Support cost \$8,731. Cost for Flood Emergency Planning totaled \$14,999. Cost for Operation of the Visitor Center and Recreation Facilities totaled \$209,066. Cost for Environmental Stewardship totaled \$27,206. The Dam Safety Program cost \$59,894. Maintenance: Cost for Environmental Compliance Activities totaled \$120,024. Cost for Debris Removal totaled \$249,626 at the face of the Mt. Morris Dam to insure that debris would not block the culverts in the dam and/or prevent culvert gate closing to continue to provide flood damage reduction. Debris boom sections along the valley floor were replaced due to deterioration of existing wooden sections at a cost of \$148,192. Sections along gorge walls are to be replaced in out-years. The North Training Wall Revetment project started in FY06 was completed at an additional cost of \$683,944. Data Collection Platforms cost \$31,991. Maintenance and Repair of the Dam, Recreation Features and Facility Security Maintenance cost \$326,223. A Hydraulic Replacement Study, started in FY 2006, issued a final report and initiated prototype testing at a cost of \$64,694. The northern enclosure roof at the dam had numerous leaks and was replaced at a cost of \$45,072. Project boundaries monuments were placed at a cost of \$49,239 in order to properly delimit the project. Repairs were made to the operating gate hydraulic cylinder packing glands at a cost of \$101,466. This work included design and installation of replacement packing glands that prevent the infiltration of water into the dam during high pool conditions.

33. SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS: NY, OH & PA

Cost for providing consulting engineering services to the following International Joint Commission Boards and Committees: the International St. Lawrence River Board of Control, it's Working Committee and its Operations Advisory Group; the International St.

Lawrence River Committee on River Gaging; the International Niagara River Board of Control and its Working Committee; and the International Niagara Committee totaled \$670,033 for FY07. Buffalo District also supports the Coordinating Committee on Great Lakes Basic Hydraulic and Hydrologic Data, and the International Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence Study.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

34. OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Location. The program is applicable to the entire state of Ohio and falls within the Buffalo District boundary and includes at present, a total of 16 project sites. These sites are Chardon (04), Fremont (04), Lafayette (04), Concord (05), Jenera (05), Perry Village (05), Benton Ridge (06), Cuyahoga River (06), Elyria (06), Fulton County (06), Lake County (06), Norwalk (06), Ottawa (06), Parma (06), Summit County (06) and Toledo (06). During 2007, three projects were completed. Fremont (04), Perry Village (05), and Fulton County (06).

Existing Project. The Ohio Environmental Infrastructure Program was authorized under Section 594 of Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (PL 106-53) for the purpose of providing Federal assistance for design and/or construction of water related environmental infrastructure, resource protection and development projects. Projects implemented as parts of this program typically address combined sewer overflows, sewer treatment plants and sewer line extensions. In FY07, the Federal cost was approximately \$3,071,800 (75%) and the non-Federal share was approximately \$767,950 (25%).

Local Cooperation. The projects are cost-shared 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal. The current authorized Federal appropriation limit is \$240 million.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Ongoing: Project management for four design (Cuyahoga River, Norwalk, Parma, and Toledo 4) and 12 design/construction projects (Benton Ridge, Chardon, Concord, Elyria, Fremont, Fulton County, Jenera, Lafayette, Lake County, Ottawa, Perry Village and Summit County) cost \$3,071,405.

35. ONONDAGA LAKE, NY

Location. The project area is located in the Onondaga Lake watershed in Onondaga County, NY and includes the city of Syracuse. Onondaga Lake is part of the Oswego River basin, which is tributary to

Lake Ontario. It is also part of the New York State Canal System.

Existing Project. The Onondaga Lake Partnership project (OLP) involves two major efforts: a) USACE leadership of the OLP and watershed-scale planning through General Investigation (GI) appropriations and b) USACE implementation of cost-shared planning, design and construction projects and grants in the Onondaga Lake watershed through Construction General (CG) appropriations. Projects implemented as part of this program typically address combined sewer overflows (CSOs), hydrogeology, habitat restoration, non-point source pollution, and related water resource impairments. The total project cost for USACE leadership of the OLP and completion of a comprehensive watershed study through General Investigation appropriations is estimated to be \$8.5 million, which is 100 percent Federal expense. The total project cost for planning, design and construction of cost-shared OLP projects and grants through Construction General appropriations is estimated to be \$42.86 million, with the Federal costs anticipated to be \$30 million (70%) and the non-Federal share of \$12.86 million (30%).

Local Cooperation. The Construction General projects are cost-shared 70% Federal and 30% non-Federal. The current authorized Federal appropriation limit is \$30 million.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Ongoing: Project management of USACE leadership of the OLP and watershed-scale planning totaling \$535,000 (Federal). Project management for 2 individual planning and design projects totaling \$1,042,600 (Federal) and \$446,800 (non-Federal) and 6 grants cost-shared with Onondaga County totaling \$10,684,000 (Federal) and \$4,578,400 (non-Federal). Completed work: Project management for 1 grant cost-shared with Onondaga County totaling \$682,500 (Federal) and \$292,500 (non-Federal). New work: Project management for 1 grant cost-shared with City of Syracuse totaling \$388,500 (Federal) and \$166,500 (non-Federal). One new grant agreement was executed in FY 2007. Total Federal obligations were \$3,125,889. Total Federal expenditures were \$2,516,344.

36. GREAT LAKES FISHERY & ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

Location. The program is applicable to the Great Lakes basin; specifically Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron (including Lake St. Clair), Lake Erie, Lake Ontario (including the St. Lawrence River to the 45th parallel of latitude), connecting channels, and historically connected tributaries. Lakes Erie, Ontario and the Niagara and St.

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

Lawrence rivers are generally within the Buffalo District boundary. Projects within the Buffalo District include Cattaraugus Creek, NY; Chautauqua Creek, NY; and Ballville Dam, OH.

Existing Project. The Great Lakes Fisheries and Ecosystem Restoration program is authorized under Section 506 of Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (PL 106-541, 114 STAT. 2645) for the purpose of a variety of ecosystem restoration projects including riparian habitat and wetland restoration, dam removal to reestablish free flowing tributaries, construction of fish passage over existing structures, improving spawning and nursery habitat, erosion and sedimentation control, and construction of facilities to preserve historic fish stocks.

Local Cooperation. The projects are cost-shared 65% Federal and 35% non-Federal. The current authorized Federal appropriation limit is \$100 million.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Completion of Preliminary Restoration Plans and initiated feasibility studies for Cattaraugus Creek, NY, Chautauqua Creek, NY, and Ballville Dam, OH, at a cost of \$162,805.

MISCELLANEOUS

37. NATIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (NEPP)

Local Preparedness.....	\$ 6,381
National Emergency Facilities.....	15,282
Total NEPP.....	\$21,663

38. REGULATORY FUNCTIONS PROGRAM

Permit Evaluation.....	\$3,293,414
Enforcement.....	476,906
Administrative Appeals.....	7,895
Compliance.....	388,575
Total Regulatory.....	\$4,166,790

39. FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM (FUSRAP)

Buffalo District began work in FUSRAP in October 1997 when Congress transferred this Program from the Department of Energy (DOE) to the Corps. Total FUSRAP expenditures for the fiscal year were \$31,271,277. The accomplishments for these sites are briefly stated in the following paragraphs.

Niagara Falls Storage Site, Lewiston, NY – Accomplishments include completion of the Remedial Investigation (RI) data evaluation, completion of the draft RI report, completion of the draft US Department of Homeland Security Site Assistance Visit Security Report, completion of the annual environmental surveillance technical memorandum, continuation of the Feasibility Study, continuation of the site maintenance and security program, and continuation of environmental outreach and public participation activities with local stakeholders. Total expenditures were \$3,018,540.

Rattlesnake Creek (Ashland 1), Tonawanda, NY The Rattlesnake Creek Project Construction Report and Site Closeout Report for the Ashland Sites were finalized. Additionally, litigation against Ashland Chemical to recover remediation costs from Ashland 2 resulted in a consent decree that has been signed by the parties and is now in the final approval process with the court. The final settlement amount was \$2.75M. A completion ceremony was held in September 2006 and the Administrative Record was transferred to the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE). Responsibility for the Ashland sites will be assumed by the USDOE on October 31, 2008. Total expenditures were \$259,527.

Linde Site, Tonawanda, NY – Funds were used to continue soils remedial action, issue the Record of Decision for the Groundwater Operable Unit, and complete the Proposed Plan for the Tonawanda Landfill/Mudflats Vicinity Property. Total expenditures were \$16,077,238.

Seaway Industrial Park, Tonawanda, NY – Funds were used to continue work on the Feasibility Study Addendum (FSA), and conduct internal review of the draft Proposed Plan (PP). Total expenditures were \$308,091.

Luckey Site, Luckey, OH – Funds were used to prepare and conduct internal review of a draft Record of Decision (ROD) for the Groundwater Operable Unit, and conduct annual groundwater sampling and testing. Total expenditures were \$395,376.

Painesville Site, Painesville, OH – Funds were used to complete the remediation work plans, mobilize to the site, and begin site remediation. Total FY expenditures were \$7,696,958.

Former Harshaw Chemical Co., Cleveland, OH – Funds were used to complete the Remedial Investigation Report, complete the Historic Photographic Analysis, complete the Potentially

Responsible Parties / Site Ownership & Operational History, award the contract for supplemental remedial investigation field sampling and analysis required for the RIR Addendum, and initiate technical project planning for the Feasibility Phase. Total expenditures were \$1,922,910.

Scioto Laboratory Complex, Marion, OH – Funds totaling \$13,455 were used to complete the investigations and submit the Preliminary Assessment to Corps Headquarters.

Guterl Specialty Steel Corp., Lockport, NY – Funds were used to initiate on-site sampling of soils, sediments, buildings, and groundwater and begin laboratory analysis required to continue the Remedial Investigation. Total expenditures were \$1,305,710.

Superior Steel, Carnegie, PA – Funds were used to finalize a Preliminary Assessment report and perform a preliminary legal liability analysis. Total expenditures were \$138,396.

Joslyn Manufacturing and Supply Site, Fort Wayne, IN – Funds were used to complete and submit the Site Investigation report to Corps Headquarters. Total expenditures were \$121,207.

Project Closeouts – The following costs were used for project financial closeout: Dayton Unit I - \$746; Old Warehouse, Dayton, OH - \$2,765; Dayton Unit III - \$1,025; Dayton Unit IV - \$1,445; and Bliss and Laughlin Steel, Buffalo, NY - \$7,888.

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

TABLE 20-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Sect. In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep 30, 2007
NAVIGATION							
1. Ashtabula Harbor, OH	New Work Approp.						12,805,339 ¹
	New Work Cost						12,805,339 ¹
	Maint. Approp.	1,263,980	734,916	1,020,600	13,321,000		40,763,956
	Maint. Cost	1,245,165	752,131	1,004,870	2,845,719		30,271,348
	Rehab. Approp.						6,077,000
	Rehab. Cost						6,077,000
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work Contrib.					
	New Work Cost						128,349
2. Black Rock Channel Tonawanda Harbor, NY	New Work Approp.						11,135,120 ²
	New Work Cost						11,135,120 ²
	Maint. Approp.	3,102,369	1,769,299	1,252,000	972,545		79,017,730 ³
	Maint. Cost	2,938,959	1,935,462	1,242,898	979,430		79,022,295 ³
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work Contrib.					
	New Work Cost						620,000
3. Buffalo Harbor, NY	New Work Approp.						23,115,187 ⁴
	New Work Cost						23,115,187 ⁴
	Maint. Approp.	1,303,382	111,692	825,000	307,740		70,961,860 ⁵
	Maint. Cost	1,303,382	111,258	818,092	168,684		69,767,405 ⁵
	Rehab. Approp.						295,457
	Rehab. Cost.						295,457

¹ Includes \$565 for previous projects. Excludes \$47,000 contributed funds.

² Includes \$58,027 for previous projects.

³ Includes \$4,922 emergency relief authority administrative costs transferred for new work to maintenance upon conversion to programming & budgeting system Jul 1, 1953 by direction of Office, Chief of Engineers. Also includes appropriations & cost under appropriation titles 96X3123 Operations and Maintenance & 96X5125 Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters.

⁴ Includes \$4,277,586 for previous projects. Excludes expenditures of \$239,305 for work authorized by Sec. 107.

⁵ Includes \$1,883,647 for previous projects. Excludes \$446,805 contributed funds.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

4. Cleveland Harbor, OH	New Work Approp.					36,550,299 ¹
	New Work Cost					36,550,299 ⁶
	Maint. Approp.	3,939,294	4,008,911	3,846,000	5,036,354	247,588,058 ²
	Maint. Cost	3,932,911	4,020,081	3,823,190	5,048,172	247,576,744 ⁷
	Rehab. Approp.					16,404,903
	Rehab. Cost					16,404,903
(Contributed Funds)	New Work Contrib.					1,083,178
	New Work Cost					1,083,178
	Maint. Contrib.					7,750,725
	Maint. Cost					7,660,723
5. Conneaut Harbor, OH	New Work Approp.					8,346,641 ³
	New Work Cost					8,346,641 ¹
	Maint. Approp.	734,497	334,126	1,463,000	720,492	19,563,158 ⁴
	Maint. Cost	734,497	334,126	1,462,432	675,483	19,517,583 ²
	Rehab. Approp.					651,850
	Rehab. Cost					651,850
6. Dunkirk Harbor, NY	New Work Approp.					3,010,024 ⁵
	New Work Cost					3,010,024 ³
	Maint. Approp.	269,586	37,968		3,000	6,689,040
	Maint. Cost	269,270	38,284		3,000	6,689,039
	Rehab. Approp.					1,950,000 ⁶
	Rehab. Cost					1,950,000 ⁴
7. Erie Harbor, PA	New Work Approp.					3,597,873 ⁷
	New Work Cost					3,597,873 ⁵
	Maint. Approp.	136,620	50,887		3,000	24,259,466 ⁸
	Maint. Cost	136,620	50,887		3,112	24,259,577 ⁶
	Rehab. Approp.					1,154
	Rehab. Cost					1,154
8. Fairport Harbor, NY	New Work Approp.					2,959,611 ⁹
	New Work Cost					2,959,611 ⁷
	Maint. Approp.	1,112,346	973,781		65,612	29,908,576
	Maint. Cost	1,102,060	983,084	501	66,094	29,908,576

¹ Includes \$1,564,154 for previous projects. & appropriation & cost of \$16,596 for modification authorized for construction under authority of Sec. 107, 1960 R&H Act.

² Includes appropriations & cost under appropriation titles 96X3123 Operations and Maintenance & 96X5125 Maintenance and Operations of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters. Excludes \$201,960 contributed funds.

³ Includes \$805,272 for previous projects.

⁴ Includes \$39,784 for previous projects.

⁵ Includes \$811,250 for previous projects. Excludes \$11,000 contributed funds.

⁶ Includes \$176,520 for previous projects.

⁷ Includes \$736,967 for previous projects.

⁸ Includes \$104,900 for previous projects. Excludes \$154,500 contributed funds.

⁹ Includes \$368,940 for previous projects.

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

29. Great Lakes Sediment Transport Model	New Work Approp.					
	New Work Cost					
	Maint. Approp.					
	Maint. Cost	320,000	283,000	350,000	953,000	
	Rehab. Approp.	290,178	278,959	331,440	900,577	
	Rehab. Cost					
	New Work Approp.					
9. Great Sodus Bay Harbor, NY	New Work Cost					
	Maint. Approp.	347,901	149,095			3,773,288
	Maint. Cost	347,901	149,095			3,773,288
	Rehab. Approp.					
	Rehab. Cost					
10. Huron Harbor, OH	New Work Approp.					5,103,795 ¹
	New Work Cost					5,103,795 ¹
	Maint. Approp.	91,191	811,123	94,000	105,846	26,490,237
	Maint. Cost	91,191	811,041	93,270	106,657	26,490,236
	Rehab. Approp.					247,030
	Rehab. Cost					247,030
(Contributed Funds)	New Work Approp.					63,079
	New Work Cost					63,079
11. Irondequoit Bay, NY	New Work Approp.					3,535,651
	New Work Cost					3,535,651
	Maint. Approp.					
	Maint. Cost		13,981			1,046,495
	Rehab. Approp.		13,981			1,046,459
	Rehab. Cost					
12. Little Sodus Bay Harbor, NY	New Work Approp.					301,394 ²
	New Work Cost					301,394 ²
	Maint. Approp.	2,976	382,605			6,075,592
	Maint. Cost	2,976	382,605			6,075,591
	Rehab. Approp.					742,822
	Rehab. Cost					742,822
13. Lorain Harbor, OH	New Work Approp.					22,240,670 ³
	New Work Cost					22,240,670 ³
	Maint. Approp.	3,082,831	3,307,785	798,000	1,173,000	54,456,111
	Maint. Cost	3,084,709	3,308,439	797,681	1,162,440	54,445,136
(Contributed Funds)	New Work Contrib.					845,551
	New Work Cost					845,551

¹ Includes \$269,789 for previous projects.

² Includes \$232,328 for previous projects.

³ Includes \$292,203 for new work for previous projects. Excludes \$3,000 contributed funds. Also excludes appropriation and cost of 29,570 under authority of Sec. 197, 1960 R&H Act.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

14. Oak Orchard, NY	New Work Approp.				1,586,996 ¹
	New Work Cost				1,586,996 ⁴
	Maint. Approp.	151,081	(34)		976,544
	Maint. Cost	151,081	(34)		976,545
15. Olcott Harbor, NY	New Work Approp.				2,025,210 ²
	New Work Cost				1,754,694 ¹
	Maint. Approp.	5,000			696,604 ³
	Maint. Cost	5,000			704,735 ²
	Rehab. Approp.				14,447 ⁴
	Rehab. Cost				14,477 ³
16. Oswego Harbor, NY	New Work Approp.				8,430,016 ⁵
	New Work Cost				8,430,016 ⁴
	Maint. Approp.	204,639	1,027,997		130,269
	Maint. Cost	204,639	1,024,500	3,345	130,420
	Rehab. Approp.				307,590
	Rehab. Cost				307,590
17. Ottawa River, MI & OH	New Work Approp.	158,000	22,000		670,000
	New Work Cost	145,656	68,393	18	604,715
18. Port Clinton Harbor, OH	New Work Approp.				
	New Work Cost				
	Maint. Approp.	19,827	177,551		1,391,454
	Maint. Cost	19,877	177,496		146
	Rehab. Approp.				1,391,742
	Rehab. Cost				
Port Ontario, NY	New Work Approp.				2,369,621 ⁷
	New Work Cost				2,368,989 ⁶
	Maint. Approp.				34,235
	Maint. Cost				34,235
(Contributed Funds)	New Work Contrib.				1,361,335
	New Work Cost				1,361,335
19. Rochester Harbor, NY	New Work Approp.				2,439,308 ⁸
	New Work Cost				2,439,308 ⁷
	Maint. Approp.	623,509	143,868		63,685
	Maint. Cost	623,509	143,868		63,685
	Rehab. Approp.				-
	Rehab. Cost				-

¹ Excludes \$224,702 contributed funds.

² Includes \$140,210 for previous projects. Excludes \$1,500 contributed funds.

³ Includes \$38,959 for previous projects. Excludes \$5,000 contributed funds.

⁴ Excludes \$186,000 Public Works Acceleration Act.

⁵ Includes \$1,187,977 for previous projects.

⁶ Includes \$945,684 for previous projects.

⁷ Includes \$50,000 for previous projects.

⁸ Includes \$247,794 for previous projects.

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

20. Rocky River, OH	New Work Approp.					343,494
	New Work Cost					343,494
	Maint. Approp.	289,322	2,834			5,497,116
	Maint. Cost	289,990	2,834			5,482,237
21. Sandusky Harbor, OH	New Work Approp.					6,727,270 ¹
	New Work Cost					6,727,270 ¹
	Maint. Approp.	43,299	718,454	787,000	21,977	27,855,237
	Maint. Cost	43,299	718,373	785,793	23,265	27,854,629
	Rehab. Approp.					675,606
	Rehab. Cost					675,606
(Contributed Funds)	Maint. Contrib.					15,445
	Maint. Cost					15,445
22. Sturgeon Point, NY	New Work Approp.					1,718,700 ²
	New Work Cost					1,718,140 ²
	Maint. Approp.	12,487	14,887			180,792
	Maint. Cost	12,487	14,787	100		180,790
(Contributed Funds)	New Work Contrib.					1,299,008
	New Work Cost					1,299,008
23. Toledo Harbor, OH	New Work Approp.					17,191,842 ³
	New Work Cost					17,191,842 ³
	Maint. Approp.	3,445,688	3,129,443	3,034,400	3,293,000	147,669,241
	Maint. Cost	3,445,688	3,129,409	2,814,216	3,065,581	144,221,603
24. Toussaint River, OH	Maint. Approp.	208,189	13,841			1,162,372
	Maint. Cost	208,189	13,841			1,189,370
(Contributed Funds)	Maint. Contrib.	64,557				254,368
	Maint. Cost	64,557				254,367
25. Vermilion Harbor, OH	New Work Approp.					1,156,118 ⁴
	New Work Cost					1,156,118 ⁴
	Maint. Approp.	298,251	(2,779)			4,161,413
	Maint. Cost	298,251	(2,779)			4,161,413
	Rehab. Approp.					139,775
	Rehab. Cost					139,775

¹ Includes \$477,149 for previous projects. Excludes \$325,000 contributed funds.

² Excludes \$5,000 contributed funds.

³ Includes \$1,624,695 for previous projects

⁴ Excludes \$740,679 contributed funds.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

26. West Harbor, OH	New Work Approp.					3,303,898
	New Work Cost					3,303,863
	Maint. Approp.	319,664	(31,398)			2,358,250
	Maint. Cost	319,664	(31,398)			2,358,250
(Contributed Funds)	New Work Contrib.					3,795,000
	New Work Cost					3,795,000
27. Wilson Harbor, NY	New Work Approp.					535,246 ¹
	New Work Cost					535,246 ¹
	Maint. Approp.	3,000	173,631			1,370,282
	Maint. Cost	3,000	173,631			1,370,282
30. New York State Canal System, NY	New Work Approp	580,000	444,000			8,587,000
	New Work Cost	560,516	456,218	7,326		8,579,674
SHORE PROTECTION						
31. Presque Isle Peninsula, PA	New Work Approp.	463,000	276,000	459,000	90,000	37,347,049
	New Work Cost	494,445	277,984	456,897	91,839	37,342,137
	Maint. Approp.					4,978
	Maint. Cost					4,978
(Contributed Funds)	New Work Contrib.	500,000	620,000	620,000	90,000	28,740,369
	New Work Cost	549,396	680,574	623,231	93,378	28,025,619
FLOOD CONTROL						
32. Mount Morris Lake, Genesee River, NY	New Work Approp.					23,365,559 ²
	New Work Cost					23,365,559 ²
	Maint. Approp.	2,337,818	2,372,209	2,923,000	2,729,481	48,139,374
	Maint Cost	2,334,606	2,349,659	2,546,854	3,074,380	48,402,440
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION						
34. Ohio Environmental Infrastructure	New Work Approp.	1,530,000	2,417,000	3,906,400	1,929,552	12,197,952
	New Work Cost	1,447,558	1,679,222	1,355,765	3,071,405	9,968,256
35. Onondaga Lake, NY	New Work Approp.	2,979,200	3,238,000	3,134,000	0	16,418,762
	New Work Cost	1,707,179	1,726,479	1,767,402	2,516,344	12,782,964
(Contributed Funds)	New Work Contrib.	(47,187)	(284,550)	(193)	(11,262)	4,711,280
	New Work Cost	296,754	6,389	102,450	163,038	4,679,687

¹ Includes \$57,342 for previous projects. Excludes \$166,998 contributed funds.

² Includes study cost of \$117,000 under authority Sec 205, 1948 Flood Control Act. Excludes \$17,493 in contributed cost.

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

36. Great Lakes Fishery & Ecosystem Restoration	New Work Approp.	85,000	29,000	224,000	338,000
	New Work Cost	19,695	67,130	162,805	249,630
(Contributed Funds)	New Work Contrib.				
	New Work Cost				

Table 20-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

<u>See Section</u>	<u>Acts</u>	<u>Work Authorized</u>	<u>Documents</u>
1		ASHTABULA HARBOR, OH	
	Jun 3, 1896	Construction of breakwater.	Annual Report, 1895, p. 2132
	Mar 3, 1905 Jun 25, 1910	Enlarge outer harbor by extending west breakwater and constructing new east breakwater pier heads on lakeward ends of breakwaters; remove part of old east breakwater.	H. Doc. 654, 61 st Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Mar 2, 1919	Extend west breakwater to shore; dredge outer harbor to a depth of 20 feet.	H. Doc. 997, 64 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Remove portion of east breakwater to extend breakwaters to present dimensions and dredging restrictions in portion of west basin.	H. Doc. 43, 73 rd Cong., 1 st sess.
	Aug 26, 1937	Dredge channel through outer harbor, channel of approach to Penn Central Co. slip, channel Ashtabula River, to and in turning basin all to present project dimensions; remove portion of old east inner breakwater and Maintenance to 24-foot depth of portion of outer harbor.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 78, 74 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Mar 2, 1945	Extend river channel to present project limit.	H. Doc. 321, 77 th Cong., 1 st sess. River & Harbor Act of 1945, PL 79-14
	Sep 3, 1954	Dredging approach channel and turning basin in east outer harbor to 25-foot depth.	H. Doc. 486, 83 rd Cong., 2 nd sess. River & Harbor Act of 1954, PL 83-780
	Jul 14, 1960	A depth of 29 feet in soft and 30 feet in hard material in entrance channel to just inside outer ends of Breakwaters, thence 28 feet in soft and 29 feet in hard material in a channel to inner breakwater, thence 27 feet in soft and 28 feet in hard materials in a channel extending to Penn Central Co. slip and extending 2000 feet up Ashtabula River, 22 feet in hard material in turning area; and 28 feet in soft and 29 feet in hard material in areas adjacent to 250-foot section of inner breakwater when that section is removed as now authorized.	H. Doc. 148, 86 th Cong., 1 st sess. River & Harbor Act of 1960, PL 86-645
	Oct 27, 1965	Dredging approach channel and turning basin in east outer harbor to 28 feet in soft material and 29 feet in hard material.	H. Doc. 269, 89 th Cong., 1 st sess. ¹ River & Harbor Act of 1965, PL 87-874
		ASHTABULA RIVER, OH ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING	
	Nov 28, 1990 as amended, Aug 17, 1999, Dec 11, 2000	The Secretary may remove and remediate, as part of operation and maintenance of a navigation project, contaminated sediments outside the boundaries of and adjacent to the navigation channel. The Secretary may remove and remediate contaminated sediments from the waters of the United States, in general, for the purpose of environmental enhancement and water quality improvement if such removal is requested by a non-Federal sponsor and the sponsor agrees to pay 65% of the cost of the removal and remediation.	PL 101-640; PL 106-53; PL 106-541

¹ Contains latest published map.

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

Table 20-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

<u>See Section</u>	<u>Acts</u>	<u>Work Authorized</u>	<u>Documents</u>
	Oct 12, 1996	Amended PL 101-640 to include Ashtabula River, OH as priority work.	PL 104-303
2		BLACK ROCK CHANNEL AND TONAWANDA HARBOR, NY	
	Aug 11, 1888 Jun 3, 1896	Dredging channel through horseshoe reef at outlet of Lake Erie and Tonawanda Inner Harbor to 16 feet.	H. Ex. Doc. 83, 50 th Cong., 1 st sess., Annual Report, 1888, p. 206 and Annual Report, 1897., pp.3116-3120
	Jun 13, 1902	Deepening Tonawanda Creek to 16 feet.	H. Doc. 143, 56 th Cong., 1 st sess. and Annual Report, 1900 p. 4152
	Jun 13, 1902 Aug 8, 1917	Dredging channel from Buffalo outer harbor to foot of Maryland St., Buffalo, to 21 feet.	H. Doc. 125, 56 th Cong., 2 nd sess., and Annual Report 1901, p. 3343
	Mar 3, 1905	Dredging channel from foot of Maryland St., Buffalo, to natural deep water pool upstream from Tonawanda Harbor to 21 feet; construction of ship lock and bridge; and repair of Bird Island pier towpath wall.	H. Doc. 428, 58 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Jul 27, 1916	Dredging channel along Tonawanda Island, with turning basin at its downstream end at the foot of the Island, to 21 feet.	H. Doc. 658, 63 rd Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Mar 2, 1919 Mar 2, 1945	Dredging triangular area at junction with Buffalo north Entrance channel.	H. Doc. 1004, 65 th Cong., 2 nd sess. & H. Doc. 92, 79 th Cong., 1 st sess. H. Doc. 981, 66 th Cong., 2 nd sess. River & Harbor Act of 1945, PL 79-14
	Sep 22, 1922	Widening channel at foot of Maryland St., Buffalo.	H. Doc. 289, 68 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Mar 3, 1925	Widening canal south of International Bridge and removal of westerly end of Rattlesnake Island shoal.	H. Doc. 981, 66 th Cong., 3d sess.
	Jun 26, 1934 ¹	Operation and care of improvements provided for with funds from War Department appropriations for rivers and harbors.	H Doc. 28, 73d Cong., 1 st sess.
	Aug 30, 1935 ²	Removal of rock shoals in Lake Erie entrance to canal, and in canal south of Ferry Street Bridge, to 22 feet; enlargement of North Tonawanda turning basin; extension of Bird Island Pier; improvement of guide pier at the lock; and elimination of upper 150 feet of Tonawanda Creek channel from the project. ³	H. Doc. 28, 73 rd Cong., 1 st sess.
	Mar 2, 1945	Widening Lake Erie entrance to canal.	H. Doc. 92, 79 th Cong., 1 st sess. ⁴ River & Harbor Act of 1945, PL 79-14

¹ Permanent Appropriations Repeal Act.

² Authorized May 28, 1935 by Emergency Relief Administration Act of 1935.

³ Improvement of guide pier at Black Rock Lock was de-authorized by Congress in Aug 1977.

⁴ Contains latest published map.

Table 20-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

<u>See Section</u>	<u>Acts</u>	<u>Work Authorized</u>	<u>Documents</u>
	Sep 3, 1954	Deepen lower 1,500 feet of Tonawanda inner harbor and enlarge turning basin.	H. Doc. 423, 83 rd Cong., 2 nd sess. ^{1 2} River & Harbor Act of 1954, PL 83-780
3		BUFFALO HARBOR, NY	
	May 20, 1826	Construction of south pier (extended in 1868). ³	Annual Report, 1868, pp. 222 –232
	Jun 23, 1866	Construction of old breakwater. ³	Annual Report, 1868, pp. 232 –236
	Jun 23, 1874	Extension of old breakwater. ³	Annual Report, 1876, pt. 2, pp. 569 and 573
	Jun 3, 1896	Stony Point and south breakwater. ³	Annual Report, 1895, p. 3153. H. Doc. 72, 55 th Cong., 1 st sess., and Annual Report, 1897, p. 3245
	Mar 3, 1899 Mar 3, 1909	North breakwater. ³	
	Jun 6, 1900 Jun 18, 1902	Deepening entrance channel to inner harbor and removing rock shoal therein.	Specified in acts.
	Mar 2, 1907 ⁴	Dredging at entrance to canals at South Buffalo in outer harbor. ³	Specified in act.
	Mar 2, 1907	South entrance breakwater. ³	H. Doc. 240, 59 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Jun 25, 1910	Extension of Federal project to Commercial St. and removal of Watson elevator site.	H. Doc. 298, Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 2, 61 st Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Jul 25, 1912	Deepening areas A, B, D, in outer harbor to 21 feet, C in North entrance to 23 feet.	H. Doc. 550, 62 nd Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Mar 2, 1919	Deepening areas F and G in outer harbor to 21 feet.	H. Doc. 1139, 64 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Jan 21, 1927	Removal of shoal between entrance channel to Buffalo River and Erie Basin to 21 feet.	H.Doc. 481, 68 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Jul 3, 1930	Deepening areas H, I, and K in outer harbor 21 feet.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 1, 71 st Cong., 1 st sess.

¹ Classified deferred.

² Contains latest published map.

³ Completed under previous projects.

⁴ Also Sundry Civil Act of Mar 3, 1905.

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

Table 20-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

<u>See Section</u>	<u>Acts</u>	<u>Work Authorized</u>	<u>Documents</u>
	Aug 30, 1935 ¹	Extension of south entrance and south breakwaters, deepening outer harbor to present project dimensions, and removal of shoals on approach to south entrance.	H. Doc. 46, 73 rd Cong., 1 st sess.
	Aug 30, 1935 Mar 2, 1945 ⁴¹	Maintenance of channels in Buffalo River and Buffalo Ship Canal to 21 feet in cooperation with city of Buffalo.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 54, 74 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Jul 14, 1960	Deepening North and Buffalo River entrance channels, and deepening and maintaining Buffalo River and Buffalo Ship Canal to present project dimensions.	H. Doc. 352, 78 th Cong., 1 st sess. River & Harbor Act of 1960, PL 86-645
	Oct 23, 1962	Deepening approach to south entrance channels, and deepen to 30 feet in outer area and 29 feet in inner area of southerly part of outer harbor.	H. Doc. 151, 86 th Cong., 1 st sess. River & Harbor Act of 1962, PL 87-874
	1962	Deepening portion of outer harbor to 27 feet over a width of 500 feet for 2,500 feet northward from 28-foot project area, widening within 1,700 feet to limits within 150 feet of breakwater axis and 75 feet from harbor line and continuing within these limits for 7,000 feet. Elimination of 25-foot wide strip between presently authorized and proposed easterly dredging limits easterly 50 foot wide undredged strip in existing 23-foot depth project area, extending northerly from 27-foot depth to Buffalo River entrance channel. Previously authorized but uncompleted portions or work authorized by 1935 Act, combined within this act as a single improvement.	H. Doc. 451, 87 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Jul 14, 1960 as amended	Removal of abandoned abutments of South Michigan Bridge.	Sec. 107 of River & Harbors Act of 1960, PL 86-645. Authorized Chief of Engineers Dec 15, 1980
BUFFALO HARBOR and RIVER, NY ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING			
	Nov 28, 1990 as amended, Aug 17, 1999, Dec 11, 2000	The Secretary may remove and remediate, as part of operation and maintenance of a navigation project, contaminated sediments outside the boundaries of and adjacent to the navigation channel. The Secretary may remove and remediate contaminated sediments from the waters of the United States, in general, for the purpose of environmental enhancement and water quality improvement if such removal is requested by a non-Federal sponsor and the sponsor agrees to pay 65% of the cost of the removal and remediation.	PL 101-640; PL 106-53; PL 106-541
	Oct 12, 1996	Amended PL 101-640 to include Buffalo Harbor and River, NY as priority work.	PL 104-303
4	CLEVELAND HARBOR, OH		
	Mar 3, 1875	West breakwater.	Annual Report, 1876, p. 558
	Aug 5, 1886	Part of east breakwater. ²	H. Ex. Doc. 116, 48 th Cong., 2 nd Sess., and Annual Report, 1886, p. 1865

¹ Authorized in part by Public Works Administration, Sep 6, 1933.

² Completed under previous projects.

Table 20-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

<u>See Section</u>	<u>Acts</u>	<u>Work Authorized</u>	<u>Documents</u>
Aug 11, 1888		Extension of east breakwater.	H. Ex. Doc. 189, 50 th Cong., 2 nd sess., and Annual Report, 1888, p. 2005
Jun 3, 1896		Reconstruction of piers. ¹	H. Doc. 326, 54 th Cong., 1 st sess., and Annual Report, 1896, p. 2949
Mar 3, 1899		Dredging channel between piers and outer harbor to depth of 19 feet; dredging to depth of 23 feet in any portion of harbor is discretion of Secretary of War.	H. Doc. 156, 55 th Cong., 2 nd sess., and Annual Report, 1899, pp. 3075 and 3078
Jun 13, 1902		Arrowhead breakwater and extension of east breakwater.	H. Doc 118, 56 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
Mar 2, 1907 Jun 25, 1910		Removal of deflecting arm of old east breakwater and closure of gap between old and new east breakwaters.	No printed report.
Jul 27, 1916		Pierhead at easterly end of east breakwater.	H. Doc 891, 63 rd Cong., 2 nd sess.
Aug 8, 1917 Aug 29, 1937		Maintenance and improvement of channels in Cuyahoga and Old Rivers to a depth of 21 feet to a point 2,000 feet upstream from Clark Ave. viaduct and 18-foot turning basin.	H. Doc. 707, 63 rd Cong., 2 nd sess., & Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 84, 74 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
Aug 30, 1935 ²		Deepening outer harbor and channel between piers to present project dimensions, construction of 400-foot spur breakwater at gap in shore arm of west breakwater, removal of easterly 150 feet of west breakwater, elimination from project of a 298-foot southerly extension on west pier, and abandonment of inner 932 feet of shore arm of west breakwater.	H. Doc. 477, 72 nd Cong., 2 nd sess.
Aug 30, 1935 ³		Maintenance dredging in Cuyahoga and Old Rivers for one year as an emergency measure.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 39, 74 th Cong., 1 st sess.
Mar 2, 1945 ⁴		Maintenance extension of Cuyahoga River channel. Extension, maintenance, and improvement to a depth of 21 feet of Cuyahoga River channel to present project limit. ^{5 6}	Specified in act. H. Doc. 95, 79 th Cong., 1 st sess. River & Harbor Act of 1945, PL 79-14
Jul 24, 1946		Improvement of Cuyahoga and Old Rivers to a depth of 23 feet and replacement or pier construction of 7 railroad bridges. ⁷	H. Doc. 629, 79 th Cong., 2 nd sess. River & Harbor Act of 1946, PL 79-525

¹ Completed under previous projects.

² Authorized by Public Works Administration, Sep 6, 1933.

³ Authorized in part by Public Works Administration, Sep 6, 1933.

⁴ First Deficiency Appropriations Act approved Apr 1, 1944.

⁵ Deepening left half of channel extension was eliminated from project by 1962 R&H Act.

⁶ Authorized by Defense Plant Corp. May 19, 1942.

⁷ Widening Cuyahoga River downstream at end of Cut 4 classified inactive.

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

Table 20-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

<u>See Section</u>	<u>Acts</u>	<u>Work Authorized</u>	<u>Documents</u>
Jul 3, 1958		Deepening channel 25 feet through east basin of outer harbor; replacement of Erie-Lackawanna Railroad bridge over Cuyahoga River at mile 4.1 and widening of channel at that point, with elimination of reconstruction of east pier of bridge as previously authorized; and replacement of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bridge over Old River near its mouth and Willow Avenue Highway Bridge about 800 feet above mouth and widening channel at four locations along lower, 2,000 feet of river. ¹	H. Doc. 107, 85 th Cong., 1 st sess. River & Harbor Act of 1958, PL 85-500
Jul 14, 1960		Depth of 29 feet in lake approach to main entrance; 28 feet in entrance channel to lakeward ends of piers at mouth of Cuyahoga River; 27 feet in river to a point just above its junction with Old River, and in Old River to upstream limit of present 23-foot project; 28 feet in west basin within existing project limits as modified to eliminate a triangular area at west end and to extend limits to a line parallel to and 75 feet from harbor line; and 28 feet in westerly 800 feet of east basin. ²	H. Doc. 152, 86 th Cong., 1 st sess. ³ River & Harbor Act of 1960, PL 86-645
Oct 23, 1962		An area in east basin 27 feet deep extending 3,800 feet easterly of 28-foot area with project limits 380 feet from east breakwater and on landward side generally by a line 75 feet lakeward of and parallel to harbor line. A dock channel to Nicholson Cleveland easterly end of east basin, from 25-foot contour to a limit Terminal Co. pier, at 75 feet north of pierhead line, 400 feet wide at shoreward end and flared toward the lake.	H. Doc. 527, 87 th Cong., 2 nd sess. River & Harbor Act of 1962, PL 87-874
Jul 14, 1960 as amended		Deepening upper end of Old River channel from 21 to 27 feet.	Sec. 107 of the River & Harbor Act of 1960, PL 86-645. Authorized by Chief of Engineers Dec 6, 1966
Oct 22, 1976		Preparation of Phase I design memorandum for improvements consisting of removal of portions of entrance breakwater; construction of breakwater; construction of breakwater extension of east entrance; deepening approach and entrance channels; construction of diked disposal area; and installation of recreational fishing facilities on west breakwater.	Sec. 175 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976, PL 94-587
Aug 15, 1985		Deepening and widening east entrance and approach channels, deepening the east basin channel and disposing of dredge material in an existing disposal site, as described in the Report to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors Jan 22, 1985, including bulk heading and other necessary repairs at Pier 34 and approach channels and necessary protective structures for mooring basins for transient vessels in the area south of Pier 34 and including such modifications as may be recommended by the Chief of Engineers at a cost not to exceed \$36,000,000.	PL 99-88
Nov 17, 1986		Bulk heading and other necessary repairs at Pier 34 and approach channels and necessary protective structures for mooring basins for transient wells in the area south of Pier 34.	Sec. 202 of Water Resources Development Act of 1986, PL 99-662; and PL 100-202

¹ Replacement of bridges 19 and 32, widening Cuyahoga and Old River Channels, classified deferred.

² Deepening remainder of Cuyahoga River from Bridge 1 to and including Old River, classified deferred.

³ Contains latest published map.

Table 20-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

<u>See Section</u>	<u>Acts</u>	<u>Work Authorized</u>	<u>Documents</u>
	Dec 21, 1987	Appropriates and directs the Secretary of the Army to use the sum of \$11,000,000 which is to remain available until expended to carry out the provisions for the harbor modifications contained in PL 99-662.	Doc. 653, 61 st Cong., 2 nd sess.
5		CONNEAUT HARBOR, OH	
	Jun 25, 1910	Extension of east breakwater, construction of new west breakwater, removal of portion of old west breakwater, and dredging of outer harbor to 19 feet.	H. Doc. 653, 61 st Cong., 2 ^d sess.
	Aug 8, 1917 ¹	Realignment of west breakwater, removal of remainder of old west breakwater, and deepening outer harbor to 20 feet. Removal of Bessemer & Lake Erie R.R. Co. of inner 635 feet of west pier.	H. Doc. 983, 64 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Aug 30, 1935 ²	Removal of portion of west breakwater, extension of breakwaters to present project dimensions, construction of pierheads on outer ends of breakwaters, deepening outer harbor to present project dimensions; removal of portions of river pier, and elimination from project of a 255-foot shoreward extension of west breakwater.	H. Doc. 48, 73 rd Cong., 1 st sess.
	Oct 23, 1962	Deepening easterly part of outer harbor to 28 feet in soft material and 29 feet in hard material; deepening remaining triangular area of outer harbor to 22 feet in soft material and 23 feet in hard material; deepening inner harbor for 2,450 feet upstream of outer end of west pier to 27 feet in soft material and 28 feet in hard material; removal of east pier, extension of east breakwater to shore; and an access channel 8 feet deep in outer harbor to city dock. Previously authorized, but uncompleted portion of work authorized by 1917 and 1935 Acts combined with this act for accomplishment as a single improvement.	H. Doc. 415, 87 th Cong., 2 nd sess. River & Harbor Act of 1962, PL 87-874
	Oct 12, 1996	De-authorized the most southerly 300 feet of the 1,670 foot long shore arm, authorized by the R&H Act of 1910.	Water Resources Development Act of PL 104-303
6		DUNKIRK HARBOR, NY	
	Mar 2, 1827	Construction of west pier. ^{3 4}	S. Ex. Doc. 42, 35 th Cong., 1 st sess. and Annual Report 1866 pt. IV, p. 155
	Mar 2, 1867	Breakwater and evacuation of entrance channel to 13 feet. ³	Annual Report, 1871, p. 214
	Jun 3, 1896	Deepening of entrance channel and harbor basin to a depth of suitable for vessels of 16-foot draft.	H. Doc. 63, 54 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Jun 25, 1910	Removal of rock reef bordering the inner entrance channel.	H. Doc. 720, 61 st Cong., 2 nd sess.

¹ Permit of Secretary of War, Aug 5, 1927.

² Authorized in part by Public Works Administration, Sep 6, 1933.

³ Completed under previous projects.

⁴ Modified 1828 and 1852.

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

Table 20-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

<u>See Section</u>	<u>Acts</u>	<u>Work Authorized</u>	<u>Documents</u>
	Jun 30, 1948	Deepening outer entrance channel to present project depths; removal of rock shoal on the west side of the entrance channel to a depth of 17 feet, and changed limits of the inner entrance channel and basin to present project dimensions.	H. Doc. 632, 80 th Cong., 2 nd sess. ¹ River & Harbor Act of 1948, PL 80-858
	Dec 15, 1970 Jun 22, 1971	Construction of small-boat harbor.	H. Doc. 91-423, 91 st Cong., 2 nd sess. (House Public Works Committee), (Senate Public Works Committee), Sec. 201 of Flood Control Act of 1965; River & Harbor Act of 1970 PL 91-611
7		ERIE HARBOR, PA	
	May 26, 1824	Breakwaters and piers; dredging entrance channel and brushwood protection of beach of Presque Isle peninsula. ²	Annual Report, 1915, p. 1965
	Mar 3, 1899	Deepening channel and harbor basin 18 feet, repair and extension of piers; and plant growth and emergency protection of work on peninsula.	H.Doc.70, 55 th Cong., 1 st sess. and Annual Report, 1896, p. 3237 ³
	Jun 15, 1910	Deepening channel and part of harbor to 20 feet.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 26, 61 st Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Nov 28, 1920 ⁴	Re-conveyed Presque Isle peninsula to the state of Pennsylvania for park purposes.	
	Aug 30, 1935	Deepening, widening, and straightening entrance channel; dredging channel at easterly end of harbor basin, all to present project dimensions; elimination of north breakwater from project; and limitation of south breakwater to a length of 1,200 feet.	H. Doc. 52, 73 rd Cong., 1 st sess.
	Mar 2, 1945	Protection of the peninsula south of the waterworks settling basin.	River & Harbor Act of 1945, PL 79-14
	Sep 3, 1954	Widen 25-foot deep approach channel to ore dock.	H. Doc. 345, 83 rd Cong., 2 nd sess. River & Harbor Act of 1954, PL 83-780
	Jul 14, 1960	Depth of 29 feet in the entrance channel to a point opposite the inner end of the north pier, thence 28 feet in soft material and 29 feet in hard material in the remainder of the entrance channel, within the general limits of the 25-foot basin and inner channel opposite the ore dock except as modified to eliminate from the project a triangular area along the easterly side; and a depth of 28 feet over 300-foot westward extension of the 25-foot basin. ⁵	H. Doc. 199, 86 th Cong., 1 st sess. River & Harbor Act of 1960, PL 86-645

¹ Contains latest published map.

² Completed under previous projects.

³ Extension of north pier portion of this modification was deauthorized Nov 1981.

⁴ Public Law 366.

⁵ Deepening strips adjacent to north and south piers was deauthorized Aug 1982.

Table 20-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

<u>See Section</u>	<u>Acts</u>	<u>Work Authorized</u>	<u>Documents</u>
	Oct 23, 1962	Depth of 27 feet in soft material and 28 feet in hard material in approach area to Duquesne Marine Terminal. Previously authorized but uncompleted portion of work authorized by 1935 Act is combined with this act as a single improvement.	H. Doc. 340, 87 th Cong., 2 nd sess. ³² River & Harbor Act of 1962, PL 87-874
8		FAIRPORT HARBOR, OH	
	Mar 3, 1825 ¹	Construction of piers.	Annual Report, 1889, pp. 2147-2153
	Jun 3, 1896 Mar 3, 1905	Breakwaters and dredging outer harbor to a depth of 18 feet.	H. Doc. 347, 54 th Cong., 1 st sess. and Annual Reports, 1896, p. 2956; 1903, p. 2084. 1905, p. 2349
	Mar 2, 1919	1,400-foot extension of east breakwater, present project dimension of east pier, and deepening to 19 feet.	H. Doc. 206, 63 rd Cong., 1 st sess.
	Jan 21, 1927 Jul 3, 1930	4,000-foot extension of east breakwater at limit of cost to the United States of \$715,000.	H. Doc. 592, 69 th Cong., 2 nd sess. Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc 13, 70 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Aug 30, 1935 ²	Deepening of outer harbor and entrance channel to present dimensions; extending the west breakwater to present project dimensions with pierhead at its outer end; removal of west pier, and construction of bulkhead on west side of river channel.	H. Doc. 472, 72 nd Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Aug 26, 1937	Dredging of 21 and 24-foot river channels and turning basin in Grand River to present project dimensions.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 79, 74 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Jul 24, 1946	Dredging of 8-foot river channel.	H. Doc. 706, 79 th Cong., 2 nd sess. ³² River & Harbor Act of 1946, PL 79-525
9		GREAT SODUS BAY HARBOR, NY	
	Mar 2, 1829	Construction of piers and breakwater.	Annual Report, 1876 pt. II p. 589
	Aug 2, 1882	Extension of piers to 15-foot contour in the lake.	Annual Report, 1881, p. 2442
	Mar 3, 1925	Deepening and widening of channel to 180 foot depth and 150 foot width.	H. Doc. 192, 68 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Jul 3, 1930	Widening channel lakeward of piers to 250 feet.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 17, 70 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Dredging channel to present project dimensions.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc.

¹ Modified 1830, 1881, and 1890. New work completed under previous projects.

² Partly included in Public Works Administration Program, Nov 15, 1933.

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

Table 20-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

<u>See Section</u>	<u>Acts</u>	<u>Work Authorized</u>	<u>Documents</u> 23, 72 nd Cong., 1 st sess.
36	Dec 11, 2000	GREAT LAKES FISHERY & ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION Provides \$100M of authority of plan, design, & construct individual projects that support the restoration of the fishery, ecosystem and beneficial uses of the GL. GLFER is an existing Federal program that is specific to the GL & can respond to the recommendations of the Strategy of the GL Regional Collaboration for wetlands & aquatic habitat protection & restoration. Projects will also support state/local efforts to implement Remedial Action Plans to restore beneficial use impairments at GL AOC.	Section 506 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA), P.L 106-541
10	Mar 2, 1905	HURON HARBOR, OH Extension of west pier, construction of east breakwater, removal of part of old east pier; deepening of channel to 19 feet; and dredging of sheltered area.	H. Doc. 122, 58 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Mar 2, 1919	Widening river to 200 feet; removal of remainder of old east pier, construction of new spur pier, enlargement of sheltered area; and closure of beach at shore end of west pier.	H. Doc. 5, 63 rd Cong., 1 st sess.
	Aug 30, 1935 ¹	Extension of west pierhead at its outer end; removal of outer end of east breakwater and construction pierhead on new outer end; widening and deepening channel to present project dimensions; enlargement of turning basin at head of channel; shore protection west of west pier, and elimination from project construction of spur pier and dredging sheltered area outside channel limits.	H. Doc. 478, 72 nd Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Oct 23, 1962	Depths of 29 feet in approach channel, 28 feet in entrance channel, 27 feet in river channel, 21 feet in turning basin and abandonment of lakeward end of existing approach channel.	H. Doc. 165, 87 th Cong., 1 st sess. ³² River & Harbor Act of 1962, PL 87-874
11	Jul 3, 1958	IRONDEQUOIT BAY, NY Construction entrance channel 9 feet deep and 100 feet wide, extending from 9-foot depth in Lake Ontario to junction with inner bay channels, a distance of about 1,300 feet; inner channel, 8 feet deep and 100 feet wide, from entrance channel to deep water in bay, a distance of about 3,035 feet, access channel 8 feet deep, 100 feet wide and 500 feet in length from the inner bay channel to the west; two stone rubble-mound structures 1,350 feet and 750 in length at the natural entrance; and recreational facilities.	H. Doc. 332, 84th Cong., 2nd sess.
12	Aug 30, 1852	LITTLE SODUS BAY HARBOR, NY West entrance pier.	Annual Report, 1874, p. 256
	Jun 23, 1866	Extension of west pier and construction of west breakwater, and dredging channel to 12 feet deep, 400 feet wide.	Annual Report, 1874, p. 256
	Mar 3, 1871	East pier and east breakwater.	Annual Report, 1871, p. 234
	Mar 3, 1881	Extension of piers lakeward to 15.5-foot contour, and dredging	Annual Report, 1881, pp.

¹ Partly included in Public Works Administration Program, Nov 15, 1933.

Table 20-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

<u>See Section</u>	<u>Acts</u>	<u>Work Authorized</u>	<u>Documents</u>
		channel to 15.5 feet.	2444 and 2446
	Jun 13, 1902	Extension of east pier 300 feet lakeward.	Annual Report, 1901, p. 3364
13		LORAIN HARBOR, OH	
	Mar 3, 1899	Breakwaters and extension of piers to present dimensions.	H. Doc. 131, 55 th Cong., 2 nd sess., and Annual Report 1898, p. 2718.
	Mar 2, 1907	Extend 18-foot channel from inner end of piers to Erie Avenue Bridge.	H. Doc. 560, 60 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Jun 25, 1910	Extend breakwaters and dredge to depth of 19 feet in outer harbor.	H. Doc. 644, 61 st Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Aug 8, 1917	Extend breakwaters to present dimensions.	H. Doc. 980, 64 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Aug 8, 1917	Deepen outer harbor and river channel of Erie Avenue Bridge to 20 feet.	H. Doc. 985, 64 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Jul 3, 1930	Extend 20-foot channel to American Shipbuilding Co. Drydock.	H. Doc. 587, 69 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Widen 2 bends in river and enlarge turning basin opposite National Tube Co. dock. ¹	H. Doc. 469, 72 nd Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Approach channel to municipal pier.	Senate Committee print, 73 rd Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Deepen outer harbor and river channel to American Shipbuilding Co. Drydock 2 present project dimensions and extension of river channel to upper end of National Tube Co. dock with turning basin opposite that dock. Maintenance dredging in Black River from American Shipbuilding Co. Drydock 2. Upper end of National Tube Co. dock was authorized Apr 7, 1934, by Public Works Administration.	Doc. 51, 74 th Cong., 1 st sess. Rivers and Harbors Committee
	Aug 30, 1935	Enlarging turning basin opposite National Tube Co. Dock to present project dimensions.	Specified in act.
	Mar 2, 1945	Turning basin in bend of Black River immediately upstream from Baltimore & Ohio RR coal dock.	H. Doc. 161, 77 th Cong., 1 st sess. River & Harbor Act of 1945, PL 79-14

¹ Authorized by Public Works Administration, Sep 6, 1933.

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

Table 20-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

<u>See Section</u>	<u>Acts</u>	<u>Work Authorized</u>	<u>Documents</u>
	Jul 14, 1960	Replace Norfolk and Western Railway swing bridge with a vertical lift bridge; construct two detached arrowhead breakwaters lakeward of existing breakwaters; construct extension of east breakwater, to shore; remove 300 feet of lakeward end of west breakwater; remove outer 1,100 feet east pier; deepen lake approach to 29 feet, 800-foot wide outer harbor channel to 27 feet; widen river channel at bends; and construct a new turning basin 21 feet deep near upstream limit of existing project. ¹	H. Doc. 166, 86 th Cong., 1 st sess. River and Harbor Act of 1960, PL 86-645.
	Jul 14, 1960 As amended	Construction of a 225 foot detached rubble mound breakwater and an 800 foot long rubble mound breakwater attached to the east breakwater shore arm I in the east basin of the outer harbor.	River and Harbor Act of 1960, PL 86-645. Authorized Chief of Engineers Mar 12, 1986
	Nov 17, 1986	Two bed cuts on Black River between the Norfolk and Western Railroad Bridge and 21 st Street Bridge, excavated to existing channel depth of 27 feet. Widening Upper Turning Basin at existing authorized depth of 21 feet. ²	H. Doc. 124, 99 th Cong., 1 st sess. Water Resources Development Act of 1986, PL 99-662
32		MT. MORRIS LAKE, GENESEE RIVER, NY	
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction of a concrete gravity dam and reservoir.	H. Doc. 615, 78 th Cong., 2 nd sess. Flood Control Act of 1944, PL 78-534
	Jan 3, 1992	Construct a visitor center at Mt. Morris Dam to be known as the "William B. Hoyt II Visitor Center."	Sec. 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, PL 102-580
30		NEW YORK STATE BARGE CANAL, NY	
	Nov 17, 1986	Authorizes the Secretary to reimburse the state of New York for 50% of the cost of operating, maintaining and rehabilitating the New York State Barge Canal. The Federal contribution shall be limited in any fiscal year to \$5,000,000, or 50% of the expenditures in that fiscal year, whichever is the lesser. ³⁷	Sec. 1105 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, PL 99-662
	Oct 12, 1996	The Secretary may make capital improvements to the New York State Canal System for the purposes of rehabilitation, renovation, preservation, and maintenance of the New York State Canal System and its related facilities. The Federal share of the cost of capital improvements shall be 50%, up to a limit of \$8,000,000.	Sec. 553, Water Resources Development Act of 1996, PL 104-303 as amended by Sec 341 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, PL 104-303
34		OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, OH	
	Aug 17, 1999	Multiple projects for providing Federal assistance for design and/or construction of water related environmental infrastructure, resource protection and development projects often by reimbursement to non-Federal sponsor.	Section 594 of Water Resources Development Act of 1999, PL 106-53
15		OLCOTT HARBOR, NY	
	Mar 2, 1867	Dredging a channel 11 feet deep between parallel piers.	Annual Report, 1866, pt. III, p. 15 pt. IV, p. 158

¹ Deepening and widening remainder of Black River Channel at Cut 1 has been de-authorized.

² Classified deferred.

Table 20-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

<u>See Section</u>	<u>Acts</u>	<u>Work Authorized</u>	<u>Documents</u>
	Mar 4, 1913	Deepening channel to 12 feet and maintenance of west pier.	H. Doc. 780, 62 nd Cong., 2d sess.
	Nov 17, 1986	Construct the project for Navigation, Report of the Chief of Engineers	Sec. 601 of Water Resources Development Act of 1986, PL 99-662
35		ONONDAGA LAKE, NY	
	Nov 16, 1990	The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Governor of the State of New York, acting jointly, shall convene a management conference for the restoration and management of Onondaga Lake and develop a management plan. Repealed by Section 573 of Water Resources Development Act of 1999, PL 106-53.	Title IV of the Great Lakes Critical Programs Act of 1990, PL 101-596
	Nov 28, 1990	The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Governor of the State of New York, acting jointly, shall convene a management conference for the restoration and management of Onondaga Lake and develop a management plan. This is a Reaffirmation of PL 101-596. Repealed by Section 573 of Water Resources Development Act of 1999, PL 106-53.	Sec. 411 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1990, PL 101-640
	Oct 31, 1992	The Secretary is authorized to design and construct projects to address water quality problems associated with storm water discharges from large storm events for the watershed areas of Onondaga County and Syracuse, New York, from which waters discharge into Onondaga Lake, New York. The design of projects shall ensure the development of effective Federal and non-Federal actions, which will contribute toward compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Total project cost shall be shared at 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal. Operation and maintenance cost shall be 100% non-Federal. Project physically complete in FY03, financially complete in FY04.	Water Resources Development Act of 1992, PL 102-580
	Aug 17, 1999	Secretary of the Army to lead Partnership for the development and implementation of Onondaga Lake improvement projects. Repeals Title IV of the Great Lakes Critical Programs Act of 1990 and section 411 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1990.	Section 573 of Water Resources Development Act of 1999, PL 106-53
16		OSWEGO HARBOR, NY	
	Jul 11, 1870	Construction of outer west breakwater. ¹	Annual Report, 1870, pp. 54, 220 and 221
	Mar 2, 1907	Repair of outer west breakwater under Plan (A). ²	H. Doc. 55, 58 th Cong., 2 nd sess.

¹ Completed under previous projects.

² Replacement of bridges 19 and 32, widening Cuyahoga and Old River Channels, classified deferred.

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

Table 20-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

<u>See Section</u>	<u>Acts</u>	<u>Work Authorized</u>	<u>Documents</u>
	Jul 3, 1930	Construction of arrowhead breakwaters; deepening outer harbor between arrowhead breakwaters; west outer harbor east of Erie-Lackawanna coal dock, and Oswego River north of Seneca St., to 21 feet; and deepening west outer harbor, west of Erie-Lackawanna coal dock, to 16 feet. ¹	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 24, 71 st Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Widening channel to harbor line in Oswego River north of Seneca Street.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 7, 74 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Oct 17, 1940	Closing gap in west breakwater; deepening west outer harbor, west of east line of Erie-Lackawanna coal dock, to project depth. ²	H. Doc. 96, 76 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Jun 30, 1948	Construction of east outer breakwater; removal of the inner end of east arrowhead breakwater; and dredging channel and basin in east outer harbor. ³	H. Doc. 722, 80 th Cong., 2 nd sess. River & Harbor Act of 1948, PL 80-858
	Sep 3, 1954	Construction of detached breakwater at harbor entrance and removal of shoals in approach to harbor entrance to 25 feet deep.	H. Doc. 487, 81 st Cong., 2 nd sess. River & Harbor Act of 1948, PL 83-780
	Oct 23, 1962	Depth of 27 feet in lake approach channel; 25 feet deep in outer harbor channel 800 feet wide from entrance gap to a turning basin 25 feet deep about 750 by 1,100 feet, at mouth of Oswego River; depth of 24 feet in earth and 25 feet in hard material in river channel from turning basin to upstream end of Port of Oswego Authority's east side terminal, a distance of about 1,600 feet; relocation of Federal project limits in Oswego River upstream of 24-foot channel to Federal project limit at north line of West Seneca St., on lines parallel to 50 feet channel ward of established harbor lines; elimination of maintenance of inner west breakwater and elimination of modification authorized by River and Harbor Act of 1948.	H. Doc. 471, 87 th Cong., 2 nd sess. River & Harbor Act of 1962, PL 87-874
	Oct 12, 1996	De-authorized the portion of the Federal Channel authorized by the R&H Act of 1910 as amended by the R&H Act of 1935, from the southernmost alignment of the Route 68 Bridge upstream to the northernmost alignment of the Lake St. Bridge.	Water Resources Development Act of 1996, PL 104-303
17	OTTAWA RIVER HARBOR, MI, OH		
	Dec 17, 1970	6-foot deep, 16,500 foot long channel in Ottawa River and 8-foot deep, 15,000-foot channel in Maumee Bay.	H. Doc. 396, 91 st Cong., 2d sess. House and Senate Committees on Public Works Resolutions
	Nov. 28, 1990	Continuation of authorization	Sec. 107 of Water Resources Development Act of 1990, PL 101-640.
18	PORT CLINTON HARBOR, OH		
	Jun 10, 1872	Parallel stone and pile jetties at mouth of river, east jetty 2,200 feet long and west jetty 1,980 feet long extending to 10-foot contour in lake channel 10 feet deep and 100 feet wide for outer 4,200 foot length and 200 feet wide for inner 800 foot length to Highway	Annual Report, 1875, p. 295

¹ Deepening a 200-foot strip along harbor line east of mouth of Oswego River is de-authorized.

² Deepening to 22 feet a 150-foot wide strip in west outer harbor de-authorized in May 1981.

³ Modification eliminated by River and Harbor Act of Oct 26, 1962.

Table 20-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

<u>See Section</u>	<u>Acts</u>	<u>Work Authorized</u>	<u>Documents</u>
		Bridge.	
		PORT ONTARIO, NY	
	Mar 2, 1945	Construct harbor of refuge.	H. Doc. 446, 78 th Cong., 2d sess. River & Harbor Act of 1945, PL 79-14
	Nov 17, 1986	Maintain harbor of refuge.	Sec. 615 of Water Resources Development Act of 1986, PL 99-662
31		PRESQUE ISLE PENINSULA, ERIE, PA	
	Sep 3, 1954	Construction of groin system, seawall, bulkhead, placement of beach material at waterworks reservation and along remainder of peninsula; removal of portions of existing structures.	H. Doc. 231, 81 st Cong., 1 st sess. Flood Control Act of 1954, PL 83-780
	Jul 14, 1960	Periodic nourishment of shores for a 10-year period.	H. Doc. 397, 86 th Cong., 2 nd sess. Flood Control Act of 1960, PL 86-645
	Mar 7, 1974	Periodic nourishment of shore for a 5-year period.	H. Doc. 796, 93 rd Cong., 2 nd sess. Water Resources Development Act of 1974, PL 93-251
	Oct 22, 1976	Preparation of Phase I design memorandum for improvements consisting of construction of five sections of spaced offshore breakwaters and replenishment of beach area with sand fill.	Sec. 101 of Water Resources Development Act of 1976, PL 94-587
	Nov 17, 1986	Construct offshore breakwaters and restore beaches.	Sec. 501 of Water Resources Development Act of 1986, PL 99-662
19		ROCHESTER, HARBOR, NY	
	Mar 2, 1829	Construction of piers. ¹	Annual Report, 1874, p. 247
	Aug 2, 1882	Extension of piers to 15 foot contour in the lake. Concrete superstructure on piers. ¹	Annual Report, 1881, p. 2437; Annual Report, 1905, p. 2383
	Jun 25, 1910	Deepening channel to 20 feet.	H. Doc. 342, 61 st Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Aug 30, 1935 ²	Dredging of the entrance channel and turning basin, and the elimination of the inner ends of the east and west piers, all to present project dimensions.	H.Doc. 484, 72 nd Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Mar 2, 1945	Maintenance of existing channel upstream of the Penn Central Co. Bridge.	H. Doc. 139, 76 th Cong., 1 st sess. River & Harbor Act of 1945, PL 79-14

¹ Completed under previous projects.

² Authorized May 28, 1935 by Emergency Relief Administration Act of 1935.

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

Table 20-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

<u>See Section</u>	<u>Acts</u>	<u>Work Authorized</u>	<u>Documents</u>
	Jul 14, 1960	Depth of 24 feet in the channel from the lake to the west pier, depth of 23 feet between the piers and in the lower river to the Penn Central Co. Bridge, including the existing turning basin; depth of 21 feet from the bridge to the upstream project limit, with suitable widening at the bends; and turning basin 21 feet deep and 650 feet wide adjacent to the improved channel, with two mooring dolphins.	H. Doc. 409, 86 th Cong., 2 nd sess. ¹ River & Harbor Act of 1960, PL 86-645
	Jul 14, 1960 Nov 28, 1990	A navigation project for the mouth of the Genesee River in Rochester, New York, by development and implementation of wave surge control measures.	Sec. 107 River & Harbor Act of 1960, PL 86-645; Water Resources Development Act of 1990, PL 101-640
20		ROCKY RIVER HARBOR, OH	
	Jun 10, 1872	East pier and dredging of channel.	Annual Report 1871, p. 211
	Aug 26, 1937	Extension of east pier and deepening channel to present project dimensions.	H. Doc. 70, 75 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Oct 27, 1965	Realign and extend channel and construct an anchorage basin.	H. Doc. 352, 88 th Cong., 2 nd sess. River & Harbor Act of 1965, PL 89-298
		SACKETS HARBOR, NY	
	Aug 2 1882	Deepening harbor area to 12 feet.	Sen. Ex. Doc. 29, 47 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Aug 13, 1888	Construct timber crib mooring place, and brush and stone jetty.	Annual Report, 1888 pt. III, p. 2086
		Build 2 stone groins (OCE-June 8, 1896)	Annual Report, 1896, pt. III, p. 3160
	Mar 2, 1945	Deepening to project dimensions.	H. Doc. 732, 79 th Cong., 2d sess. River & Harbor Act of 1945, PL 79-14
21		SANDUSKY HARBOR, OH	
	Mar 3, 1899	Construction of channel protection works.	H. Doc. 362, 55 th Cong., 2 nd sess. and Annual Report 1898, p. 2708
	Jun 13, 1902	Widening of Straight and Dock channels and deepening to 19 feet.	H. Doc. 120, 56 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Mar 2, 1919	Extension of east jetty to total length of 6,000 feet, with pierhead on outer end; deepening of the outer, straight, and easterly portion of dock channel to 20 feet.	H. Doc. 982, 64 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Jan 21, 1927	Deepening of dock channel to 22 feet.	H. Doc. 584, 69 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Enlargement of turning basin and construction rock dike.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 2, 73 rd

¹ Contains latest published map.

Table 20-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

<u>See Section</u>	<u>Acts</u>	<u>Work Authorized</u>	<u>Documents</u> Cong., 1 st sess.
	Mar 2, 1945	Maintenance of bay channel to 22 feet; and elimination from project of portion of turning basin and rock dike.	H. Doc. 328, 76 th Cong., 1 st sess. River & Harbor Act of 1945, PL 79-14
	Jul 14, 1960	Extending Moseley channel and deepening that channel and the outer end of Straight channel to 26 feet, from deep water in the lake to the vicinity of Cedar Point dock; widening the bend at the junction of the Moseley and Straight channels to 25 feet from the vicinity of Cedar Point dock to Junction Bay channel; deepening the Bay channel from the junction with the Straight channel to the outer end of the Pennsylvania Coal dock no. 3 to 24 feet, thence from outer end of the coal dock to the turning basin to 24 feet in removal of approximately 300 feet of the rock dike, and deepening to 24 feet in soft material and 25 feet in hard.	H. Doc. 144, 85 th Cong., 1 st Sess. River & Harbor Act of 1960, PL 86-645
22		STURGEON POINT, NY	
	Jul 14, 1960	Rehabilitate existing breakwater, construct rubble mound, west breakwater extension, construct rubble mound east breakwater, a shore revetment and dredging.	Sec. 107 River & Harbor Act of 1960, PL 86-645. Authorized by Chief of Engineers Oct 21, 1987.
23		TOLEDO HARBOR, OH	
	Mar 3, 1899	A channel 400 feet wide and 21 feet deep from 25-foot contour in Maumee Bay to Fassett Street Bridge, 200 feet wide and 19 feet deep above that point and a 500-foot turning basin at upper end. A stone re-vetted earth dike in Maumee Bay channel.	H. Doc. 198, 55 th Cong., 2 nd sess. and Annual Report 1898, p. 2693
	Jun 25, 1910	Act 1899 modified to insure a navigable channel to 21 feet from Fassett Street Bridge to lake.	H. Doc. 865, 60 th Cong., 1 st sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Channel 25 feet deep and 500 feet wide from 25-foot contour to mouth of Maumee River (300 feet wide on each side of center dike in bay channel), thence 400 feet wide to Fassett Street Bridge, 200 feet wide above that point and a turning basin at upper end 18 feet deep.	River and Harbors Committee Doc. 21, 72 nd Cong., 1 st sess.
	May 17, 1950	Widening at bend of mouth of River opposite Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Dock.	H. Doc. 189, 81 st Cong., 1 st sess. River & Harbor Act of 1950, PL 81-516
	Sep 3, 1954	Removal of center dike in Maumee Bay channel.	H. Doc. 620, 81 st Cong., 2 nd sess. River & Harbor Act of 1954, PL 83-780
	Jul 3, 1958	Enlarge widening at bend opposite Chesapeake and Ohio dock and turning basin opposite American Shipbuilding Co. dock.	H. Doc. 436, 84 th Cong., 2 nd sess. River & Harbor Act of 1958, PL 85-500
	Jul 14, 1960	Deepening Bay channel including widening to 28 feet, deepen river channels to NY Central Railroad bridge to 27 feet and construct new turning basin below Anthony Wayne Bridge.	H. Doc. 153, 86 th Cong., 1 st sess. ³² River & Harbor Act of 1960, PL 86-645

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

Table 20-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

<u>See Section</u>	<u>Acts</u>	<u>Work Authorized</u>	<u>Documents</u>
24		TOUSSAINT RIVER, CARROLL TOWNSHIP, OH	
	Jul 14, 1960	Dredged channel from the mouth of the Toussaint River, 2,100 feet into Lake Erie, 4 feet below LWD, 150 feet wide in Lake Erie and tapered to 100 feet at the river mouth.	Sec. 107 of the River & Harbor Act of 1960, PL 86-645. Authorized by Chief of Engineers Sep 29, 1990.
25		VERMILION HARBOR, OH	
	Jul 4, 1836	Parallel piers and dredging channel to 8 feet deep.	Annual Report, 1880
	Mar 3, 1875	Deepening of channel to 12 feet.	Annual Report, 1874, p. 219
	Mar 3, 1905	Reconstruction of piers.	H. Doc. 252, 58 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Jul 3, 1958	New entrance formed by two overlapping arrowhead breakwaters and extension of existing river channel upstream to Liberty St. Bridge.	H. Doc. 231, 85 th Cong., 1 st sess. River & Harbor Act of 1958, PL 85-500.
26		WEST HARBOR, OH	
	Oct 27, 1965	Construction of arrowhead breakwaters, entrance channel and access channel.	H. Doc. 245, 88 th Cong., 2 nd sess. River & Harbor Act of 1965, PL 89-298.
27		WILSON HARBOR, NY	
	Mar 2, 1945	Entrance channel 80 feet wide and 8 feet deep; and restore east and west piers.	H. Doc. 679, 76 th Cong., 2 nd sess. River & Harbor Act of 1945, PL 79-14.
	Aug 13, 1968	Extend existing channel 300 feet; and construct new channel 3,800 feet long through Tuscarora Bay.	H. Doc. 112, 90 th Cong., 1 st sess.
		Rehabilitate existing breakwater, construct rubble mound west breakwater extension, construct rubble mound east Breakwater, a shore revetment and dredging.	Sec. 107 of River & Harbor Act of 1960, PL 86-645. Authorized by Chief of Engineers Oct 21, 1987.

TABLE 20-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See annual Report For	Construction	Cost to Sep 30, 2007 Operations & Maintenance
Barcelona Harbor, NY	Active	2001	\$1,185,853	\$2,465,775
Big (Cunningham) Creek, OH	Completed	- ¹	19,763 ²	-
Black River Harbor, NY	Completed	- ¹	42,401	-
Buffalo Small Boat Harbor, NY	Completed	1994	602,016 ³	-
Cattaraugus Harbor, NY	Active	2000	4,804,060 ⁴	378,578
Cattaraugus Creek, NY	Completed	- ²	57,410	-
Cooley Canal, OH	Active	-	2,311,289	264,128
Geneva-on-the Lake, OH	Active	1990	3,145,176 ⁵	10,168
Grasse River Massena, NY	Completed	1891	9,000 ²	-
Kelleys Island, OH	Active	1974 ⁵	129,874	-
Little River at Cayuga Island, NY	Active	1969	46,804 ⁶	6,580
Morristown Harbor, NY	Active	1949	6,221	13,218
Niagara Remedial Works, NY ⁷	Completed	1966	6,069,395	510,819
Niagara River, NY ⁸	Active	1964	559,457 ⁹	311,840
Ogdensburg Harbor, NY	Active	1987	1,720,466 ¹⁰	1,436,688 ¹¹
Pultneyville Harbor, NY ¹³	Completed	1934	68,219	20,087
Rochester Harbor Wave Surge, NY	Completed	2001	1,800,769	1,713,189
Sandusky River, OH ¹⁴	Completed	1894	58,000 ²	557

¹ Only information available is in index to reports of Chief of Engineers.

² Amount includes maintenance; not separable.

³ Excludes \$593,216 contributed funds.

⁴ Excludes \$2,566,529 contributed funds.

⁵ Excludes \$3,261,375 contributed funds.

⁶ Annual Report for Detroit District.

⁷ Includes local interest's contribution of \$25,742.

⁸ Cost of operation and maintenance of this project will be settled directly by concerned power agencies. No further appropriations will be made to this project.

⁹ Construction of compensating works as authorized by 1930 R&H Act was authorized by Congress in Aug 1977.

¹⁰ Includes local interest contribution of \$27,563.

¹¹ Includes \$271,380 for previous projects. Excludes \$57,000 contributed funds.

¹² Includes \$130,512 for previous projects.

¹³ Abandonment recommended in H. Doc. 275, 64th Cong., 1st sess.

¹⁴ Abandonment recommended in Ex. Doc. 16, 35th Cong., 1st sess.

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

Table 20-D OTHER AUTHORIZED SHORE PROTECTION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost to Sep 30, 2007 Operations & Maintenance
Hamlin Beach State Park, NY	Completed	1976	\$1,769,600	-
Lakeview Park, Lorain, OH	Completed	1987	1,741,125 ¹	-
Maumee Bay State Park, OH	Completed	1995	2,780,975 ²	-
Selkirk Shore State Park, Lake Ontario, NY ³	Completed	1963	58,978	\$307

¹ Federal participation was limited to one-third of first cost when project was authorized by 1954 River and Harbor Act.

Federal participation was changed from one-third to 70 percent of remaining work under Public Law 87-874.

² Does not include \$739,700 contributed funds.

³ Does not include \$199,845 contributed funds.

Table 20-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost To Sep 30, 2007 Operations & Maintenance
Auburn, NY, Owasco Outlet	Completed	1962	\$ 371,985 ¹	-
Batavia and Vicinity, Tonawanda Creek, NY	Completed	1957	335,385	-
Camp Perry, OH	Completed	1967 ²	275,000 ³	-
Cayuga Creek, Cheektowaga, NY ⁴	Completed	1984	1,404,500	-
Cuyahoga River Basin, OH	Active	1985	1,117,000	-
Dansville and Vicinity, Canaserga Creek, NY	Active	1985	490,300	-
Fremont, OH, Sandusky River	Completed	1976	8,589,824 ⁵	-
Ithaca, Cayuga Inlet, NY	Completed	1978	3,929,300 ⁶	-
Lackawanna, NY, Smokes Creek	Completed	1971	3,542,068 ⁷	-
Lancaster, Cayuga Creek, NY	Completed	1954	79,730	-
Marsh Creek, Geneva, NY	Completed	-	226,429	-
Montour Falls, Oswego River Basin, NY	Completed	1954	1,681,785	-
Onondaga Creek, Nedrow, NY ⁴	Completed	1964	330,231	-
Ottawa, OH	Deferred	1989	374,000	-
Owasco Inlet and Outlet, Montiville And Dry Creek, State Ditch and Crane Brook, NY ⁸	Deferred	1950	281,559	-
Point Place, Toledo, OH	Completed	1990	9,885,733 ⁹	-
Reno Beach-Howard Farms, OH	Completed	1997	5,483,192 ¹⁰	-
Scajaquada Creek, NY	Completed	1985	4,944,852	-
Syracuse, Oswego River Basin, NY	Completed	1954	3,349,248	-
Warsaw, NY Oatka Creek ⁴	Completed	1969	558,317 ¹¹	-
Wellsville, NY, Genesee River	Completed	1978	3,145,303 ¹²	-

¹ Excludes cost of \$188,732 under Public Law 88-99, Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Appropriation, incurred for project rehabilitation as a result of damages due to storm Agnes, Jun 1972.

² Annual Report for Detroit District.

³ Includes local interest contribution of \$125,000.

⁴ Project authorized by Chief of Engineers.

⁵ Includes local interest contribution of \$6,944. Excludes cost of \$383,786 under Public Law 84-99. Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Appropriation, for emergency restoration of levees damaged during 1973.

⁶ Includes local interest contribution of \$99,999. Excludes cost of \$104,005 under Public Law 84-99. Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Appropriation, incurred for project rehabilitation as a result of damages due to storm Agnes, Jun 1972.

⁷ Includes local interest contribution of \$50,000.

⁸ In-active portion of work for State Ditch has been done by local interest and work on Crane Brooks has been deferred at the request of local interests.

⁹ Excludes \$1,871,631 in contributed funds.

¹⁰ Excludes \$475,994 in contributed funds.

¹¹ Excludes cost of \$26, 807 under Public Law 84-99, Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Appropriation, incurred for project rehabilitation as a result of damages due to storm Agnes, Jun 1972.

¹² Includes local interest contribution of \$50,000. Excludes cost of \$374,042 under Public Law 84-99, Flood Control and Coastal Emergency Appropriation, incurred for project rehabilitation as a result of damages due to storms.

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

TABLE 20-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Black Rock Channel and Tonawanda Harbor, NY 1935 R&H Act ¹	1962	Aug-77	-	-
Black Rock Channel and Tonawanda Harbor, NY 1954 R&H Act	1962	May-81	-	-
Buffalo Harbor Drift Removal, NY	-	Dec-92	-	-
Buffalo Ship Canal, Buffalo, NY	-	Dec-92	-	-
Caledonia, Genesee River, NY 1950 FC Act	1950	Jan-90	-	-
Cape Vincent Harbor, NY 1945 R&H Act	1962	Nov-86	-	-
Chittenango Creek and Tributaries, NY 1944 FC Act	1948	Jan-90	12,464	-
Conneaut Harbor, OH R&H Act, 1910 (southerly 300 feet of shorearm)	1997	Oct-96	-	-
Conneaut Harbor, OH 1966 R&H Act, 1990 WRDA	1995	Nov-95	-	-
Crane Creek State Park, OH 1962 R&H Act	1968 ²	Nov-79	-	-
Cuyahoga River Basin 1970 FC Act	-	Apr-99	-	-
Dansville & Vicinity 1948 FC Act	-	Apr 98	-	-
Dunkirk Harbor, NY WRDA 1986	-	Dec-92	-	-
Eastlake, Chagrin River, OH 1965 FC Act	1976	Jan-90	506,344	-
Edgewater Park, OH 1954 R&H Act	-	Jan-90	-	-
Elk Creek Harbor, PA 1966 R&H Act	1978	Dec-92	101,500	-
Erie Harbor, PA 1899 R&H Act	1963	Nov-81	-	-
Erie Harbor, PA 1945 R&H Act	1963	Aug-77	-	-
Erie Harbor, PA 1960 R&H Act	1963	Aug-82	-	-
Fairhaven Beach State Park, NY 1958 R&H Act	-	Jan-90	-	-
Fairport Harbor, OH 1960 R&H Act	1995	Nov-95	67,000	-
Fairport Harbor, OH Sec. 201 1965 FC Act	1995	Nov-95	-	-
Fort Niagara State Park, NY Sec. 201 1965 FC Act	-	Jan-90	-	-
Grandview Bay Harbor, NY 1945 R&H Act	1948	Aug-77	1,524	-
Great Sodus Bay Harbor, NY 1941 R&H Act	1963	Aug-77	-	-
Hamlin Beach Harbor, NY 1968 R&H Act	1973	Jan-90	72,052	-
Hammondsport, Oswego River Basin, NY 1941 FC Act	1951	Nov-83	29,000	-
Huron Harbor, NY 1962 R&H Act ³	1963	Jan-90	-	-
Ithaca, NY – Cascadilla Creek 1941 FC Act	1950	Aug-77	8,159	-
Ithaca, NY – Fall Creek 1941 FC Act	1950	Aug-77	12,300	-
Lorain Harbor, OH – Sec. 107, R&H Act 1960 (Portion of small boat basin)	1998	Oct-96	-	-
Lorain Harbor, OH 1960 R&H Act, modified by 1965 R&H Act ⁴	1966	Jan-90	-	-
Maumee River, above Toledo, OH 1872 Act	1971 ¹⁰²	Nov-77	12,000	-
Ottawa River, OH (Blanchard)	-	Apr -02	-	-

¹ Extension of guide pier only: other improvements completed.

² Annual Report For Detroit District.

³ Breakwater.

⁴ Uncompleted portion.

TABLE 20-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Morristown Harbor, NY 1927 R&H Act (Portion north of northern boundary of Morris St. extended.	1949	Oct-96	-	-
Niagara River, Compensating Works, 1930 R&H Act	1964	Aug-77	-	-
Ogdensburg Harbor, NY 1935 R&H Act	1986	Nov-86	-	-
Ogdensburg Harbor, NY R&H Acts 1910, 1935 (Portion from southernmost alignment of Rte 68 Bridge upstream to northern alignment of Lake St. Bridge)	1987	Oct-96	-	-
Oswego Harbor, NY 1930 R&H Act	1963	Jan-90	-	-
Oswego Harbor, NY 1940 R&H Act ¹	1963	May-81	-	-
Port Bay, NY 1950 R&H Act	-	Jan-90	-	-
Red Creek, NY 1966 FC Act	1975	Nov-86	361,241	-
Sackets Harbor, NY 1945 R&H Act	1948	May-81	19,010	-
Selkirk Shores State Park, OH 1954 R&H Act ²	1963	Jan-90	-	-
Sheffield Lake Community Park, Oh 1962 R&H Act	-	Aug-77	-	-
Watkins Glenn, NY 1941 FC Act	1958	Aug-77	43,182	-
White City Park, OH 1954 R&H Act	-	Jan-90	-	-

¹ Deepening of west outer harbor, other improvements completed.

² Breakwater

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

TABLE 20-H FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

ACTIVITY	FEDERAL COST	CONTRIBUTED COST
Disaster Preparedness	\$271,051	
Emergency Operations	62,793	
Total FCCE	\$333,844	

TABLE 20-I GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

	<u>GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS</u>	<u>OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>NON-FEDERAL</u>
<u>SURVEYS</u>			
<u>SPECIAL STUDIES</u>			
Onondaga Lake NY PL 101-596	347,853		
Buffalo River Environmental Dredging, NY	38,127		
Western Lake Erie Basin, OH	590,180		
<u>MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES</u>			
Special Investigations	24,343		
Review of FERC Licenses	5,227		
Interagency Water Resource Development	20,050		
National Estuary Studies	3,535		
North American Waterfowl Management Plan	2,044		
<u>COORDINATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS</u>			
PAS Negotiation Funds	50,075		
PAS – NY – Amherst Soil Study	122		
PAS – NY – Barge Canal Embank Analysis			74
PAS – NY – Oak Orchard Creek			2,164
Eighteenmile Creek, Niagara County, NY	30,635		
PAS – NY – Black River	371		
<u>COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA</u>			
<u>INTERNATIONAL WATER STUDIES</u>			
International Water Studies	69,995		
<u>FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT SERVICES</u>			
Flood Plain Management Services	47,886		
Technical Services	24,309		
Quick Responses	3,924		
FWPM Program Services		103	
<u>HYDROLOGIC STUDIES</u>			
General Hydrologic Studies	5,096		
<u>PRE-CONSTRUCTION, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN</u>			
<u>ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECTS</u>			
Ashtabula River Environmental Dredging	376		-376

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

TABLE 20-J WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITIES

	<u>FEDERAL COST</u>	<u>NON-FEDERAL COST</u>
<u>NAVIGATION PROJECTS</u>		
<u>PROJECTS NOT SPEC AUTH BY CONGRESS SECTION 107</u>		
Buffalo Inner Harbor, Buffalo, NY	5,680	
Olcott Harbor, Newfane, NY	24,479	
Rochester Harbor, Rochester, NY		129
<u>BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS</u>		
<u>PROJECTS NOT SPEC AUTH BY CONGRESS SECTION 103</u>		
Lake Erie at Painesville, OH	31	
Lake Erie, Athol Springs, Hamburg, NY	31,859	545
Sylvan Beach Breakwater Oneida Lake, NY	105	69
Section 103 Coordination Account	17,994	
Lake Erie Old Lakeshore Road, Hamburg, NY	17,562	
Krull Park, NY	1,698	
LaSalle Park, Buffalo NY	21,948	
<u>SHORELINE EROSION CONTROL DEV & DEMO PGM SECTION 227</u>		
Shoreline Erosion Control Development and Demo Program	12,150	
<u>FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS</u>		
<u>PROJECTS SPEC AUTH BY CONGRESS</u>		
Tribal Partnership Program	9,336	
<u>PROJECTS NOT SPEC AUTH BY CONGRESS SECTION 205</u>		
Section 205 Coordination Account	13,911	
Cazenovia Creek, Buffalo, NY	99,044	24,113
Limestone Creek, Fayetteville, NY	58,018	
Keshequa Creek, Nunda	38,091	
CAP 205 Cuyahoga River, IND	14,472	
CAP 205 Cuyahoga River, Walton	15,855	
CAP 205 Walton Hills, OH	16,252	
CAP 205 Brooklyn Heights, OH	14,141	
CAP 205 Chagrin River, Eastlake	15,853	
Baldwin Creek, North Royalton, OH	7,191	
<u>EMERGENCY STREAMBANK & SHORELINE PROTECTION (SECTION 14-46 ACT MOD) (SECTION 27 – 1974 WRDA)</u>		
Section 14 Coordination Account	9,234	
Tonawanda Creek, Niagara Co, NY	1,225	3,840
Old Fort Niagara, NY	3,055	
Tonawanda Creek, RD, NY	2,008	
Tonawanda Creek, Newstead, NY	2,408	
Graycliff House, Evans, NY	2,412	
Keuka Lake, Hammondsport, NY	2,522	
East Valley Creek, Andover, NY	2,390	

TABLE 20-J WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITIES (Continued)

	<u>FEDERAL COST</u>	<u>NON-FEDERAL COST</u>
<u>EMERGENCY STREAMBANK & SHORELINE PROTECTION</u>		
<u>(SECTION 14-46 ACT MOD) (SECTION 27 – 1974 WRDA)</u>		
Tonawanda Creek, Lockwood, NY	2,618	
Lake Ontario, Albion Water	18,138	
Minnick Road, Tonawanda Creek	147,954	
Tonawanda Creek, Riddle Road, NY	2,514	
Ottawa River, Shoreland Drive, Toledo, OH	68,092	
<u>SNAGGING & CLEARING</u>		
Section 208 Coordination Account	3,692	
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>		
<u>PROJECT MODIFICATION TO IMPROVE ENVIRONMENT</u>		
<u>SECTION 1135</u>		
Rochester Navigation Channel, NY	15,476	
Times Beach Environmental Improvement	4,151	
Conneaut Harbor East State Park, OH	47	
<u>AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION SECTION 206</u>		
South Park Lake	103,147	
Little Cuyahoga River, Akron, OH	426	
<u>ESTUARY HABITAT RESTORATION PROGRAM</u>		
Euclid Creek, OH	15,127	
<u>WETLAND/OTHER AQUATIC HABITAT RESTORATION, OH</u>		
Maumee Bay Habitat Restoration, OH	64,409	
Lorain Sewage Treatment Plant, OH	10,569	
Ottawa River, OH	49,192	
Section 204 Coordination Account	9,119	
792 Wynn Road, Oregon, OH	64,646	

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

TABLE 20-K INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

<u>No.</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Body of Water</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Inspected</u>
NEW YORK					
1	Back River Road	Genesee River	Amity	NY	Not Inspected
2	Bird Island Pier Rehabilitation	Niagara River	Buffalo	NY	Not Inspected
3	Blasdell Creek	Blasdell Creek	Hamburg	NY	30 Aug 2007
4	Block Church Road	Tonawanda Creek	Royalton	NY	Not Inspected
5	Caneadea Sewage Treatment Plant	Genesee River	Houghton	NY	23 Aug 2007
6	Catherine and Shequaga Creeks	Catherine/ Shequaga Creeks	Montour Falls	NY	19 Jul 2007
7	Cattaraugus Creek	Cattaraugus Creek	Arcade	NY	23 Aug 2007
8	Cattaraugus Creek Harbor	Lake Erie	Irving	NY	Not Inspected
9	Cayuga Creek (Cheektowaga)	Cayuga Creek	Cheektowaga	NY	13 Sep 2007
10	Cayuga Creek (Lancaster)	Cayuga Creek	Lancaster	NY	12 Jun 2007
11	Cayuga Inlet	Off Cayuga Lake	Ithaca	NY	11 Sep 2007
12	Cazenovia Creek Clearing and Snagging	Cazenovia Creek	West Seneca	NY	Not Inspected
13	Cazenovia Creek Ice Control Structure	Cazenovia Creek	West Seneca	NY	Not Inspected
14	Cold Spring and Putnam Brooks	Cold Spring Brook and Putnam Brooks	Weedsport	NY	Not Inspected
15	Conesus Lake Outlet	Off Conesus Lake	Livonia	NY	14 Jun 2007
16	Dunkirk Harbor	Lake Erie	Dunkirk	NY	Not Inspected
17	Ellicott Creek	Ellicott Creek	Amherst/Tonawanda	NY	12 Sep 2007
18	Ellicott Creek Clearing and Snagging	Ellicott Creek	Amherst/Tonawanda	NY	12 Sep 2007
19	Fredonia Sewage Treatment Plant	Lake Erie	Dunkirk	NY	30 Aug 2007
20	Fredonia Sewage Treatment Plant Sewerline	Canadaway Creek	Dunkirk	NY	30 Aug 2007
21	Glen Brook Clearing and Snagging	Glen Brook	Hammondsport	NY	19 Jul 2007
22	Glen Brook Concrete Flume	Off Keuka Lake	Hammondsport	NY	19 Jul 2007
23	Irondequoit Bay	Irondequoit Bay/ Lake Ontario	Irondequoit	NY	Not Inspected
24	Kashong Creek	Kashong Creek	Geneva	NY	18 Jul 2007
25	Keshequa Creek - Emerg. Streambank Protection	Keshequa Creek	Nunda	NY	20 Jul 2007

TABLE 20-K INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

No.	Project Name	Body of Water	City	State	Date Inspected
NEW YORK (continued)					
26	Keshequa Creek Clearing and Snagging	Keshequa Creek	Nunda	NY	20 Jul 2007
27	Keuka Lake Outlet Clearing and Snagging	Keuka Lake	Penn Yan	NY	18 Jul 2007
28	Keuka Lake Outlet Control Structure	Keuka Lake Outlet	Penn Yan	NY	18 Jul 2007
29	Lake Erie State Park	Lake Erie	Brocton	NY	Not Inspected
30	Marsh Creek	Marsh Creek	Geneva	NY	18 Jul 2007
31	New York State Thruway Bridge	Cattaraugus Creek	Irving	NY	Not Inspected
32	NFTA Small Boat Harbor	Lake Erie	Buffalo	NY	Not Inspected
33	Niagara River Retaining Wall	Niagara River	Tonawanda	NY	Not Inspected
34	Ninemile Creek (Amboy)	Ninemile Creek	Amboy	NY	Not Inspected
35	Ninemile Creek (Camillus)	Ninemile Creek	Camillus	NY	Not Inspected
36	Oak Orchard Beach Lake Ontario State Parkway	Lake Ontario	Kendall	NY	Not Inspected
37	Oatka Creek	Oatka Creek	Warsaw	NY	23 Aug 2007
38	Onondaga Creek (Nedrow)	Onondaga Creek	Nedrow	NY	13 Sep 2007
39	Onondaga Creek (Syracuse)	Onondaga Creek	Syracuse	NY	13 Sep 2007
40	Onondaga Lake Dam and Reservoir	Onondaga Creek	Syracuse	NY	13 Sep 2007
41	Owasco Inlet	Off Owasco Lake	Moravia	NY	11 Sep 2007
42	Owasco Outlet (Auburn)	Off Owasco Lake	Auburn	NY	12 Sep 2007
43	Owasco Outlet (Port Byron)	Owasco Outlet	Port Byron	NY	12 Sep 2007
44	Port Ontario Harbor	Lake Ontario	Port Ontario	NY	Not Inspected
45	Rochester Harbor Wave Surge Reduction Project	Lake Ontario	Rochester	NY	Not Inspected
46	Rogers Cemetery	Genesee River	Amity	NY	Not Inspected
47	Route 20A Bridge	Genesee River	Geneseo	NY	Not Inspected
48	Salmon River Town/Village	Salmon River	Malone	NY	22 Aug 2007
49	Scajaquada Creek	Scajaquada Creek	Cheektowaga	NY	13 Sep 2007
50	Seneca Falls Sewage Treatment Plant	Seneca River	Seneca Falls	NY	18 Jul 2007

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

TABLE 20-K INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

No.	Project Name	Body of Water	City	State	Date Inspected
NEW YORK (continued)					
51	Seneca Lake Wastewater Treatment Plant	Seneca Lake	Watkins Glen	NY	19 Jul 2007
52	Skaneateles Creek	Skaneateles Creek	Jordan	NY	12 Sep 2007
53	Smokes Creek	Smokes Creek	Lackawanna	NY	Not Inspected
54	Sodus Point Lighthouse	Lake Ontario	Great Sodus	NY	Not Inspected
55	St. Columbans on the Lake	Lake Erie	Silver Creek	NY	30 Aug 2007
56	Sturgeon Point Small Boat Harbor	Lake Erie	Evans	NY	Not Inspected
57	Tonawanda Creek	Tonawanda Creek	Batavia	NY	20 Jul 2007
58	Trinity Episcopal Church	Seneca River	Seneca Falls	NY	Not Inspected
59	Van Buren Point	Lake Erie	Portland	NY	30 Aug 2007
60	Van Campen Creek	Van Campen Creek	Friendship	NY	Not Inspected
61	Wellsville	Genesee River	Wellsville	NY	21 Aug 2007
62	Wendt Beach Park	Lake Erie	Evans	NY	Not Inspected

OHIO					
63	Akron Main Sanitary Sewer Line	Cuyahoga River	Akron	OH	Not Inspected
64	Baldwin Road	Chargin River	Kirtland Hills	OH	7 Aug 2007
65	Bayview	Sandusky Bay	Bayview	OH	Not Inspected
66	Brecksville Road	Hemlock Creek	Independence	OH	Not Inspected
67	Century Park	Lake Erie	Lorain	OH	Not Inspected
68	Chillicothe Road	Chargin River	Kirtland	OH	Not Inspected
69	Cleveland Harbor CDF #12 Stone Dike	Lake Erie	Cleveland	OH	Not Inspected
70	Cuyahoga Street	Cuyahoga River	Akron	OH	8 Aug 2007
71	Deist Road	Lake Erie	Middle Bass Island	OH	Not Inspected
72	Domonkas Library	Lake Erie	Sheffield Lake	OH	Not Inspected
73	East Lake	Lake Erie	East Lake	OH	Not Inspected
74	Euclid Creek	Euclid Creek	Cleveland	OH	Not Inspected

TABLE 20-K INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

No.	Project Name	Body of Water	City	State	Date Inspected
OHIO (continued)					
75	Euclid Creek Emerg. Rehab	Euclid Creek	Cleveland	OH	Not Inspected
76	Euclid General Hospital	Lake Erie	Euclid	OH	5 Sep 2007
77	Fremont	Sandusky River	Fremont	OH	25 Sep 2007
78	Geneva-on-the-Lake Small Boat Harbor	Lake Erie	Geneva	OH	6 Sep 2007
79	Hospice of the Western Reserve	Lake Erie	Cleveland	OH	Not Inspected
80	Lakeshore Park	Lake Erie	Ashtabula	OH	Not Inspected
81	Lakeview Park	Lake Erie	Lorain	OH	Not Inspected
82	Linwood Park	Lake Erie	Vermilion	OH	Not Inspected
83	Lorain Small Boat Harbor	Lake Erie	Lorain	OH	Not Inspected
84	Maumee Bay State Park	Maumee Bay/ Lake Erie	Lucas County	OH	Not Inspected
85	Mayfield Road	Chargin River	Gates Mills	OH	7 Aug 2007
86	Mentor Beach Park	Lake Erie	Mentor	OH	5 Sep 2007
87	North Portage Path	Cuyahoga River	Akron	OH	Not Inspected
88	Oak Harbor Wastewater Treatment Plant	Portage River	Oak Harbor	OH	25 Sep 2007
89	Oregon Municipal Water Supply	Maumee Bay/ Lake Erie	Oregon	OH	26 Sep 2007
90	Pier 34 North Coast Harbor	Lake Erie	Cleveland	OH	Not Inspected
91	Point Place	Maumee Bay/ Ottawa River	Toledo	OH	26 Sep 2007
92	Reno Beach-Howard Farms	Lake Erie	Jerusalem Township	OH	27 Sep 2007
93	Riverview Road	Cuyahoga River	Cuyahoga Falls	OH	8 Aug 2007
94	Sand Road	Lake Erie	Catawba Island	OH	28 Sep 2007
95	Sims Park	Lake Erie	Euclid	OH	Not Inspected
96	Solon Road	Chargin River	Chagrin Falls	OH	9 Aug 2007
97	South Perimeter Rd (Kelly's Island)	Lake Erie	Kelley's Island	OH	Not Inspected
98	Sperry Road	Chagrin River	Kirtland Hills	OH	7 Aug 2007
99	St. Joseph Life Center	Lake Erie	Cleveland	OH	Not Inspected
100	State Road 163	Lake Erie	Marblehead	OH	28 Sep 2007

BUFFALO, NY DISTRICT

TABLE 20-K INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

No.	Project Name	Body of Water	City	State	Date Inspected
OHIO (continued)					
101	State Route 15	Blanchard River	Ottawa	OH	Not Inspected
102	State Route 531	Lake Erie	Geneva	OH	Not Inspected
103	Swan Creek	Swan Creek	Toledo	OH	31 May 2007
104	Tobias Ditch	Maumee Bay	Oregon	OH	26 Sep 2007
105	Twilight Drive Lift Station	Lake Erie	Mentor-on-the-Lake	OH	5 Sep 2007
106	Whites Landing	Sandusky Bay	Erie County	OH	25 Sep 2007
107	Wightmans Grove	Sandusky River	Wightmans Grove	OH	Not Inspected

PENNSYLVANIA					
108	Brig Niagara Berthing Facility East Canal Basin	Presque Isle Bay	Erie	PA	7 Aug 2007
109	Little Elk Creek	Little Elk Creek	Girard	PA	5 Sep 2007
110	Presque Isle Peninsula	Lake Erie	Erie	PA	7 Aug 2007

Work performed in FY07 during the period 1 October 2006 through 30 September 2007 includes the inspection of 58 Inspection of Completed Works (ICW) Program projects for conformance with Operations and Maintenance manuals, implementation of new project inspection guidelines from HQUSACE, review of project modifications, project engineering evaluations, coordination with FEMA on the status of levee ratings and certifications, and updates of the hydraulics and hydrology of various local flood control projects. The cost for the FY07 work is \$292,955. The total cumulative cost for the program through 30 September 2007 is \$5,531,160. There are currently a total of 110 projects in the Buffalo District ICW Program.

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

The District is composed of the upper and lower peninsulas of Michigan and portions of Indiana, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which border the lakes. It includes U.S. waters of Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, St. Clair and western Lake Erie. Unless otherwise indicated, all depths stated in this report are referred to low water datum as follows: Lake Superior, 601.1 feet; Lake Michigan-Huron, 577.5 feet; Lake Erie, 569.2 feet; and Lake St. Clair, 572.3 feet. These elevations are in feet above the mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec -- International Great Lakes Datum, 1985 (IGLD 1985).

The IGLD 1985 is a datum or reference system used to define water levels within the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River system. This datum was implemented in January 1992, officially replacing IGLD 1955. At the time IGLD 1955 was established, it was recognized that this datum would have to be periodically revised due to isostatic rebound. Isostatic rebound is the gradual rising or bouncing back of the earth's crust from the weight of the glaciers that covered the Great Lakes region during the last ice age.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation	Page
1. Alpena Harbor, MI	21-2
2. Arcadia Harbor, MI	21-3
3. Ashland Harbor, WI	21-3
4. Cedar River Harbor, MI.....	21-3
5. Charlevoix Harbor, MI	21-3
6. Clinton River, MI	21-4
7. Cornucopia Harbor, WI	21-5
8. Detroit River, MI.....	21-5
9. Duluth-Superior Harbor, MN and WI	21-6
10. Fox River, WI.....	21-6
11. Grand Haven Harbor, MI.....	21-7
12. Grand Marais Harbor, MI.....	21-8
13. Green Bay Harbor, WI	21-8
14. Harbor Beach Harbor, MI.....	21-9
15. Holland Harbor, MI.....	21-9
16. Kewaunee Harbor, WI.....	21-10
17. Keweenaw Waterway, MI.....	21-11
18. Lake St. Clair, MI, Channels	21-11
19. Lexington Harbor, MI	21-11
20. Little Lake Harbor, MI	21-12
21. Ludington Harbor, MI	21-12
22. Manistee Harbor, MI	21-12
23. Manitowoc Harbor, WI	21-13
24. Milwaukee Harbor, WI.....	21-14
25. Monroe Harbor, MI	21-15
26. Muskegon Harbor, MI	21-16
27. New Buffalo Harbor, MI	21-16
28. Ontonagon Harbor, MI	21-16
29. Petoskey Harbor, MI	21-17
30. Rouge River, MI.....	21-17
31. Saginaw River, MI.....	21-18
32. St. Clair River, MI.....	21-19
33. St. Joseph Harbor, MI.....	21-19

Navigation (Continued).....	Page
34. Sheboygan Harbor, WI.....	21-20
35. Sturgeon Bay and Lake MI Ship Canal, WI.....	21-20
36. Two Rivers Harbor, WI.....	21-20
37. Reconnaissance and Condition Surveys	21-21
38. Other Authorized Navigation Projects.....	21-21
39. Navigation Work Under Special Authorization.....	21-21

Shore Protection	
40. Authorized Beach Erosion Control Projects	21-21
41. Emergency Shore Protection	21-21
42. Beach Erosion Work Under Special Authorization.....	21-21
43. Mitigation of Shore Damage	21-21
44. Project Modification for Improving the Quality of the Environment	21-21

Flood Control	
45. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects	21-21
46. Other Authorized Flood Control Projects.....	21-22
47. Flood Control Under Special Authorization.....	21-22
48. Surveillance of Northern Boundary Waters and International Water Studies.....	21-22

Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power	
49. St. Marys River, MI.....	21-25

General Investigations

50. Surveys21-27
 51. Collection and Study of Basic Data.....21-27

Tables

Table 21-A Cost & Financial Statement.....21-29
 Table 21-B Authorizing Legislation.....21-40

 Table 21-C Other Authorized Navigation
 Projects21-51
 Table 21-D Not Applicable
 Table 21-E Other Authorized Flood Control
 Projects21-56
 Table 21-F Multiple Purpose Projects, Including
 Power, St. Marys River, MI:

Existing Project.....21-56
 Table 21-G Deauthorized Projects21-57
 Table 21-H Features of Existing Project21-60
 Table 21-I Fox River, WI: Locks & Dams21-61
 Table 21-J Reconnaissance & Condition Surv ...21-62
 Table 21-K Navigation Work Under Special
 Authorization.....21-63
 Table 21-L Emergency Shore Protection21-64
 Table 21-M Beach Erosion Work Under Special
 Authorization.....21-65
 Table 21-N Mitigation of Shore Damage21-65
 Table 21-O Environmental Restoration..... 21-66
 Table 21-P Flood Control Under Special
 Authorization.....21-69

NAVIGATION

1. ALPENA HARBOR, MI

Location. At mouth of Thunder Bay River which empties into Thunder Bay, Lake Huron. Harbor is 100 miles southeast of Cheboygan Harbor, MI. River has its source in Montmorency and Alpena Counties, MI. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14864.)

Previous Project. For details see page 1957 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 1548 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. Provides for a bay channel 200 feet wide and 25 feet deep from deep water in Thunder Bay to a point 300 feet lakeward of the Alpena Light; thence an entrance channel 24 feet deep, narrowing to a width of 100 feet at a point 700 feet upstream from the light; a river channel 100 feet wide, 23 feet deep to Second Avenue Bridge; thence 18.5 feet deep and 75 feet wide for 1,600 feet to upper limit of Federal project; a turning basin at upstream end of project, basin at river mouth 19 feet deep, trapezoidal in shape, with a maximum width of 700 feet including the channel width and a maximum length of 900 feet along the channel line, including removal of existing rubble breakwater; and a breakwater about 550 feet long paralleling lakeward side of new turning basin. Work authorized by the 1965 River and Harbor Act, which consists of the proposed turning basin and breakwater reconfiguration, was deauthorized by the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) OF 1986; Public

Law (PL) 99-662, November 17, 1986, 99th Congress, Title X.

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. Several commercial docks along Thunder Bay River used primarily for receipt of coal and petroleum products. Also a municipal marina basin about 0.25 mile southwest of river mouth. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$19,693. A contract for maintenance dredging was awarded this FY in the amount of \$564,457. The contract was 29% complete at the end of the FY removing approximately 25,141 cubic yards of shoal material at a cost of \$162,000.

Existing project was completed in 1939. The modification of existing project at Alpena Harbor, as authorized by the 1965 River and Harbor Act, was reclassified into an inactive status May 22, 1969 based on an unfavorable benefit-cost ratio. In 1975 the modification was recommended and reviewed for deauthorization, which was withdrawn by Congressional Resolution the same year. Subsequently, the work authorized by the 1965 Act was deauthorized by the WRDA of 1986. Project features are in excellent condition. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$2,654,423, of which \$337,394 was for new work and \$2,317,029 for maintenance.

2. ARCADIA HARBOR, MI

Location. On east shore of Lake Michigan, 193 miles northeasterly from Chicago, IL, and 15 miles northerly from Manistee, MI. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14907.)

Existing Project. Provided for maintenance dredging of the existing harbor built by private interests, for a period of five years. The five years covered by this project were the calendar years 1905 to 1909, inclusive. Funds were also appropriated and maintenance was performed in calendar years 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1915, inclusive. There is at present no approved project for the improvement of this harbor. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. None required.

Terminal Facilities. Dock facilities are considered adequate for existing recreational traffic.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$6,020.

Existing project was completed in 1909. Varying depths of 5-12 feet exist in the channel at present. Maintenance of the harbor is based on providing a 9-foot depth. Piers and revetments are in good condition. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$5,882,792.

3. ASHLAND HARBOR, WI

Location. At head of Chequamegon Bay, on south shore of Lake Superior, about 65 miles east of Duluth, MN. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14974.)

Existing Project. A west channel 20 and 21 feet deep and an east basin 25 and 27 feet deep, both all protected by an 8,000-foot breakwater. For additional details see page 1008 of Annual Report for 1965. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. City of Ashland owns 4,150 feet of waterfront for future public needs. Wharves for handling coal, ore, limestone, logs and pulpwood are served by railroads. Detail on actual port and harbor facilities is in Port Series No. 49 (revised 1999) prepared and published by the Water Resources Support Center. Facilities are considered adequate for

existing commerce. Handling of ore and logs has been discontinued for the present.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys were performed by Government forces at a cost of \$7,196.

Work authorized prior to 1960 Act was completed in 1950. Work authorized by 1960 Act was completed in November 1962. Navigation structures are in fair condition. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$6,785,120 of which \$1,695,645 was for new work and \$5,089,475 was for maintenance.

4. CEDAR RIVER HARBOR, MI

Location. At mouth of Cedar River on west shore of Green Bay, an arm of Northern Lake Michigan, about 68 miles north of City of Green Bay. Nearest harbors are Menominee, MI, 27 miles southwest and at Escanaba, MI, 20 miles northeast. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14909.)

Existing Project. Two parallel entrance piers, a west pier 230 feet long and a rubblemound east pier 875 feet long with a sport fishing walkway; an entrance channel 100 feet wide and 10 feet deep from that depth in Green Bay to mouth of Cedar River about 900 feet long; and inner channel in Cedar River 1,400 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 8 feet deep upstream to about 150 below State Route 35 bridge; and a turning basin 150 feet wide near upstream end of inner bridge channel. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. No local sponsor has been identified.

Terminal Facilities. There are no permanent docking, mooring or handling facilities.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys, and miscellaneous inspections and reports performed by Government forces cost \$41,306.

Project features are in excellent condition. Total cost to end of FY was \$4,491,279 of which \$408,000 was for new work and \$4,083,279 for maintenance.

5. CHARLEVOIX HARBOR, MI

Location. On east shore of Lake Michigan, 276 miles northeasterly from Chicago, IL, and 75 miles northerly

from Frankfort, MI. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14942.)

Existing Project. A channel 24 feet deep in Lake Michigan and a river channel 23 feet deep in the lower and upper channels connecting Lake Michigan with Lake Charlevoix via Round Lake. The channels are protected where needed by piers and revetments. For additional details see page 1476 of Annual Report for 1962. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.) Section 25 of the WRDA of 1988 provides authorization pertaining to the South Pier to Charlevoix Harbor. It states, "The Secretary shall take such action as may be necessary to restore recreational uses established prior to May 1, 1988, or provide comparable recreation uses at the South Pier to Charlevoix Harbor project, Charlevoix, Michigan in order to mitigate any adverse impact on recreational uses resulting from reconstruction of the South Pier..."

Local Cooperation. None required except the latest project modification is subject to the following: Provide without cost to the United States, all lands, easements, and rights-of-ways required for construction and subsequent maintenance of the modified project upon the request of the Chief of Engineers, including suitable areas determined by the Chief of Engineers to be required in the general public interest for initial and subsequent disposal of excavated materials and any necessary retaining dikes, bulkheads, and embankments, therefore, or the cost of such retaining works; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the constructing and maintenance of the modified project, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors; provide and maintain without cost to the United States depths in berthing areas and local access channels serving the terminal commensurate with the depths provided in the related project areas; accomplish, without cost to the United States, such alterations of submarine utility crossing as are required by the modified project; establish regulations prohibiting discharge of pollutants into the waters of the harbor by users thereof which regulations shall be in accordance with applicable laws or regulations of Federal, State and local authorities responsible for pollution prevention and control; if acquiring lands, easements and rights-of-ways for construction of the project, local interests will comply with the applicable provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1971; PL 91-646, approved January 2, 1971; contribute all costs in excess of \$1,000,000 should the total cost of construction of the general navigation facilities exceed that amount, in accordance with provisions of Section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act, as amended.

The total first cost of construction (1975) is estimated at \$625,000.

Terminal Facilities. Several small landing places in Round Lake at Charlevoix for handling fish and miscellaneous commodities, a wharf for petroleum products at west end of Lake Charlevoix, and coal wharves at Advance and Boyne City. Charlevoix, Boyne City, and East Jordan provide public docks for small craft. Facilities considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$20,822. Location and removal of obstructions was performed using the Cranebarge MANITOWOC at a cost of \$91,117.

Existing project was completed in 1939 except for the latest modification. Navigation structures are in good to fair condition with miscellaneous repairs scheduled in future years. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$12,669,736, of which \$180,623 was for new work, \$11,359,717 for maintenance (Bank Stabilization \$46,352), and \$1,129,396 for rehabilitation.

6. CLINTON RIVER, MI

Location. Has its sources in Oakland County, MI, flows easterly about 60 miles and empties into Anchor Bay in northwestern part of Lake St. Clair. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14850).

Previous Project. For details see page 1958 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 1556 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. An entrance channel in Anchor Bay 8 feet deep, 300 feet wide at 8-foot depth contour in the bay, gradually decreasing to 50 feet wide at about 1,000 feet upstream from mouth of Clinton River, a length of about 4,600 feet; a channel 8 feet deep and 50 feet wide in the river about 38,700 feet long from entrance channel upstream to Mt. Clemens at Cass Avenue; closing old channel and making a cutoff at Shoemakers Bend; closing Catfish Channel; construction of revetments as needed in the river; and a harbor basin, 5 feet deep and 11 acres in area at entrance along bay channel, protected by breakwaters on north and south sides. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation).

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. River is used exclusively by recreational craft. There are numerous public and private wharves along the river below the city. They are considered adequate.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$10,121.

Existing project was completed in 1966. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$9,396,807, of which \$549,798 was for new work (includes \$289,752 contributed funds), \$5,050,829 for maintenance and \$3,796,180 for diked disposal.

7. CORNUCOPIA HARBOR, WI

Location. At mouth of Siskiwit River on south shore of Lake Superior, 49 miles east from Duluth, MN. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14973).

Existing Project. Provides for an entrance channel between piers; an irregular-shaped turning basin; two inner channels, and reconstruction and Federal maintenance of deflection dike and entrance piers constructed by local interests. Project depths are 10 feet between piers and 8 feet in turning basin and inner channels. For additional details see page 1010 of Annual Report for 1965. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation).

Location cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. About 1,000 linear feet of privately owned docking space is available.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$5,747.

Work authorized by earlier Act was completed in 1939. Work authorized in 1954 was completed in 1963. Navigation structures are in fair to good condition; repairs will be scheduled in future years. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$2,042,167, of which \$462,653 was for new work and \$1,579,514 for maintenance.

8. DETROIT RIVER, MI

Location. One of the Great Lakes connecting channels, 31 miles long, flows south from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14848.)

Previous Project. For details see page 1958 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 1541 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. Improving Detroit River main channels to provide 25.5-foot draft navigation; improving certain auxiliary and side channels; and construction of various water level and crosscurrent control structures. Details are in accompanying Table 21-H. Project depths are referred to local low water datum planes which correspond to low water datums for Lakes St. Clair and Erie, 572.3 and 569.2 feet above mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, IGLD 1985. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with. No local cooperation is required for modifications authorized by Acts of July 1946 and March 1956. The uncompleted portion of the project authorized by the 1946 and the 1956 R & H Acts, construction of the Compensating Works, with the uncompleted portion of the Trenton Channel modification approved Aug. 13, 1968, were deauthorized Dec. 31, 1989, in accordance with Section 1001 of the WRDA of 1986 (PL 99-662).

Terminal Facilities. Numerous commercial installations used for handling coal, iron ore, limestone, steel products, petroleum products, and other items such as overseas general cargo. Detail on actual port and harbor facilities is in Port Series No. 45 (revised 1996) prepared and published by the Water Resources Support Center. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys, environmental studies, confined disposal facility monitoring, support of water control center, and miscellaneous inspections and reports performed by Government forces cost \$1,517,586. Safety maintenance performed by hired labor cost \$5,792. Location and removal of obstructions was performed using the U.S. Cranebarge VELER at a cost of \$1,259,848. A contract for maintenance dredging was awarded and completed this FY, removing approximately 159,416 cubic yards of shoal material at a cost of \$996,826. Real estate activities, engineering and design and supervision and administration cost \$464,569.

Latest modification of connecting channels project in the Detroit River is complete except for compensating works. Pertinent data concerning channels covered by project at end of FY are set forth in Table 21-H. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$274,081,890, of which \$76,877,357 was for new work (\$75,346,669 regular funds and \$1,530,688 Public

Works Funds), \$154,733,948 (includes \$361,235 Section 150 contributed funds) for maintenance and \$42,470,585 for diked disposal.

9. DULUTH-SUPERIOR HARBOR, MN AND WI

Location. At extreme western end of Lake Superior. Cities of Duluth, MN, and Superior, WI, are on north and south sides, respectively. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14975.)

Previous Projects. See page 1246 of Annual Report for 1962.

Existing Project. Provides for rebuilding canal piers at Duluth entry, replacement or construction of piers and breakwater at Superior entry and dredging approaches and channels within harbor, St. Louis Bay, and St. Louis River. Channels vary in depth from 32 to 28 feet in entrances, are 27 feet deep in iron-ore route channels, and are from 20 to 23 feet deep in inner channels. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

For details of authorized channel dimensions and dimensions of structures, see pages 1246 and 1247 of Annual Report for 1962 and page 1011 of Annual Report for 1965. Portion of project for deepening Twenty-first Avenue West channel was deauthorized Dec. 31, 1989, in accordance with Section 1001 of the WRDA of 1986 (PL 99-662).

The WRDA of 1986 authorized modifications to the project to deepen the western portions of North and South Channels, the entire Upper Channel and the Minnesota Channel to 27 feet LWD; widen the Cross Channel to provide a minimum turning basin of 1,500 feet; widen the bend at the Arrowhead Bascule Bridge to 600 feet; and construct an upland confined disposal facility. The current recommended plan involves only the mechanical dredging of the Cross Channel Turning Basin with disposal at the Erie Pier CDF. The remainder of the project is now unscheduled.

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with for completed portion of project. Local cooperation items for the newly authorized project in the WRDA of 1986 (PL 99-662), are as described in House Document 150, 86th Congress, 1st Session and also includes, as a result of PL 99-662, construction cost sharing.

Terminal Facilities. There are 113 docks or terminals including some 54 major ones; all but one privately owned. Detail on actual port and harbor

facilities is in Port Series No. 49 (revised 1999) prepared and published by the Water Resources Support Center. Facilities for handling iron ore, coal, limestone, petroleum, steel and scrap iron, cement, general cargo, and grain are believed adequate for most existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Operation and maintenance of the museum performed by Government forces and contract cost \$268,622. Operation and maintenance of service facilities and park pier performed by hired labor cost \$211,978. Condition surveys, environmental studies, confined disposal facility monitoring, support of water control center, and miscellaneous inspections and reports performed by Government forces and contract cost \$798,474. Safety maintenance performed by hired labor cost \$3,081. Duluth and Superior Entry Breakwater repairs were performed using the U.S. Derrickbarge SCHWARTZ at a cost of \$668,032. The contract for Superior Entry Repairs to the South Revetment awarded in FY 05 continued at a cost of \$140,088. Supervision and administration cost \$343,638. A maintenance dredging contract awarded in FY 05 was closed out at a cost of \$150,022. A maintenance dredging contract was awarded this FY in the amount of \$1,464,770. The contract was 19% complete at the end of the FY removing approximately 15,085 cubic yards of shoal material at a cost of \$278,233. Engineering and design cost \$364,173.

Work authorized prior to 1960 Act was completed in June 1956. Under the 1960 Act, work on the outer harbor, included in House Document 150, was completed in June 1965. Work in the inner harbor, included in House Document 196, started in May 1963, was completed in November 1968 except for 21st Avenue West channel portion which was deauthorized December 31, 1989. Of the work authorized in WRDA 1986, only the Cross Channel dredging has been completed (September 1994). All other authorized improvements are unscheduled.

The United States owns 34.90 acres of land in fee in Minnesota and Wisconsin of which 2.15 acres are used for a vessel yard. Navigation structures are in poor to excellent condition; repairs are scheduled in the near future. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$131,182,021, of which \$17,226,343 was for new work (includes \$331,685 contributed funds), \$100,844,019 for maintenance, \$1,556,249 for diked disposal and \$11,555,410 for rehabilitation.

10. FOX RIVER, WI

Location. Rises in Columbia County, WI, and flows about 176 miles northerly into Green Bay. Wolf River, physically a main river but by designation a tributary of Fox River, rises in central part of Fort County, WI and flows southerly. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14916 for Lake Winnebago and lower Fox River.)

Previous Projects. See page 1368 of Annual Report for 1962.

Existing Project. Deepening and widening channel of Fox River from DePere 7 miles above mouth to confluence of Wolf River, a total length of 59 miles, to 6 feet, with 9.6 feet in rock cut below DePere lock and 7 feet in other rock cuts on lower river below Menasha lock; construction and reconstruction of 19 locks and 9 dams; a concrete retaining wall at Kaukauna; construction and maintenance of harbors having depths of 6 feet on Lake Winnebago; widening Neenah Channel to 100 feet, with a 6-foot depth for about 1 mile; and dredging, snagging, and otherwise improving Wolf River 47 miles from its mouth to New London, depth to be 4 feet.

Cost of completed portion of project is \$513, 424 for the lower river exclusive of previous projects. The uncompleted portion of the project authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1925, was deauthorized Dec. 31, 1989, in accordance with Section 1001 of the WRDA of 1986 (PL 99-662). Section 332 of the WRDA of 1992 authorized the transfer of the navigation system to the State of WI subject to agreement; however, water regulation and dam operation will be continued by the Federal government. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. None required.

Terminal Facilities. Wharf and landing facilities are, in general, adequate for existing needs. (See Table 21-I on locks and dams, Fox River, WI.)

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys, environmental activities, archeological management and investigations, and miscellaneous inspections and reports were performed by Government forces and contract at a cost of \$345,826. Cooperative stream gaging was performed at a cost of \$61,000. Real Estate activities cost \$2,483. The operation and maintenance of nine (9) dams and ten (10) overflow weirs totaled \$732,164. A contract for repairs to the Kaukauna Dike was awarded this FY in the amount of \$135,115. Geophysical surveys, software and administration activities to the Kaukauna Dike began at a cost of \$117,586.

Existing project is complete except for the inactive portion. Nineteen original locks and nine original dams were rebuilt. (See Table 21-I for year of completion of each). Structures and dredging in pools have increased original depths generally about 2 feet. Work remaining to complete project consists of dredging in upper portion of Wolf River, and rock removal and deepening of Neenah Channel on lower Fox River, which are no longer considered necessary. The dams tainter gates are receiving new hoist mechanisms. Existing dams repairs are underway or programmed in the near future; but many of the locks are in extremely poor condition. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$101,423,946, of which \$3,753,334 was for new work and \$97,670,612 for operation and maintenance. Between July 5, 1884 and June 30, 1935, funds in the amount of \$3,706,187 were expended on operation and care of works of improvement under provisions of permanent indefinite appropriation for such purposes.

11. GRAND HAVEN HARBOR AND GRAND RIVER, MI

Location. Harbor is on east shore of Lake Michigan, 108 miles northeasterly from Chicago, IL, and 23 miles northerly from Holland, MI. River rises in Jackson County, MI, and flows 260 miles westerly into Lake Michigan. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14933, and Geological Survey Grand Rapids quadrangle.)

Previous Project. For details see page 1949 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 1481 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. An entrance channel protected by parallel piers and revetments at mouth of Grand River, a deep draft channel in river extending to Spring Lake, a turning basin, and a shallow draft channel in river extending 14.5 miles upstream to Bass River. Project depths are 23 feet in entrance channel, 21 feet in river to turning basin, 18 feet in turning basin and channel to Spring Lake, and 8 feet in upper Grand River channel. For additional details see page 1461 of Annual Report for 1962. Dredging on northerly side of inner channel is considered inactive. Estimated cost of this portion (1954) is \$38,600. The WRDA of 1986 authorized modifications to deepen the harbor entrance and river channels to 29 and 27 feet, respectively; and provides for a new and larger turning basin. Estimated cost (Oct 90) is \$20,400,000, which includes \$11,754,000 Federal and \$8,646,000 non-Federal. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with for

completed portions of project. Local cooperation items for the newly authorized project in the WRDA of 1986 (PL 99-662), are as described in House Document 661, 76th Congress, 3d Session, and also includes, as a result of PL 99-662, construction cost sharing requirements as follows:

a. Contribute in cash 25 percent of the total cost of construction of general navigation facilities, exclusive of aids to navigation, a contribution presently estimated at \$4,246,000. The estimated cash contribution of \$4,246,000 to be paid in lump sum, prior to initiation of construction, or in annual installments during the construction period at a rate proportionate to the proposed or scheduled expenditure of Federal funds as required by the Chief of Engineers, or under another arrangement satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army, the final apportionment of cost to be made after actual costs have been determined; and

b. Repay, with interest, over a period of up to 30 years following project completion, 10 percent of the total cost of construction of general navigation facilities, an amount presently estimated at \$2,040,000. The Secretary of the Army may count against all or part of the 10 percent repayment, the amount of the local contribution of lands, easements, rights-of-ways, dredged/demolition material disposal sites and relocations. In no case are these costs to count against the cash payment during construction, and in no case would the amount waived exceed 10 percent of project cost.

Terminal Facilities. Several wharves exist for handling coal, limestone, sand and gravel, petroleum products, fish, and miscellaneous commodities. There is also a car-ferry slip, which is inactive. The State and local agencies provide recreational boating facilities, which are open to all on equal terms. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition and structure surveys performed by Government forces cost \$6,980. A contract for maintenance dredging the Outer harbor was awarded and completed this FY, removing approximately 42,849 cubic yards of shoal material at a cost of \$251,514. Supervision and administration cost \$132,555.

Existing project was substantially completed in 1949. For additional details on completion of existing project see page 1463 of Annual Report for 1982. Condition of navigation structures range from good to poor with portions in a general state of deterioration and are scheduled for repairs. Total cost of the existing project

to end of FY was \$44,370,115 of which \$1,458,469 was for new work, \$41,317,633 for maintenance (includes \$15,585 contributed funds), \$780,400 diked disposal and \$813,613 for rehabilitation.

12. GRAND MARAIS HARBOR, MI

Location. On south shore of Lake Superior, 93 miles west of Sault Ste. Marie, MI (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14962.)

Existing Project. Provides for a channel protected by parallel piers and for closing natural entrance channel with a pile dike. Project depths are 18 feet between piers and 20 feet in lake approach. For additional details see page 1449 of Annual Report for 1962. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. None required.

Terminal Facilities. Several small piers, a Coast Guard Station, and a small boat pier and launching ramp built by the State of Michigan provide facilities adequate for present traffic.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$2,941. Value engineering studies and structural design repairs performed by Government forces and contract cost \$38,813.

Existing project is complete except for widening a portion of channel from 250 to 300 feet. Project now being maintained to 19 and 15 feet below I.G.L.D., in lieu of 20 and 18 feet, which is adequate for current usage. The Pile Dike Breakwater is severely deteriorated and no longer maintained; major repair is required to make the Breakwater functional. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$4,505,897, of which \$1,055,871 was for new work and \$3,450,026 for maintenance.

13. GREEN BAY HARBOR, WI

Location. At mouth of Fox River, at head of Green Bay, about 180 miles from Milwaukee, WI, via Sturgeon Bay Canal, and about 49 miles southwest of Menominee Harbor, MI and WI. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14918.)

Previous Projects. See page 1366 of Annual Report for 1962.

Existing Project. See Chicago District 1979 Annual Report, Table 30-C, page 30-30.

For more detailed description of project see page 1216 of Annual Report for 1963.

Cost of completed portion of project is \$9,335,000 Federal, and non-Federal cost is \$490,000 including \$100,000 contributed funds. Local interests requested that the inactive portion of the 1962 River and Harbor Act, consisting of dredging the reach from 150 feet downstream of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Bridge to 1,700 feet upstream of this bridge, be reactivated and the authorization modified to include deepening the adjacent turning basin and modifying the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Bridge to provide increased horizontal clearance. Estimated cost of this portion (1990) is \$6,130,000; \$4,030,000 Federal and \$2,100,000 non-Federal which includes \$1,970,000 local contribution. Section 601c of the WRDA of 1986 authorized deepening the Fox River Channel, Green Bay, WI, to 27 feet. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with for existing project.

Terminal Facilities. There are 16 wharves for handling coal, petroleum products, cement, limestone, general overseas cargo and miscellaneous commodities. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition and structure surveys, and miscellaneous inspections and reports performed by Government forces cost \$232,268. Maintenance of the confined disposal facility cost \$2,000. Safety maintenance performed by hired labor cost \$3,734. A contract was awarded and completed this FY for maintenance dredging, removing approximately 124,000 cubic yards of shoal material at a cost of \$2,266,999. Supervision and administration cost \$152,542.

Existing project is complete. The 1962 modification was started in November 1966 and completed in September 1973, except for dredging the reach from 150 feet downstream of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Bridge to 1,700 feet upstream of this bridge. Dredging of the turning basin above C & N.W. Railway Bridge was commenced in August 1938. The turning basin was enlarged under authority of Section 5 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of March 4, 1915, in order to provide sufficient area for the large ships that use it. The work was performed as part of a maintenance dredging contract in September and October 1973. East revetment at Grassy Island was

entirely removed in July 1935. Dredging Fox River and entrance channel to Tail Point Light was completed in September 1967. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$79,617,582 (\$78,676,781 regular funds and \$940,800 Public Works Funds), \$9,946,395 for new work, \$61,766,876 for maintenance and \$7,904,311 for diked disposal. The new work cost does not include \$100,000 contributed funds.

14. HARBOR BEACH HARBOR, MI

Location. On west shore of Lake Huron about 60 miles north of Port Huron, MI. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14862).

Existing Project. Harbor of refuge protected by three breakwaters; a main entrance 23 feet deep; and an anchorage area 21 feet deep. For additional details see page 1485 of Annual Report for 1962. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. None required.

Terminal Facilities. Coal and limestone are received at a private wharf. In addition, there is a public recreational craft pier, a Coast Guard pier, and several small installations engaged in docking and servicing light-draft commercial and recreational vessels. These facilities satisfy current commerce and traffic requirements.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: A contract was awarded and completed this FY for maintenance dredging, removing approximately 16,097 cubic yards of material at a cost of \$381,201. Supervision and administration cost \$17,194.

Existing project was completed in 1928. For additional details on completion of existing project see page 1485 of Annual Report for 1962. Navigation structures are in good condition. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$17,532,802, of which \$1,200,598 was for new work, \$15,894,600 for maintenance, \$243,100 for diked disposal and \$194,504 for rehabilitation.

15. HOLLAND HARBOR, MI

Location. On east shore of Lake Michigan 95 miles northeasterly from Chicago, IL, and 23 miles southerly from Grand Haven, MI. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14932.)

Previous Project. For details see page 1948 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 1478 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. An outer breakwater protected approach channel in Lake Michigan, an entrance

channel to Lake Macatawa protected by piers and revetments, a channel through Lake Macatawa into Black River, and a turning basin. Project depths are 23 feet in outer portion of approach channel decreasing to 21 feet at outer end of inner piers, 21 feet to upper end of project, and 18 feet in turning basin. For additional details see page 1458 of Annual Report for 1962.

The uncompleted portion of the project, widening bend of entrance channel into Lake Macatawa, was deauthorized Dec, 31, 1989, in accordance with Section 1001 of the WRDA of 1986 (PL 99-662). (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with for completed portions of project.

Terminal Facilities. Wharves are at inner end of Lake Macatawa and used for handling coal, building materials, petroleum products, and miscellaneous commodities. Two shipbuilding yards are on south shore of the lake. Holland provides a public wharf for small craft. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition and structure surveys performed by Government forces cost \$162,367. Repairs to the breakwater were performed using the Cranebarge MANITOWOC at a cost of \$68,375. A contract for maintenance dredging the Outer harbor was awarded and completed this FY, removing approximately 38,728 cubic yards of shoal material at a cost of \$178,900. Supervision and administration cost \$91,325.

Existing project, with exception of widening bend in revetted entrance channel authorized by Act of September 3, 1954, was completed in 1957. For additional details on completion of existing project, see page 1460 of Annual Report for 1962. Navigation structures are in good to fair condition with repairs anticipated within the next 5 years. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$38,738,253, of which \$1,392,827 was for new work (\$1,180,502 regular funds, \$176,620 for previous project and \$35,705 contributed funds), \$35,179,674 for maintenance, \$1,663,300 for diked disposal and \$502,452 for rehabilitation.

16. KEWAUNEE HARBOR, WI

Location. On west shore of Lake Michigan, about 105 miles north of Milwaukee, WI, and about 78 miles from Green Bay, via Sturgeon Bay Canal. Harbor is at mouth of Kewaunee River. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14908.)

Previous Projects. See page 1375 of Annual Report for 1962.

Existing Project. See Chicago District 1979 Annual Report, Table 30-C, page 30-31.

Costs of completed project are \$603,021 Federal, and \$9,000 non-Federal, exclusive of amount expended on previous projects. Uncompleted portion (estimated \$200,000, July 1965) of 1935 River and Harbor Act is considered inactive, and excluded from present cost estimate. The portion authorized by the 1960 River and Harbor Act was deauthorized in 1977. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. Two car-ferry slips, a petroleum tank farm, a Corps of Engineers project office, and several fish wharves. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$197.

Active portion of existing project is complete. The north pier was completed in 1897 and the remaining portion is in generally good condition. Rehabilitation of the south pier was completed in June 1967. Construction of north breakwater and shore connection, except for a gap of 150 feet about 830 feet from shoreward end, and removal of outer 706.5 linear feet of north pier was commenced in September 1935 and completed in June 1937. Removed 500 linear feet of north pier in April/May 1963 and widened and deepened the adjacent channel in 1965. Outer end of the north pier was struck and severely damaged by car ferry vessel in October 1973 and a 24-foot section at outlet end was subsequently removed, thus reducing the structure to a length of 626 feet. Dredging entrance channel in interior basin to the existing project depth was commenced in April and completed in October 1938. Kewaunee River is navigable to about 6.5 miles above mouth for craft drawing not more than 4 feet. Navigation structures range from fair to good condition. Total cost of the existing project to end of

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

FY was \$13,540,841, of which \$758,333 was for new work (\$338,333 regular and \$420,000 Emergency Relief Funds) \$9,203,747 for maintenance, \$2,961,461 for diked disposal and \$617,300 for rehabilitation.

17. KEWEENAW WATERWAY, MI

Location. In Lake Superior across Keweenaw Peninsula in upper peninsula of Michigan. The west entrance is 169 miles east of Duluth, MN. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14972.)

Existing Project. A navigable channel, minimum width 300 feet, 25 miles long, partially natural and partially artificial, across Keweenaw Peninsula via Portage Lake. For details see page 1121 of Annual Report for 1963. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

The uncompleted portion of the project for navigation at Keweenaw Waterway, Houghton County, MI, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of Aug. 30, 1935, PL 409, 73rd Congress, which consists of extending the lower entrance breakwater by 2,000 feet, including the necessary alteration or replacement of structures due to channel deepening, was deauthorized by the WRDA of 1986; PL 99-662, Nov. 17, 1986, 99th Congress, Title X.

Local Cooperation. None required.

Terminal Facilities. Six coal docks, a petroleum dock, and several general merchandise and miscellaneous wharves, all privately owned. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce. Also present is a government constructed recreational area with facilities to include a picnic area and small boat landing range.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$6,883.

Active portion of the project is complete. Lower entry piers are in fair condition. It is anticipated repairs will be required within the next ten years. Upper entry breakwaters are in good condition, but require annual stone maintenance due to severity of the wave climate. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$37,427,347, of which \$5,974,141 was for new work, \$29,929,706 for maintenance and \$1,523,500 for diked disposal.

18. LAKE ST. CLAIR, MI, CHANNELS MI

Location. Lake St. Clair, a section of Great Lakes connecting channels, is an expansive shallow basin having a vessel track length of about 15 miles from mouth of St. Clair River to head of Detroit River. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14850.)

Previous Project. For details see page 2882, Annual Report for 1896; pages 1957-58, Annual Report for 1915; and page 1539, Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. An improved channel through Lake St. Clair 800 feet wide, 27.5 feet deep, and about 14.5 miles long; extending from mouth of Southeast Bend cutoff channel at lower end of St. Clair River to head of Detroit River Channel. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. None required.

Terminal Facilities. None.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$78,097.

Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$22,420,596, of which \$7,675,357 was for new work (\$6,666,762 regular funds and \$1,008,595 Public Works Funds), \$9,625,439 for maintenance, and \$5,119,800 for diked disposal.

19. LEXINGTON HARBOR, MI

Location. On southwest shore of Lake Huron, 20 miles north of Port Huron, MI. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14862.)

Existing Project. Provides for two offshore breakwaters opening to the southeast and totaling about 2,400 feet long with provisions for recreational fishing on the main breakwater; an anchorage and maneuver area of about 5 acres, 8 feet deep; and a flared approach channel 10 feet deep, decreasing to 160 feet in width through the breakwaters. Project also provides for recreational fishing facilities. Estimated (1979) Federal cost of new work is \$1,647,306 excluding \$1,088,888 to be contributed by local interests. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Assurances of local cooperation were furnished by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources to the Secretary of the Army. The cash contribution was \$1,088,888.

Terminal Facilities. An existing public fishing pier of open pile construction is not adequate for existing and prospective commerce. Complete boating facilities are planned by State and local agencies in connection with the harbor construction.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Miscellaneous report cost \$28.

The existing project was completed during FY 1977. Navigation structures are in fair condition. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$6,615,603 of which \$3,107,192 (includes \$1,088,888 contributed funds) was for new work and \$3,508,411 for maintenance.

20. LITTLE LAKE HARBOR, MI

Location. On south shore of Lake Superior 21 miles west of Whitefish Point and 30 miles east of Grand Marais, MI. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14962.)

Existing Project. Provides for a small-craft harbor of refuge by dredging an entrance channel 12 feet deep from Lake Superior into Little Lake, suitably protected by breakwaters and revetments. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. Only terminal facility at project consists of a public dock built by the State of Michigan for light-draft craft.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$7,352.

This project is considered complete; however, because of shifting sand, the harbor entrance shoals rapidly with the result that full project depth is not usually available. Navigation structures are in good condition. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$6,242,915, of which \$600,478 was for new work (includes \$57,670 contributed funds) and \$5,642,437 for maintenance.

21. LUDINGTON HARBOR, MI

Location. On east shore of Lake Michigan, 156 miles northeasterly from Chicago, IL, and 67 miles northerly from Grand Haven, MI. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14937.)

Previous Project. For details see page 1951 of Annual Report for 1915, page 1491 of Annual Report for 1938, and page 1307 of Annual Report for 1963.

Existing Project. Provides for an exterior basin in Lake Michigan protected by north and south breakwaters, north breakwater is 1,800 feet long and south breakwater 1,700 feet long, 550 feet apart at outer ends, diverging at an angle of 90 degrees, with shore connections, 1,103 and 2,004 feet long, respectively; for dredging exterior basin to 18 feet deep with a maximum width of 1,500 feet; for a channel with a depth of 29 feet from deep water in Lake Michigan decreasing to 27 feet at the west end of the north pier, over a maximum width of 600 feet; thence a channel with a depth of 27 feet, over a minimum width of 230 feet with necessary widening at Pere Marquette Lake; and for inner piers and revetments, 1,649 feet long on north and sufficiently long on the south for turn at Pere Marquette Lake. The estimated (1977) Federal cost for new work is \$8,250,000. Estimated total cost for local interests is \$147,000. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. In addition to main terminal of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company consisting of three car ferry slips, a wharf, and warehouses, there are several wharves which handle coal, limestone, and miscellaneous commodities. Facilities are adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$79,107. Repairs to the breakwater were performed using the Cranebarge MANITOWOC at a cost of \$67,956. A contract that was awarded last FY for maintenance dredging was completed this FY, removing 48,484 cubic yards of material at a cost of \$348,617.

Existing project was completed in 1918. For additional details on completion of existing project see page 1469 of Annual Report for 1962. Structures are in good condition except for the south breakwater head that needs repair. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$32,794,078, of which \$8,532,202 was for new work, \$23,903,963 for maintenance, and \$357,913 for rehabilitation. The maintenance cost does not include \$136,286 contributed funds.

22. MANISTEE HARBOR, MI

Location. On east shore of Lake Michigan, 179

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

miles northeasterly from Chicago, IL, and 26 miles northerly from Ludington, MI. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14938.)

Previous Project. For details see page 1952 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 1493 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. An entrance channel in Lake Michigan protected by a breakwater, piers, and revetment; a channel in Manistee River to Manistee Lake; and Federal participation in cost of replacing Maple Street Bridge. Project depths are 25 feet in entrance channel and 23 feet in river channel. For additional details see page 1470 of Annual Report for

1962. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. Installations are on both sides of river and on Manistee Lake. Commerce handled includes coal, sand, salt, and general cargo. In addition, there is a Government wharf and a State and City owned recreational craft pier which is open to the public. These facilities satisfy current commerce requirements.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$6,243. A contract was awarded and completed this FY for maintenance dredging, removing approximately 86,484 cubic yards of material at a cost of \$363,772.

Existing project was completed in August 1967. For additional details on completion of existing project see page 1470 of Annual Report for 1962. Navigation structures range from generally fair to good condition. Total cost for existing project to end of FY was \$18,158,486, of which \$2,696,522 was for new work, \$14,087,800 for maintenance, and \$1,374,164 for rehabilitation.

23. MANITOWOC HARBOR, WI

Location. On west shore of Lake Michigan about 79 miles north of Milwaukee, WI, and about 106 miles from Green Bay Canal. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14922.)

Previous Projects. See page 1379 of Annual Report for 1962.

Existing Project. The total estimated (Oct. 1981) project cost is \$3,080,000; the Federal cost is \$1,085,000 and non-Federal cost is \$1,995,000, which is a cash contribution. See Chicago District Annual Report for 1979, Table 30-C.

For detailed description see page 1228 of Annual Report for 1963. Estimated costs (1970) of new work for 1968 modification are \$81,000 Federal and \$30,000 non-Federal which includes a cash contribution of \$18,000. Work on the 1968 modification was postponed until 1982. The portion authorized by the 1962 River and Harbor Act was deauthorized Dec. 31, 1989, in accordance with Section 1001 of the WRDA of 1986 (PL 99-662). (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Construction of a small boat harbor within the existing harbor was authorized by the Chief of Engineers, June 26, 1979, and 720-foot channel extension affirmed in July 1982, under authority of Section 107, 1960 River and Harbor Act, as amended.

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with for completed modifications. For 1968 modification local interests must make an annual cash contribution equivalent to 50% of the annual costs associated with construction and maintenance of the channel extension until such time that a second user utilizes the channel extension. Such a contribution is presently estimated at \$9,206; additional assurances require that the sponsor provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way required for construction and subsequent maintenance, including suitable areas determined by the Chief of Engineers to be required in the general public interest for initial and subsequent disposal of dredged materials, and the necessary retaining dikes, bulkheads and embankments therefor or the costs of such retaining works; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works and subsequent use, operation, and maintenance of the project, not including damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors; provide and maintain without cost to the United States adequate berthing areas at the docks adjacent to the improvement; accomplish at no cost to the United States all relocations and alterations of utilities necessary for the project; assume full responsibility for all project first costs in excess of the Federal cost limitation of \$2,000,000; and comply with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.

Terminal Facilities. Three car-ferry slips, a grain elevator, one shipbuilding yard, and three other wharves used for handling coal, building materials, cement, and miscellaneous commodities. While these facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce, it is believed the city should provide a suitable wharf with warehouse and railway connection open to the general public.

Operations During fiscal year. Maintenance: Condition and structure surveys and environmental studies performed by Government forces cost \$54,693. Repairs to the breakwater were performed using the Cranebarge MANITOWOC at a cost of \$125,280. An adjustment was made to the FY 05 maintenance dredging contract in the amount of -\$8,120. A contract was awarded and completed this FY for maintenance dredging, removing approximately 32,565 cubic yards of material at a cost of \$467,655. Engineering and design cost \$16,998.

Existing project is complete except for the 1962 and 1968 modifications. The 1962 modification was deauthorized December 31, 1990. Work on the 1968 modification was essentially completed in FY 83. The Federal modification, adopted July 15, 1985, included the expansion of the new entrance channel to the Section 107 project and extension of the rubblemound breakwater. Dredging a channel through the outer basin to existing project depth and removal of a portion of old north stub pier at the river entrance were completed in December 1937. Dredging river channel was completed in July 1942. South Breakwater, Section E, is in fair condition and is programmed for repair. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$18,270,941 of which \$3,960,044 was for new work (includes \$1,911,130 contributed funds), \$11,229,141 for maintenance (includes \$66,735 contributed funds), and \$3,081,756 for diked disposal.

24. MILWAUKEE HARBOR, WI

Location. On west shore of Lake Michigan about 85 miles north of Chicago, IL, and about 83 miles west of Grand Haven, MI. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14924.)

Previous Projects. See page 1385 of Annual Report for 1962.

Existing Project. See Chicago District Annual Report for 1979, Table 30-C, page 30-26. For detailed description see page 1232 of Annual Report for 1963.

Completed new work costs are \$6,934,804 Federal and \$478,000 non-Federal, exclusive of amount expended on previous projects. The uncompleted portion authorized by the 1935 River and Harbor Act was deauthorized Dec. 31, 1989, in accordance with Section 1001 of the WRDA of 1986 (PL 99-662). Uncompleted portion of 1945 River and Harbor Act was deauthorized in 1977. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Complied with for Acts of March 2, 1945, October 23, 1962, and July 14, 1960, except deauthorized portion of 1945 Act. Act of Aug. 30, 1935, provided that original dredging of outer harbor area be done by city of Milwaukee and city of Milwaukee be reimbursed at actual cost but not to exceed 10 cents per cubic yard, place measurement, for original dredging done subsequent to authorization of work by Congress. Agreement covering dredging was executed by Secretary of War, Feb. 23, 1934, after this work was originally authorized as part of public works program. City was reimbursed for 10 percent of dredging.

Terminal Facilities. There are 4 car-ferry slips, and 57 other wharves, private and municipal, used for handling coal, grain, building materials, cement, petroleum products, and miscellaneous commodities. As facilities in inner harbor were inadequate for existing commerce, Milwaukee Harbor Commission has constructed nine docks in the outer harbor for handling general cargo. Detail on actual port and harbor facilities is in Port Series No. 48 (revised 1994) prepared and published by the Water Resources Support Center.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition and structure surveys, soil borings, and miscellaneous inspections and reports performed by Government forces and contract cost \$81,961. Repairs to the breakwater were performed using the Cranebarge MANITOWOC at a cost of \$306,341. A Dredged Material Management Plan (DMMP) was initiated this FY at a cost of \$162,693. A contract was awarded and completed this FY for maintenance dredging, removing approximately 72,000 cubic yards of material at a cost of \$765,600.

Existing project is complete except for inactive portions. The 1962 modification was completed in July 1967. North breakwater and shore connection, 9,954 feet long, was completed in August 1925. North pier was completed in 1905 and construction of south pier was completed in November 1910. Construction of south breakwater and shore connection was completed in October 1929. Before modification of

August 30, 1935, City of Milwaukee also dredged most of the area in the outer harbor south of inner entrance piers and lakeward of pierhead line to more than 21 feet below datum without cost to the United States. City of Milwaukee also dredged a portion of the area of the outer harbor north of inner entrance piers to provide an approach channel to the passenger and auto pier opposite East Claybourn Street. Work on the 1945 modification was completed in August 1957, except for the uncompleted portion, which consists of dredging the Milwaukee River from Buffalo Street to upper limit of the project at Humboldt Avenue. The uncompleted portion of the project authorized by the 1945 Rivers and Harbors Act was deauthorized in 1977. Navigation structures range from fair to excellent condition. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$79,430,801, of which \$8,231,024 was for new work, \$52,103,292 for maintenance (includes \$322,471 contributed funds), \$6,380,925 for diked disposal and \$12,715,560 for rehabilitation.

25. MONROE HARBOR, MI

Location. On lower reach of River Raisin, which empties into Lake Erie and is 36 miles south of Detroit, MI. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14830.)

Existing Project. Provides for a channel in Lake Erie and River Raisin to city of Monroe, for a turning basin, and for riprapping protecting dikes at river mouth. Project depths are 21 feet to turning basin, 18 feet in turning basin, and 9 feet to upstream end of project. For additional details see page 1490 of Annual Report for 1962. Project feature for riprapping protecting dikes is considered inactive. Estimated cost of this feature (1954) is \$90,000. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

The WRDA of 1986 authorized modifications to deepen the River Raisin portion of the existing 200-foot navigation channel from 21 to 27 feet between existing turning basin and the river's mouth; deepen the lake channel from 21 to 28 feet, and widen the channel from 200 to 500 feet, for a distance of approximately 47,000 feet from the river's mouth to the Maumee Bay Entrance Channel; dredge a new turning basin 24 feet deep, with a diameter of at least 1,600 feet, at the river's mouth; and construct a 190 acre confined disposal area in Plum Creek Bay behind which would enable the creation of a 700 acre marsh. Estimated total cost (Oct. 88) is \$150,200,000; \$59,000,000 Federal and \$91,200,000 non-Federal, which includes a cash contribution of \$19,650,000.

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with for completed portion of project. Local cooperation items for the newly authorized project in the WRDA of 1986 (PL 99-662), are as described in the Rivers and Harbors Committee Document 22, 71st Congress, 1st Session; R & H Comm. Doc. 12, 72d Congress, 1st Session, and 45, 75th Congress, 1st Session, and also includes, as a result of PL 99-662, construction cost sharing as follows:

a. Contribute in cash 25 percent of the total cost of construction of general navigation facilities, exclusive of aids to navigation, a contribution presently estimated at \$19,650,000. The estimated cash contribution of \$19,650,000 to be paid in lump sum prior to initiation of construction, or in annual installments during the construction period at a rate proportionate to the proposed or scheduled expenditure of Federal funds as required by the Chief of Engineers, or under another arrangement satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army, the final apportionment of cost to be made after actual costs have been determined;

b. Repay, with interest, over a period of up to 30 years following project completion, 10 percent of the total cost of construction of general navigation facilities, an amount presently estimated at \$7,860,000. The Secretary of the Army may count against all or part of the 10 percent repayment, the amount of the local contribution for lands, easements, rights-of-way, dredged/demolition material disposal sites and relocations. In no case are these costs to count against the cash payment during construction, and in no case would the amount waived exceed 10 percent of project cost; and

c. The confined dike area construction is a non-Federal responsibility and is estimated to cost \$70,156,000.

Terminal Facilities. Several privately owned docks and a municipal terminal. Port of Monroe Authority built a steel and concrete wharf on southeast side of turning basin for commercial use. Detail on actual port and harbor facilities is in Port Series No. 45 (revised 1996) prepared and published by the Water Resources Support Center. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$30,651. A contract for maintenance dredging was awarded and completed this FY, removing 49,000 cubic yards of material at a cost of \$214,220. A contract for maintenance dredging was awarded in the amount of \$446,300.

Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$63,434,007, of which \$987,340 was for new work (includes \$300,000 contributed by the Port Commission of Monroe) \$23,757,085 for maintenance (includes \$166,667 contributed funds: \$125,000 by Consolidated Paper Company and \$41,667 by River Raisin Company) and \$38,689,582 for diked disposal (includes \$83,182 contributed funds).

26. MUSKEGON HARBOR, MI

Location. On east shore of Lake Michigan, 114 miles northeasterly from Chicago, IL, and 80 miles easterly from Milwaukee, WI. (See NOAA Nautical chart 19434.)

Previous Project. For details see page 1950 of Annual Report for 1915; page 1399, Annual Report for 1924; and page 1484, Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. A breakwater protected outer basin in Lake Michigan and an entrance channel from Lake Michigan to Muskegon Lake protected by piers and revetments. Project depths vary from 29 feet in the lakeward portion of the outer basin to 27 feet in the channel between the inner piers to Muskegon Lake. For additional details see page 1303 of Annual Report for 1963. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. Several privately owned wharves primarily for commercial use. Details on actual port and harbor facilities are in Port Series, No. 48 (revised 1981) prepared and published by the Water Resources Support Center. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$6,456. Repairs to the breakwater were performed using the Cranebarge MANITOWOC at a cost of \$113,141.

Existing project, including latest project modification, was completed in 1965. For additional details on completion of existing project see page 1465 of Annual Report for 1962. Navigation structures are in good condition. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$32,649,106, of which \$3,017,110 was for new work, \$15,807,696 for maintenance, and \$13,824,300 for rehabilitation.

27. NEW BUFFALO HARBOR, MI

Location. At mouth of Galien River on southeast shore of Lake Michigan in Berrien County, about 45 miles easterly from Chicago, IL. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14905).

Existing Projects. Provides for an entrance channel 10 feet deep by 80 feet wide and 850 feet long, to mouth of Galien River; new north and south breakwaters 1,305 and 740 feet long, respectively, and deepening inner channel to Galien River to 8 feet and 80 feet wide and 1,250 feet long. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation).

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. One village owned boat ramp and three privately operated marinas, and a private boat club facility.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$8,055.

Existing project is complete. The North and South Breakwaters are in fair condition. It is anticipated repairs will be required within the next five years. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$8,435,194, of which \$2,472,183 was for new work (includes \$1,186,467 contributed funds), \$5,781,511 for maintenance, and \$181,500 for diked disposal.

28. ONTONAGON HARBOR, MI

Location. About 140 miles east of Duluth, MN, on south shore of Lake Superior, at mouth of Ontonagon River; provides the only refuge for small craft between the Keweenaw Waterway upper entrance and Black River Harbor. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14965.)

Previous Project. For details see page 1931 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 1406 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. Provides for approach channel 16 feet deep, a channel between piers with 17- and 15-foot depths, an inner basin 12 feet deep, and maintenance of channels, basin, and entrance piers. Completed project cost \$19,619. See page 1100 of Annual Report for 1966 for details. A modification authorized by 1962 River and Harbor Act provides for increasing depths of channels, construction of an inner basin and a

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

sedimentation basin. (See Table 21-B for authorized legislation.)

The turning basin feature of the project for navigation at Ontonagon Harbor, Ontonagon County, MI, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1962, was deauthorized by the WRDA of 1986; PL 99-662 (Section 1002) Nov. 17, 1986, 99th Congress, Title X. The channel modification project authorized by the 1962 River and Harbor Act was deauthorized Dec. 31, 1989, in accordance with Section 1001 of the WRDA of 1986 (PL 99-662).

Local Cooperation. None required.

Terminal Facilities. There are no publicly owned wharves. There are three coal wharves, an oil receiving facility, and a few small fish wharves. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$978. The contract for maintenance dredging awarded last FY was completed this FY at a cost of \$3,121. A contract for maintenance dredging was awarded and completed this FY, removing approximately 36,128 cubic yards of shoal material at a cost of \$341,490. Engineering and design, and supervision and administration cost \$307,823.

All work authorized under previous Acts was completed in 1938. Navigation structures range from fair to excellent condition. Several areas along the piers have had tie rod failures and repairs are underway. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$29,795,416, of which \$953,903 was for new work, \$28,820,513 for maintenance and \$21,000 for diked disposal.

29. PETOSKEY HARBOR, MI

Location. This harbor is on the east shore of Lake Michigan about 50 miles south of the Straits of Mackinac. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14913.)

Previous Project. For details see page 1954 of Annual Report for 1915, page 1547 of Annual Report for 1931, and page 2024 of Annual Report for 1949.

Existing Project. Provides for a breakwater extending from shore 1,345 feet long of stone-filled timber crib, concrete capped, and rubblestone construction that protects the municipal pier. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. None required.

Terminal Facilities. There is a municipal pier about 635 feet long plus several recreational craft piers. These installations satisfy current commerce and traffic requirements.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$6,017. Breakwater repairs were performed using the Cranebarge MANITOWOC at a cost of \$126,572.

The existing project was complete in 1938. Breakwater is in fair overall condition. Total cost of the existing project to the end of FY was \$1,526,631 of which \$123,839 was for new work and \$1,402,792 for maintenance.

30. ROUGE RIVER, MI

Location. Rises in Oakland and Washtenaw Counties, MI, 30 miles long, flows southeasterly through Wayne County, and joins Detroit River at westerly limit of city of Detroit. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14854.)

Previous Project. For details see page 1530 of Annual Report for 1932, and page 1558 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. Provides for: (a) Main channel from Detroit River through Short Cut Canal extending to upstream limit of the project, a distance of 3.5 miles. Project depths are 25 and 21 feet in navigation channel, 21 feet in turning basin, and 13 feet in upper reach of project. (b) Old Channel from Detroit River extending to junction of Old Channel with Short Cut Canal. Project depths are 25, 18, 17, and 21 feet. For additional details see page 1324 of Annual Report for 1963. In 1973, work authorized by the 1962 River and Harbor Act was reclassified from the active to inactive category. Estimated cost (1972) of this work is \$880,000. Except for dredging 25-foot channel 1,150 feet upstream from mouth of Old Channel, work authorized in Act of Aug. 30, 1935, is considered inactive. Estimated cost (1958) of inactive portion is \$255,000. Work authorized by Act of July 3, 1958, is considered inactive. Estimated cost (1960) of this work is \$210,000. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Act of Oct. 23, 1962, requires local interests to provide lands and rights-of-way for construction upon request of the Chief of Engineers; hold the United States free from damages; provide

terminal facilities to accommodate prospective commerce considered in report of District Engineer; dredge and maintain areas between the Federal improvement and terminal facilities to depths commensurate with improved Federal channel; make alterations in docks, bulkheads and other structures, and take such other measures as may be necessary to assure stability of banks adjacent to channel; and provide bridge protection. The assurances of local cooperation for the River and Harbor Act of 1962 were furnished by the Michigan State Waterways Commission and accepted on Jan. 7, 1965. Fulfillment of all items of local cooperation has not been accomplished.

Terminal Facilities. Numerous large commercial docks for handling various type cargo. Details on actual port and harbor facilities are contained in the Port Series No. 45 (revised 1984) prepared and published by the Water Resources Support Center. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$60,483. The contract for maintenance dredging awarded last FY was completed this FY, removing approximately 64,000 cubic yards of material at a cost of \$309,424.

Work authorized before 1962 modification is complete or deauthorized. For additional details on completion of existing project see Annual Report for 1962. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$41,317,641, of which \$675,251 was for new work (\$29,563 was expended from Emergency Relief Act Funds), \$25,735,072 for maintenance and \$14,907,318 for diked disposal.

31. SAGINAW RIVER, MI

Location. Formed by union of Tittabawassee and Shiawassee Rivers, 22 miles long, and flows northerly into extreme inner end of Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron. Cities of Saginaw and Bay City are on the river. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14867.)

Previous Project. For details, see page 1957 of Annual Report for 1915; and page 1550 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. Provides for an entrance channel 27 feet deep and 350 feet wide from 27-foot contour in Saginaw Bay to river mouth; thence a channel 26 feet deep and 200 feet wide to New York Central

Railroad Bridge at Bay City; thence 22 feet deep and 200 feet wide to C&O Railroad Bridge in Saginaw; thence 16.5 feet deep and 200 feet wide to upstream limit at Green Point. Project also provides for five turning basins; one 25 feet deep at Essexville, 600 feet wide with a maximum length of 1,850 feet; one 22 feet deep on east side of channel about 1 mile upstream from Cass Avenue in Bay City, 650 feet wide and 1,000 feet long; one 20 feet deep at Carrollton, 100 to 300 feet wide and 900 feet long; one 20 feet deep downstream from C&O Bridge in Saginaw, 650 feet wide and 1,000 feet long; and one 15 feet deep between Bristol Street Bridge and New York Central Railroad Bridge in Saginaw. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. Numerous large commercial docks for handling a great variety of cargo. Details on actual port and harbor facilities are in Port Series No. 45 (revised 1996) prepared and published by the Water Resources Support Center. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys, environmental studies, support of water control center and miscellaneous inspections and reports performed by Government forces and contract cost \$599,228. The contract awarded in FY 05 for the construction of the confined disposal facility for placement of dredged disposal material for upper Saginaw River using Construction General funds continued at a cost of \$404,779. Engineering, design, and supervision and administration cost \$32,196. The contract for maintenance dredging awarded last FY was completed this FY, removing approximately 26,928 cubic yards of material at a cost of \$348,928. A contract was awarded this FY for maintenance dredging in the amount of \$1,296,663. Mobilization cost \$144,000. Real estate activities, engineering and design, and supervision and administration cost \$463,006.

Existing project is complete except for small part of the work authorized by the Act of October 23, 1962. Section D (Sixth Street Turning Basin) of the 1962 Act is complete except for the channel portion, which is pending modification. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$110,884,278, of which \$17,053,310 was for new work (includes \$321,809 for contributed funds), \$72,879,080 for maintenance, and \$20,951,888 for diked disposal.

32. ST. CLAIR RIVER, MI

Location. A 40 mile long section of Great Lakes connecting channels which flows southerly from Lake Huron and discharges into Lake St. Clair. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14852.)

Existing Project. Provides for channels through St. Clair River, which, at low water datum, are suitable for vessels drawing 25.5 feet. Project also provides for improvement of North Channel outlet, 100 feet wide and 10 feet deep, for recreational craft. Project depths are referred to low water datums for Lakes Huron and St. Clair; 577.5 and 572.3 feet above mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, IGLD 1985. (See Tables 21-B and 21-H for authorizing legislation and features of existing project.) Act of July 24, 1946, provides for widening and deepening of southeast bend and improvement of outlet of north channel at an estimated cost (1986) of \$870,000; \$435,000 Federal and \$435,000 non-Federal. On June 16, 1969, the Director of Civil Works approved substitution of the middle channel of the St. Clair River for the authorized north channel. Subsequently, however, the work authorized by the River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946, was deauthorized by the WRDA of 1986; PL 99-662, Nov. 17, 1986, 99th Congress, Title X.

Local Cooperation. None required.

Terminal Facilities. This improvement serves through commerce, between the upper and lower Great Lakes, and has not materially influenced terminal facilities along its route. A number of privately owned piers and wharves are at Port Huron, Marysville, St. Clair, and Marine City, MI, which handle coal, limestone, petroleum products, wood-pulp, salt and general cargo. These installations satisfy present commerce requirements.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys, miscellaneous inspections and reports performed by Government forces cost \$369,218. Maintenance activities at the confined disposal facility cost \$44,669. Obstruction removal were performed using the U.S. Cranebarge VELER at a cost of \$9,087. Real estate activities cost \$30,260.

Existing project is complete. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$54,078,839 of which \$19,213,246 was for new work and \$34,865,593 for maintenance

33. ST. JOSEPH HARBOR, MI

Location. On east shore of Lake Michigan, 60 miles easterly from Chicago, IL, and 24 miles southerly from South Haven, MI. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14930.)

Previous Project. For details see page 1945 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 1470 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. Provides for protecting mouth of St. Joseph River by two piers, 250 to 325 feet apart at their inner and outer ends, respectively, having lengths of 2,758 feet on north side and 2,603 feet on south side; for a channel 21 feet deep from Lake Michigan to mouth of Benton Harbor Canal, a length of about 6,900 feet with widths of 265 feet at outer end of piers, 190 feet at inner end of piers and revetments, thence generally 215 feet to lower end of turning basin, increasing to 250 feet above the turning basin to mouth of Paw Paw River, thence generally 110 feet in Paw Paw River to mouth of Benton Harbor Canal; for dredging channel in Benton Harbor Canal up to west line of Riverview Drive extended northerly, to 18 feet deep and 80 feet wide; and a turning basin 18 feet deep on north side of channel above mouth of Morrison Channel and a turning basin 18 feet deep near mouth of Paw Paw River. Public Law 88-88 declared a portion of Benton Harbor Canal a non-navigable stream. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. Several commercial wharves for handling coal, building materials, petroleum products, and miscellaneous commodities. A package freight terminal and a public docking facility is also available. Facilities considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$5,421. A contract for maintenance dredging the outer channel was awarded and completed this FY, removing approximately 35,565 cubic yards of material at a cost of \$257,850. Engineering, design, and supervision and administration cost \$106,614.

Existing project was completed in 1956. For additional details on completion of existing project see page 1454 of Annual Report for 1962. Navigation structures are in generally good condition. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$38,106,880, of which \$1,804,485 was for new work, \$34,702,103 for maintenance, \$638,076 for diked disposal and \$962,216 for rehabilitation.

34. SHEBOYGAN HARBOR, WI

Location. On west shore of Lake Michigan about 26 miles south of Manitowoc and about 55 miles north of Milwaukee, WI. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14922.)

Previous Project. See page 1381 of Annual Report for 1962.

Existing Project. See Chicago District Annual Report for 1979, Table 30-C, page 30-27.

For detailed description see page 1230 of Annual Report for 1963. New work for project as completed cost \$648,271, exclusive of amounts expended on previous projects. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. Three wharves for handling coal, petroleum products and miscellaneous commodities. City provided a public wharf. Facilities considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$7,047.

Existing project was completed in 1904. Construction of north breakwater was commenced in October 1913 and completed in October 1915. Dredging entrance channel to existing project depth was commenced in June and completed in July 1938. Work on 1954 modification was completed in December 1956. Inner 260 feet of south pier was replaced with a revetment by private interests under permit granted July 16, 1931, by the Secretary of War. Piers, therefore, are maintained only for a length of about 2,490 feet. Sheboygan River is navigable about 2.4 miles above its mouth for craft drawing not more than 2 feet. Navigation structures range from fair to good condition. It is anticipated repairs will be required in the next 5 to 7 years. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$13,849,767, of which \$1,136,088 was for new work, \$11,196,859 for maintenance, \$907,792 for diked disposal and \$609,028 for rehabilitation.

35. STURGEON BAY AND LAKE MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL, WI

Location. On west shore of Lake Michigan about 52 miles northeast of Green Bay and about 128 miles

north of Milwaukee, WI. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14919.)

Previous Project. See page 1373 of Annual Report for 1962.

Existing Project. See Chicago District Annual Report for 1979, Table 31-C, page 30-27. For detailed description, see page 1223, Annual Report for 1963. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. As the canal and connecting channel is a through waterway, only terminal facilities are in city of Sturgeon Bay, 4 miles from west end of revetted portion of canal. These facilities consist of two wharves for handling coal, petroleum products and miscellaneous commodities, and four shipbuilding yards. City of Sturgeon Bay provided a public wharf about 5 miles northwesterly from city of Sturgeon Bay. Two major shipyards are located in Sturgeon Bay where repair facilities are available including dry docks, marine railways and hoists. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$7,733.

Navigation structures are in good to fair condition, the South Revetment, Section N, is in poor condition and is programmed for major repair. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$15,128,137 of which \$1,059,722 was for new work, \$12,872,397 for maintenance, \$311,119 for diked disposal and \$884,899 for rehabilitation. In addition, between April 25, 1893, and June 30, 1917, \$235,940 was expended for operating and care of works of improvements under provision of permanent indefinite appropriations for such purposes.

36. TWO RIVERS HARBOR, WI

Location. On west shore of Lake Michigan about 82 miles north of Milwaukee and about 101 miles from Green Bay, WI, via Sturgeon Bay Canal. (See NOAA Nautical Chart 14903.)

Previous Project. See page 1377, Annual Report for 1962.

Existing Project. See Chicago District Annual Report for 1979, Table 30-C, page 30-28.

For detailed description see page 1226 of Annual Report for 1963. Completed project cost \$147,463, exclusive of the amount expended on previous projects. The 1935 River and Harbor Act portion of project is essentially complete, except for dredging a 10-foot width along each side of the entrance channel between the piers. The uncompleted portion of the project authorized by the 1935 R & H Act was deauthorized Dec. 31, 1989, in accordance with Section 1001 of the WRDA of 1986 (PL 99-662). (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. A coal wharf and several fishing wharves. City provided a wharf for receipt of petroleum products and public use. Facilities considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Condition surveys performed by Government forces cost \$6,998. Value engineering studies and structural design repairs performed by Government forces and contract cost \$104,647.

Existing project is complete except for portion deauthorized in December 1989. Present width of channel is considered adequate for present and reasonably prospective commerce. North Pier was completed in 1908. North Revetment, completed in 1917, was rebuilt in May to August 1962. Dredging entrance channel and inner basin to existing project depth was commenced in March and substantially completed in May 1937. Navigation structures range from fair to good condition and are under repair. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$13,569,962, of which \$360,320 was for new work, \$11,964,113 for maintenance, \$1,187,472 for diked disposal and \$58,057 for minor rehabilitation

**37. RECONNAISSANCE AND
CONDITION SURVEYS**

See Table 21-J.

**38. OTHER AUTHORIZED
NAVIGATION PROJECTS**

See Table 21-C.

**39. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER
SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION**

See Table 21-K.

BEACH EROSION CONTROL

**40. AUTHORIZED BEACH EROSION
CONTROL PROJECTS**

River and Harbor Act of 1962, as amended, Beach Erosion Control. None.

**41. EMERGENCY SHORE
PROTECTION**

See Table 21-L.

**42. BEACH EROSION WORK UNDER
SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION**

See Table 21-M.

**43. MITIGATION OF SHORE
DAMAGES**

See Table 21-N.

**44. PROJECT MODIFICATION FOR
IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF
THE ENVIRONMENT**

See Table 21-O

FLOOD CONTROL

**45. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS**

<u>NAME OF PROJECT</u>	<u>DATE OF INSPECTION</u>
Fort Wayne, IN.....	Apr 2007
Mt. Clemons, Clinton River Spillway, MI...	May 2007
Red Run Drain Clinton River, MI	May 2007
Grodi Road, MI	June 2007
Sebewaing, MI.....	June 2007
Labo Island, MI	July 2007
Millman Island, MI.....	July 2007
Hampton Township, MI	Aug 2007
Estral Beach, MI.....	Aug 2007

Operations During Fiscal Year. Maintenance: Miscellaneous inspections and reports performed by Government forces and contract cost \$216,754.

Total cost to the end of FY was \$4,537,017.

46. OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

See Table 21-E.

47. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Emergency Flood Control Activities, Flood Fighting (Public Law 84-99 and PL 93-288 and Antecedent Legislation).

<u>Project and Location</u>	<u>FY Cost for Sep 30, 2007</u>
Disaster Preparedness	\$378,163
Emergency Operations	\$4,919
Rehabilitation	\$36,507

Flood control activities pursuant to Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended.

See Table 21-P.

Flood control activities pursuant to Section 208 of the 1954 Flood Control Act. Snagging and clearing activities pursuant to Section 208 of the Flood Control Act of 1954, as amended. None.

48. SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS AND INTERNATIONAL WATER STUDIES

International Activities. The Detroit District has successfully supported the International Joint Commission (IJC) for many years. This has included numerous engineering and scientific assignments supporting the Commission's boards of control, working committees, and study boards.

The Detroit District conducted the following activities, specifically for the IJC Boards and Committees:

a. Semi-Annual Meetings. Members of the Detroit District staff attended the semi-annual meetings

of the three Great Lakes Boards of Control. They also attended the spring and fall appearances of the Boards before the IJC, in Windsor, Ontario, in May 2007, and the fall appearances, in Ottawa, Ontario in October 2007.

b. International Lake Superior Board of Control. The Detroit District Engineer is the United States Regulation Representative of this Board. In support of the U.S. Section of the Board, the District provided monthly Lake Superior outflow recommendations based upon a review of the hydrologic factors that influence the monthly regulation decisions for Lake Superior. These recommendations were based upon the use of probability forecasts of water supplies routed through the lakes using the approved operating regulation plan, Plan 1977-A. Plan 1977-A has been in operational use since June 1990. The District's program to evaluate the hydraulic rating of the Compensating Works in the St. Marys River was continued in 2006 with measurements at various ½ gate equivalent settings. This led to a decision in FY 2007 to change the ½ gate equivalent setting to 8 inches open to more closely approximate the actual flow.

Water supplies in the Lake Superior basin continued to be below average during FY 2007, resulting in very low water levels. Lake Superior levels were below average since April 1998, which is the longest period of below average monthly levels in the 1918-2006 period of record. New record low water levels were recorded for Lake Superior in September and October 2007. Due to the record low water levels, the IJC asked the Board to determine if deviations from the regulation plan were advisable to help alleviate low water conditions. District staff conducted a thorough analysis for the Board, which resulted in a recommendation to continue following the regulation plan flows and not deviate. The deviations would have resulted in only small increases to Lake Superior levels, while causing additional impacts elsewhere in the system. Precipitation in the basin was very heavy in late September and October 2007 and that raised the lake above record lows more than any regulation plan deviations could have done.

The Board is required by the IJC to hold at least one public meeting each year to inform them of the Board's activities and to solicit feedback regarding activities and current issues. As such, the District participated in the Board's FY 2007 annual meeting held in September 2007 in Sault Ste Marie, Michigan. A presentation was made, discussing the current water levels conditions, future trends and the Board's role in water level management. After the presentation, questions and general discussion was held between all interested

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

parties. The IJC's International Upper Great Lakes Study Board was also in attendance and addressed questions related to the study which had just begun. The District also disseminates extensive Board information to the public, the media and user interests via news releases, letters and the Board's web page.

Hydropower peaking and ponding causes flow and water level variations in the St. Marys River downstream of the power plants. With water levels and Lake Superior outflows below average, these fluctuations have become a concern to commercial navigation. The District continues to provide significant technical support to the Board to evaluate this issue and make a recommendation on peaking and ponding operations. In March 2006, the IJC approved continuation of peaking and ponding indefinitely, subject to prior approval by the Board at the beginning and middle of each month. This approval is basically for five years, or until completion of the International Upper Great Lakes Study is completed. District staff provide ongoing technical support to the Board for these peaking and ponding recommendations. To help answer questions about environmental impacts of peaking and ponding, the Board contracted with Dr. Mark Bain to review available literature and help make a recommendation about lowering the threshold at which peaking and ponding is restricted. Based on the outcome of this work, the Board recommended that the IJC lower the threshold by one foot. This was accepted by the IJC and implemented in late 2007.

In October 2005, the IJC revised its plan for an Upper Great Lakes Study. District staff contributed heavily to this Plan of Study revision. Its directive focused on reviewing IJC Orders of Approval for Lake Superior outflow regulation and water level impacts on affected interests in the upper Great Lakes system from Lake Superior downstream through Lake Erie. The revised plan assumes no changes to the Treaties and other bilateral agreements between Canada and the United States will be made. Two issues were added for consideration in the study. The first, looking at possible physical changes in the upper St. Clair River which could impact water level changes on the upstream (Michigan-Huron) and downstream lakes (St. Clair and Erie). The second issue involves incorporating lessons learned from the nearly complete Lake Ontario – St. Lawrence River Study, which may help streamline the study. The study began in FY 2007 and several District staff are actively involved.

c. International Niagara Board of Control, International Niagara Working Committee, and International Niagara Committee. The District provides direct technical support and consulting

engineering services to this Board and its Committees. The Chief of the Great Lakes Hydraulics and Hydrology Office is a member of the Niagara Working Committee. Under the auspices of the Committee, the Detroit District, with Canada, computes, coordinates, and publishes the monthly flows in the Niagara River.

The Detroit District and the Water Survey of Canada routinely conduct discharge measurements in the lower Niagara River at the Cableway Section. This is part of a continuing effort to verify the Ashland Avenue stage-discharge equations. The Ashland Avenue equations are used to compute the flow out of the Maid-of-the-Mist Pool, which encompasses the total flow over the American and Canadian Falls, to ensure that the hydropower plants operate within the terms of the Niagara Treaty. Information, including flow measurements taken at the Cableway section in the spring and fall of 2007, has been evaluated to determine if the existing equations are adequate to represent the present hydraulic regime over the Niagara Falls. Upon recommendation of this evaluation, work has begun on re-deriving the Ashland Avenue equation. Discharge measurements at the Cableway Section, to verify the Ashland Avenue rating curve, are scheduled every three years with the next measurements set for 2010.

Discharge measurements are also made routinely in the Welland Canal. These are part of the continuing effort to verify the ratings for the Welland Canal supply weir. Data collected to date indicates that the present equations may be underestimating the flow. Revision of the ratings is being evaluated. The last sets of measurements were made in 2007 and the next measurements at this section are scheduled for 2010, in accordance with the three-year schedule.

Due to the dynamic nature of the Niagara River at the Niagara Falls, the District is also involved with periodic verification of the rating curves for the flow in the American Falls Channel and for the Niagara River flow out of Lake Erie. Discharge measurements are made in the American Falls Channel on a five-year schedule. Due to an alteration of the bridge used for measurements, alternate sites and different technologies needed to be investigated for the measurement series that was originally scheduled for 2005. In the Spring of 2007, a set of measurements were taken, upstream of the original bridge location, at the American Falls NOAA water level gauge. This section allowed for use of a tethered boat with a bottom mounted ADCP. The next set of measurements is scheduled for 2012.

Discharge measurements are made at the International Railway Bridge Section to verify the rating equations for the flow out of Lake Erie. The rating equation based on the Buffalo gage was recently revised based on measurements collected at this section since 1974. Measurements are made at the International Railway Bridge Section on a three-year schedule. The last set of measurements was made in 2006, and the next is scheduled for 2009.

d. Great Lakes Basin Studies. During the past year, the District has been compiling data to be used in the International Upper Great Lakes Study to evaluate the hydraulics of the St. Clair River. Bathymetric data was collected for the main stem of the river, from Fort Gratiot down to Algonac. Discharge data from 1962 to present was summarized to look for changes in the flows over time. Dredging records were researched and summarized to look for changing sedimentation patterns.

Coordinating Committee on Great Lakes Basic Hydraulic and Hydrologic Data. The Chief of the Great Lakes Hydraulics and Hydrology Office is the U.S. Secretary to this Committee. Other Office personnel also hold membership on the three subcommittees: the Vertical Control-Water Levels, Hydraulics, and Hydrology.

The District continued its support of Committee operations pertaining to the coordination of basic hydraulic and hydrologic data with Canada. District efforts have also continued to closely coordinate the formats of the U.S. and Canadian water level bulletins in order to avoid confusion and to better inform the public.

Efforts continued in 2007 on refinement of a coordinated Great Lakes regulation and routing model (CGLRRM). The Corps uses this model to evaluate levels and flows in the Great Lakes system from Lake Superior to Lake Ontario. A user-friendly graphical user interface (GUI) is also being finalized. This GUI will allow the user to change input parameters easily to evaluate the effects of different scenarios on water levels. The CGLRRM has been developed under the guidance of the Coordinating Committee with support from Environment Canada, Buffalo District, and the Hydrologic Engineering Center (HEC).

During FY 2007, the District continued development and/or supported development of 1- and 2-dimensional hydrodynamic models of all the Great Lakes connecting channels. These models can be used to analyze effects of dredging, channel encroachments, and any other changes to river cross-sections. These

models will also serve as valuable tools in answering the many “what if” questions that are asked about the rivers.

Field Operations. In addition to field operations conducted in support of the IJC, and as a continuing and ongoing mission, the Detroit District conducts hydraulic flow measurements throughout the Great Lakes Connecting Channels and St. Lawrence River system. This capability is unique among the Corps Districts (and other federal agencies) on the Great Lakes. During FY 2007, the Detroit District continued gathering hydraulic data using the ADCP (Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler) instrumentation at several sections on the lower St. Marys River, the upper and lower Detroit River, the St. Clair River, and the Niagara River. These hydraulic data sets are currently being used to develop two-dimensional flow models of the river systems, and to help refine the flow retardation estimates for weed conditions through the growing season.

As an ongoing mission, during the winter months the District monitors the extent of ice in the St. Marys, St. Clair, and Detroit Rivers. Water levels are monitored continuously at key water level gages in these rivers to detect possible ice jams and potential flooding. The Corps and other governmental agencies, including the National Weather Service and the Coast Guard, can use this information to provide advance warning to area residents and to trigger emergency actions. Currently, data are obtained through phone access of these gages or from a satellite data relay to the District’s water management data system and remote laptop personal computers. These systems provide water level information to the District office within minutes of data collection.

Water Management Data System. In FY 2007, the Detroit District continued to provide an extensive variety of water management products for the entire Great Lakes system, based on the water level gage network, on its Internet web pages. Weather information and meteorological data are also received and processed within the District and available on the Internet. The Detroit District has 21 active data collection platforms (DCPs). In FY 2007, the Detroit District continued implementation of the Corps of Engineers Water Management Software (CWMS) suite with its initial prototype development being placed on modernizing the Lake Winnebago watershed outflow management.

Great Lakes Hydrology. The Great Lakes Hydraulics and Hydrology Office uses water supply forecasts routinely in forecasting water levels on all the Great

Lakes and regulating the outflows from Lake Superior. Studies to improve the existing Great Lakes water level forecasting system, including investigations into the factors affecting the Great Lakes water balance relationship (i.e., runoff, over-lake precipitation, evaporation, ice retardation, etc.) and use of real-time hydrologic data such as the new National Weather Service Doppler radar networks were continued during FY 2007. Work continued with the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL) to improve snow water equivalent estimates used for supply forecasting.

Great Lakes Water Levels. The Great Lakes Hydraulics and Hydrology Office continued to make routine short-term (30 day) and long-term (six month) Great Lakes still water level forecasts. These forecasts are distributed in the form of weekly, semi-monthly and monthly news releases and bulletins. The Monthly Bulletin of Lake Levels for the Great Lakes, containing a six-month projection of Great Lakes water levels, has a circulation of about 5,000 copies per month by mail and 1,000 by email. Included with the monthly bulletin on a quarterly basis is an informational enclosure entitled Great Lakes Update, which covers various topics of interest pertaining to the water resource management of the Great Lakes.

Water levels on the Great Lakes started FY 2007 below average on Lakes Superior, Michigan-Huron and St. Clair. Lake Erie was right on average, while Lake Ontario was above average. A very dry summer caused the upper lakes to stay well below average later in FY 2007, finishing the year lower than they started. The lower lakes had a better summer, staying generally above average, but finishing the year slightly below average. Media and public attention has increased as the upper lakes continue to stay low, especially in the fall when Lake Superior set new record lows. Office personnel provided essential expertise regarding water level forecasts, recorded lake levels, and the potential impacts of these water levels on interested parties. These parties include members of Congress, state and local officials, news media, navigation and power interests, property owners, and recreational boaters. Water level information is supplied to the public via the District's web pages, telephonic and written responses to inquiries, presentations to various interest groups, and interviews with the news media.

The total cost for FY 2007 under the Surveillance of Northern Boundary Waters was \$2,864,736.

MULTIPLE-PURPOSE PROJECTS INCLUDING POWER

49. ST. MARYS RIVER, MI

Location. A Great Lakes connecting channel about 63 miles long, flows southeasterly between State of Michigan and Providence of Ontario, Canada, from eastern end of Lake Superior into northern end of Lake Huron. (See NOAA Nautical Charts 14882, 14883, and 14884.) At Sault Ste. Marie, MI, about 14 miles downstream from Lake Superior, there are four parallel locks and a hydroelectric power plant.

Previous Project. For details see page 1955, Annual Report for 1915; and page 1529, Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. Channels permitting 25.5-foot draft navigation in St. Marys River and Lake Superior and Lake Huron approaches thereto; constructing and operating four locks and two canals; constructing an electric plant of 14,000 kilowatt capacity (45,000 kilowatt ultimate capacity) constructing anchorage areas in river above and below locks; and constructing various other works in conjunction with project. Subsequently, in 1932, the Unit 10 powerhouse was installed raising the capacity to 18,400 kilowatts (45,000 ultimate capacity). Original State Locks were operated and maintained under permanent indefinite appropriation from Jun. 9, 1881, to Nov. 2, 1886, after which they were destroyed by excavation for the Poe Lock in 1896.

Weitzel Lock, destroyed in 1942 by excavation for the MacArthur Lock, was operated and maintained under the same appropriation from Sep. 1, 1881, to Jun. 30, 1935. Poe Lock was operated and maintained under the same appropriation from Aug. 3, 1896, Davis Lock from Oct. 21, 1914, and Sabin Lock from Sep. 18, 1919, to end of FY 1935. The 1,200-foot by 110-foot new Poe Lock was authorized in 1962 and put into operation in 1968. Details of existing project are set forth in Table 21-F.

Project depths are referred to low water datum corresponding to sloping surface of river as follows: Above locks: When water surface of Lake Superior is at elevation 601.1 feet and at upstream side of locks is 600.6 feet above mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, IGLD 1985. Below locks: When water surface at downstream side of locks is at elevation 578.4 feet and Lake Huron is 577.5 feet above mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, IGLD

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

1985. Estimated (1974) cost for new work is \$163,087,000. (See Table 21-B for authorizing legislation.)

The WRDA of 1986 authorized construction of a second lock 1,294 feet in length, 115 feet in width, and 32 feet in depth, adjacent to the existing lock. The replacement lock is to be located in the North Canal of the St. Marys Falls Canal at Sault Ste. Marie, MI, on the site of the existing Davis and Sabin Locks. Material removed during construction of the replacement lock will be placed on the Northwest Pier to serve as a windbreak for downbound vessels approaching the lock. Estimated cost (Oct. 90) is \$174,200,000 Federal and \$93,800,000 non-Federal.

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with for completed portion of project. Local cooperation items for the newly authorized project in the WRDA of 1986 (PL 99-662), are as follows:

(a) Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for implementation and later maintenance of the proposed project, and for aids to navigation upon the request of the Chief of Engineers, including suitable areas determined by the Chief of Engineers to be required in the general public interest for initial and later disposal of dredged/demolition material and including necessary retaining dikes, bulkheads, and embankments therefore, or the costs of such retaining works;

(b) Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the implementation and maintenance of the project, not including damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors;

(c) Accomplish without cost to the United States such alterations and relocations of pipelines, powerlines, cables, sewer, water supply, drainage, and other utilities, structures, and improvements made necessary by the project. (Any such costs of the items on Federal property at the locks, would be part of the total construction cost and not separable local sponsor cost.);

(d) Contribute in cash 25 percent of the total cost of construction of general navigation facilities, exclusive of aids to navigation, a contribution presently estimated at \$67,000,000. The estimated cash contribution of \$67,000,000 to be paid in lump sum prior to initiation of construction, or in annual installments during the construction period at a rate proportionate to the proposed or scheduled expenditure of Federal funds as required by the Chief of Engineers, or under another arrangement satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army,

the final apportionment of cost to be made after actual costs have been determined;

(e) Repay, with interest, over a period of up to 30 years following project completion, 10 percent of the total cost of construction of general navigation facilities, an amount presently estimated at \$26,800,000. The Secretary of the Army may count against all or part of the 10 percent repayment, the amount of the local contribution for lands, easements, rights-of-way, dredged/demolition material disposal sites and relocations. In no case are these costs to count against the cash payment during construction, and in no case would the amount waived exceed 10 percent of project cost; and

(f) Any construction needed to prevent/mitigate for erosion or shoaling attributed to the lock would be cost shared in the same proportion as the project.

Terminal Facilities. This improvement serves through commerce between Lake Superior and lower lakes and has not materially influenced terminal facilities at localities along its route. Three piers at Sault Ste. Marie receive coal and petroleum products. Limestone is shipped from a pier at Drummond Island. Vessel refueling stations are at Lime Island and village of DeTour; they receive coal and petroleum products. Present terminals satisfy current traffic requirements.

Operations During Fiscal Year. New Work: Construction of a replacement lock. The St. Marys River project includes four navigation locks: MacArthur, Poe, Davis and Sabin. Currently, the MacArthur and Poe service loaded commercial vessel traffic. The Davis Lock is rarely used and the Sabin Lock is in disrepair and has been closed for several years. The new lock will replace the Davis and Sabin Locks in the North Canal of the St. Marys Falls Canal. As a minimum, the new lock would have the same dimensions as the 1200-foot by 110-foot Poe Lock. FY07 funds in the amount of \$608,304 were expended to continue limited work on the design documentation reports (DDR) for the guide walls, channel excavation and lock chamber. The detailed structure survey of the proposed construction area was completed. Additionally, a preliminary report assessing the capacity of Class 1 railroads as related to Soo navigation traffic was initiated.

Operations, maintenance, and care of locks: Two canals and three locks were operated (the fourth lock, Sabin, was in caretaker status) as required. Necessary repairs and improvements were made thereto and to appurtenant structures and equipment. Canals were open to navigation 297 days during the

period 1 October 2006 through 30 September 2007. A total of 8,446 vessels, aggregating 82,171,192 short tons of freight and 90,722 passengers passed through the MacArthur, Davis and Poe Locks. Total cost for operation, maintenance, and care of the locks during the FY was \$13,338,011.

Powerhouse and equipment: A total of 156,725,400 kilowatt-hours of power was generated this FY. Income from the sale of power, sent to the U.S. Treasury, amounted to \$1,316,525. Total cost of operation and maintenance for two hydroelectric powerhouses during the FY was \$920,616.

Other operation and care items: Buildings and grounds were operated and maintained, condition surveys, operations studies, environmental activities, safety compliance, archeological and cultural management, real estate, and miscellaneous inspections and reports were performed by Government forces and contract at a cost of \$1,319,430. The contract for repairs to the West Center Pier, Soo Locks, awarded last FY was completed this FY at a cost of \$400,739.

Channels and canals: St. Marys River channels and canal approach depths were surveyed by sweeping. Location and removal of obstructions were performed by hired labor using the U.S. Derrickbarge NICOLET and the U.S. Cranebarge HARVEY at a cost \$1,838,421.

Recreational facilities: Information center, Visitors center, comfort stations, park fountain, and observation and overlook platforms were operated and maintained at a cost of \$445,029. Visitors entering the Soo Locks Visitors Center numbered 367,111. Visitors to the observation platforms overlooking the locks numbered 292,862. Total visitors to the Soo Locks Park numbered 394,367. A grand total of 485,089 people (includes tour boat visitors of 90,722) visited the Soo Locks.

Total project costs in FY07 amounted to \$18,262,246.

Project in effect prior to modification of March 21, 1956, is complete and work authorized by 1956 modification to provide a safe draft of 25.5 feet for both upbound and downbound traffic is also complete. Public Works Acceleration Funds used for maintenance were \$118,000. Total cost of the existing project to end of FY was \$702,682,391, of which \$170,800,152 was for new work and \$531,882,239 for maintenance (includes \$340,400 contributed funds).

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

50. SURVEYS

<u>Project and Location</u>	<u>FY Cost for Sep 30, 2007</u>
-----------------------------	-------------------------------------

Reconnaissance and Feasibility Studies

Detroit River Master Plan MI.....	\$14,959
Great Lakes Navigation System, MI.....	\$1,088,036
John Glenn Great Lakes Basin Program MI....	\$2,969
John Glenn Great Lakes Recreational Boat.....	\$1,375

**Watershed and Ecosystem Restoration
Reconnaissance and Feasibility Studies**

Lower Fox River, WI.....	\$86
Rouge River Supplemental Study, MI.....	\$11,424

Coordination Studies with Other Agencies

Coop w/Other Water Agencies.....	\$1,955
FERC Licensing Activities.....	\$3,935
Interagency Water Resources Development...	\$16,029
North American Water Fowl Mgmt Planning ..	\$1,863
National Estuary Studies	\$4,405
Special Investigations	\$24,978

Sec 22 Planning Assistance to States & Tribes:

Great Lakes Remedial Action Program.....	\$-7,421
--	----------

Federal amount shown, studies cost shared equally with partner include:

Ingham County GIS, MI.....	\$5,807
PAS Negotiation Funds, MI	\$18,977
PAS Onieda Nation GIS	\$65,464
PAS Mequon Dam Evaluation.....	\$1,172
PAS Muskegon County GIS.....	\$-16
Pike River, WI.....	\$22
DNR Shawano Lake Survey, WI.....	\$835
MMSD, Lower Menominee River, WI.....	\$523

**51. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF
BASIC DATA**

<u>Project and Location</u>	<u>FY Cost for Sep 30, 2007</u>
-----------------------------	-------------------------------------

Flood Plain Mgmt Services Program	
FPMS Unit.....	\$55,996
Technical Services	\$37,603
Quick Responses	\$10,011

**No Federal Emergency Management Agency's
Community Assistance Program Study or Flood
Insurance Studies in FY07.**

International Water Studies..... \$24,305

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

TABLE 21-A

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total to Sep. 30, 2007	
1.	Alpena Harbor, MI	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	337,394 ¹	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	337,394 ¹	
		Maintenance						
		Approp.	56,805	(3,551)	250,000	427,000	2,777,971	
		Cost	51,525	1,729	34,365	181,693	2,317,029	
2.	Arcadia Harbor, MI	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	0	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0	
		Maintenance						
		Approp.	96,800	63,260	71,000	0	5,876,771	
		Cost	96,489	63,616	71,000	6,020	5,882,792	
3.	Ashland Harbor, WI	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,695,645	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,695,645	
		Maintenance						
		Approp.	344,000	(8,459)	162,778	0	5,082,280	
		Cost	323,155	12,910	162,778	7,196	5,089,475	
4.	Cedar River Harbor, MI	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	408,000	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	408,000	
		Maintenance						
		Approp.	0	0	416,506	0	4,077,180	
		Cost	0	0	381,299	41,306	4,083,279	
5.	Charlevoix Harbor, MI	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	180,623	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	180,623	
		Maintenance						
		Approp.	198,900	82,664	79,000	137,000	11,384,778	
		Cost	197,307	84,319	79,000	111,939	11,359,717	
		Major (or Minor) Rehabilitation						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,129,396	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,129,396	

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total to Sep. 30, 2007
6.	Clinton River, MI	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	260,046 ²
		Cost	0	0	0	0	260,046 ²
		New Work					
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	289,752
		Cost	0	0	0	0	289,752
7.	Cornucopia Harbor, WI	Maintenance					
		Approp.	3,877	498,924	31,890	0	8,840,126 ³
		Cost	3,877	283,648	243,928	10,121	8,847,009 ³
		New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	462,653
		Cost	0	0	0	0	462,653
8.	Detroit River, MI	Maintenance					
		Approp.	0	118,335	0	0	1,579,513
		Cost	0	112,885	(296)	5,747	1,579,514
		New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	76,877,357 ⁴
		Cost	0	0	0	0	76,877,357 ⁴
9.	Duluth-Superior Harbor, MN & WI	Maintenance					
		Approp.	4,792,000	3,926,048	2,993,000	4,712,000	197,336,637 ⁵
		Cost	4,694,454	4,022,717	2,981,549	4,244,621	196,843,298 ⁵
		New Work					
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	331,685
		Cost	0	0	0	0	331,685
	Contributed Funds	Maintenance					
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	361,235
		Cost	0	0	0	0	361,235
		Maintenance					
		Approp.	2,655,500	4,511,000	4,666,000	4,621,000	103,960,850 ⁷
		Cost	2,565,460	4,596,738	4,524,364	3,226,341	102,400,268 ⁷
Major (or Minor) Rehabilitation	Approp.	0	0	0	0	11,555,410	
	Cost	0	0	0	0	11,555,410	

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

TABLE 21-A

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total to Sep. 30, 2007
10.	Fox River, WI	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	3,753,334 ⁸
		Cost	0	0	0	0	3,753,334 ⁸
		Maintenance					
		Approp.	12,434,000	1,802,913	1,466,000	2,138,000	98,615,314 ^{9,10}
		Cost	16,238,131	1,831,723	1,407,246	1,259,059	97,670,612 ^{9,10}
11.	Grand Haven Harbor, MI	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,283,469 ¹¹
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,283,469 ¹¹
	Section 111	New Work					
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	175,000
		Cost	0	0	0	0	175,000
		Maintenance					
		Approp.	697,100	575,360	1,638,000	453,000	39,031,387 ¹²
		Cost	695,219	568,868	1,646,389	391,049	39,969,402 ¹²
	Contributed Funds	Maintenance					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	15,585
		Cost	0	0	0	0	15,585
	Section 111	Major (or Minor) Rehabilitation					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	813,613
		Cost	0	0	0	0	813,613
12.	Grand Marais Harbor, MI	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,055,871
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,055,871
		Maintenance					
		Approp.	(32,579)	146,438	805,000	498,000	4,443,830
		Cost	62,891	146,497	267,442	41,754	3,450,026
13.	Green Bay Harbor, WI	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	9,946,395 ^{13,14}
		Cost	0	0	0	0	9,946,395 ^{13,14}
		Maintenance					
		Approp.	2,065,600	3,402,371	2,557,000	2,596,000	69,698,746 ¹⁵
		Cost	2,086,261	3,387,341	2,506,461	2,657,543	69,671,187 ¹⁵

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total to Sep. 30, 2007
14.	Harbor Beach Harbor MI	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,200,598
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,200,598
		Maintenance					
		Approp.	0	27,712	444,000	57,000	16,093,999 ¹⁶
		Cost	0	27,712	89,306	398,395	15,739,305 ¹⁶
		Major (or Minor) Rehabilitation					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	194,504
		Cost	0	0	0	0	194,504
15.	Holland Harbor, MI	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	736,122 ¹⁷
		Cost	0	0	0	0	736,122 ¹⁷
	Contributed Funds	New Work					
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	35,705
		Cost	0	0	0	0	35,705
	Section 111	New Work					
		Approp	0	0	0	0	621,000
		Cost	0	0	0	0	621,000
		Maintenance					
		Approp.	903,600	2,057,000	1,202,000	547,000	34,212,764 ¹⁸
		Cost	902,494	2,051,010	1,209,654	500,967	34,166,631 ¹⁸
	Section 111	Maintenance					
		Approp.	99,600	0	0	0	2,676,343
		Cost	102,926	8	0	0	2,676,343
Major (or Minor) Rehabilitation							
Approp.		0	0	0	0	502,452	
Cost		0	0	0	0	502,452	
16.	Kewaunee Harbor, WI	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	758,333 ¹⁹
		Cost	0	0	0	0	758,333 ¹⁹
		Maintenance					
		Approp.	120,000	86,244	255,000	0	12,172,458 ²⁰
		Cost	119,450	86,634	247,732	197	12,165,208 ²⁰
		Major (or Minor) Rehabilitation					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	617,300
		Cost	0	0	0	0	617,300

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

TABLE 21-A

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total to Sep. 30, 2007	
17.	Keweenaw Waterway, MI	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	5,974,141	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	5,974,141	
		Maintenance						
		Approp.	569,000	298,101	335,086	0	31,446,346 ²¹	
		Cost	523,297	344,068	335,823	6,883	31,446,323 ²¹	
18.	Lake St. Clair, MI, Channels	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	7,675,357 ²²	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	7,675,357 ²²	
		Maintenance						
		Approp.	116,600	35,903	162,000	87,000	14,754,334 ²³	
		Cost	115,786	36,888	161,808	78,097	14,745,239 ²³	
19.	Lexington Harbor, MI	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,646,304	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,646,304	
	Contributed Funds	New Work						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	1,088,888	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,088,888	
	Section 111	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	372,000	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	372,000	
		Maintenance						
			Approp.	(6,871)	111,500	0	0	1,317,074
			Cost	(889)	66,900	36,532	28	1,309,009
Section 111	Maintenance							
	Approp.	0	0	0	0	2,199,402		
		Cost	0	0	0	0	2,199,402	
20.	Little Lake Harbor, MI	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	542,808	
			Cost	0	0	0	0	542,808
	Contributed Funds	New Work						
Contrib.		0	0	0	0	57,670		
Cost		0	0	0	0	57,670		
Maintenance								
		Approp.	159,700	9,564	164,000	0	5,794,177	
		Cost	159,616	10,446	4,908	7,352	5,642,437	

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total to Sep. 30, 2007
21.	Ludington Harbor, MI	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	7,912,202 ²⁴
		Cost	0	0	0	0	7,912,202 ²⁴
	Section 111	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	620,000
		Cost	0	0	0	0	620,000
		Maintenance					
		Approp.	293,800	476,175	399,170	177,000	23,101,435 ²⁵
		Cost	289,315	480,716	50,316	495,680	22,071,223 ²⁵
	Section 111	Maintenance					
Approp.		0	0	0	0	832,740	
	Cost	0	0	0	0	832,740	
	Major (or Minor) Rehabilitation						
	Approp.	0	0	0	0	357,913	
	Cost	0	0	0	0	357,913	
22.	Manistee Harbor, MI	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	2,696,522 ²⁶
		Cost	0	0	0	0	2,696,522 ²⁶
		Maintenance					
		Approp.	556,700	391,757	5,170	447,000	14,165,141 ²⁷
		Cost	556,714	391,731	4,867	370,015	14,087,800 ²⁷
		Major (or Minor) Rehabilitation					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,374,164
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,374,164
	23.	Manitowoc Harbor, WI	New Work				
Approp.			0	0	0	0	2,048,914 ²⁸
		Cost	0	0	0	0	2,048,914 ²⁸
Contributed Funds		New Work					
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	1,911,130
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,911,130
		Maintenance					
		Approp.	72,700	389,000	405,468	647,000	14,649,142 ²⁹
		Cost	72,654	115,617	264,427	656,506	14,244,162 ²⁹
Contributed Funds		Maintenance					
	Contrib.	0	0	0	0	79,648	
	Cost	0	0	0	0	66,735	

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

TABLE 21-A

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total to Sep. 30, 2007	
24.	Milwaukee Harbor, WI	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	8,231,024 ³⁰	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	8,231,024 ³⁰	
		Maintenance						
		Approp.	302,800	836,197	749,000	1,157,000	58,219,403 ³¹	
		Cost	302,584	834,376	533,786	1,316,595	58,161,746 ³¹	
	Contributed Funds	Maintenance				0		
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	322,471	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	322,471	
		Major (or Minor) Rehabilitation						
	Approp.	0	0	0	0	12,715,560		
	Cost	0	0	0	0	12,715,560		
25.	Monroe Harbor, MI	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	687,340	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	687,340	
		Contributed Funds						
		New Work						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	300,000	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	300,000	
		Maintenance						
		Approp.	41,400	140,764	438,000	476,000	62,428,898 ³²	
		Cost	170,606	140,783	437,049	244,871	62,196,818 ³²	
Contributed Funds	Maintenance							
	Contrib.	0	0	0	0	249,849 ³³		
	Cost	0	0	0	0	249,849 ³³		
	26.	Muskegon Harbor, MI	New Work					
Approp.			0	0	0	0	2,912,110 ³⁴	
Cost			0	0	0	0	2,912,110 ³⁴	
Section 111								
		New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	105,000	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	105,000	
		Maintenance						
		Approp.	415,715	78,806	466,000	214,000	12,636,542 ³⁵	
		Cost	333,995	160,525	465,957	119,597	12,542,096 ³⁵	
Section 111	Maintenance							
	Approp.	0	0	0	0	3,265,600		
	Cost	0	0	0	0	3,265,600		
	Major (or Minor) Rehabilitation							
	Approp.	0	0	0	0	13,824,300		
	Cost	0	0	0	0	13,824,300		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total to Sep. 30, 2007	
27.	New Buffalo Harbor, MI	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,285,716	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,285,716	
	Contributed Funds	New Work						
		Contrib.		0	0	0	0	1,186,467
		Cost		0	0	0	0	1,186,467
Maintenance								
	Approp.	358	108,421	70,000	0	5,956,896 ³⁶		
	Cost	358	108,421	68,060	8,055	5,963,011 ³⁶		
28.	Ontonagon Harbor, MI	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	953,903 ³⁷	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	953,903 ³⁷¹	
	Maintenance	Approp.	660,000	511,242	421,000	549,000	28,860,810 ³⁸	
		Cost	650,118	475,839	342,811	653,412	28,841,513 ³⁸	
29.	Petoskey Harbor, MI	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	123,839	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	123,839	
	Maintenance	Approp.	0	0	434,187	0	1,396,775	
		Cost	0	0	307,615	132,589	1,402,792	
30.	Rouge River, MI	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	675,251 ³⁹	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	675,251 ³⁹	
	Maintenance	Approp.	161,900	291,688	770,000	20,000	40,642,390 ⁴⁰	
		Cost	163,569	292,346	420,093	369,907	40,642,390 ⁴⁰	
31.	Saginaw River, MI (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	100,000	1,724,000	16,741,127 ⁴¹	
		Cost	0	0	2,904	1,374,495	16,294,526 ⁴¹	
	Contributed Funds	New Work						
		Contrib.		0	0	0	0	13,600
		Cost		0	0	0	0	13,600
Maintenance								
	Approp.	1,407,500	1,611,047	3,419,323	3,541,000	96,391,439 ⁴²		
	Cost	1,409,606	1,578,328	2,878,696	1,555,162	93,830,968 ⁴²		

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

TABLE 21-A

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total to Sep. 30, 2007
32.	Saint Clair River, MI	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	19,213,246
		Cost	0	0	0	0	19,213,246
		Maintenance					
		Approp.	1,050,000	682,323	817,000	519,000	34,948,842 ⁴³
		Cost	1,035,634	684,234	815,513	453,234	34,865,593 ⁴³
33.	Saint Joseph Harbor, MI	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	976,485 ⁴⁴
		Cost	0	0	0	0	976,485 ⁴⁴
		Section 111					
	Section 111	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	828,000
		Cost	0	0	0	0	828,000
		Maintenance					
	Section 111	Approp.	624,000	908,070	1,213,000	448,000	26,608,034 ⁴⁵
		Cost	626,430	835,359	1,280,069	369,885	26,521,443 ⁴⁵
		Maintenance					
		Section 111	Approp.	102,900	0	0	0
Cost	104,649		91	0	0	8,818,736	
34.	Sheboygan Harbor, WI	Major (or Minor) Rehabilitation					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	962,216
		Cost	0	0	0	0	962,216
		New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,136,088 ⁴⁶
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,136,088 ⁴⁶
34.	Sheboygan Harbor, WI	Maintenance					
		Approp.	506,000	1,348,935	6,005	0	12,097,787 ⁴⁷
		Cost	482,386	1,358,218	20,166	7,047	12,104,651 ⁴⁷
		Major (or Minor) Rehabilitation					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	609,028
		Cost	0	0	0	0	609,028

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total to Sep. 30, 2007	
35.	Sturgeon Bay, WI, and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, WI	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,059,722 ⁴⁸	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,059,722 ⁴⁸	
		Maintenance						
		Approp.	86,400	1,164,770	228,000	0	13,178,083 ⁴⁹	
		Cost	86,386	1,164,348	226,184	7,733	13,183,516 ⁴⁹	
		Major (or Minor) Rehabilitation						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	884,899	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	884,899	
36.	Two Rivers Harbor, WI	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	360,320 ⁵⁰	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	360,320 ⁵⁰	
		Maintenance						
		Approp.	72,910	303,510	379,055	0	13,275,187 ⁵¹	
		Cost	72,972	302,657	144,693	111,645	13,151,585 ⁵¹	
		Major (or Minor) Rehabilitation						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	58,057	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	58,057	
48.	Surveillance of Northern Boundary Waters	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	0	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0	
		Maintenance						
		Approp.	3,049,600	2,927,000	2,749,000	2,870,000	92,256,432 ⁵²	
		Cost	3,056,291	2,811,002	2,767,393	2,864,736	92,099,098 ⁵²	
49.	St. Marys River, MI	New Work						
		Approp.	2,006,000	2,110,000	1,480,000	507,000	170,931,071 ⁵³	
		Cost	1,861,811	1,942,965	1,643,824	608,305	170,800,152 ⁵³	
		Maintenance						
		Approp.	19,974,747	16,637,450	15,784,000	18,601,000	533,748,600 ^{54,55}	
		Cost	24,092,899	14,792,830	16,122,955	18,262,246	531,541,839 ^{54,55}	
	Contributed Funds	Maintenance						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	340,400	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	340,400	

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 21-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Sec .	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.	Sep. 19, 1890	ALPENA HARBOR, MI Channel depth of 16 ½ feet.	Annual Report, 1889, p. 2288.
	Mar. 2, 1919		H. Doc. 830, 65th Cong., 2d Sess., and Rivers & Harbors Comm. Doc. 1, 67th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Sep. 22, 1922	Rubblemound breakwater for protecting channel on south side and widening entrance channel.	Rivers and Harbors Comm. Doc. 42, 72d Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	21 and 18½ foot channel depths and turning basin.	H. Doc. 151, 88th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
	Oct. 27, 1965	Present project dimensions. New turning basin. Removal of old breakwater and construction of new breakwater.	H. R. 6 (formerly S. 1567), 99 th Cong., 2d Sess. (WRDA of 1986).
Nov. 17, 1986	Deauthorization of the feature authorized by the 1965 River and Harbor Act.		
2.	Mar. 3, 1905	ARCADIA HARBOR, MI Maintenance of existing 12-foot channel.	H. Doc. 194, 58th Cong., 2d Sess.
3.	Aug. 5, 1886	ASHLAND HARBOR, MI Breakwater 7,900 feet long and dredging to remove a shoal.	H. Ex. Doc. 89, 48th Cong., 2d Sess. Annual Reports, 1886, p. 1674; and 1887, p. 1966.
	Aug. 11, 1888	Appropriation of \$60,000 for 'Continuing improvements on enlarged project' (On completion of Poe Lock in 1896, with available depth of 20 feet, dredging at Ashland Harbor was carried to a similar depth.)	H. Ex. Doc. 89, 48th Cong., 2d Sess. Annual Reports, 1886, p. 1674; and 1887, p. 1966.
	Mar. 3, 1899	Detached breakwater extending 4,700 feet out from shore at a point 2,600 feet east of main breakwater (prolonged) and parallel thereto.	
	Jun. 6, 1990		
	Aug. 8, 1917	Project modified by omitting detached breakwater and defining depth and extend of channel to be dredged.	H. Doc. 1698, 64th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1930	Widening part of present channel for entrance channel and for basin in eastern part of harbor.	S. Doc. 133, 71st Cong., 2d Sess
	Aug. 30, 1935	Deepening east basin to 25 feet and west channel, as far as 8th Ave. West, extended to 21 feet.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 46, 82d Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Widening west channel to 750 feet at its westerly end	H. Doc. 337, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.
Jul. 14, 1960	Deepening portions of east basin and west channel to 27 and 21 feet, respectively.	H. Doc. 165, 86th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹	
4.	Aug. 2, 1882	CEDAR RIVER HARBOR, MI Dredge an entrance channel (datum at 580.69 feet above mean tide at New York) and construct two parallel piers extending lakeward from mouth of Cedar River.	S. Ex. Doc. 12 th , 47 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Oct. 28, 1965	Modification of project to provide for two parallel entrance piers including a new rubblemound east pier with a sport fishing walkway; an entrance channel from Green Bay to mouth of Cedar River, and a turning basin.	H. Doc. 248, 89 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
5.	Aug. 14, 1876	CHARLEVOIX HARBOR, MI Channel from Lake Michigan to Round Lake protected where needed by piers and revetments.	S. Ex. Doc. 16, 44th Cong., 1st Sess. and Annual Report 1876, p. 523.
	Aug. 2, 1882	Channel from Round Lake to Lake Charlevoix.	No Prior Survey of Estimates.
	Jun 13, 1902	Project depth increased to 15 feet.	No Prior Survey of Estimates.
	Jun. 20, 1938	Project depth increased to 18 feet.	S. Doc. 163, 75th Cong., 3rd Sess. ¹
	Nov. 17, 1988	Restore recreational uses or provide comparable	H. Doc. 1098, 100th Cong., 2d Sess.

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Sec .	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Mar. 29, 1977	recreational uses at the South Pier. Project depth increased to 24 and 23 feet, and construction of revetment upstream of Highway Bridge.	Sec. 25 of the WRDA of 1988. Section 107, 1960 Rivers and Harbors Act.
6.	Aug. 5, 1886	CLINTON RIVER, MI Channel in River and Lake St. Clair, Pile Dike, Closing channels and making Cutoff, and revetments as needed.	S. Doc. 199, 46 th Cong., 2d Sess. Annual Report, 1880, p. 2062, and H. Doc. 210, 44 th Cong., 2d Sess.
7.	Aug. 26, 1936	CORNUCOPIA HARBOR, WI Entrance channel 50 feet wide and 10 feet deep between existing piers from bay to a turning basin 200 feet long, 8 feet deep, with maximum width of 180 feet, with 150- and 300-foot inner channels each 50 feet wide and 8 feet deep.	S. Committee, 75 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Reconstruction and Federal maintenance of ease and west entrance piers, a 25-foot extension of west pier and a 300-foot extension of existing westerly inner channel at a depth of 8 feet and a width of 50 feet.	H. Doc. 434, 83 rd Cong., 2d Sess. ¹
8.	Jun. 13, 1902 Mar. 3, 1905 Jun. 25, 1910 Mar. 4, 1913 Mar. 2, 1907 Jun. 25, 1910 Mar. 2, 1919 Jul. 3, 1930 Aug. 30, 1935 ³	DETROIT RIVER, MI Amherstburg Channel and removal of Grosse Ile Shoal. Fighting Island Channel. Livingstone Channel. Channel Depths of 26 and 25 feet. Channel to Wyandotte 21 feet deep and 300 feet wide through Middle Ground opposite Head of Fighting Island.	H. Doc. 712, 56th Cong., 1st. Sess. and 40, 58th Cong., 3rd Sess. H. Doc. 17, 62d Cong., 1st Sess. H. Doc. 266, 59th Cong., 1st Sess.; 676, 61st Cong., 2d Sess.; and 322, 65th Cong., 1st Sess. H. Doc. 253, 70th Cong., 1st. Sess. Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 1, 72d Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
	Aug. 26, 1937	Trenton Channel and Turning Basin (West of Grosse Ile).	H. Doc. 205, 75th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	American Channel North of Belle Isle between Windmill Point and Fairway Slip, Detroit.	H. Doc. 734, 79th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jul. 24, 1946 ²²	Deepen Westerly 300 feet of Amherstburg Channel and Ballards Reef Channel below Livingstone Channel to 27 feet to provide depths adequate for 24-foot draft navigation when governing Lakes are at Datum, with necessary widening at approaches and bends and construction of necessary compensating works, Detroit River.	H. Doc. 335, 80th Cong., 1st Sess.
	May 17, 1950 ⁴	Extend Turning Basin in Trenton Channel 600 feet. Dredge through East Draw of lower Grosse Ile Bridge and extend 300-foot width of Channel North of lower Grosse Ile Bridge.	S. Doc. 30, 81st Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
	Mar. 21, 1956 ²²	Channel Depth of 28.5 feet throughout downbound and Two-Way Channels, except in upper (27.7-foot depth) and lower (29-foot depth), Livingstone Channel, and in upbound Channel; 27-foot depth in Ballards Reef Channel below junction with Livingstone Channel, 27.5-foot depth in westerly 300-foot width of Limekiln Crossing and Amherstburg Reaches, and 28.5-foot depth in westerly 300-foot width of Hackett Beach, with necessary compensation works. Also 28.5-foot depth in Lake Erie from Detroit River to Pelee Passage	S. Doc. 71, 84th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 21-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Sec .	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Jul. 14, 1960	Shoal, inclusive. Trenton Channel: Deepen to 25 feet, where necessary, Wyandotte Reach from Detroit River to Upper Grosse Ile Bridge, about 5.5 miles, deepen to 28 feet and widen to 300 feet below Upper Grosse Ile Bridge to and including a Turning Basin 28 feet deep and 15 feet across in area outside project limits.	H. Doc. 319, 86th Cong., 2d Sess. ¹
	Aug. 13, 1968 ²²	Trenton Channel: Deepen to 28 feet and widen to 300 feet from Upper Turning Basin at Trenton to Gibraltar, about 20,500 feet from downstream: Construct a Turning Basin at Gibraltar at a depth of 28 feet, width of 830 feet, and length of 1,500 feet: Build compensating works to maintain water levels.	H. Doc. 338, 90th Cong., 2d Sess. ¹
9.		DULUTH-SUPERIOR HARBOR, MN AND WI	
	Jun. 3, 1896	Dredging.	H.Ex. Doc. 59, 53d Cong., 3rd Sess. and Annual Report, 1895, p. 2538.
	Jun. 13, 1902	Rebuilding piers at Superior Entry.	
	Mar. 2, 1907	Enlarge plan for Superior Entry and additional dredging near draw span of Burlington Northern railway bridge.	H. Doc. 82, 59th Cong., 2d Sess.
	May 28, 1908 ⁵	Dredging additional area of basin inside Duluth entrance to 22-foot depth.	H. Doc. 221, 60th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul. 27, 1916	Enlarging Superior Harbor Basin.	H. Doc. 651, 64th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1919	Removal of shoal point at southerly end of East Gate Basin.	H. Doc. 1018, 64th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jan. 21, 1927	Howards Bay Channel, 20 feet deep.	H. Doc. 145, 69th Cong., 1st Sess., and Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 32, 71st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jul. 30, 1930 ³		H. Doc. 482, 72d Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1930 ³	Deepening and widening channels and basins.	H. Doc. 374, 82d Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jul. 16, 1952 ^{4,6}	Deepen Superior Front Channel and a portion of East Gate Basin to 25 feet.	
	Jul. 14, 1960 ^{7,22}	Present project dimensions of channels and basin.	H. Doc. 150, 86th Cong., 1st Sess.; H. Doc. 196, 86th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Oct. 4, 1961	Abandons northerly portion of 21st Avenue West Channel.	
	Nov. 17, 1986	Deepen portions of the North and South Channels, the entire Upper Channel and Minnesota Channel to 27 feet; widen the Cross Channel turning basin to 1,500 feet; widen the bend at the Arrowhead Bascule Bridge to 600 feet, and construct an upland CDF.	H. Doc. 204, 99th Cong., 2d Sess. Sec. 202a of WRDA of 1986.
10.		FOX RIVER, WI	
	Aug. 5, 1886	Improvement of Fox River.	Annual Report, 1885, pp. 2041-2045 (plan of a board approach Dec. 10, 1884, as modified by Corps of Engineers, May 14, 1886).
	Sep. 19, 1890	Dredging Fond du Lac Harbor on Lake Winnebago.	H. Ex. Doc. 24, 51st Cong., 1st Sess. Annual Report, 1890, p. 2390.
	Jun. 3, 1896	Improvement of Wolf River.	No prior survey or estimates.
	Jun. 3, 1896	Improvement of Stockbridge, of Calumet and Miller Bay, and of Brothertown Harbor, on Lake Winnebago.	No prior survey or estimates.
	Jun. 13, 1902		
	Mar. 2, 1907		No prior survey or estimates.
	Mar. 3, 1925 ^{8,22}	Increased depth in rock cuts on lower river, widen Neenah Channel, and a concrete retaining wall at Kaukauna.	H. Doc. 294, 68th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
	Jun. 26, 1934 ⁹	Operation and care of locks and dams provided for with	

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Sec .	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Jul. 3, 1958 ¹⁰	funds from War Department appropriations for rivers and harbors. Sec. 108, Federal project structure, appurtenances, and real property of Upper Fox River, WI, be disposed of to State of Wisconsin.	S. Bill 3910, 85th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Oct. 31, 1992	Sec. 332 authorized transfer of navigation system to Wisconsin subject to agreement, Federal government to continue water regulation/dam operation.	Public Law 102-580 (WRDA of 1992).
11.		GRAND HAVEN HARBOR, MI	
	Jun. 23, 1866	Piers and Revetments.	S. Ex. Doc 42, 35th Cong., 1st. Sess.
	Jun. 14, 1880	Piers and Revetments.	S. Ex. Doc 42, 35th Cong., 1st. Sess.
	Sep. 19, 1890	Piers and Revetments.	S. Ex. Doc 42, 35th Cong., 1st. Sess.
	Jul. 13, 1892	Piers and Revetments.	S. Ex. Doc 42, 35th Cong., 1st. Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1930	Present Project dimensions of Harbor channel to Grand Trunk Car Ferry Slip and River Channel. Eliminating all of that portion of Grand River above Bass River, Consolidation of Projects for Harbor and River.	S. Doc. 88, 71st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug. 26, 1937	Channel to Spring Lake.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 1, 75th Cong., 3rd Sess. ¹
	Mar. 2, 1945	Present Project Dimensions of Harbor Channel from Car Ferry Slip to Grand Trunk Railway Bridge and Turning Basin.	H. Doc. 661, 76th Cong., 3rd Sess. ¹
	Nov. 17, 1986	Deepen the harbor entrance channel and harbor river channel to 29 and 27 feet, respectively; provide a new and larger turning basin, trapezoidal in shape, 1,200 feet long at the channel, 300 feet long at the shore, 800 feet at a right angle to the channel, and 18 feet deep.	H. Doc. 227, 98th Cong., 2d Sess. Sec. 202a of WRDA of 1986.
12.		GRAND MARAIS HARBOR, MI	
	Jun. 14, 1880	Existing project, except for pile dike.	Specified in Act, Annual Report 1881, p. 2050
	Jun. 14, 1880	For pile dike.	Annual Report, 1895, p. 351
	May 17, 1950	800-foot extension of West Pier.	H. Doc. 751, 80 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
13.		GREEN BAY HARBOR, WI	
	Jun. 23, 1866	Outer Channel and revetment at Grassy Island. ¹²	Annual Report, 1867, p. 70.
	Jul. 13, 1892	Inner channel. ¹³	Unpublished report approved Aug. 3, 1892.
	Jun. 26, 1910	Turning basin at DePere.	H. Doc. 222, 61st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug. 8, 1917	Maintenance of turning basin at DePere.	H. Doc. 1017, 64th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 3, 1925	Increasing depth of inner channel and turning basin to 18 feet.	H. Doc. 294, 68th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935 ²	Deepen outer channel to 22 feet with widening and straightening inside of Tail Point Bend, widen channel in Fox River through city of Green Bay to 22 feet.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 40, 72d Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug. 26, 1937	Turning basin above Chicago & North Western R.R. Bridge.	
	Mar. 2, 1945	Turning basin at mouth of East River.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 73, 74th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Oct. 23, 1962	Deepen and widen 9 miles of entrance channel to 26 by 500 feet; 3.6 miles of entrance channel to 24 by 300 feet; and 3.2 miles of existing Fox River to 24 feet deep.	H. Doc. 95, 76th Cong., 1st Sess. H. Doc. 470, 87th Cong., 2d Sess. ¹
	Nov. 17, 1986	Deepen the Fox River channel at Green Bay, WI, to 27 feet.	H.R. 6 (formerly S. 1567), 99th Cong., 2d Sess. (WRDA of 1986,

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 21-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Sec .	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
			Sec. 601c).
14.	Mar. 3, 1871	HARBOR BEACH HARBOR, MI Adopted Site and made provision for harbor. Closing North Entrance and dredging Main Entrance and Anchorage area.	Annual Report, 1873,p. 282 H. Doc. 1700, 64 th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jan. 21, 1927	Removal of portion of Breakwater in interest of sanitation.	
	Jul. 16, 1984	Deepen the waterway within the Marina Facility.	H.R. 5653, 98 th Cong., 2d Sess.,; P.O. 98-360 (98 Stat. 405) Sec. 105.
15.	Aug. 30, 1852	HOLLAND HARBOR, MI Artificial channel between Lakes Macatawa and Michigan. ¹²	S. Ex. Doc. 42, 35th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1867	Piers and Revetments. ¹²	Annual Report, 1866, p. 106.
	Mar. 3, 1899	Extending Inner Piers.	H. Doc. 272, 51st Cong., 2d Sess. ; and Annual Report 1887, p. 2950.
	Mar. 3, 1905	Converging Breakwater.	Annual Report, 1905, p. 2176;
	Jul. 3, 1930	Channel to Holland and Turning Basin at Holland.	H. Doc. 588, 69th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Present Project Dimensions of Channels at Turning Basin.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 48, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954 ²²	Widen Bend in Revetted Entrance Channel into Lake Macatawa, Dredge Channel in Black River, and Widen and Extend Turning Basin.	H. Doc. 282, 83rd Cong., 2d Sess.
16.	Mar. 3, 1881	KEWAUNEE HARBOR, WI Entrance piers.	Annual Report, 1881, p. 2082.
	Jun. 25, 1910	Turning basin.	H. Doc. 324, 60th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935 ^{2,14}	North breakwater, remove old north pier, widen and deepen entrance channel and turning basin to 20 feet and remove outer south shoal.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 43, 72d Cong., 1st Sess. ¹ S. Doc. 19, 86th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
	Jul. 14, 1960	Enlarge existing turning basin, extend existing project into north basin, and increase depth of north basin to 20 feet at a maximum width of 500 feet and eliminate removal of outer shoal.	
17.	Sep. 19, 1890	KEWEENAW WATERWAY, MI Acquisition of waterway; for a 16-foot channel of 70-foot bottom width, renew canal revetments, reconstruct and extend piers at upper entrance to 30-foot depth of water, and at proper time for increase of channel depth to 20 feet with bottom width of not less than 120 feet (increase in width and depth of channel approved May 15, 1898).	H. Ex. Doc. 105, 49th Cong., 2d Sess.; and Annual Report, 1887, p. 1977.
	Jun. 25, 1910	Anchorage basin just within lower entrance about one-half mile long, 800 feet wide; a mooring pier on its westerly side 2,000 feet in length, and for purchase of necessary land.	H. Doc. 325, 60th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1919	Princess Point Cutoff Channel.	H. Doc. 835, 63rd Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935 ¹⁵	General deepening, widening and straightening of channels and basins to provide 25-foot depth with additional overdepth at entrances, extend lower entrance breakwater, and necessary alteration or replacement of structures due to deepening channels.	H. Doc. 55, 73rd Cong., 1st Sess. ¹

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Sec .	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Nov. 17, 1986	Deauthorization of the uncompleted portion of the project authorized by the 1935 Rivers and Harbors Act.	H.R. 6 (formerly S. 1567), 99th Cong., 2d Sess. (WRDA of 1986).
18.		LAKE ST. CLAIR, MI, CHANNELS	
		Two Dikes.	Annual Report, 1885, p. 2150.
	Aug. 5, 1886	Deepening Canal and dredging Channel at Grosse Pointe.	H. Doc. 297, 51st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jul. 13, 1892	Second Canal for downbound vessels.	H. Doc. 234, 56th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jun. 13, 1902	21-foot depth in Grosse Pointe Channel for about 5.25 miles.	H. Doc. 188, 65th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1919	25-foot depth through Canals and Channel through Lake St. Clair.	H. Doc. 253, 70th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1930	Removal of Center Dike and widening Channel to 700 feet.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 3, 72d Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1933 ³		
	Mar. 21, 1956	Deepening Channel to 27.5 feet and abandonment of Channel above mouth of Southeast bend cutoff Channel.	S. Doc. 71, 84th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
19.		LEXINGTON HARBOR, MI	
	Oct. 27, 1965	Approach Channel and Maneuver Area Protected by Breakwaters. ¹	H. Doc. 301, 88th Cong., 2d Sess. ¹
20.		LITTLE LAKE HARBOR, MI	
	Mar. 2, 1945	12-foot deep Channel from Lake Superior into Little Lake Breakwaters and Revetments.	H. Doc. 446, 78th Cong., 2d Sess. ¹
21.		LUDINGTON HARBOR, MI	
	Mar. 2, 1867	Entrance Piers.	Annual Report, 1867, p. 114. ¹⁶
	Mar. 3, 1899	Pier Extension, Reconstruction and repairs to existing structures and present project dimensions of Channel.	H. Doc. 273, 54th Cong., 2d Sess.; and Annual Report, 1897, p. 2951.
	Mar. 2, 1907	Breakwaters, Shore Connections, and Removal of outer ends of the two inner piers.	H. Doc. 62, 59th Cong., 1st Sess.; and Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 3, 59th Cong., 2d Sess. ¹⁶
	Dec. 31, 1970	Deepen Channels and widen opening between breakwaters.	H. Doc. 342, 91st Cong., 2d Sess. ¹
22.		MANISTEE HARBOR, MI	
	Mar. 2, 1867	Entrance Piers.	Annual Report, 1867, p. 115.
	Sep. 19, 1890	Extending Channel 8,000 feet to connect with Manistee Lake, and further Pier extension.	Annual Report, 1891, P. 2678.
	Jul. 25, 1912	Depth of 20 feet in Outer Harbor 570 feet wide to Outer end of South Pier 18 feet deep in river, South Breakwater with shore connection, and extend North Pier if required.	H. Doc. 599, 62d Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1920	23-foot depths in entrance channel and 21-foot depths in River Channel.	S. Doc. 131, 71st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Remove old South Revetment, Construct new South Pier and Revetment, and widen river entrance Channel.	H. Doc. 380, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul. 14, 1960	Present project dimensions of Channel through Outer Basin and River, and Federal participation in cost of replacing Maple Street Bridge.	H. Doc. 358, 86th Cong., 2d Sess.
23.		MANITOWOC HARBOR, WI	
	Mar. 2, 1907	Breakwaters.	H. Doc. 62, 59th Cong., 1st Sess., as modified by Rivers and Harbors Comm. Doc. 3, 59th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935 ¹⁷	Present project dimensions of channel through outer basin, removal of old north stub pier, and approach	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 39, 73rd Cong., 2d Sess.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 21-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Sec .	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Aug. 26, 1937 Oct. 23, 1962 ²⁹	channel to a proposed city terminal south of shore end of south breakwater. Channel in river. Deepen Lake approach to 25 feet by 800 feet wide, deepen outer harbor to 25 feet, river channel to 23 feet to 8 th Street, and Upper River Channel to 22 feet to Soo Line R.R.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 80, 74th Cong., 2d Sess. H. Doc. 479, 87th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Dec. 31, 1968 (Sec. 107 of 1960 R & H)	Dredge River Channel to 12 feet from Soo Line R.R. 720 feet upstream.	Jun. 1967 Detailed Project Report Apr. 1982 Supplement. ¹
	Jun. 26, 1979	Construct 765-foot long stone Breakwater, and rubblemound bulkhead; construct 360-foot long entrance Breakwater; dredge 16,500 cubic yards for entrance channel.	Sec. 107, 1960 Rivers and Harbors Act.
24.	Aug. 30, 1852 Mar. 3, 1883 Mar. 2, 1907	MILWAUKEE HARBOR, WI North Pier. ¹² Inner 7,600 feet of breakwater. ¹² South pier. Extending north breakwater 1,000 feet.	S. Doc. 175, 25th Cong., 2d Sess. Annual Report, 1881, p. 2122. Annual Report, 1906, p. 1752 (No prior survey or estimate affecting breakwater extensions).
	Sep. 22, 1922	Extend north breakwater; a south breakwater; present project dimensions of inner entrance channel.	H. Doc. 804, 66th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935 ²² Mar. 2, 1945 ¹⁸ Jul. 14, 1960	Dredging a portion of outer harbor to 21-foot depth. Dredging river channels to 21-foot depth. Deepen South Menominee and Burnham Canals to 21 feet.	H. Doc. 289, 72d Cong., 1st Sess. S. Doc. 29, 76th Cong., 1st Sess. H. Doc. 285, 86th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Oct. 23, 1962	Deepen an approach channel to 30 feet by 800 feet wide and 300 feet wide through breakwater; deepen entrance channel 28 feet through piers, outer harbor to 28 feet south of entrance channel, and a channel to 27 feet in Milwaukee River to Buffalo Street, and in Kinnickinnic River to Chicago & North Western R.R. bridges.	H. Doc. 134, 87th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
25.	Feb. 24, 1835 ¹⁹ Jul. 3, 1930	MONROE HARBOR, MI 9-foot channel, protecting Revetments and Piers. 21-foot channel, dikes and turning basin. ²⁰	Annual Report, 1872, p. 237. Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 22, 71st Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul. 14, 1932 ²¹	Modified Conditions of Local Cooperation imposed by Act of Jul. 3, 1930.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 12, 72d Cong., 1st Sess.;
	Nov. 17, 1986	Deepen portion of existing navigation channel to 27 feet; deepen lake channel to 28 feet; widen the channel from 200 to 500 feet; dredge a new turning basin 24 feet deep, 1,600 feet wide at river's mouth; and construct a 190 acre CDF in Plum Creek Bay to enable creation of a 700 acre marsh behind the CDF.	45, 75th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹ H. R. 6 (formerly S. 1567), 99th Cong., 2d Sess. (WRDA of 1986).
26.	Jun. 13, 1902 Mar. 3, 1925 Aug. 30, 1935	MUSKEGON HARBOR, MI Piers and Revetments. Breakwaters. Repairing Revetments around Car Ferry Slip.	H. Doc. 104, 56th Cong., 2d Sess. H. Doc. 494, 67th Cong., 4th Sess. Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 64, 75th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
	Oct. 23, 1962	Channel deepening and present project dimensions of channel. Piers and Revetments.	H. Doc. 474, 87th Cong., 2d Sess. ¹

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Sec .	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
27.	Oct. 23, 1962	NEW BUFFALO HARBOR, MI Entrance channel 10 feet deep by 80 to 180 feet wide and 850 feet long to mouth of Galien River, new north and south breakwaters 1,305 and 740 feet, respectively Deepening inner channel to Galien River to 8 feet and 80 feet wide and 1,250 feet long.	H. Doc. 474, 87 th Cong., 2d Sess.
28.	Jun. 25, 1910 Aug. 26, 1937 Oct. 23, 1962 ²⁹ Nov. 17, 1986 Jan. 3, 1996	ONTONAGON HARBOR, MI Channel 17 feet deep and 150 feet wide through bar and 15 feet deep and 100 feet wide between piers, and pier maintenance. Modified project widths and provide inner basin. Enlarging and deepening the existing harbor basin. Deauthorization of the turning basin feature of the project authorized by the 1962 Rivers and Harbors Act. Reauthorization of the turning basin feature which was deauthorized (Sec. 1002) in WRDA 86.	H. Doc. 602, 61st Cong., 2d Sess. S. Committee print, 74th Cong., 2d Sess. H. Doc. 287, 87th Cong., 2d Sess. H. R. 6 (formerly S. 1567), 99th Cong., 2d Sess. (WRDA of 1986). Sec. 363 (e) of WRDA 1996
29.	Aug. 18, 1894 Jun. 13, 1902	PETOSKEY HARBOR, MI Breakwaters according to larger of two projects. Removal of north breakwater and extension of west breakwater if cost did not exceed \$170,000.	Annual Report 1890, p. 2673 Annual Report 1895, p. 2819 Annual Report 1896, p. 2722
30.	Aug. 8, 1917 Aug.30, 1935 ^{2,24,25} Jul. 3, 1958 ² Oct. 23, 1962 ²	ROUGE RIVER, MI 21-foot channel via the Shortcut Canal 25-foot channel at mouth of Old Channel, 1,425 feet long and adjacent to latter; 21-foot channel extending from junction of Old Channel and Shortcut Canal into Old Channel to Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R.R. Bridge. Old Channel; 100 feet wide from Peerless Cement Corp. to Junction with Shortcut Canal widened to 150 feet at 2 bends. 25-foot channel over modified limits from Detroit River to Jefferson Avenue (via Shortcut Canal).	H. Doc. 1063, 64th Cong., 2d Sess. ²³ H. Doc. 125, 85th Cong., 1st. Sess. H. Doc. 509, 87th Cong., 2d Sess. ¹
31.	Jun. 25, 1910 Jul. 3, 1930 Aug. 26, 1937 Jun. 20, 1938 Sep. 3, 1954 Oct. 23, 1962	SAGINAW RIVER, MI Channel 200 feet wide, with depth of 18.5 feet in Bay and 16.5 feet in River. Project Depth of 18.5 feet extended up River to Saginaw. Turning Basin. Present project channel dimensions from Bay to Sixth Street Bridge in Saginaw. New Channel in Bay, 350 feet wide and 24 feet deep from 24-foot contour to River Mouth, Project Depth of 24 feet in River Channel up to Detroit & Mackinac Railway Bridge, Project Depth of 22 feet in River Channel up to Sixth Street Bridge, Turning Basins at Essexville and Carrollton, and elimination of present Channel in Bay. Deepen Bay Channel, Deepen River Channel to Detroit & Mackinac Bridge, Extend 22-foot project above Sixth Street Bridge, Deepen Essexville Turning Basin, and	H. Doc. 740, 61st Cong., 2d Sess. Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 30, 71st Cong., 2d Sess. Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 21, 75th Cong., 1st Sess. H. Doc. 576, 75th Cong., 3rd Sess. H. Doc. 500, 83rd Cong., 2d Sess. H. Doc. 554, 87th Cong., 2d Sess.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 21-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Sec .	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Oct. 27, 1965	Construct 2 new Turning Basins. ³ Deepen River Channel to 25 feet, from Detroit & Mackinac Bridge to New York Central Railroad Bridge.	H. Doc. 240, 89th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
32.	Jul. 13, 1892 Jul. 8, 1930	ST. CLAIR RIVER, MI 20-foot Channel in the River. Deepen Channel to 25 and 26 feet, and Compensating Works.	H. Doc. 207, 51st Cong., 2d Sess. H. Doc. 253, 70th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945 Jul. 24, 1946 ²²	Widening Channel at Southeast Bend to 700 feet. Widen and deepen Southeast Bend and improve Outlet of North Channel, St. Clair River.	H. Doc. 309, 77th Cong., 1st Sess. H. Doc. 335, 80th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 21, 1956 ²²	Deepen and further improve Channels in St. Clair River between limits of 27.1 to 30 feet to provide safe navigation by vessels with drafts of 25.5 feet. A cutoff Channel in Canada at Southeast Bend and abandon old Southeast Bend Channels.	S. Doc. 71, 84th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Nov. 17, 1986	Deauthorization of the work authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act of Jul. 24, 1946.	H. R. 6 (formerly S. 1567), 99th Cong., 2d Sess. (WRDA of 1986).
33.	Mar. 3, 1875	ST. JOSEPH HARBOR, MI Interior Revetments. ²⁶	H. Ex. Doc. 160, 43rd Cong., 2d Sess., and Annual Report, 1875, pt. 1, p. 162.
	Jun. 14, 1880	Benton Harbor Canal. ²⁶	Annual Report, 1880, pp. 2030, 2031, 2049, and 2055.
	Mar. 3, 1899	Present project dimensions of piers and a turning basin.	H. Doc. 307, 55th Cong., 2d Sess., and Annual Report, 1898, p. 2496.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Present project dimensions of the channel and turning basin near mouth of Paw Paw River.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 52, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jun. 2, 1937	Abandon easterly 1,000 feet of canal above west line of 9 th street.	
	Mar. 2, 1945	Turning basin above mouth of Morrison Channel and eliminate turning basin near mouth of Paw Paw River.	H. Doc. 129, 76 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1958	Maintenance of turning basin near mouth of Paw Paw River	S. Doc. 95, 84 th Cong., 2d Sess. ¹
34.	Mar. 2, 1907	SHEBOYGAN HARBOR, WI North breakwater.	H. Doc. 62, 59th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jan. 21, 1927	Preserving south pier as part of project, providing turning basin, and elimination of proposed south breakwaters.	H. Doc. 475, 68th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Present project dimensions of channel.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 47, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Widen and deepen outer harbor entrance channel to 450 feet, widen and deepen river channel from present project limit to north side of Jefferson Avenue.	H. Doc. 554, 82d Cong., 2d Sess. ¹
35.	Mar. 3, 1873	STURGEON BAY AND LAKE MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL, WI Breakwaters. ¹²	H. Ex. Doc. 34, 42d Cong., 2d Sess.; Annual Report, 1872, p. 171.
	Jul. 13, 1892	Acquisition of the canal.	H. Ex. Doc. 106, 49th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jun. 13, 1902	Canal revetments and consolidation of canal and harbor works.	H. Doc. 117, 56th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Present project dimensions of channels and elimination of	Rivers and Harbors Committee

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Sec .	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Mar. 2, 1945	turning basin immediately west of revetted canal. Turning basin between city and Bushman wharves.	Doc. 9, 74th Cong., 1st Sess. H. Doc. 421, 78th Cong., 2d Sess.
36.		TWO RIVERS HARBOR, WI	
	Mar. 3, 1871	South pier, 750 feet of north pier, and about 44 feet of north revetment. ¹²	Annual Report, 1871, p. 123 (as modified by Chief of Engineers, Feb. 27, 1897).
	Mar. 2, 1907	Remainder of north pier and stilling basin.	H. Doc. 730, 59th Cong., 1st Sess., Modification of Plan A.
	Aug. 30, 1935 ²²	Deepening entrance channel and inner basin to 18 feet.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 25, 73rd Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1958	Extend existing project in West Twin River to 18 feet deep and in East Twin River to 10 feet deep to 22 nd Street Bridge.	H. Doc. 362, 84th Cong., 2d Sess. ¹
49.		ST. MARYS RIVER, MI	
	Jul. 11, 1870	Weitzel Lock (Replaced in 1943 by MacArthur Lock), widen and deepen existing State Channel. ²⁶	Report by Maj. O.M. Poe, Corps of Engineers, not published.
	Aug. 5, 1886	Poe Lock. ¹	H. Ex. Doc. 72, 49th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jul. 13, 1892	Dredging through shoals above falls and shoals below falls between lower end of Canal and upper entrance Channel into Lake Nicolet (formerly Hay Lake).	H. Ex. Doc. 207, 51st Cong., 2d Sess., and Annual Report, 1891, p. 2810.
	Jun. 13, 1902	Enlarging the Old Channel.	H. Doc. 138, 56th Cong., 2d Sess., and 215, 58th Cong., 3rd Sess.
	Jun. 13, 1902	Lake Nicolet and Neebish Channels work in that section of River below Locks.	H. Doc. 128, 56th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1905		H. Doc. 215, 56th Cong., 3rd Sess.
	Mar. 3, 1907	Davis Lock Second Canal, and Emergency Dam.	H. Doc. 333, 59th Cong., 2d Sess. (Plan 3).
	Mar. 3, 1909	Lease of Waterpower at Falls, Lease entered into with Michigan Northern Power Company provided for construction of remedial and compensating works.	
	Jul. 25, 1912	Fourth Lock (Renamed 'Sabin' Lock in 1943).	H. Doc. 65, 62d Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 4, 1915	Deepen Tailrace of Power Plant.	
	Sep. 22, 1922	Widen upper approach to Canals through Vidal Shoals, extend anchorage and maneuver area below locks.	District Engineer Report, Oct. 29, 1920.
	Jan. 21, 1927	Remove Round Island, middle ground extension of Northwest Canal Pier, and widen Channels Middle Neebish Route.	H. Doc. 270, 69th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1930	Deepen Channels throughout downbound Route.	H. Doc. 253, 70th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jun. 26, 1934 ⁹	Operation and Care of Canal and Locks provided from War Department Appropriations for Rivers and Harbors.	
	Aug. 30, 1935	Widen Brush Point Turn and Channel from Brush Point to Point Louise.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 53, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 7, 1942	Construct new (MacArthur) Lock on site of former Weitzel Lock, deepen approach Channels to 27 feet, and reconstruct approach Piers.	H. Doc. 218, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jun. 15, 1943	Name 'MacArthur' Lock and changed name of 'Fourth' Lock to 'Sabin' Lock.	
	Mar. 2, 1945	Remove Bridge Island and construct new Hydroelectric Power Plant.	H. Doc. 679, 78th Cong., 2d Sess., and 339, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul. 24, 1946	Replace Poe Lock at St. Marys Falls Canal with a new structure 800 feet long, 100 feet wide and 32 feet deep with necessary construction of Nose and Center Piers,	H. Doc. 335, 80th Cong., 1st Sess.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 21-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Sec .	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Mar. 21, 1956	and widen and deepen Channel across Point Iroquois Shoals and in Lake Nicolet to provide wider anchorage and maneuver areas in St. Marys River. Deepen to provide a Project Safe Draft of 25.5 feet over full width to downbound and 2-way Channels (including anchorage areas) and over Westerly 300-foot width of upbound Middle Neebish Channel, when levels of Lakes Superior and Huron are at their respective LWD's.	S. Doc. 71, 84th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
	Jul. 9, 1956	Repeal Authorization of Bridge as a part of Project, authorize alteration with cost to be apportioned by Sec. 6, Truman Hobbs Act, Jun. 21, 1940.	None.
	Nov. 17, 1986	Construct a second large lock 1,294 feet in length, 115 feet in width, and 32 feet in depth, adjacent to the existing lock. The replacement lock is to be located in the North Canal of the St. Marys Falls Canal at Sault Ste. Marie, MI, on the site of the existing Davis and Sabin Locks.	H. R. 6 (formerly S. 1567), 99th Cong., 2d Sess. (WRDA of 1986).

¹Contains latest published map.

²Including Emergency Relief Administration Work authorized May 28, 1935.

³Included in Public Works Administration Program September 6, 1933.

⁴This modification deauthorized August 5, 1977, under Section 12, Public Law 93-251.

⁵Administrative Act, Section 4.

⁶Public Law 568, 82d Congress.

⁷Public Law 388, 87th Congress.

⁸This portion inactive.

⁹Permanent Appropriations Repeal Act.

¹⁰Transfer completed June 1962.

¹¹Amended 1868, 1879, 1892.

¹²Completed under previous project.

¹³Included in Public Works Administration Program January 3, 1934.

¹⁴Inactive portion; removal of 200 linear feet of north pier, widening inner 200 feet of channel through outer basin, and closing gap in north shore connection of breakwater.

¹⁵Latest published map is in Annual Report, 1914, p. 2974.

¹⁶Latest published map in Annual Report, 1914, p. 2914.

¹⁷Superseded by Act of October 23, 1962.

¹⁸Uncompleted portion was deauthorized in 1977 (dredging Milwaukee River from Buffalo Street Bridge to North Humboldt Avenue Bridge).

¹⁹Modified by Act of June 10, 1872.

²⁰Riprapping of protecting dikes portion of project is inactive.

²¹War Department Appropriations Act.

²²Uncompleted portion deauthorized December 31, 1989, under Section 1001, P.L. 99-662.

²³Contains latest published maps. See also map with Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 19, 72d Cong., 1st Sess.

²⁴Except for dredging 25-foot channel to 1,150 feet upstream of mouth of old channel, work authorized in this Act is considered inactive.

²⁵This modification deauthorized August 5, 1977, under Section 12, Public Law 93-251.

²⁶Completed under previous projects. Public Law 130, 75th Cong., 1st Sess.

²⁷Work recommended in H. Doc. 588, 64th Cong., 1st Sess.

²⁸Deauthorized in 1977.

²⁹This modification deauthorized December 31, 1989, under Section 1001, P.L. 99-662.

³⁰Latest published map is in H. Doc. 588, 64th Cong., 1st Sess.

³¹Latest published map is in H. Doc. 2053, 64th Cong., 2d Sess.

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
			Construction	Operation & Maintenance
Algoma Harbor, WI	Completed	2002	292,010 ¹	1,728,171
Alternative Technology Project, Duluth	Active	---	0	984,820 ²
Ausable Harbor, MI	Completed	2002	209,776 ³	3,188,212
Bayfield Harbor, WI	Completed	1979	183,855	186,711 ²
Bay Port Harbor, MI	Completed	2003	93,597	823,695 ⁴
Bell River, MI	Completed	1980	24,301	135,377
Beaver Bay, MN	Active	1982	293,000	2,818
Big Bay Harbor, MI	Completed	2000	396,943 ⁵	1,727,348
Big Suamico River, MI	Completed	2003	20,243	1,940,724
Black River (Icona Co), MI	Inactive	1907	0	878
Black River (U.P.), MI	Completed	2003	383,350 ⁶	1,169,118
Black River (P.H.), MI	Completed	2005	830,165 ⁷	2,418,210 ⁸
Bolles Harbor, MI	Completed	2005	472,916	4,173,185
Caseville Harbor, MI	Completed	2006	293,657	2,361,086
Cedar River Harbor, MI	Completed	2002	408,000	3,663,229
Channels in Straits of Mackinac, MI	Completed	1991	2,832,629	263,180
Cheboygan Harbor, MI	Completed	1998	504,236	1,050,729 ²
Chippewa Harbor, Isle Royale, MI	Completed	1959	125,629	17,829
Clinton River Spillway, MI	Completed	2002	3,495,008	5,890
DeTour Harbor, MI	Completed	1989	2,559,346	172,543 ²
Eagle Harbor, MI	Completed	1996	205,164 ⁹	153,319 ²
Frankfort Harbor, MN	Completed	2006	1,923,450	12,300,242 ¹⁰
Grand Marais Harbor, MN	Completed	2005	450,972	2,594,667
Great Lakes Sediment Transport Model	Active	---	0	914,680
Greilickville Harbor, MI	Completed	2000	369,557 ¹¹	452,641

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 21-C

OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
			Construction	Operation & Maintenance
Hammond Bay Harbor, MI	Completed	1998	1,092,366	1,072,489 ²
Harrisville Harbor, MI	Completed	2002	2,639,392	1,637,378
Inland Route, MI	Completed	2005	918,222	4,098,806 ¹²
Kenosha Harbor, MI	Completed	2005	988,969 ^{13,14}	13,802,227 ¹⁵
Knife River Harbor, MN	Completed	2003	528,945	383,942
Lac Labelle Harbor, MI	Completed	2006	269,270 ¹⁶	945,387
La Point Harbor, WI	Completed	2000	139,874	195,540
Leland Harbor, MI	Completed	2006	672,950	4,511,007
Les Cheneaux Island Channels, MI	Completed	1980	399,478	373,739
Little Bay De Noc, Gladstone Harbor, MI	Completed	1966	332,832	105,634
Lutsen Harbor, MN	Active	1982	357,000	0
Mackinac Island Harbor, MI	Completed	1989	334,089	1,816,628
Mackinaw City Harbor, MI	Completed	1986	136,286 ¹⁷	127,679 ²
Manistique Harbor, MI	Completed	2003	1,299,355 ¹⁸	7,315,711
Marquette Harbor, MI	Completed	2005	1,282,893 ¹⁹	4,672,018 ²⁰
Menominee Harbor River, MI & WI	Completed	2006	533,476 ²¹	4,392,221 ²²
Northport Harbor, WI	Inactive	----	0	0
Oconto Harbor, WI	Completed	2003	130,754 ²³	2,490,718 ²⁴
Pensaukee Harbor, WI	Completed	1996	34,035	697,372 ²
Pentwater Harbor, MI	Completed	2006	179,899	15,476,588
Petoskey Harbor, MI	Completed	2003	123,839	963,539
Pine River, MI	Completed	1980	13,649	102,484
Point Lookout, MI	Completed	2005	2,651,841	4,752,704 ²⁵
Port Austin Harbor, MI	Completed	2005	3,363,334	2,448,374 ²⁶
Port Sanilac Harbor, MI	Completed	2005	1,733,071	4,203,911 ²⁷

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
			Construction	Operation & Maintenance
Port Washington Harbor, WI	Completed	2006	2,582,204 ²⁸	3,831,854 ²⁹
Port Wing Harbor, WI	Completed	2006	63,393	1,980,172
Portage Lake Harbor, MI	Completed	2005	256,129	8,779,660
Presque Isle Harbor, MI	Completed	2003	1,252,192	2,028,856 ³⁰
Saugatuck Harbor, MI	Completed	2005	364,527 ³¹	10,456,492 ³²
Saxon Harbor, MI	Completed	2003	711,777 ³³	1,229,941
Sebewaing River, MI (Flood Control)	Completed	2005	365,642	487,996
Sebewaing River, MI	Completed	2006	35,573	4,338,250 ³⁴
Silver Bay Harbor, MN	Completed	1999	2,600,000	0
South Haven Harbor, MI	Completed	2005	984,426 ³⁵	12,662,699 ³⁶
St. James, Beaver Island, MI	Completed	1957	49,171 ³⁷	580,975
St. Joseph River, MI	Completed	1975	54,555	19,185
Tawas Bay Harbor, MI	Completed	1996	2,110,745	116,333 ²
Two Harbors, MN	Completed	2005	4,170,710 ³⁸	5,418,419
Washington Island, WI	Completed	1950	62,838	108,823 ²
Whitefish Point Harbor, MI	Completed	2000	771,639	607,640
White Lake Harbor, MI	Completed	2005	457,562	12,400,969

¹ Includes \$92,774 for previous projects.

² Includes FY 01 cost not reported.

³ Includes \$114,786 for previous projects.

⁴ Includes \$792 for Diked Disposal.

⁵ Excludes \$56,500 Contributed Funds.

⁶ Excludes \$30,000 Contributed Funds.

⁷ Includes \$85,849 for previous projects.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 21-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
			Construction	Operation & Maintenance
⁸ Includes \$12,008 for previous projects.				
⁹ Excludes \$27,800 for previous projects.				
¹⁰ Includes \$311,329 for pervious projects.				
¹¹ Excludes \$127,000 Contributed Funds				
¹² Includes \$404,300 for Diked Disposal.				
¹³ Includes \$452,839 for previous projects.				
¹⁴ Excludes \$3,000 for Diked Disposal.				
¹⁵ Includes \$21,818 for previous projects and \$4,378,600 for Diked Disposal.				
¹⁶ Excludes \$38,190 Contributed Funds.				
¹⁷ Excludes \$210,500 Contributed Funds.				
¹⁸ Includes \$3,955 for previous projects.				
¹⁹ Includes \$312,423 for previous projects.				
²⁰ Includes \$36,194 for previous projects.				
²¹ Includes \$312,423 for previous projects				
²² Includes \$36,194 for previous projects and \$593,660 for Diked Disposal.				
²³ Includes \$84,569 for previous projects.				
²⁴ Includes \$8,181 for previous projects.				
²⁵ Includes \$21,600 for Diked Disposal.				
²⁶ Includes \$159,000 for Diked Disposal.				
²⁷ Includes \$9,158 for Diked Disposal.				
²⁸ Includes \$188,495 for previous projects				
²⁹ Includes \$15,123 for previous projects and \$10,621 for Diked Disposal.				

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
			Construction	Operation & Maintenance

³⁰Includes \$16,500 for Diked Disposal.

³¹Includes \$90,232 for previous projects.

³²Includes \$117,554 for previous projects

³³Excludes \$50,193 Contributed Funds.

³⁴Includes \$15,000 for previous projects

³⁵Includes \$187,233 for previous projects

³⁶Includes \$131,239 for previous projects
and \$42,381 for Diked Disposal.

³⁷Excludes \$7,500 Contributed Funds.

³⁸Includes \$48,404 National Recovery
Act for new work funds.

TABLE 21-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
			Construction	Operation & Maintenance
Kawkawlin River, MI ^{1,2}	Completed	1999	1,000,000	470,500
Kalamazoo River (Battle Creek) MI ^{3,4}	Deferred	1975	4,471,235	----
Paw Paw Lake, MI	Completed	1989	3,589,000	----
Saginaw River-1958 Act Flint MI	Completed	2003	24,928,359	6,453,831
Upper Peninsula of Michigan, MI ⁵	Active	----	----	20,288,263
Upper River Rouge, MI ⁶	Inactive	1968	7,935	----
River Rouge, MI	Completed	1981	31,960,332	----

¹Excludes \$204,559 Contributed Funds. ²Excludes 228,748 Contributed Funds. ³Includes \$108,335 Contributed Funds. ⁴Uncompleted portion deauthorized Dec. 31, 1989, in accordance with Section 1001 of the W.R.D.A. of 1986 (PL 99-662). ⁵Project authorized in FY02. No costs were expended in FY02. ⁶Planning indefinitely suspended due to lack of local cooperation.

TABLE 21-F MULTIPLE PURPOSE PROJECTS, INCLUDING POWER ST. MARYS RIVER, MI: EXISTING PROJECT (SEE SECTION 49 OF TEXT)

Lock		Davis	Sabin	MacArthur	New Poe
Miles Above Mouth		47	47	47	47
Clear Width of Chamber	Feet	80	80	80	110
Length Between Gate Quoins	Feet	1,350	1,350	800	1,200
Lifts	Feet	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7
Depth Over Upper Breast Walls ¹	Feet	24.3	24.3	31	32
Depth Over Lower Breast Walls ¹	Feet	23.1	23.1	31	32
Foundation		Rock	Rock	Rock	Rock
Type of Construction		Concrete	Concrete	Concrete	Concrete
Estimated Cost		\$6,200,000 ²	\$3,275,000 ³	\$12,909,440	\$39,000,000
Actual Cost		\$2,200,000 ⁵	\$1,750,000 ⁶	\$12,718,806 ^{4,7}	\$34,813,066
Completed (Open to Commerce)		Oct. 21, 1914	Sep. 18, 1919	Jul. 11, 1943	Jun. 26, 1969
Emergency Dam for		South Canal		North Canal	
Miles Above Mouth		47		47	
Estimated Cost		- ⁹		\$300,000	
Type		Steel Stoplogs Recessed		Steel Stoplogs Recessed	
Cost Completed		Into Lock Masonry		Into Lock Masonry	
Year Completed		- ⁹		\$169,224 ⁸	
		1943		1922 (Modified 1963)	

¹At low water datum 600.6 above and 578.4 below.

²Includes cost of North Canal.

³Includes cost of canal excavations to provide necessary approaches to lock, canal walls, piers, and emergency dam, \$662,919.

⁴Excludes cost of deepening and enlarging South Canal, \$1,653,378.

⁵Excludes cost of North Canal, \$2,572,611.

⁶Excludes cost of canal excavation to provide necessary approaches to lock, canal walls, piers, and emergency dam, \$662,919.

⁷Excluding cost of lower guard gates which were never installed.

⁸Including engineering office and inspection.

⁹Not separate from cost of locks.

Note: Limiting draft to locks is determined by depth over breast walls.

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

TABLE 21-G

DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Beaver Bay, MN (Mar. 2, 1945 R&H Act)	1982	Jul 1995	295,818	0
Berrien County, MI (St. Joseph Shore) beach erosion control (1958 Flood Control Act)	1963	Nov 1986	0	0
Black River Harbor, Alcona County, MI (Authorized Dec.17, 1979, under Section 201 of the 1965 Flood Control Act)	1971	Dec 1989	0	0
Black River Harbor, MI (Aug. 30, 1935 R&H Act)	1976	Nov 1977	0	0
Cross Village, MI (October 13, 2001 WRDA 96, Sec 328)	1983	Oct 2001	364,000	0
Detroit River, Trenton Chnl., MI (May 17, 1950 R&H Act)	1976	Aug 1977	0	0
Detroit River, Trenton Chnl., MI (Uncompleted portion) (Aug. 13, 1968 R&H Act)	1976	Dec 1989	159,300,000	0
Duluth-Superior Inner Harbor, MN and WI (Jul. 14, 1960 R&H Act)	1990	Dec 1989	14,562,100	0
Forestville Harbor, MI (1968 R&H Act)	1969	Nov 1986	0	0
Grand Haven Harbor, MI (Mar. 2, 1945 R&H Act)	1976	Nov 1977	0	0
Grand River at Grandville, MI (Oct. 27, 1965 Flood Control Act)	1966	Nov 1977	0	0
Great Lakes Connecting Channels, MI ¹ (Uncompleted portion) (R&H Acts of 1946 and 1956)	1990	Dec 1989	93,993,349	0
Green Bay Harbor, Brown County, WI (1962 Modification)	1999	April 1999	4,030,000	1,970,000
Harbors of Washington Island, WI (R&H Act of 1937)	1950	Dec 1989	62,838	0
Holland Harbor Entrance Channel, MI (Uncompleted portion) (Sep. 3, 1954 R&H Act)	1962	Dec 1989	0	0
Kalamazoo River, Battle Creek, MI (Uncompleted portion) (1954 Flood Control Act)	1975	Dec 1989	6,656,668	108,332
Kalamazoo River, Kalamazoo, MI (Jul. 3, 1958 Flood Control Act)	1975	Dec 1989	416,822	0

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 21-G (Continued)

DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Kenosha Harbor, WI (Uncompleted portion) (Oct. 23, 1962 R&H Act)	1990	Dec 1989	552,000	43,000
Kewaunee River, WI (1960 R&H Act)	1976	Aug 1977	0	0
Lansing (Grand River), MI (Jul. 3, 1958 Flood Control Act)	1971	Jun 1981	7,000	0
Lower Fox River, WI (Uncompleted portion) (Mar. 3, 1925 R&H Act)	1990	Dec 1989	3,753,334	0
Lutsen Harbor, MN (Mar. 2, 1945 R&H Act)	1990	Jul 1995	357,000	0
Manitowoc Harbor, WI (Oct. 23, 1962 R&H Act)	1990	Dec 1989	0	0
Milwaukee Outer Harbor, WI (Uncompleted portion) (R&H Act of 1935)	1990	Dec 1989	6,937,804	478,000
Northport Harbor, WI (Authorized in 1972 under Section 201 of the 1965 Flood Control Act)	-	Dec 1989	132,000	0
Ontonagon Harbor, MI (R&H Act of 1962)	1990	Dec 1989	27,482	0
Pentwater Harbor, MI (Jul. 13, 1892 R&H Act)	1976	Nov 1977	0	0
Port Washington Harbor, WI (Portion) (Sec. 501(17) of WRDA 1996)	2003	Jan 1996	0	0
Racine Harbor, WI (Mar. 2, 1907; Aug. 26, 1937; and Mar. 2, 1945 R&H Acts, and Section 107 of the 1960 R&H Act)	1963	May 1986	9,441,554	0
Red Run Drain, Lower Clinton River, MI (1970 Flood Control Act)	1983	Nov 1986	3,823,000	0
Rogers City Harbor, MI (Jun. 25, 1910 R&H Act)	1926	Aug 1977	5,892	0
Rouge River, MI (Oct 23, 1962 R&H Act)	1976	Aug 1977	22,000	0
Rouge River, MI (Jul. 3, 1958 R&H Act)	1976	Aug 1977	12,000	0
Rouge River, MI (Aug. 30, 1935 R&H Act)	1976	Aug 1977	0	0
Saginaw River, MI (Midland on Tittabawassee River)	1983	May 1997	5,125,000	1,611,500

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
St. Clair River Compensating Works, MI (Jul. 3, 1930 R&H Act)	1976	Aug 1977	0	0
South Milwaukee Harbor, WI (1836 Flood Control Act)	1906	Aug 1977	0	0
St. Marys River (MacArthur Lock Guard Gates), MI (Mar. 7, 1942 R&H Act)	1977	Oct 1978	0	0
Two Rivers Harbor, WI (Uncompleted portion) (Aug. 30, 1935 R&H Act)	1990	Dec 1989	147,463	0

¹Includes Detroit and St. Clair Rivers.

TABLE 21-H FEATURES OF EXISTING PROJECT

Name of Channel	Length of Channel (Feet)	Miles from River Mouth	Upbound or Downbound Vessels	Project Width (Feet)	Project Depth (Feet)	Project Datum Planes IGLD 1985 (Feet)	Year Complete
DETROIT RIVER, MI (SEE SECTION 8 OF TEXT)							
Channel north of Belle Isle ¹	---	30	Both	200	21.0	571.9	1964
Channel at head of Detroit River	38,800	32	Both	800	28.5	572.1-571.5	1964
Misc. shoals and obstructions Belle Isle to Fighting Island Channel	44,500	25	Both	---	28.5	571.5-570.9	1964
Fighting Island Channel	24,800	17	Both	800	28.5	570.4	1962
Ballards Reef Channel north of Junction with Livingstone Channel	12,200	12	Both	600	28.5	570.4	1964
Livingstone Channel Upper	26,000	10	Down	450	27.7	570.4-569.2	1964
Livingstone Channel Lower:							
CS 260+00 to 368+87	10,887	5	Down	450-800	29.0	569.2	1961
CS 368+87 to 492+00	12,313	---	Both	800-1,200	29.0	569.2	1961
East Outer Channel	42,000	---	Both	1,200	28.5	569.2	1964
Misc. shoals and obstructions, Detroit River to Pelee Passage	---	---	Both	---	28.5-29.5 ³	569.2	1964
Pelee Passage Shoal	---	---	Both	---	29.5	569.2	---
Amherstberg Channel:							
Upper Section, Ballards Reef Channel	6,500	10	Up	600	27.5	570.4-570.1	1960
Middle Section	12,000	---	Up	600	21-27.5 ⁴	570.1-569.5	1960
Lower Section, Hackett Range	24,000	---	Up	600	21-28.5 ⁵	569.5-569.2	1960
West Outer Channel	21,000	---	Down	800	22.0	569.2	1929
Trenton Channel:							
Wyandotte Reach	31,500	17	Local	300	27.0		1964 ⁶
Trenton Channel (Upper)	5,100	---	Local	300	28.0	570.3-570.2	1964
Trenton Reach (Lower)	600	---	Local	250-300	28.0	570.2-569.4	1941
Grosse Ile Shoal	600	14	Local	---	20.0	570.4	1904
ST. CLAIR RIVER, MI (SEE SECTION 32 OF TEXT)							
Channel at foot of Lake Huron	26,500	44	Both	800	30.0	577.5-577.1	1961
Channel north of Blue Water Bridge	4,100	39	Both	800	30.0	577.1-576.5	1962
Port Huron to Stag Island:							
Widening at Upper and Lower Ends of Stag Island	38,000	38	Both	1,000-	27.4	577.1-575.3	1961
St. Clair to Russell Island	37,600	31	Both	1,400	27.3	575.3-574.3	1962
Russell Island to Southeast Bend	77,000	24	Both	900-1,000	27.3	574.3-572.6	1962
Southeast Bend:							
CS 324+00 to 250+00	20,600	11	Both	1,000	27.2	572.6-572.3	1962
Cutoff Channel				700-1,000			
North Channel Outlet	7,400	5	Both	700	27.1	572.3-572.2	1962
	30,300	---	Both	700	27.1	572.2	1962
	8,000	---	Small Craft	700	10.0	572.2	---
				100			

¹This is a side channel.

²Extends from deep water near Windmill Point to a point opposite Fairview Slip, about 3,000 feet.

³Project depth 29.5 feet over Rock Shoals and 28.5 feet over other than Rock Shoals.

⁴Project depth 21 feet in easterly 300-foot width of channel and 27.5 feet in westerly 300-foot width.

⁵Project depth 21 feet in easterly 300-foot width of channel and 28.5 feet in westerly 300-foot width.

⁶Project complete except for work authorized by Rivers and Harbors Act of 1950.

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

TABLE 21-I

FOX RIVER, WI: LOCKS AND DAMS
(SEE SECTION 10 OF TEXT)

Name of Lock and Dam	Miles from Green Bay	Nearest Town	Distance (miles)	Clear Width (feet)	Depth at Normal Pool		Breast Wall ¹ (feet)	Lower Miter Sill (feet)	Character of Foundation	Kind of Dam	Type of Construction	Year Complete	Actual Cost
					Available Length (feet)	Lift (feet)							
DePere lock ²	7.1	DePere	---	36.0	146.0	8.9	10.3	12.0	Rock	---	Concrete	1936	\$229,308
DePere dam ²	7.2	DePere	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rock	Fixed ^{3,4}	Concrete	1929	209,536
Little Kaukauna lock ²	13.0	DePere	6	36.0	146.0	7.2	8.0	9.5	Clay	---	Concrete	1938	362,427
Little Kaukauna dam ²	13.1	DePere	6	---	---	---	---	---	Clay & Gravel	Fixed ^{3,4}	Piers and concrete	1926	179,398
Rapide Croche lock ²	19.2	Wrightstow	2	36.0	146.0	8.3	8.8	9.3	Rock	---	Concrete	1934	228,738
Rapide Croche dam ²	19.3	Wrightstow	2	---	---	---	---	---	Rock	Fixed ^{3,4}	Concrete	1930	118,975
Kaukauna fifth lock ²	22.8	Kaukauna	---	35.6	144.0	9.1	6.7	9.3	Rock	---	Composite	1898	13,310 ⁵
Kaukauna fourth lock ²	23.1	Kaukauna	---	36.6	144.1	10.2	6.9	6.0	Rock	---	Stone masonry	1879	37,536
Kaukauna third lock ²	23.3	Kaukauna	---	30.6	144.0	10.2	6.9	6.3	Rock	---	Stone masonry	1879	39,948
Kaukauna second lock ²	23.4	Kaukauna	---	35.0	144.0	9.6	6.0	6.0	Rock	---	Stone masonry	1903	24,313
Kaukauna first lock ²	23.6	Kaukauna	---	35.1	144.4	11.0	6.9	6.0	Rock	---	Stone masonry	1883	38,704
Kaukauna dam ²	24.0	Kaukauna	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rock	Fixed ^{3,4}	Concrete	1931	123,763
Kaukauna guard lock	24.0	Kaukauna	---	40.0	---	---	9.4	---	Rock	---	Stone masonry	1891	12,630
Little Chute combined lock:													
Lower	24.4	Little Chute	1	35.4	146.5	10.9	6.0	8.6	Rock	---	Stone masonry	1879	102,304
Upper	25.4	Little Chute	1	36.3	144.1	10.6	7.6	6.0	Hardpan	---	Stone masonry	1879	---
Little Chute second lock ²	26.4	Little Chute	---	35.0	144.2	13.8	8.0	6.1	Rock	---	Stone masonry	1881	48,555
Little Chute first (guard) lock ¹	26.5	Little Chute	---	35.4	---	---	6.6	---	Rock	---	Stone masonry	1904	7,817 ⁵
Little Chute dam ²	26.6	Little Chute	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rock	Fixed ^{3,4}	Concrete	1932	82,554
Cedars lock ²	27.3	Little Chute	1	35.0	144.0	9.8	6.8	7.3	Rock	---	Stone masonry	1888	34,972
Cedars dam ³	27.4	Little Chute	1	---	---	---	---	---	Rock	Fixed ^{3,4}	Concrete	1933	84,973
Appleton fourth lock ²	30.7	Appleton	1	35.0	144.0	7.6	8.1	7.9	Rock	---	Stone masonry	1907	40,893
Appleton lower dam ²	30.9	Appleton	1	---	---	---	---	---	Rock	Fixed ^{3,4}	Concrete	1934	73,903
Appleton third lock ²	31.3	Appleton	---	35.0	144.0	8.7	6.0	8.6	Rock	---	Stone masonry	1900	32,238
Appleton second lock ²	31.6	Appleton	---	35.1	144.6	9.6	6.9	6.0	Clay	---	Stone masonry	1901	22,940
Appleton first lock ²	31.9	Appleton	---	35.0	144.7	10.0	6.6	6.0	Rock	---	Stone masonry	1884	36,004
Appleton upper dam	32.2	Appleton	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rock	Fixed ³	Concrete	1940	151,558
Menasha lock ²	37.0	Menasha	---	35.4	144.0	8.5	7.2	8.0	Clay	---	Composite	1899	19,326 ⁵
Menasha dam ₂	37.8	Menasha	---	---	---	---	---	---	Hardpan	Fixed ³	Concrete	1937	84,686

¹Depth shown is on breast wall, which is controlling depth for upper pool.

³Provided with sluices.

²Original structure built prior to assumption of control by United States on Sep. 18, 1872.

⁴Flash boards used.

⁵Partially rebuilt.

TABLE 21-J RECONNAISSANCE & CONDITION SURVEYS

Name of Project	Date Survey Conducted
ALGOMA HARBOR, WI.....	MAY 2007
BAYFIELD HARBOR, WI.....	JUL 2007
BIG SUAMICO RIVER, WI.....	SEP 2007
BLACK RIVER HARBOR, (GOGEBIC CO.), MI	JUN 2007
EAGLE HARBOR, MI	SEP 2007
GRAND TRAVERSE BAY HARBOR, MI	SEP 2007
HARRISVILLE HARBOR, MI	AUG 2007
KENOSHA HARBOR, WI	JUL 2007
KNIFE RIVER, MN	SEP 2007
LELAND HARBOR, MI.....	JUN 2007
MARQUETTE HARBOR, MI	JUL 2007
OCONTO HARBOR, WI.....	AUG 2007
PENTWATER HARBOR, MI	APR 2007
PORT SANILAC HARBOR, MI	JUL 2007
PORT WING HARBOR, WI	SEP 2007
PORTAGE LAKE HARBOR, MI.....	JUN 2007
SAUGATUCK HARBOR, MI	MAY 2007
SAXON HARBOR, WI.....	JUN 2007
SOUTH HAVEN, HARBOR, MI	AUG 2007
TAWAS BAY HARBOR, MI.....	JUL 2007
WHITEFISH POINT HARBOR, MI	JUN 2007

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

TABLE 21-KNAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

PROJECT/STUDY/LOCATION	STATUS	Federal Costs for FY 07	Non-Federal Costs for FY 07	Total Costs for FY 07
Navigation activities pursuant to Section 107. Public Law 86-645 (pre-authorization).				
Navigation activities pursuant to Section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960, as amended.				
Coordination Account	Coordination	6,378	---	6,378
City of Mackinac Island Harbor Breakwater, MI	Feasibility Activities	5,919	---	5,919
Detroit River Navigation Improvement, MI	Feasibility Activities	0	---	0
Duluth (McQuade Road) Harbor, MN	Construction	410,417	1,153,842	1,564,259
Escanaba, MI	Feasibility Activities	0	---	0
Grand Portage Harbor, MN	Feasibility Activities	0	---	0
Knife Harbor, MN	Feasibility Activities	9,462	---	9,462
Lakeshore State Park, Milwaukee, WI	Feasibility Activities	7,666	---	7,666
North Michigan College, Traverse City	Feasibility Activities	9,711	---	9,711
Ontonagon River, MI	Feasibility Activities	(729)	---	(729)
Rouge River, MI	Feasibility Activities	0	---	0
Saugatuck Harbor, Kalamazoo River, MI	Feasibility Activities	0	---	0
Two Harbors, MN	Feasibility Activities	<u>35,796</u>	---	<u>35,796</u>
Total		484,620	1,153,842	1,638,462

TABLE 21-L

EMERGENCY SHORE PROTECTION

PROJECT/STUDY/LOCATION	STATUS	Federal Costs for FY 07	Non-Federal Costs for FY 07	Total Costs for FY 07
Authority for emergency streambank and shoreline protection of public works and non-profit services (Section 14 Flood Control Act of 1946, as amended).				
Coordination Account	Coordination	23,529	---	23,529
Belle Isle Park, City of Detroit, MI	Planning and Design Analysis	0	---	0
Big Rapids, MI	Planning and Design Analysis	1,430	---	1,430
Combined Sewer Outfall #6, South Bend, MI	Planning and Design Analysis	0	---	0
Detroit River Shoreline, MI	Construction	148,559	(137,043)	11,516
Gibraltar, MI	Planning and Design Analysis	0	---	0
Grand River (NOWS) Grand Haven, MI	Design and Implementation	41,909	---	41,909
Kenosha Harbor, Retaining Wall, WI	Feasibility Activities	54,472	---	54,472
Kinnickinnic River, Milwaukee County, WI	Construction	16,726	---	16,726
Leeper Park Island Wall, South Bend, IN	Construction	(16,644)	18,314	1,670
Marquette Lakeshore Boulevard, MI	Planning and Design Analysis	0	--	0
Mosel, Sheboygan County, WI	Construction	0	---	0
North Shore Drive, City of South Bend, IN	Planning and Design Analysis	0	---	0
Rouge River, City of Southfield, MI	Construction	0	---	0
St. Joseph River, Niles, MI	Planning and Design Analysis	0	---	0
St. Joseph River, South Bend, IN	Construction	(58,093)	132,472	74,379
Sturgeon River, Houghton, MI	Planning and Design Analysis	27,980	0	27,980
Thieme Drive, Ft. Wayne, IN	Feasibility Activities	5,976	---	5,976
Water Treatment Plant, St. Joseph, MI	Design and Implementation	<u>15,058</u>	---	<u>15,058</u>
Total		260,902	13,743	274,645

TABLE 21-M BEACH EROSION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

PROJECT/STUDY/LOCATION	STATUS	Federal Costs for FY 07	Non-Federal Costs for FY 07	Total Costs for FY 07
Beach Erosion activities pursuant to Section 103 of the 1962 River and Harbor Act.				
Bay Point Peninsula, City of Luna Pier	Feasibility Activities	0	---	0
Lakewalk Park, Duluth, MN	Feasibility Activities	<u>0</u>	---	<u>0</u>
Total		0	---	0
Shoreline Erosion Control Development and Demonstration Activities pursuant to Section 227 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1966				
Shoreline Erosion Control Development & Demonstration Prgm		17,599	---	17,599

TABLE 21-N MITIGATION OF SHORE DAMAGES

PROJECT/STUDY/LOCATION	STATUS	Federal Costs for FY 07	Non-Federal Costs for FY 07	Total Costs for FY 07
Mitigation of Shore Damages pursuant to Section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968				
Saugatuck Harbor, MI	Feasibility Activities	0	---	0
Grand River (NOWS) Grand Haven, MI	Feasibility Activities	<u>0</u>	---	<u>0</u>
Total		0	---	0

TABLE 21-O

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

PROJECT/STUDY/LOCATION	STATUS	Federal Costs for FY 07	Non-Federal Costs for FY 07	Total Costs for FY 07
Project modification activities pursuant to Section 1135(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended				
Coordination Account	Coordination	9,137	---	9,137
AuGres River, Arenac County, MI	Preliminary Restoration Plan	0	---	0
Bad River, Ashland County, WI	Feasibility Activities	0	---	0
Black Mallard Creek, MI	Feasibility Activities	51,586	---	51,586
Carp Lake River, MI	Construction	0	---	0
Flint River & Swartz Creek, Flint, MI	Preliminary Restoration Plan	0	---	0
Harlow Creek, Marquette County, MI	Preliminary Restoration Plan	0	---	0
Kid's Creek, Boardman River, MI	Feasibility Activities	0	---	0
Lake Poygan, WI	Feasibility Activities	1,705	---	1,705
Lower Rouge, Rotunda DR and 94 MI	Feasibility Activities	46,415	---	46,415
Rapid River, MI	Planning and Design Analysis	36	---	36
Rouge River Oxbow, Wayne Co., MI	Feasibility Activities	0	---	0
SB Galien River, Berrien County, MI	Construction	11,672	78,358	90,030
Schmidt Creek, MI	Feasibility Activities	25,363	---	25,363
Sea Lamprey Barrier, Manistique, MI	Preliminary Restoration Plan	0	---	0
Sea Lamprey Barrier, Paw Paw Lake, MI	Planning and Design Analysis	63,308	---	63,308
Sea Lamprey Trap, St. Mary's River, MI	Construction	0	4,000	4,000
Sucker River, Alger County, MI	Preliminary Restoration Plan	0	---	0
Trail Creek, LaPorte County, IN	Feasibility Activities	13,496	---	13,496
Upper Rouge, MI Ave to Rotunda Dr., MI	Feasibility Activities	56,367	---	56,367
Total		<u>279,085</u>	<u>82,358</u>	<u>361,443</u>

TABLE 21-O ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

PROJECT/STUDY/LOCATION	STATUS	Federal Costs for FY 07	Non-Federal Costs for FY 07	Total Costs for FY 07
Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration – Projects for aquatic ecosystem restoration and protection projects, for the purpose of improving the environment pursuant to Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996.				
Coordination Account	Coordination	0	---	0
Belle Isle Piers, Detroit, MI	Plans and Specifications	0	---	0
Berrien County, Watervliet Dam, MI	Planning and Design Analysis	0	---	0
Cass River, Cit of Vassar, MI	Feasibility Activities	0	---	0
Centerville Creek, Cleveland, WI	Preliminary Restoration Plan	0	---	0
Clearwater Lake, MI	Preliminary Restoration Plan	0	---	0
Concordia University, WI	Preliminary Restoration Plan	0	---	0
Detroit River, City of Trenton, MI	Feasibility Activities	8,405	---	8,405
Dowagiac River, Cassopolis, MI	Preliminary Restoration Plan	0	---	0
Homer Lake, St. Joseph River	Planning and Design Analysis	0	---	0
Houghton Lake, MI	Preliminary Restoration Plan	0	---	0
Koontz Lake, IN	Plans and Specifications	0	---	0
Lower Menomonee River Valley, Milwaukee, WI	Preliminary Restoration Plan	0	---	0
Mallett’s Creek, Wastenaw County	Preliminary Restoration Plan	0	---	0
Marion Mill Pond, Village of Marion, Osceola Menomonee, WI	Feasibility Activities	0	---	0
Oak Creek, WI	Feasibility Activities	0	---	0
Otsego Lake, MI	Planning and Design Analysis	0	---	0
Pike River, WI	Planning and Design Analysis	0	---	0
Pike River, WI	Preliminary Restoration Plan	0	---	0
Secord and Smallwood Lakes, Gladwin Co. MI	Feasibility Activities	0	---	0
Trinity Creek, City of Mequon, WI	Planning and Design Analysis	0	---	0
Underwood Creek, Wauwatosa, WI	Preliminary Restoration Plan	0	---	0
Total		<u>8,405</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>8,405</u>

TABLE 21-O ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

PROJECT/STUDY/LOCATION	STATUS	Federal Costs for FY 07	Non-Federal Costs for FY 07	Total Costs for FY 07
Aquatic plant control activities pursuant to Section 302 of the River and Harbor Act of 1965 (PL 89-298).				
Aquatic Plant Control		---	---	---
Total		---	---	---
Environmental infrastructure pursuant to Section 219e of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, as amended				
Genesee County Drain, Genesee County, MI	Design Review	329,934	142,395	472,329
Nagaunee, MI	Design Review	6,438	15,693	22,131
Twelve Towns Darin Retention Treatment	Design Review	48,700	49,211	97,911
Total		<u>385,072</u>	<u>207,299</u>	<u>592,371</u>
Environmental infrastructure pursuant to Section 506 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000, as amended				
Great Lakes Fishery & Ecosystem Restoration		<u>326,125</u>	---	<u>326,125</u>
Total		326,125	---	326,125
Environmental infrastructure pursuant to Section 154 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2001, as amended.				
Northern Wisconsin Env Assistance	Various Stages	<u>3,467,586</u>	---	<u>3,467,586</u>
Total		3,467,586	---	3,467,586
Environmental infrastructure pursuant to Section 569 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, as amended.				
Northeastern Minnesota, MN (MV&LR)	Various Stages	<u>689,299</u>	---	<u>689,299</u>
Total		689,299	---	689,299
Ecosystem Restoration – Section 204 beneficial use of dredged material in connection with dredging. Projects in connection with dredging use of dredged material activities pursuant to Section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, as amended.				
Cat Island Chain, Brown County, WI	Feasibility Activities	55,272	---	55,272
21 st Ave; West Channel, Duluth, MN	Feasibility Activities	3,499	---	3,499
Coordination Account	Coordination	4,442	---	4,442
Total		<u>63,213</u>	---	<u>63,213</u>

DETROIT, MI, DISTRICT

TABLE 21-P FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

PROJECT/STUDY/LOCATION	STATUS	Federal Costs for FY 07	Non-Federal Costs for FY 07	Total Costs for FY 07
Flood control activities pursuant to Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended.				
Coordination Account	Coordination	8,991	---	8,991
Cass River, Spaulding Township, MI	Feasibility Activities	3,893	---	3,893
Detroit Beach, Lake Erie, Frenchtown Twp., MI	Feasibility Activities	16,782	37,985	54,767
Fairfield Ditch, Ft. Wayne, IN	Feasibility Activities	32	---	32
Flooding Warning System, Ft Wayne, IN	Feasibility Activities	10	---	10
Macomb County, MI	Feasibility Activities	0	---	0
Oak Creek, Milwaukee County, WI	Feasibility Activities	0	---	0
Red Mill Pond Dam, LaPorte, IN	Feasibility Activities	0	---	0
Root River, Milwaukee County, WI	Feasibility Activities	0	---	0
St. Mary's River, Ft. Wayne, IN	Feasibility Activities	8,512	---	8,512
Underwood Creek, Village of Elm Grove, WI	Feasibility Activities	<u>0</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>0</u>
Total		38,220	37,985	76,205

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRICT

The district comprises Cook, McHenry, Lake, Kane, DuPage, and Will Counties in Illinois, and Lake and Porter Counties in Indiana, and a portion of La Porte County along Lake Michigan in Indiana.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation	Page	33. O'Hare Reservoir, IL	22-15
1. Burns Waterway Harbor, IN	22-3	34. Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	22-16
2. Burns Waterway SBH, IN	22-3	35. Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization	22-16
3. Burns Waterway Harbor (Major Rehab), IN	22-3		
4. Calumet Harbor and River, IL and IN	22-4	General Investigations	Page
5. Chicago Harbor, IL	22-4	36. Surveys	22-17
6. Chicago River, IL	22-5	37. Collection and Study of Basic Data	22-17
7. Indiana Harbor, IN	22-6		
8. Indiana Harbor CDF, IN	22-6		
9. Lake Michigan Diversion	22-7		
10. Michigan City Harbor, IN	22-7		
11. Waukegan Harbor, IL	22-8		
12. Reconnaissance and Condition Surveys	22-8		
13. National Emergency Preparedness	22-8		
Alterations of Bridges			
14. Other Authorized Bridge Alterations	22-8		
Beach Erosion Control			
15. Calumet Region, IN	22-9		
16. Casino Beach, IL	22-9		
17. Chicago Shoreline, IL	22-9		
18. Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal Dispersal Barrier I	22-10		
19. Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal Dispersal Barrier II	22-10		
20. Cook County, IL	22-11		
21. Illinois Beach State Park, IL	22-11		
22. Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Bank Protection, Beverly Shores, IN	22-11		
23. Indiana Shoreline Erosion, IN	22-12		
24. Other Authorized Beach Erosion Control Projects	22-12		
25. Beach Erosion Control Under Special Authorization	22-12		
Flood Control			
26. Chicago River, IL (North Branch)	22-12		
27. Des Plaines River, IL	22-12		
28. Lake George, Hobart, IN	22-13		
29. Little Calumet River, IN	22-13		
30. Little Calumet River Basin, Cady Marsh Ditch, IN	22-14		
31. McCook and Thornton Reservoirs, IL	22-14		
32. North Branch, Chicago River, IL	22-15		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLES

Title	Table Number	Pages
Cost and Financial Statement	22-A	22-17 thru-24
Authorization Legislation	22-B	22-23 thru 31
Existing Projects	22-C	22-32 thru 33
Other Authorized Bridge Alterations	22-D	22-34
Other Authorized Beach Erosion Projects	22-E	22-34
Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	22-F	22-34
Deauthorized Projects	22-G	22-35

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRICT

Navigation

1. BURNS WATERWAY HARBOR, IN

Location. Northwestern Indiana on the southern shore of Lake Michigan in Porter County, 28 miles southeast of Chicago Harbor. (See NOAA Nautical Chart Numbers 14905 and 14926.)

Previous Projects. None.

Existing Project. Provides for (a) a rubblemound north breakwater 4,630 feet long and a rubblemound breakwater west arm 1,200 feet long, for a total breakwater length of 5,830 feet; (b) an approach channel 30 feet deep and 400 feet wide; (c) an outer harbor 28 feet deep; (d) an east harbor arm 27 feet deep and 620 feet wide; and (e) a west harbor arm 27 feet deep and 620 feet wide. The project was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of October 27, 1965 (Public Law 89-298; House Document Number 160, 88th Congress, 1st Session). The authorizing act also provided the Secretary of the Army with the authority to reimburse the State of Indiana for expenditure of funds used to construct such portions of the project as approved by the Chief of Engineers and constructed under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers (See tables 22-B,C).

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. Eleven berths are available at the facilities owned and administered by the Indiana Port Commission. One berth, committed to grain, is located on the outer harbor. Four berths on the East Harbor Arm are dedicated to handling dry and liquid bulk commodities. The East Harbor Arm also includes a small-boat harbor designed to accommodate working tugs for vessel assistance and barge movement. On the West Arm there are six berths. Although one berth is available for dry bulk cargoes, these berths are primarily used for the shipment and receipt of general cargo. Additionally, the Indiana Port Commission, through a lease, administers the west side of the West Harbor Arm for barge fleetings. The remaining available harbor berthing on the east side of the East Harbor Arm is privately owned.

Operations and Results During Period. Dredging was performed near the Bailey (NIPSCO) Intake Structure at a cost of \$368,816 for hired labor, \$14,617 for work by other Corps of Engineers, \$2,100 for contracted engineering services and \$2,242,155 for construction contracts. Structural

maintenance costs were \$401,800 for stone, and \$9,230 for hired labor and other services. Economic data analysis of \$19,500 for work by other Corps of Engineers. Total costs for the fiscal year 2007 were \$3,936,538 federal. Dredging was performed at Burns Harbor Channel at a cost of \$234,382 for hired labor, \$36,479 for work by other Corps of Engineers, \$607,459 for construction contracts.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. Total costs to September 30, 2007 were \$47,958,538 of which \$13,599,900 was for new work (\$13,584,000 federal and \$15,900 non-federal) and \$34,358,638 (\$34,250,276 federal and \$108,362 non-federal) for was maintenance.

2. BURNS WATERWAY SBH, IN

Location. Northwestern Indiana on the southeast shore of Lake Michigan in Porter County, at the mouth of the Burns Waterway, approximately 27 miles southeast of Chicago Harbor. (See NOAA Nautical Chart Numbers 14905 and 14926.)

Previous Projects. None

Existing Project. Provides for (a) a rubblemound west breakwater 1,043 feet long; (b) a rubblemound north breakwater 678 feet long; and (c) channel improvements of 5,200 linear feet with 145,000 cubic yards of dredged material used for beach nourishment (See table 22-C).

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. There are several marinas located along Burns Waterway and Burns Ditch. The principal marina, which is owned and operated jointly by the City of Portage and the Little Calumet River Basin Commission, was built in 1996 to comply with the local cooperation agreement. The commodities handled at this harbor are fresh fish caught as a result of charter boat fishing.

Operations and Results During Period. Sediment sampling and testing costs were \$897 for hired labor.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. Total costs of the existing project to September 30, 2007 were \$7,834,493 of which \$3,770,558 was for new work (\$2,000,000 federal and \$1,770,558 non-federal), and \$4,063,935 for maintenance (federal).

3. BURNS WATERWAY HARBOR (MAJOR REHAB), IN

Location. The project is located in northwestern Indiana on the southern shore of Lake Michigan in Porter County.

Existing Project. The rehabilitation project consists of constructing a segmented reef breakwater system, 75 feet lakeward of the northern section of the existing rubblemound breakwater. The project provides for seven reef segments, one 1,575 feet long and six 375 feet long with 25 feet spacing between segments

Local Cooperation. None required.

Operations and Results During the Period. New Work: Following construction completion in 1998, project closeout was completed in 1999.

Condition at the End of Fiscal Year. The construction contract was financially completed. The total cost of the existing project to September 30, 2007 was \$13,384,200.

4. CALUMET HARBOR AND RIVER, IL and IN

Location. Northeastern Illinois, on the southwest shore of Lake Michigan in Cook County, 15 miles south of Chicago Harbor, within the corporate limits of the City of Chicago, except for breakwaters, and approach channel and an anchorage area which are in Indiana. (See NOAA Nautical Chart Numbers 14926 and 14929.)

Previous Projects. For details see page 1400 of Annual Report for 1962.

Existing Project. Provides for (a) a stone-filled timber crib breakwater 6,714 feet long; (b) a stone-filled double-row steel sheet pile detached breakwater 5,007 feet long; (c) an approach channel 29 feet deep and 3,200 feet wide; (d) an outer harbor anchorage area 28 feet deep and 3,000 feet wide; (e) an entrance channel 27 feet deep and 230 to 290 feet wide; (f) a channel in the Calumet River 27 feet deep and at least 200 feet wide to the north side of 130th Street; (g) three turning basins designated as numbers, 1, 3, and 5; and (h) a channel extending into Lake Calumet at a width of about 1,000 feet. The project was authorized by the River and Harbor Acts of March 3, 1899, June 13, 1902, August 30, 1935, July 14, 1960, October 23, 1962, and October 27, 1965 (See tables 22-B,C).

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. Thirty six docks, wharves, and terminals are available. The Illinois International Port District owns four wharves, two grain elevators, one dock, and one terminal. The United States Government owns one stone dock. The most important cargoes handled are general cargo, grain, iron ore and concentrates, coal, and cement. Some docks are vacant and some docks are dedicated to handling barge traffic from the Illinois Waterway Project.

Operations and Results During Period.

Completed removal of concrete block navigation channel obstruction near the 106th Street Bridge left descending bank off the Cronimet Dock at a cost of \$34,500 for construction contracts. Dredging was performed at a cost of \$254,720 for hired labor, \$28,854 for work by other corps of Engineers and \$1,622,085 for construction contracts. Detached Breakwater repairs were completed by the Detroit floating plant at a cost of \$349,187 for material, \$262,812 for hired labor, \$812,602 for work by the other Corps of Engineers and \$85,967 for work by the Federal Agency. Total costs for the fiscal year FY07 were \$3,450,727 federal.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. The existing project is complete. Total costs of the existing project to September 30, 2007 were \$86,082,219 of which \$22,578,567 was for new work (\$19,541,964 federal funds and \$3,036,603 public works funds), \$58,087,651 for maintenance (\$57,238,984 federal and \$836,667 non-federal funds) and \$5,428,001 federal funds for rehabilitation.

5. CHICAGO HARBOR, IL

Location. Northeastern Illinois on the southwest shore of Lake Michigan in Cook County, within the corporate limits of the City of Chicago. (See NOAA Nautical Chart Numbers 14926, 14927, and 14928.)

Previous Projects. See page 1396 of Annual Report for 1962.

Existing Project. Provides for (a) a stone-filled timber crib shore and extension breakwater 2,250 feet long; (b) a stone-filled timber crib exterior breakwater 5,421 feet long; (c) a rubblemound and stone-filled concrete caisson southerly extension to the exterior breakwater 4,944 feet long, exclusive of a 582-foot entrance gap enclosing an outer basin of about 970 acres; (d) a stone-filled timber crib north

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRICT

pier 960 feet long; (e) a stone-filled timber crib north inner breakwater 4,034 feet long with a 304-foot shore return and a 754-foot gap; (f) a stone-filled timber crib south inner breakwater 2,544 feet long, enclosing an inner basin of approximately 224 acres; (g) a lake approach channel 29 feet deep and 800 feet wide; (h) a channel and maneuver area inside the exterior breakwater and southerly extension breakwater 28 feet deep with a maximum width of 1,300 feet; (i) an entrance channel 21 feet deep and (j) the Chicago Harbor Lock. The Chicago Lock was constructed in 1938 by the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago. The deep-draft lock is 600 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 23 feet deep over the sill and is of steel cellular design.

The project was authorized by the River and Harbor Acts of July 11, 1870, June 14, 1880, March 3, 1899, July 25, 1912, March 2, 1919 and October 23, 1962 (See table 22-B).

Lock operation and maintenance responsibilities, in the interest of navigation, were transferred to the Federal Government pursuant to Public Law 98-63 approved July 30, 1983; Section 107 of the Public 97-88; and the Memorandum of Agreement between the Department of Army and the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago.

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. There are five docks with 18 berths for passenger excursion boats and 10 berths for visiting large vessels. The most important cargoes handled through the lock are petroleum products, in addition to sugar and non-metallic minerals.

Operations and Results During Period. The Chicago Harbor Lock was operated by contract at a cost of \$1,049,136. Bulkhead storage lease was \$18,964. The Lock Control House modification was completed by AE contract at a cost of \$6,116 and \$45,455 for design review work by other Corps of Engineers. Construction of the new control house was completed at a cost of \$1,060,447. In-house hired labor costs required to operate and maintain the project during the period were as follows: \$105,960 for Lock Contract S&A, and for Lock Maintenance, \$292,856 for Control House contract S&A and \$20,613 for work by other Corps of Engineers. Miscellaneous equipment and services required for the support of the lock and control house were procured at a cost of \$23,165. Total costs for FY07 were \$2,622,712 federal.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. The existing project is complete. Total costs to September 30, 2007 were \$76,335,665 of which \$6,193,701 was for new work, \$68,655,364 was for maintenance, \$1,326,600 for rehabilitation and \$160,000 Harbor and Dams funds. The approved Major Rehabilitation of the Lock (Gates, Control House and Concrete Repair) has not been completed.

6. CHICAGO RIVER, IL

Location. Northeastern Illinois, in Cook County within the corporate limits of the City of Chicago. (See NOAA Nautical Chart Numbers 14926, 14927 and 14928.)

Previous Projects. See page 1394 of Annual Report for 1962.

Existing Project. Provides for (a) a channel 21 feet deep in the main river from its mouth at Rush Street to the junction of the North and South Branches (0.7 miles); (b) a channel 21 feet deep in the North Branch from the junction to North Avenue (2.22 miles); (c) a channel 21 feet deep on the North Branch Canal (1.04 miles); (d) a 21-foot deep North Branch Turning Basin just south of North Avenue; and (e) a channel 9 feet deep in the North Branch from North Avenue to Addison Street (authorized but not constructed). The project was authorized by the River and Harbor Acts of March 3, 1899, June 13, 1902, March 2, 1907, and July 24, 1946 (See tables 22-B, C). The portion of the project authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1946 is presently being restudied to confirm economic feasibility.

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with for completed modifications. The River and Harbor Act of July 24, 1946, which provided for the improvement of the channel, is subject to the condition that local interests furnish assurances that they will hold the United States government free from damages that may result from construction and maintenance of the improvement. Requirement has not been complied with.

Terminal Facilities. Six docks are available. The most important cargoes handled are sand, gravel and crushed rock, non-metallic minerals and scrap iron.

Operations and Results During Period. Water control activities were performed by hired labor at a cost of \$88,779, by other Corps of Engineers at a cost of \$12,282 and by other federal agencies at a cost of \$196,211. Routine operations were conducted at a

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

cost of \$16,410 for hired labor. Total costs for FY07 were \$313,682 federal.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. The project is complete except for dredging the channel between North Avenue and Addison Street as authorized by the 1946 River Harbor Act. Channel maintenance for the reach from Clark Street to head of navigation has been deferred pending location and approval of suitable dredged material disposal site. Head of navigation for deep-draft vessels is North Avenue, 5.97 miles from the Michigan Avenue bridge. Total costs of the existing project to September 30, 2007 were \$20,242,500 of which \$1,500,565 was for new work and \$18,741,935 was for maintenance.

7. INDIANA HARBOR, IN

Location. Northwestern Indiana, on the southwest shore of Lake Michigan in Lake County, 19 miles southeast of Chicago Harbor. (See NOAA Nautical Chart Numbers 14926 and 14929.)

Previous Projects. For details see page 1943 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 1520 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. Provides for (a) a northerly rubblemound breakwater 1,120 feet long; (b) an easterly concrete capped caisson breakwater 201 feet long with a rubblemound extension 2,324 feet long; (c) a lake approach channel 29 feet deep and 800 feet wide; (d) an anchorage and maneuver basin 28 feet deep; (e) a main canal entrance channel 27 feet deep and 280 feet wide; (f) a main canal 22 feet deep; (g) a turning basin 22 feet deep; (h) the Forks Turning Basin 22 feet deep; (i) the Lake George Branch 22 feet deep; and (j) the Calumet River Branch 22 feet deep. The project was authorized by the River and Harbor Acts of March 4, 1913, March 2, 1919, March 20, 1922, July 3, 1930, August 30, 1935, August 28, 1937, and July 14, 1960 (See tables 22-B, C).

Local Cooperation. Substantially complied with. See FY 1986 Annual Report for full requirements.

Terminal Facilities. Fifteen docks and wharves are available. Six docks handle iron ore and limestone. Six docks are for handling petroleum products and three docks for handling gypsum, scrap metal and steel, and bulk products. However, not all docks are presently being used for the shipment or receipt of waterborne commodities.

Operations and Results During Period. Routine operations for budget preparation were conducted at a cost of \$2,211 for work by other Corps of Engineers.

The preparation of dredging plans and specifications were continued at a cost of \$38,801 for hired labor. A/E services to produce plans for offloading the standard hydraulic barge into CDF were hired at a cost of \$105,201. The preparation of an operations plan for the Confined Disposal Facility was continued at a cost of \$367,197 for hired labor. Total costs for FY07 were \$513,410 federal.

Condition at End of Fiscal year. The existing project is complete. Total costs of the existing project to September 30, 2007 were \$21,829,665 of which \$4,909,648 (\$4,897,148 federal and \$12,500 non-federal contributed funds) was for new work and \$16,920,017 (federal) for maintenance. Channel maintenance has been deferred pending construction of suitable Confined Disposal Facility.

8. INDIANA HARBOR AND CANAL CONFINED DISPOSAL FACILITY (CDF), IN

Location. The navigation project is located on the southwestern shore of Lake Michigan within the City of East Chicago, Lake County, Indiana, 4-1/2 miles east of the Indiana-Illinois state line and 17 miles from downtown Chicago, Illinois. A CDF will be constructed at the Energy Cooperative Incorporate (ECI) site in East Chicago, Illinois.

Existing Project. IHC is an authorized Federal navigation project with an entrance channel and outer harbor protected by breakwaters, and an inner harbor which includes the Indiana Harbor Canal and its two branches, the Lake George Branch, which extends west for a distance of 6,800 feet, and the Calumet River Branch which extends to the south for about 2 miles where it joins the Grand Calumet River. The harbor has not been dredged since 1972, when the United States Environmental Protection Agency determined that disposal in Lake Michigan was no longer acceptable due to the polluted character of the harbor sediments.

A 4.8 million cubic yards capacity CDF will be constructed on the 164 acres of land adjacent to the Lake George Branch of the IHC, formerly occupied by an oil refinery owned by the Atlantic Richfield Company and subsequently acquired by ECI. The ECI property currently has open Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) status due to the contaminated soil and groundwater that exists on the site. Use of this site for the CDF is contingent

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRICT

upon the construction of specific RCRA closure and corrective action features that will be integral aspects of the CDF construction. The elements of the CDF include construction of an impervious cutoff wall built around the 11,000 linear feet perimeter of the site to approximately 30-35 feet depths, tied into the clay layer below; groundwater monitoring and extraction wells and pumps to maintain an inward gradient and prevent any contaminated groundwater from leaving the site; an air monitoring system; an on-site water treatment facility to treat water from drying dredged materials, precipitation falling on the site and groundwater; dikes built in two 15 foot stages, with an impervious clay layer on the interior of the dikes; a re-handling area; and a cap constructed using 3 feet of clay, 6 inches of sand, 2 feet of clean fill and 6 inches top soil with grass cover. This cap configuration, used for both the CDF and the buffer areas, will satisfy the RCRA closure requirement for the ECI site.

Local Cooperation. The local sponsor is the East Chicago Waterway Management District (ECWMD). The local sponsor is required to provide all lands, easements and rights-of-way; provide all required relocations; and hold and save the United States government free from any damages due to construction or operation of the project. In addition, the ECWMD is required to pay a cash contribution to bring the total non-federal share to twenty-five percent of the costs allocated to general navigation facilities during construction and pay 100 percent of the costs of maintenance of CDF allocated to additional capacity provided for material from berthing areas and non-channel dredging. The local sponsor is also required to reimburse an additional 10 percent of the costs of the general navigation facilities allocated to commercial navigation within a period of 30 years following completion of construction, as partially reduced by a credit allowed for the value of lands, easements, rights of way, relocations, and dredged or excavated material disposal provided for commercial navigation. In addition, the ECWMD is required to pay 100 percent of the costs allocated to general navigation facilities during construction for the local service facilities (non-federal berthing areas) and 100 percent of costs for the local service facilities. The Project Cooperation Agreement for the project was executed 7 August 2000. Congressional language was enacted effective May 12, 2005, which provides for the project costs to be 100% Federal from that date. A PCA amendment is under development to reflect the changes that occur on both the Federal and Non-Federal parties on roles and responsibilities, project

costs, and any other impacts, as a result of this language. A financial audit is to be performed to define the Federal and Non-Federal cost sharing responsibilities through May 12, 2005.

Operations and Results During the Period.

Engineering and design work continued to include data collection for Ambient Air Monitoring and Interim Ground Water Treatment. The Slurry Wall Gaps construction and Dikes – Phase 2 construction were both completed. The South cut-off Wall and Ground Water Gradient Control contracts were both awarded. The costs of the project in FY07 were \$4,886,754 for construction services, \$928,411 for work by other federal agencies, \$942,518 for contracted engineering services, \$2,314 for work by other Corps of Engineers, \$2,574,748 for hired labor and \$9,909 for other contracted services. Total costs for FY07 were \$9,344,654 of which \$7,955,309 was federal and \$1,389,345 was non-federal.

Condition at the End of Fiscal Year. Total cost of the existing project to September 30, 2007 was \$51,569,116 (\$39,947,486 federal and \$11,621,630 non-federal.)

9. LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION

Location. Northeastern Illinois on the southwest shore of Lake Michigan in Cook County, within the corporate limits of the City of Chicago. (See NOAA Nautical Chart Numbers 14926, 14927, and 14928.)

Previous Projects. See page 22-3 of Annual Report for 1988.

Operations and Results During Period.

Operations: Water accounting data collection and analysis was performed at a cost of \$311,788 for hired labor, \$153,088 for contracted engineering services and \$31,829 for work by other federal agencies. Total costs for FY07 was \$496,705 federal.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. Total cost of the existing project to September 30, 2007 was \$10,338,005.

10. MICHIGAN CITY HARBOR, IN

Location. Northwestern Indiana, on the southeast shore of Lake Michigan in La Porte County, 38 miles southeast of Chicago Harbor. (See NOAA Nautical Chart Numbers 14905 and 14926.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Previous Projects. See page 1407 of Annual Report for 1992.

Existing Project. Provides for (a) a stone-filled timber crib detached breakwater 1,304 feet long; (b) a pile and steel sheeting west pier 835 feet long; (c) a stone-filled timber crib, pile and steel sheeting east pier 2,276 feet long; (d) a stone-filled timber crib east breakwater 1,000 feet long; (e) an entrance channel 18 feet deep and 425 feet wide; (f) a turning basin No. 1, 18 feet deep; (g) a channel in Trail Creek 18 feet deep; (h) an outer basin 12 feet deep in the northerly portion and 8 feet deep in the southerly portion; and (i) a channel in Trail Creek 6 feet deep and 50 feet wide from turning basin No. 2 to the E Street bridge. The project was authorized by the River and Harbor Acts of March 3, 1899, March 3, 1905, January 21, 1927, August 30, 1935, and Section 107 of July 14, 1960, River and Harbor Acts, September 30, 1966 (See tables 22-B, C).

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal Facilities. There are several marinas in the lower mile of Trail Creek. The commodity handled at this harbor is fresh fish.

Operations and Results During Period.

Routine operations were conducted at cost of \$18,086 for hired labor. The development of future dredging plans budgets and facts sheets were conducted at a cost of \$55,327 for hired labor. Total costs for FY07 were \$55,327 federal.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. Total costs of existing project to September 30, 2007 were \$24,763,336 of which \$1,574,158 was for new work (\$1,543,646 federal and \$30,512 non-federal funds), \$21,570,508 for maintenance (\$21,515,508 federal and \$55,000 non-federal) and \$1,618,670 for rehabilitation (federal funds).

11. WAUKEGAN HARBOR, IL

Location. Northeastern Illinois on the west shore of Lake Michigan in Lake County, 38 miles north of Chicago Harbor. (See NOAA Nautical Chart Numbers 14904 and 14905.)

Previous Projects. See page 1392 of Annual Report for 1962.

Existing Project. Provides for (a) a northerly stone-filled timber crib breakwater 588 feet long; (b)

a stone-filled reinforced concrete caisson shore connection 270 feet long; (c) a stone-filled double-row steel sheeting shore connection 640 feet long; (d) a single-row steel sheeting shore connection 398 feet long; (e) a stone-filled timber crib north pier 998 feet long; (f) a single-row steel sheet piling north pier 444 feet long; (g) a steel piling revetment 632 feet long; (h) a stone-filled timber crib pier 1,399 feet long; (i) a stone-filled double-row pile and sheeting south pier 1,712 feet long; (j) an entrance channel 22 feet deep and 390 feet wide; (k) a channel between the piers 18 feet deep and 200 feet wide; (l) an inner basin 18 feet deep; and (m) an anchorage area in the southwest corner of the inner basin 8 feet deep. An authorized, but as yet constructed project modification provides for (a) an entrance channel 27 feet deep, (b) a channel between the piers 23 feet deep and (c) an inner basin and channel extension 23 feet deep. The project was authorized by the River and Harbor Acts of June 3, 1902, July 13, 1930, and March 2, 1945, and on December 17, 1970 by delegated authority under Section 201 of the Rivers and Harbor Act of October 27, 1965. (See tables 22-B, C). The portion of the project authorized by the 1970 modification is being restudied to confirm economic feasibility.

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with for completed portions. The Dec. 17, 1970 modification, which provides for modifications to the channel, is subject to the conditions that local interests furnish assurances that they will hold the United States government free from damages from construction and maintenance of the improvement and that certain lands, easements and rights-of-way be provided.

Terminal Facilities. Four docks are available. The commodities handled at this harbor are gypsum and building cement.

Operations and Results During Period.

Dredging was performed on the approach channel at a cost of \$99,658 for the hired labor and \$721,589 for the construction contracts. The preparation of the outer harbor dredging plans and specifications were continued at a cost of \$186,474 for hired labor. Coordination meetings and planning with the EPA to dredge the inner harbor were continued at a cost of \$18,288 for hired labor and \$58,983 for contracted engineering services. Total costs for FY07 were \$1,084,992 federal.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. The existing project is complete except for the 1970 modification, which is being restudied. Maintenance of the channel between the pier to the head of navigation has been

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRICT

deferred pending location, approval and probable construction of a suitable dredged material disposal site. Total costs of existing project to September 30, 2007 were \$24,487,497 of which \$823,026 was for new work and \$23,664,471 was for maintenance.

12. RECONNAISSANCE AND CONDITION SURVEYS

In Fiscal Year 2007 Project Condition Surveys were performed at a cost of \$135,842.

13. NATIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Fiscal Year 2007 costs for management and mobilization planning were \$0.

Alteration of Bridges

14. OTHER AUTHORIZED BRIDGE ALTERATIONS

See table 22-D.

Beach Erosion Control

15. CALUMET REGION, IN

Location. This project is located in Northwestern Indiana in the counties of Benton, Jasper, Lake, Newton and Porter.

Existing Project. The project was authorized by Water Resources Development Act 1992, Section 219, as amended by WRDA 1996, Section 504 and WRDA 1999, Section 502, FY04 Appropriation Bill, Section 145. This project consists of providing technical planning, design and construction to non-federal interests who have environmental infrastructure needs. These needs include the development of wastewater treatment and related facilities and water supply, treatment and distribution facilities.

Local Cooperation. The local sponsors are Gary Sanitary District, Hammond Sanitary District, Chesterton, Portage, Cedar Lake, New Chicago, Valparaiso, Lake Station and Whiting.

Operations and Results During Period. Executed a letter report for Lake Station and Cedar Lake. Costs for Cedar Lake in FY07 were \$192,918 federal and \$42,141 non-federal. Costs for Lake Station in FY07 were \$85,987 federal. Executed a

PCA for the city of Portage at a cost of \$227,751 federal and \$35,386 non-federal. Three construction contracts were awarded for the City of Cedar Lake, the City of Hammond, the City of Hammond, and the Town of Valparaiso. The costs for Hammond in FY07 were \$2,407,369 federal and \$897,800 non-federal. The costs for the Town of Valparaiso were \$744,170 non-federal and \$744,170 non-federal. The costs for the City of New Chicago were \$10,252 federal and \$2,028 non-federal. Costs for the City of Gary were \$2,877 federal. Costs for other hired labor and miscellaneous services were \$21,726 federal and \$37,625 non-federal. Total costs for the fiscal year FY07 were \$5,077,415 of which \$3,318,265 was federal and \$1,759,150 was non-federal.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. The total cost of the existing project to September 30, 2007 was \$7,083,113 of which \$5,204,965 was federal and \$1,878,148 was non-federal.

16. CASINO BEACH, IL

Location. Casino Beach is located along the Lake Michigan shoreline at Jackson Park in Chicago, Illinois.

Existing Project. The Casino Beach project was authorized by Section 501 (a) of the 1986 Water Resources Development Act. The project consists of rehabilitating 1,800 feet of the Casino jetty by encasing the existing timber pile and stone structure in steel sheet piling and a concrete cap.

Local Cooperation. The local project sponsor is the Chicago Park District. The local sponsor is required to provide all lands, easements and rights-of-way; complete all necessary relocations; hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction or operation of the project; operate and maintain the completed project; and make cash contribution toward the cost of construction.

Operations and Results During Period. No work was performed in FY2007.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. Construction is complete. The total cost of the existing project to September 30, 2007 was \$2,465,517 federal and \$2,499,481 non-federal.

17. CHICAGO SHORELINE, IL

Location. The project area includes 9.2 miles of revetment reconstruction within 24 miles of publicly owned shoreline along Lake Michigan in Chicago,

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Illinois.

Existing Project. The Chicago Shoreline project was authorized by the 1996 and 1999 Water Resources Development Act (WRDA). The Federally supportable plan consists of constructing rubblemound revetments along 16,750 and 25,400 feet of the shoreline in the Lincoln Park and Burnham Park areas, respectively. Other project features include: revetments near the Adler Planetarium and at Meigs Field; a breakwater to protect the South Filtration Plant near 78th Street; and nourishment of a short reach of shoreline near Fullerton Avenue and 31st Street. The local sponsor prefers to substitute steel sheet pile step stone revetments (the locally preferred plan, or LPP) for the rubblemound revetments in the Lincoln and Burnham Park areas. They have agreed to pay the increased cost above the federally supportable plan. The LPP is the authorized plan.

Local Cooperation. This project has three separate Project Cooperation Agreements (PCA's). The first PCA, for the Reach 5 breakwater reconstruction, was executed on 28 April 1997. The second PCA, for Section 215 work, was executed on 7 August 1998, and covers construction of three portions of the project: 1,000 feet of revetment at Belmont Harbor in Reach 2, an 800 foot stretch of shoreline at 31st Street beach in Reach 4 (both of these are being constructed by the non-federal sponsor), and revetment reconstruction from 31st to 33rd streets in Reach 4 (Corps work). The project Cooperation Agreement for the balance of the project work was executed on 17 May 1999, implementing section 206 of WRDA 92 which allows the non-federal sponsor to perform a significant portion of the work. Design and construction of the project is well underway. Project construction is estimated to be completed in the year 2007.

The local sponsor is required to provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; complete all necessary relocations; hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction or operation of the project; operate and maintain the completed project; perform work for credit towards their cash contribution; and make cash contribution toward the cost of any outstanding balance.

Operations and Results During Period.

Construction continued for Belmont to Diversey South and at 40th to 41st Street Beach. Engineering and design work was continued on 43rd to 45th Street and Fullerton-Theatre on the Lake. Design work was

initiated for Diversey Revetment. The costs for FY07 were \$13,421,465 for construction services, \$125,525 for work by other Corps of Engineers, \$6,880 for contracted engineering services and \$2,119,341 for hired labor. Total costs for the fiscal year FY07 were \$15,673,211 of which \$12,989,883 was federal and \$2,683,328 was non-federal.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. The total cost of the existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$234,481,414 of which \$165,041,324 is federal and \$69,440,090 is non-federal cash and \$31,984,136 is non-federal in-kind services.

18. CHICAGO SANITARY & SHIP CANAL DISPERSAL BARRIER I, IL

Location. The Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal (CSSC) is a man-made waterway in Northeastern Illinois that connects the Chicago River and the Des Plaines River.

Existing Project. The CSSC was authorized by Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-636, 11/29/90, as amended through 10/26/96); Section 2309 of P.L. 109-234, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act. The project consists of an array of DC electrodes which were installed on the channel bottom of the CSSC. When power is provided, an electric field is created within the water that repels fish in order to prevent or reduce the dispersal of nonindigenous aquatic species between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River drainage basins.

Local Cooperation. None required.

Operations and Results During Period.

Continued operation and maintenance of barrier. The costs for FY07 were \$12,234 for contracted engineering services, \$149,335 for hired labor, \$144 for work by other Corps of Engineers and \$44,187 for other contracted services. Total costs for FY07 were \$205,756 federal.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. The total cost of the existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$3,878,471 of which all is federal.

19. CHICAGO SANITARY & SHIP CANAL DISPERSAL BARRIER II, IL

Location. The Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal (CSSC) is a man-made waterway in Northeastern Illinois that connects the Chicago River and the Des

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRICT

Plaines River.

Existing Project. The CSSC was authorized by Section 1135, Water Resources Development Act 1986 (Continuing Authority Program), Section 345 of PL. 108-335, District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2005. A second permanent dispersal barrier is needed to provide continued protection against nuisance species. Barrier II will also be an electric field barrier, but will include design improvements identified during monitoring and testing of the demonstration barrier. Barrier II is being constructed in two phases, IIA and IIB. The first phase consists of construction of two underwater electrode arrays and one control house. This control house will be able to operate one of the two arrays. The second phase consists of construction of a second control house that will allow both arrays to be operated at the same time.

Local Cooperation. The local sponsor is the Illinois Department of Natural Resources – Office of Water Resources (IDNR-OWR).

Operations and Results During Period. The costs of FY07 were \$120,271 for contracted services, \$186,592 for hired labor, \$101,482 for work by other corps of Engineers and \$30,759 for work by federal agencies. Total project costs for FY07 were \$439,104 of which \$317,842 was federal and \$121,262 was non-federal.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. The total cost of the existing project to September 30, 2007, was \$8,504,057 of which \$6,476,179 was federal and \$2,027,878 was non-federal.

20. COOK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, IL

Location. Northeastern Illinois.

Existing Project. The Cook County Environmental Infrastructure project was authorized by WRDA 1992 (PL 102-580), Section 219(f)(54), as amended in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2001, (PL 106-554), see HR 4577, Chapter 14, Division B, Section 108; Section 142 of the FY 2004 Energy and Water Resources Appropriation (PL 108-137). This project provides technical planning, design and construction assistance to non-federal interests who have environmental infrastructure needs in Cook County, IL. These needs may be related, but not limited, to the development and protection of

water supply and waste water systems; combined sewer overflows; and remediation of adverse water quality impacts and storm water impacts to waste water systems. Currently the projects identified applicable to this authorization are Calumet Park, Flossmoor, Brookfield Zoo, Chicago Heights, Berwyn and Olympia Fields.

Local Cooperation. Varies by community.

Operations and Results During Period.

Continued planning for the PCA execution and the construction of sewer improvements at two schools in Calumet Park. Coordinated with Brookfield Zoo on the proposed water, sanitary and storm line replacement, repairs and extensions. Coordinated with Flossmoor, Berwyn and Olympia Fields on possible future stormwater drainage and water system improvement projects. Total costs for FY07 were \$782,755 federal and \$164,360 non-federal.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. The total costs of the existing project to September 30, 2007 were \$1,621,016 of which \$1,362,906 was federal and \$258,110 was non-federal.

21. ILLINOIS BEACH STATE PARK, IL

Location. Northeastern Illinois on the west shore of Lake Michigan along the 9-mile reach of shoreline immediately south of the Illinois-Wisconsin State line. (See NOAA Nautical Chart Numbers 14901 and 14904.)

Previous Projects. None.

Existing Project. Provides for annual beach nourishment and construction of a sediment trap at the south end of the State Park. The project would entail placement of coarse-graded sediment at six stockpile sites at the rate of 124,000 cubic yards in the first year, 104,000 cubic yards in the second year, and 60,000 cubic yards in the third year. Thereafter, 60,000 cubic yards would be placed at the northernmost stockpile annually. The sediment trap would consist of a rubble-mound groin, with a total length of 600 feet from the base of the dunes (400 feet lakeward from the shoreline), with a crest height of about +8 feet above Low Water Datum (LWD). The project was conditionally authorized in Section 501 (b) of the 1986 Water Resources Development Act subject to a report by the Corps of Engineers and approval by the Secretary of the Army. A Feasibility Review Conference was held in April 1991. As a result, the District Engineer was directed to terminate

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

work on this project and to submit a letter report to the Congress summarizing the feasibility study and the results of the Washington level review. Work on the feasibility report was resumed in FY 1994 as directed by the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works in response to a letter from Congressman John Porter, 10th Congressional District of Illinois.

Local Cooperation. The local project sponsor would be required to provide all lands, easements and rights-of-way; accomplish all required relocations; hold and save the United State free from damages; and provide a cash contribution.

Operations and Results During Period. No work was performed in FY07.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. Total cost of the existing Feasibility study to September 30, 2007 was \$344,291.

22. INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE BANK PROTECTION, BEVERLY SHORES, IN

Location. Northwestern Indiana, on the southeast shore of Lake Michigan in Porter County, about 35 miles southeast of Chicago Harbor. (See NOAA Nautical Chart Numbers 14095 and 14926.)

Existing Project. Provides for placement of 13,000 feet of stone revetment and periodic repair of riprap to maintain the full length of Lake Front Drive in Beverly Shores, Indiana. The current project was authorized by Public Laws 97-88 and 98-63.

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with. Project lands are held by the National Park Service.

Operations and Results During Period. No work was performed during this reporting period.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. Total costs of existing project to September 30, 2007 were \$2,956,000 of which \$660,000 was for new work and \$2,296,000 was for maintenance.

23. INDIANA SHORELINE EROSION, IN

Location. On the south end of Lake Michigan along a two-mile reach of shore west of Michigan City Harbor, Indiana. (See NOAA Nautical Chart Numbers 14095 and 14926.)

Existing Project. The project consists of beach

nourishment along approximately two miles of beach between Michigan City Harbor and Beverly Shores, Indiana, requiring an initial placement of 264,500 cubic yards of sand. Periodic replenishment of about 264,500 cubic yards of sand at five year intervals would be required throughout the life of the project. The project was authorized for construction by Section 501 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. Estimated federal cost (1997) for new work is \$184,000,000, including future beach nourishment.

Local Cooperation. None required.

Operations and Results During Period. Continued monitoring of project and development of the Costal Monitoring Report. Total Federal costs for FY07 were \$173,159 for hired labor, \$53,220 for work by other federal agencies and \$1,075 for work by other Corps of Engineers.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. Initial construction was completed. The total cost of the existing project to September 30, 2007 is \$11,822,072 (Federal).

24. OTHER AUTHORIZED BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS

See table 22-E.

25. BEACH EROSION CONTROL UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Beach erosion control activities pursuant to Section 103 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1962, as amended. None.

Flood Control

26. CHICAGO RIVER, IL (NORTH BRANCH)

Location. Northern Illinois, in Cook and Lake Counties.

Existing Project. Provides for clearing the channel of the North Branch of the Chicago River of fallen trees, roots, and other debris and objects which contribute to the flooding, unsightliness, and pollution of the river. The project extends from Wolf Point in Chicago, Illinois, to its source just south of Rockland Road east of Libertyville, Illinois. The project was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of December 31, 1970 (Section 116) and amended by the River and Harbor Act of March 7, 1974 and the

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRICT

Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

Local Cooperation. The 1970 Act provided that local interests furnish without cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way, and disposal areas necessary for construction of the project; hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction; maintain and operate all works after completion without cost to the United States; and agree to bear all costs in excess of \$200,000 for completing construction. The 1974 Act provided that the United States will maintain the channel free of trees, roots, debris and objects at a cost not to exceed \$150,000 per year with non-federal interests paying 25 percent of the cost of maintenance. The 1986 Water Resources Development Act changed the cost sharing to require that non-federal interests pay 50 percent of the cost of maintenance plus the cost of disposal. The requirements are fully complied with.

Operations and Results During Period. No work was performed during this reporting period.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. Total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007 was \$4,775,908 of which \$231,884 was for new work (\$191,884 federal funds and \$40,000 contributed funds), and \$4,543,807 was for maintenance (\$2,768,632 federal funds and \$1,775,175 non-federal contributed funds).

27. DES PLAINES RIVER, ILLINOIS

Location. The Upper Des Plaines River is located in the northeastern Illinois counties of Lake and Cook. Its 67 miles flow through 33 communities, which are part of the Chicago metropolitan area.

Existing Project. The Des Plaines flood control project was authorized by Section 101(b) (10) of the 1999 Water Resources Development Act. The optimized project provides a maximum 0.12 foot reduction in stage for the 100-year flood, and the levee features meet the FEMA criteria for 100-year protection. The project consists of six features to construct (three in Lake County and three in Cook County), environmental mitigation, and a flood warning plan. The project adds 1,975 acre-feet of storage by constructing 6 features: a lateral storage area in Van Patton Woods (412 acre-feet); enlarging the existing North Fork Mill Creek Dam by elevating the crest of spillway (500 acre-feet); and excavating the existing reservoirs at Buffalo Creek (476 acre-feet) and at Big Bend Lake (587 acre-feet). The

remaining 2 project features are levees with appurtenant interior drainage features. Levee 37 raises portions of Des Plaines River Road and Milwaukee Avenue between Palatine Road and Euclid Avenue from 0.5 to 5 feet over a total length of 8,500 feet. Levee 50 is a combination levee/flood wall in the City of Des Plaines between Dempster Road and the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. The length of this levee would be about 2,600 feet and the length of the floodwall would be 2,115 feet.

Local Cooperation. The nonfederal sponsor is the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR). IDNR is required to provide all lands, easements and rights-of-way; complete all required utility relocations; hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction or operation of the project; provide the required interior drainage improvements; operate and maintain the completed project; and make a cash contribution toward the cost of construction.

Operations and Results During the Period. Completed LLR. Continued engineering and design work for Levee 37 in FY07 at a federal cost of \$669,568 for hired labor (GI), \$185,587 for contracted engineering services (CG) and \$511,184 for hired labor (CG).

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. Total cost of the existing project to September 30, 2007 is \$5,959,658 of which (\$2,092,687 (GI), \$3,452,529 (CG) and non-Federal cost \$414,442).

28. LAKE GEORGE, HOBART, IN

Location. Lake George in Hobart, Indiana and Deep River watershed upstream of the lake through Lake Station, Indiana.

Existing Project. The project consists of the removal of silt, aquatic growth and other material and the construction of silt traps or other devices to prevent and abate the deposition of sediment. Project was authorized by Section 602 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986.

Local Cooperation. Section 602(b), Water Resources Development Act of 1986 applies. By letter dated March 9, 1987 the City of Hobart, Indiana indicated that it was a potential local project sponsor and applied for credit for previous work applicable to the project under the provisions of Section 104 (d) of the 1986 WRDA. By letter dated March 19, 1999, the City of Hobart, Indiana withdrew interest in the

project.

Operations and Results During Period. Project was terminated in FY99.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. Pre-construction engineering and design was terminated. Total cost of the existing project to September 30, 2007 is \$1,314,167.

29. LITTLE CALUMET RIVER, IN

Location. The Little Calumet River project is located in northwest Indiana between the Illinois-Indiana State line and the Conrail Railroad in east Gary, Indiana.

Existing Project. The project consists of replacing 9.5 miles of existing spoil bank levees with 12.2 miles of new levees, floodwalls, closure and appurtenant structures between the Illinois-Indiana State line and Cline Avenue; construction of 9.7 miles of set-back levees in Gary; a diversion structure at Hart Ditch; permanent evacuation of 29 structures in the Black Oak area of Gary; flood proofing 38 residential structures in Gary; modifying 7 miles of channel and 3 accompanying bridge culvert modifications; modifying one highway bridge; construction of 16.8 miles of hiking trails and accompanying recreation support facilities; and preservation of 788 acres of wetlands with wildlife mitigation measures. The project was authorized by Section 401 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. The construction contract for Stages II-3A, III and V-1 levee segment and the Stage I-4 demolition contract were completed. Completed construction on East Remediation, and Stage IV-2B.

Local Cooperation. The local sponsor is the Little Calumet River Basin Development Commission. The local cooperation agreement was signed on August 16, 1990. The local sponsor is required to provide all lands, easements and rights-of-ways; provide all required relocations; and hold and save the United States from any damages due to construction or operation of the project. In addition, the local sponsor is required to pay a five percent cash contribution for structural flood control measures, fifty percent for recreation features and twenty-five percent for fish and wildlife enhancements. A memorandum of agreement with the local sponsor to design non-federal improvements was signed on May 20, 1992.

Operations and Results During Period.

Continued construction on Stage VI-1North, Stage VI-1 South, Stage VI-2 and Landscaping Contract 2. Initiated construction of Burr Street Betterment Levee Phase II. Completed Wetland Mitigation construction. Initiated engineering and design for Stage V-2 in the west reach. Project costs for FY 2007 were \$7,244,209 for construction services, \$2,161,403 for hired labor, \$56,378 for work by other federal agencies, \$740,629 for work by other Corps of Engineers, \$244,639 for contracted engineering services and \$54,682 for other contracted services.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. Continue with construction contracts. Total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007 were \$127,820,571 of which \$116,267,161 was federal, \$9,356,733 was non-federal and \$2,196,677 was non-federal betterment.

30. LITTLE CALUMET RIVER BASIN, CADY MARSH DITCH, IN

Location. Cady Marsh is located in Lake County, Indiana. The Ditch is a tributary of the Little Calumet River system in northwest Indiana and flows through the Towns of Griffith and Highland, Indiana.

Existing Project. The Cady Marsh Ditch flood control project was authorized by Section 401 (a) of the 1986 Water Resources Development Act. The project provides for diverting flood flows from Cady Marsh Ditch to the Little Calumet River through a diversion system under Arbogast Avenue in Griffith. Specifically, the project consists of improving 1,290 feet of Cady Marsh Ditch between Colfax and Arbogast Avenues in Griffith, constructing approximately 5,000 feet of large conduit pipes under Arbogast Avenue, excavating an open channel approximately 2,850 feet long from the north end of Arbogast Avenue to the Little Calumet River, and constructing interior drainage improvements.

Local Cooperation. The local project sponsor is the Town of Griffith, IN. The local sponsor is required to provide all lands, easements and rights-of-way; complete all required utility relocations; hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction or operation of the project; provide the required interior drainage improvements; operate and maintain the completed project; and make a cash contribution toward the cost of construction.

Operations and Results During the Period.

Initiated engineering and design for the Cady Marsh Ditch Channel and interior drainage improvements.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRICT

Continued construction on the Genis Pump Station. Completed work on the 10 foot Diversion Tunnel under Arbogast Road construction contract. Project costs for FY 2007 were \$341,824 for construction services, \$249,411 for hired labor, \$146,374 for contracted engineering services and \$183,392 for work by other Corps of Engineers.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. Construction is in progress. Total costs of the existing project to September 30, 2007 were \$24,824,742 of which \$19,949,354 was federal and \$4,875,388 was non-federal.

31. McCOOK AND THORNTON RESERVOIRS, IL

Location. The McCook Reservoir will be located near the communities of McCook, Justin and Bedford Park, Illinois at the existing Metropolitan Water Reclamation Solids Management Area. The Thornton Reservoir will be located in the community of Thornton, Illinois at the existing Thornton Quarry.

Existing Project. The project consists of converting two quarries into flood storage reservoirs. The McCook Reservoir will have a storage volume of 21,400 acre-feet (7 billion gallons); the Thornton Reservoir will have a volume of 24,200 acre-feet (7.9 billion gallons). The reservoirs will store floodwater from tunnels constructed or under construction by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago as part of the Tunnel and Reservoir Project (TARP). The project was authorized by Section 3 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1988.

Local Cooperation. The Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago will be the local sponsor and provide the required local cooperation. The local sponsor is required to provide all lands, easements and rights-of-way; provide all required relocations; and hold and save the United States government free from any damages due to construction or operation of the project. In addition, local sponsors are required to pay a cash contribution to bring the total non-federal share of the flood control improvements to twenty-five percent of the total project cost. The Project Cooperation Agreement for the McCook Reservoir was executed on May 10, 1999. The project Cooperation Agreement for the Thornton Reservoir was executed on September 18, 2003.

Operations and Results During the Period.

Continued construction on the Pumps & Motors contract and on the Distribution Tunnels, Gates & Valves contract. Continued Stage 2 Cutoff Wall construction. Continued engineering and design work for the Main Tunnel. Gates & Valves P&S. Project costs for FY07 were \$20,347,862 for construction services, \$2,397,728 for hired labor, \$273,967 for contracted engineering services and \$72,504 for work by other Corps of Engineers.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. Construction and engineering and design work are in progress. Total costs of the existing project to September 30, 2007 were \$170,851,630 of which \$141,634,958 was federal and \$29,216,672 was non-federal.

32. NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO RIVER, IL

Location. The North Branch Chicago River Basin is located north of the City of Chicago in suburban Cook and Lake Counties.

Existing Project. The project was authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 and consists of constructing two excavated floodwater storage reservoirs on the West Fork and one excavated reservoir on the Middle Fork. Section 401 of the 1986 Act also included authorization to reimburse non-federal interests 50 percent of the costs of planning and construction for three existing reservoirs on the West Fork, known as Techny Reservoirs, and the existing Mid Fork Reservoir on the Middle Fork. In July 1990, the federal government reimbursed the non-federal interests \$4,467,298 for the Techny and Mid Fork Reservoirs. The total federal cost was \$4,537,435 for these reservoirs. Reservoir 27 in the Village of Bannockburn, is located on the West Fork, 12.7 miles above its confluence with the North Branch Chicago River. It has a floodwater storage capacity of 525 acre-feet. The reservoir construction was completed in June 1990. Reservoir 29A is located 9.6 miles above the mouth of the West Fork and 3.1 miles south of Reservoir 27. The floodwater storage capacity is 575 acre-feet. Two project features, channel relocation and construction of two bridges, are a non-federal responsibility. Reservoir 29A was substantially completed in September 1994. Reservoir 15 is located near the City of Green Oaks on the Middle Fork, 22.1 miles above its confluence with the North Branch Chicago River. The floodwater storage capacity is 500 acre-feet. The reservoir is approximately 42 feet deep except in the sedimentation pool area which is about 15 feet deeper. Construction of Reservoir 15 was completed

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

in May 1992. The local sponsor has contributed \$550,100 for the non-federal improvements for Reservoir 29A.

Local Cooperation. The local sponsor is required to provide all lands, easements and rights-of-way; provide all required relocations; and hold and save the United States government free from any damages due to construction or operation of the project. In addition, local sponsors are required to pay a cash contribution to bring the total non-federal share of the flood control improvements to twenty-five percent of the total project cost.

Operations and Results During Period. Total cost in FY07 was \$0 federal.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. The existing project is 100% complete. Total costs of the existing project to September 30, 2006 were \$31,758,971 of which \$25,006,588 is federal and \$2,259,085 is non-federal required contributions. This total also includes the \$4,493,298 non-federal cost for the Techny and Mid Fork Reservoirs. Non-federal betterment funds of \$550,101 have been expended on bridge and channel betterments at Reservoir 29A. A total of \$7,576,668 in non-federal funds has been expended on investigations in connection with the clean-up of soils contaminated with lead shot pellets at Reservoirs 29A. Non-federal betterment funds in the amount of \$38,500 were expended for work on an impact assessment. A total of \$11,166 (non-federal betterment) was spent at Reservoir 27 for the Illinois Tollway project.

33. O'HARE RESERVOIR, IL

Location. The reservoir is located in an unincorporated portion of Elk Grove Township in Northwestern Cook County, Illinois about 1 mile northwest of Chicago O'Hare International Airport.

Existing Project. The project consists of a 1,050 acre-foot capacity reservoir, excavated to a depth of 80 feet. The reservoir has been constructed at the terminus of the existing system of 6.6 miles of deep tunnels, constructed under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago Tunnel and Reservoir Project (TARP). The project was authorized by Section 401 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

Local Cooperation. The local sponsor is the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater

Chicago. The local cooperation agreement for the first construction contract, creek relocation, was signed on July 31, 1990. The local sponsor is required to provide all lands, easements and rights-of-way; provide all required relocations; and hold and save the United States government free from any damages due to construction or operation of the project. In addition, the local sponsor is required to pay a cash contribution of five percent of the total project costs. The local cooperation agreement for the remainder of the project, reservoir excavation and lining, was signed July 29, 1991.

Operations and Results During Period. No work was preformed in FY07.

Condition at End of Fiscal Year. The total costs of the existing project to 30 September 2007 were \$39,273,198 of which (\$30,614,201 federal and \$6,033,516 non-federal and non-federal improvement costs were \$2,652,481)

34. OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

See table 22-F.

35. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Emergency flood control activities, repair, flood fighting and rescue work (Public Law 99, 84th Congressional antecedent legislation).

Program	Fiscal Year Costs to September 30, 2007
Disaster Preparedness	\$0

Flood control activities pursuant to Section 205 of Flood Control Act of 1965, as amended:

Fiscal Year 2007 costs were \$342,931 federal and \$139,772 non-federal for flood control activities. A total of \$22,874 was spent on the Section 205 Coordination Account. Fox River, McHenry Co., IL, construction phase was completed at the cost of \$825 federal and \$1,034 non-federal. Libertyville Estates, IL, construction phase continued at the cost of \$2,408 federal. Monticello Avenue, Chicago, P & S were continued at the cost of \$2,541 federal. South Suburban Area of Chicago continued at \$45,793 federal. Deer Creek construction continued at a cost of \$284,356 federal and \$123,267 non-federal.

Section 14, Emergency Streambank and Shoreline

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRICT

Protection:

Fiscal Year 2007 costs were \$136,658 federal and \$0 non-federal. A total of \$20,271 was spent on Section 14 Coordination Account. North Park University PDA was continued at a cost of \$116,388 federal and \$0 non-federal. Village of Riverside construction costs were \$0 federal and \$0 non-federal.

Section 1135, Project modification to improve Environment:

Fiscal Year 2007 Federal costs were \$24,745 and non-Federal costs were \$0. Indian Ridge Marsh P&S were continued at a cost of \$24,745 federal.

Section 206, Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration:
 Fiscal Year 2007 costs were \$2,344,330 federal and \$1,425,771 non-federal. Sqaw Creek, Lake County, IL DPR continued at a cost of \$8,132 federal. Northside PREP/Von Steuben Chicago construction continued at \$341 federal and \$7,708 non-federal. Butler Lake, IL, P&S continued at a cost of \$108,894 federal and \$157,877 non-federal. Hoffman Dam, IL, DPR continued at a cost of \$78,642 federal. Wolf Lake, IN, P&S continued at a cost of \$1,650,346 federal and \$1,260,186 non-federal. Grass Lake, Fox River, IL, PDA was continued at a cost of \$25,075 federal. Lockport Prairie Nature Preserve, IL, DPR was continued at \$136,276 federal. Cedar Lake, IN, DPR was continued at a cost of \$240,563 federal. Orland Park DPR continued at \$78,325 federal. Eugene Field, IL continued at a cost of \$10,255 federal. Long Lake DPR continued at \$2,838 federal. Morton Arboretum continued at \$962 federal. Fort Sheridan Forest Preserve Coastal Habitat continued at \$3,680.

Section 107, Navigation Harbor:
 Fiscal Year 2007 costs were \$7,955,309 federal and \$1,389,345 non-federal.

General Investigations

36. SURVEYS

Fiscal Year 2007 costs were \$1,497,355 federal and (-\$57,636) non-federal. Itemized as follows:

<u>Federal</u>	<u>Non-federal</u>
Flood Damage Prevention Studies	
\$669,568	(-\$232,202)
Shoreline Protection	
\$24,698	\$0
Special Studies	
\$890,993	\$0

Review Authorized Projects	
\$ 0	\$0
Miscellaneous Activities	
\$42,866	\$0
Coordination Studies	
(-\$130,770)	\$174,566

37. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Fiscal Year 2007 costs were \$96,296 federal and \$0 non-federal itemized as follows:

<u>Federal</u>	<u>Non-federal</u>
International Water Studies	
\$1,000	\$ 0
Flood Plain Management Services	
\$95,000	\$ 0
Hydrologic Studies	
\$296	\$ 0

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 22-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sept. 30, 2007	
1.	Burns Waterway Harbor, IN (Federal Funds) (O&M)	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	13,584,000	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	13,584,000	
		Maint:						
		Approp.	2,186,000	3,790,000	1,049,000	3,526,000	34,500,864	
		Cost	2,170,980	3,787,165	427,115	3,936,538	34,250,276	
		(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	15,900	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	15,900	
		Maint:						
Contrib.	0	0	0	0	108,362			
Cost	0	0	0	0	108,362			
2.	Burns Waterway Small Boat Harbor, IN (Federal Funds) (O&M)	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	
		Maint:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	4,063,935	
		Cost	- 1,288	405	0	897	4,063,935	
		(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	1,770,558	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,770,558	
		3.	Burns Waterway Harbor (Major Rehab), IN (Federal Funds) (Contributed (O&M))	New Work:				
Approp.	0			0	0	0	13,384,200	
Cost	0			0	0	0	13,384,200	
New Work:								
Contrib.	0			0	0	0	0	
Cost	0			0	0	0	0	
4.	Calumet Harbor and River, IL and IN (Federal Funds) (O&M)	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	22,578,567 1/	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	22,578,567 1/	
		Maint:						
		Approp.	3,006,000	1,632,000	712,000	3,555,000	57,482,168 2/	
		Cost	2,978,977	1,639,161	599,786	3,450,727	57,238,984 2/	
		Rehab:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	5,428,001 3/	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	5,428,001 3/	
		(Contributed Funds)	Maint:					
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	836,667	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	836,667	

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRICT

TABLE 22-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sept. 30, 2007
5.	Chicago Harbor, IL (Federal Funds) (O&M) (Harbor and Dam Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	4,788,827 4/
		Cost	0	0	0	0	4,788,827 4/
		Maint:					
		Approp.	3,392,000	3,704,000	5,546,000	1,620,000	70,240,507
		Cost	3,403,277	2,542,219	5,568,957	2,622,712	70,060,238
		Rehab:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,326,600
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,326,600
		Maint:					
Approp.	0	0	0	0	160,000		
Cost	0	0	0	0	160,000		
6.	Chicago River, IL (Federal Funds) (O&M)	New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,500,565 5/
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,500,565 5/
		Maint:					
Approp.	338,000	310,000	343,000	336,000	18,771,116 6/		
Cost	337,575	309,523	342,194	313,682	18,741,935 6/		
7.	Indiana Harbor, IN (Federal Funds) (O&M) (Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	4,897,148 7/
		Cost	0	0	0	0	4,897,148 7/
		Maint:					
		Approp.	289,934	839,000	296,000	543,000	16,963,499 8/
		Cost	285,560	775,818	349,669	513,410	16,920,017 8/
New Work:	Contrib.	0	0	0	0	12,500	
	Cost	0	0	0	0	12,500	
8.	Indiana Harbor, Confined Disposal Facility, IN (Federal Funds) (CG 212-075535) (Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp	5,410,000	5,197,000	7,920,000	20,250,000	53,604,000
		Cost	5,293,384	5,948,518	6,854,992	7,955,309	39,947,486
		Conrib.	1,500,000	3,250,000	3,000,000	-35,595	12,243,859
Cost	1,231,034	4,506,798	1,139,425	1,389,345	11,621,630		
9.	Lake Michigan Diversion, IL (Federal Funds) (O&M)	Maint:					
		Approp.	495,000	512,000	485,000	545,000	10,505,200
Cost	491,685	476,880	405,215	496,705	10,338,005		
10.	Michigan City Harbor, IN (Federal Funds) (O&M)	New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,543,646 9/
Cost	0	0	0	0	1,543,646 9/		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 22-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sept. 30, 2007
		Maint:					
		Approp.	2,331,000	376,000	444,000	0	21,517,961
		Cost	2,329,136	362,027	402,447	55,327	21,515,508
		Rehab:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,618,670
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,618,670
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	30,512
		Cost	0	0	0	0	30,512
		Maint:					
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	55,000
		Cost	0	0	0	0	55,000
11.	Waukegan Harbor, IL (Federal Funds) (O&M)	New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	823,026 10/
		Cost	0	0	0	0	823,026 10/
		Maint:					
		Approp.	1,118,000	1,472,000	2,091,000	329,000	24,518,600 11/
		Cost	1,108,426	1,477,589	511,885	1,084,992	23,664,471 11/
15.	Calumet Region, IN (Federal Funds) (CG 772-076276)	New Work:					
		Approp.	1,418,000	1,965,000	639,000	1,843,000	11,327,000
		Cost	69,058	274,287	579,590	3,318,265	5,204,965
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	0	52,500	2,178,350	1,540,335	3,895,335
		Cost	0	0	118,998	1,759,150	1,878,148
16.	Casino Beach, IL (Federal Funds) (CG 412-013047)	New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	2,525,000
		Cost	0	0	0	0	2,465,517
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	2,499,481
		Cost	0	0	0	0	2,449,481
17.	Chicago Shoreline, IL (Federal Funds) (CG 412-013099)	New Work:					
		Approp.	19,812,000	11,551,000	18,301,950	10,136,000	174,290,750
		Cost	19,654,674	8,635,748	9,333,283	12,989,883	165,041,324
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contr.Credits	15,204,000	0	0	0	70,638,615
		Cost	10,016,379	2,785,540	497,035	2,683,328	69,440,090
18.	Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal Dispersal Barrier I (Federal Funds) (CG 771-076236)	New Work:					
		Approp.	541,000	500,000	400,000	500,000	4,563,000
		Cost	575,563	400,566	163,570	205,756	3,878,471
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	0
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 22-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRICT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sept. 30, 2007
19.	Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal Dispersal Barrier II (Federal Funds) (CG 771-178420)	New Work: Approp. Cost	4,065,040 3,078,273	2,172,000 1,675,623	0 817,829	0 317,842	6,824,640 6,476,179
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work: Contrib. Cost	1,700,000 712,834	574,073 567,664	0 626,118	0 121,262	2,274,073 2,027,878
20.	Cook County, IL (Federal Funds) (CG 772-169675)	New Work: Approp. Cost	171,000 347,656	289,000 56,344	341,000 3,239	440,000 782,755	1,647,000 1,362,906
		New Work: Contrib. Cost	75,000 93,750	0 0	0 0	135,610 164,360	305,017 258,110
21.	Illinois Beach State Park, IL (Federal Funds) (GI 132-079225)	New Work: Approp. Cost	0 767	0 0	0 0	0 0	345,150 344,291
22.	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Beverly Shores, IN (Federal Funds) (O&M)	New Work: Approp. Cost Maint: Approp. Cost	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	660,000 660,000 2,296,000 2,296,000
23.	Indiana Shoreline Erosion, IN (Federal Funds) (CG 411-013038)	New Work: Approp. Cost	773,000 774,315	444,000 476,337	272,000 56,920	1,000,000 227,454	12,846,800 12/ 11,822,072 12/
26.	Chicago River North Branch, IL (Federal Funds) (O&M)	New Work: Approp. Cost Maint: Approp. Cost	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	191,884 191,884 2,768,850 2,768,632
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work: Contrib. Cost Maint: Contrib. Cost	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	40,000 40,000 1,785,441 1,775,175

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 22-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sept. 30, 2007
27.	Des Plaines River (PED), IL (Federal Funds) (GI ; 451- & 651-)	New Work: Approp. Cost	0 432	0 43,189	495,000 445,962	750,000 669,568	2,178,968 2,092,687
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work: Contrib. Cost	0 -24,689	0 0	0 27,950	0 (-232,202)	414,989 182,240
	(CG 511-010249) (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	309,000 386,887	1,367,000 1,229,819	3,559,000 843,681	6,000,000 696,771	11,634,968 3,452,529
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work: Contrib. Cost	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
28.	Lake George, Hobart, IN (CG 511-008196) Federal Funds	New Work: Approp. Cost	0 0	0 1,500	0 0	0 0	1,320,000 1,314,167
29.	Little Calumet River, IN (Federal Funds) (CG 511-075325) (Contributed Funds Required)	New Work: Approp. Cost	3,990,000 3,577,567	4,886,000 5,328,106	8,435,000 8,311,393	14,000,000 10,501,940	120,072,300 13/ 116,267,161 13/
	(Non-Federal Improvements)	New Work: Contrib. Cost	256,000 190,568	300,000 258,977	2,503,000 2,125,250	636,335 6,211	10,551,207 9,356,733
		New Work: Contrib. Cost	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2,207,500 2,196,677
30.	Little Calumet River, Cady Marsh Ditch, IN (Federal Funds) (CG 511-012385) (Contributed Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	3,477,000 1,310,595	5,142,000 7,221,486	8,118,000 8,667,703	4,000,000 679,580	23,673,600 19,949,354
		Contrib. Cost	0 0	2,570,029 2,036,322	2,250,000 2,597,645	125,000 241,421	4,945,029 4,875,388
31.	McCook and Thornton Reservoirs, IL (Federal Funds) (CG 511-012574) (Contributed Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	20,024,000 19,774,562	27,771,800 27,587,622	25,825,000 17,660,719	25,825,000 17,660,719	130,734,400 121,939,191
		New Work: Contrib. Cost	15,505,400 12,806,005	0 (-6,513,827)	0 (-7,075,941)	0 3,396,294	39,895,400 29,216,672

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRICT

TABLE 22-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sept. 30, 2007
32.	North Branch	New Work:					
	Chicago River, IL	Approp.	0	0	0	0	25,012,500 14/
	(Federal Funds)	Cost	31	130	0	0	25,006,588 14/
	(CG 511-075311)						
	(Contributed	New Work:					
	Funds Required)	Contrib.	0	0	0	0	2,259,832
		Cost	0	0	0	0	2,259,085
	(Non-Federal	New Work:					
	Improvements)	Contrib.	0	0	0	0	550,102
		Cost	0	0	0	0	550,101
	(Non-Federal Lead	New Work:					
	Shot Clean-up)	Contrib.	0	0	0	0	7,577,270
		Cost	0	0	0	0	7,576,668
	(Non-Federal	New Work:					
	Impact Assessment)	Contrib.	0	0	0	0	38,500
		Cost	0	0	0	0	38,500
	(Non-Federal	New Work:					
	Res. 27 IL Tollway)	Contrib.	0	0	0	0	11,166
		Cost	0	0	0	0	11,166
33.	O'Hare Reservoir, IL	New Work:					
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	0	(-957,800)	0	0	30,614,200
	(CG 511-012412)	Cost	155	(-953,524)	57	0	30,614,201
	(Contributed	New Work:					
	Funds Required)	Contrib.	0	902,316	0	0	6,033,516
		Cost	0	953,525	0	0	6,033,516
	(Non-Federal	New Work:					
	Improvements)	Contrib.	0	0	0	0	2,810,000
		Cost	0	0	0	0	2,625,481

TABLE 22-A **COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Includes \$855,973 for previous projects. 2 Excludes contributed funds in settlement pursuant to decree (No. 54-C-1608) regarding removal of flue dust and includes \$45,230 for previous projects. 3 Includes \$689,001 in settlement pursuant to decree regarding removal of flue dust. 4 Includes \$446,005 for previous projects. 5 Includes \$955,886 for previous projects. 6 Includes \$109,463 for previous projects. 7 Includes \$60,668 for previous projects. 8 Includes \$2,509 for previous projects. 9 Includes \$287,389 for previous projects. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 Includes \$218,233 for previous projects. 11 Includes \$15,711 for previous projects. 12 Includes \$107,000 of CP&E funds obligated prior to 1 Oct 1985 which are excluded from total project costs IAW EC 1105-2-159 dated 25 Sep 1985. 13 Includes \$670,529 of CP&E funds obligated prior to 1 Oct 1985 which are excluded from total project costs IAW EC 1105-2-159 dated 25 Sep 1985. 14 Includes \$489,310 of CP&E funds obligated prior to 1 Oct 1985 which are excluded from total project costs IAW EC 1105-2-159 dated 25 Sep 1985. |
|--|---|

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRICT

TABLE 22-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
BURNS WATERWAY HARBOR, IN		
(See Section 1 and 3 of Text)		
Oct. 27, 1965	Provides for breakwater and channel to present dimensions and depths, a north breakwater, west bulkhead, approach channel and outer harbor, east and west harbor arms.	Public Law, 89-298, H. Doc. 160. 88 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Nov. 20, 2004	Provides for the dredging of sediments accumulating at the water intake structure of the Bailey Generating Plant (NIPSCO) at 100% federal cost or \$100,000.	Sec. 121 of Conf Rpt HR 4818 Report 108-792
Nov. 8, 2007	Provides a study to determine if damage prevention or mitigation project is feasible.	Sec. 1009, WRDA 2007
BURNS WATERWAY SBH, IN		
(See Section 2 of Text)		
Jul. 14, 1960 Sec. 107	Provides for a 700-foot north breakwater, a 950-foot west breakwater an entrance channel 11-feet deep, a harbor-of-refuge area 10 feet deep and a channel in Burns Waterway 6 feet deep.	Detailed Project Report detailed February 1983.
CALUMET HARBOR AND RIVER, IL AND IN		
(See Section 4 of Text)		
Mar. 3, 1899	Outer harbor protected by breakwaters.	Annual Report, 1896, pp. 2584 et Seq. and H. Doc. 277, 54 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Jun. 13, 1902		H. Doc. 172, 54 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
Mar. 3, 1905	Five turning basins.	H. Doc. 346, 60 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Jun. 25, 1910	Provided for shape and dimensions of turning basins.	H. Doc. 494, 72 nd Cong., 2 nd Sess.
Sep. 22, 1922 Aug. 30, 1935 ^{1,2}	Consolidated the two projects for Calumet Harbor and Calumet River. Detached breakwater, dredging outer harbor to existing project depth and dimensions; deepen river entrance channel and river to existing project depths; widen and straighten river channel; five turning basins to same depth as adjacent channel.	H. Doc. 180, 73 rd Cong., 2 nd Sess.
Aug. 30, 1935	Dredging area A and B in south end of Lake Calumet and an entrance channel 300 feet wide and 21 feet deep.	H. Doc. 233, 76 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Mar. 2, 1945 ³	An approach channel to harbor 3,200 feet wide and 28 feet deep through shoals outside breakwater and closing existing gap between breakwaters.	H. Doc. 149, 86 th Cong., 1 st Sess. ⁸
Jul. 14, 1960 ¹³	Depth of 29 feet in lake approach to 28 feet in outer harbor, and 27 feet in river entrance up to E.J. & E. Ry. Bridge.	H. Doc. 87 th Cong., 2 nd Sess. ⁵
Oct. 23, 1962 ¹³	Deepen, widen and straighten channel in Calumet River from E.J. and E. Ry. Bridge, to and including turning basins 1, 3 and 5 to 27 feet; enlarge turning basins 3 and 5; channel into Lake Calumet to 27 feet deep for 3,000 feet and a width of 1,000 feet; and eliminate turning basins 2 and 4 from project.	H.R. 973, 89 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Oct 27, 1965 ¹³	Modification of Act of Oct 23, 1962. Protection for Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Bridge over the Calumet River, to permit dredging to full width of the south draw to depth of 27 feet, and temporary protection for center pier and south abutment of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Bridge (Nickel Plate) to permit dredging of full width of south bridge draw to depth of 27 feet prior to its replacement.	

TABLE 22-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
CHICAGO HARBOR, IL		
(See Section 5 of Text)		
Jul. 11, 1870	Inner breakwaters and inner basin.	H. Ex. Doc. 114, 41 st Cong. 2 nd Sess. and Annual Report 1870, pp. 1562-1567
Jun. 14, 1880	Exterior breakwater.	Annual Report 1870, pp. 1562-1567
Mar. 3, 1899	Present project depth in basin and entrance to Chicago River.	Annual Report 1897, pp. 2790-2791
Jul. 25, 1912	Shore-arm and southerly extension of exterior breakwater	H.Doc 710, Cong, 2 ^d Sess
Mar. 2, 1919	Modification of area to be dredged in inner basin.	H.Doc 1303, 64 th Cong, 1 st Sess.
Mar 3, 1931	Shore-arm extension of exterior breakwater transferred to Lincoln Park Commissioners.	Public Law 797, 71 st Cong
Mar. 2, 1945	Resumption of jurisdiction over shore-arm extension breakwater and over certain navigable waters in Lake Michigan which lie in northwestern part of outer harbor.	Public Law 14, 79 th Cong.
Oct. 23, 1962	Deepen a lake approach channel to 29 by 800 feet wide for 6,600 feet; deepen channel and maneuver area inside harbor entrance to 28 by 1,300 feet wide.	H.Doc. 485, 87 th Cong., 2 nd Sess. ⁴
Dec. 4, 1981	Provides for lock operations and maintenance responsibilities in the interests of navigation.	Sec. 107 of P.L. 97-88
Jul. 30, 1983		P.L. 98-63
CHICAGO SHIP AND SANITARY CANAL DISPERSAL BARRIER I		
(See Section 18 of Text)		
Nov. 29, 1990	Provide a Barrier Demonstration Project to prevent non-indigenous aquatic species from traveling between the Mississippi River and Great Lakes drainage basins	Sec 1202(i)(3) of P.L. 101-636
Oct. 26, 1996	Funding increased to complete project.	P.L. 101-636, Amended
Nov. 8, 2007	The 2 barriers are considered a single project; 100% federal project; upgrade and & make permanent existing barrier; finish construction of barrier II; operate & maintain Barrier I & II to optimize effectiveness; conduct a study of options and technologies to improve efficacy of barriers; credit states; and a feasibility study to prevent spread of invasive species between Great Lakes and Mississippi River Basin and other aquatic pathways.	Sec. 3061, WRDA 2007
CHICAGO SHIP AND SANITARY CANAL DISPERSAL BARRIER II		
(See section 19 of Text)		
Oct. 18, 2004	Provide a Permanent Barrier to prevent non-indigenous aquatic species from traveling between the Mississippi River and Great Lakes drainage basins	Sec. 345 of P.L. 108-335
Nov. 8, 2007	The 2 barriers are considered a single project; 100% federal project; upgrade and & make permanent existing barrier; finish construction of barrier II; operate & maintain Barrier I & II to optimize effectiveness; conduct a study of options and technologies to improve efficacy of barriers; credit states; and a feasibility study to prevent spread of invasive species between Great Lakes and Mississippi River Basin and other aquatic pathways.	Sec. 3061, WRDA 2007

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRICT

TABLE 22-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
CHICAGO RIVER, IL		
(See Section 6 of Text)		
Mar. 3, 1899	For project depth of 21 feet in lieu of that fixed by act of Jun 3, 1896.	Specified in act.
Jun. 13, 1902	Turning basins	Specified in act.
Mar. 2, 1907	Interpreted by Chief of Engineers, April 11, 1908, as adopting new work of the then existing project for 21-foot depth.	H. Doc. 95, 56 th Cong. 1 st Sess. (Annual Report, 1900, p. 3863 and Annual Report 1909, p. 709)
Mar. 2, 1919	Eliminated all work except maintenance of main river.	H. Doc. 1294, 64 th Cong. 1 st Sess.
Jul. 24, 1946	Dredging channel 9 feet deep to within 30 feet of existing bulkheads and river banks from North Ave. to Belmont Ave., thence 9 feet deep and 50 feet wide to Addison St.	H. Doc 767, 78 th Cong., 2 nd Sess. ^{6,7}
INDIANA HARBOR, IN		
(See Section 7 of Text)		
Jun 25, 1910	Maintenance of outer harbor. Maintenance of inner harbor channel when deeded free of cost to and accepted by the United States.	H. Doc. 1113, 60 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
Mar. 4, 1913	Breakwaters.	H. Doc. 690, 62 nd Cong., 2 nd Sess.
Mar 2, 1919	Lighthouse crib, present length and alignment easterly and northerly breakwaters.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 6, 65 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
Mar. 20, 1922	Reduce channel length to be maintained in extension to Lake George	Public Law 176, 67 th Cong
Mar. 3, 1925	Authorized Secretary of War to modify project so far as relates to length and alignment of breakwaters and to sell Youngstown Steel and Tube Co. about 1,180 linear feet of shoreward end of existing north breakwater.	
Mar. 2, 1929	Accept 2.3 acres of land for construction of the Forks Turning Basin.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 21, 71 st Cong., 2 nd Sess.
July 3, 1930 ¹⁰	Existing project channel width and depth in Lake George Branch and turning basin at the Forks	Public Law 219, 72 nd Cong.
Jul. 30, 1932	Authorized Secretary of War to sell to Inland Steel Co., about 1,903 linear feet of southerly end of existing east breakwater.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 29, 72 nd Cong., 1 st Sess.
Aug. 30, 1935 ¹¹	Extended easterly breakwater, dredge entrance channel and outer harbor, deepen channel between bulkhead fills, widen main stem of canal and portion of Calumet River Branch to 141 st St.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 13, 75 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Aug. 28, 1937	Modified conditions of local cooperation required before enlargement of Indiana Harbor Canal is undertaken by United States.	H. Doc. 195, 86 th Cong. 1 st Sess.
Jul. 14, 1960	Increase authorized depths of 29 feet in outer harbor entrance channel, 28 feet in outer harbor and 27 feet in canal entrance channel to first E. J. and E. Ry. Bridge.	H. Doc. 227, 89 th Cong. 1 st Sess.
Oct. 27, 1965 ¹²	Deepen main canal from landward end of canal entrance channel to a point lakeward of Dickey Place Bridge over a modified channel width of 190 feet, except through bridge openings.	

TABLE 22-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
INDIANA HARBOR CDF, IN (See Section 8 of Text)		
LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION (See Section 9 of Text)		
Nov. 17, 1986	Responsible for monitoring of Lake Michigan Diversion.	Section 1142, WRDA of 1986
MICHIGAN CITY HARBOR, IN (See Section 10 of Text)		
East breakwater and old east pier enclosing the outer basin.		
Extension of east pier.		
Mar. 3, 1889	Extend east pier and construct detached breakwater.	Recommendations of a Board of Engineers, Annual Report 1870, p. 123. Reports of Boards of Engineers, Annual Rpt 1851, pp. 2187-2189; Annual Report 1882, p. 2264-2266. Annual Report 1897, pp. 2903-2904.
Mar 3, 1905	Lower turning basin. Rebuild west pier as at present location. Present project dimensions of entrance channel.	Joint Resolution of Cong. approved May 13, 1908. Public Law 23.
Jun. 21, 1927	Existing project depth in channel, and in lower and middle turning basins, eliminated improvement of Trail Creek above middle turning basin and uncompleted portion of detached breakwater, abandonment of old east breakwater and old east pier enclosing outer basin.	H. Doc. 279, 69 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Aug. 30, 1935	Restore and repair westerly 1,000 feet of east breakwater, dredging outer basin and enlarging entrance to basin through east pier.	River and Harbors Committee Doc 34, 74 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Jul. 14, 1960 Sec. 107	Dredge river channel 50 feet wide and 6 feet deep from upper turning basin to E. Street Bridge.	Detailed Project Report dated June 1965 ⁸ .
WAUKEGAN HARBOR, IL (See Section 11 of Text)		
Jun. 14, 1880	Parallel piers and basins.	Annual Rpt 1880, p. 142
Aug. 3, 1882	Modified location of harbor entrance.	Annual Report 1882, pp. 277, 2162.
Jun. 13, 1902	Detached breakwater, extend piers, increase width of harbor at inner end of north pier and dredge channel and basin to depth of 20 feet.	H. Doc. 343, 56 th Cong., 1 st Sess.
Jul. 3, 1930	Extension of breakwater to shore, dredging near outer end of north piers and enlarging inner basin.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc 27, 71 st Cong., 2 nd Sess.
Mar. 2, 1945	Dredge an entrance channel to existing project dimensions from outer end of north pier to project depth in lake and dredge an anchorage area in southwest corner of inner basin to existing project depth. Abandonment of dredging triangular area in southwest corner of inner basin to 18 feet deep.	H. Doc. 116, 77 th Cong., 1 st Sess.

TABLE 22-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRICT

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Dec. 17, 1970 Sec. 201 Oct. 27, 1965	Provides for deepening the existing entrance channel in the outer harbor to 25 feet and extending to the depth in Lake Michigan, at widths varying from 380 feet to 500 feet; deepening the channel between piers to a depth of 23 feet at a width of 180 feet and deepening the inner basin to 23 feet and extending its limits approximately 275 feet northward.	H. Doc. 368, 90 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.
CALUMET REGION, IN		
(See Section 15 of Text)		
Nov. 8, 2007	Amends program limits to \$100,000,000 and allows non-federal credit for work prior to the date of the partnership agreement.	Sec. 5075, WRDA 2007
CASINO BEACH, IL		
(See Section 16 of Text)		
Nov. 17, 1986	Provides for encasing approximately 1,800 feet of the existing Casino Beach jetty in steel sheet piling and a concrete cap and replacing beach fill.	Feasibility Report dated Feb. 1983.
CEDAR LAKE, IN		
Nov. 8, 2007	Specific authority of \$11,050,000 for former Section 206 project.	Sec. 3065, WRDA 2007
CHICAGO SHORELINE, IL		
(See Section 17 of Text)		
Nov. 8, 2007	The Buffalo & Seattle Districts of the Corps of Engineers shall jointly conduct a third-party review of Promontory Point for compliance of design with historic requirements.	Sec. 5072, WRDA 2007
ILLINOIS BEACH STATE PARK, IL		
(See Section 17 of Text)		
Nov. 17, 1986	Provides for 46 offshore breakwaters approximately 150 feet long, initial beach nourishment of 100,000 cubic yards and periodic nourishment of 100,000 cubic yards at 5-year intervals.	Feasibility Report dated June 1982.
INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE, BEVERLY SHORES, IN		
(See Section 18 of Text)		
Dec. 4, 1981	Provides for emergency shore protection repairs to stone revetment initially constructed in 1973.	Public Law 97-88
Jul. 30, 1983	Provides for operations and maintenance of shore protection measures.	Public Law 98-63
INDIANA SHORELINE EROSION, IN		
(See Section 19 of Text)		
Nov. 17, 1986	Beach nourishment of 2-mile reach of shore west of Michigan City Harbor, Indiana	Sec. 501, WRDA 1986
DES PLAINES, IL		
(See Sections 23 of Text)		
Aug. 17, 1999	Project has six structural features: Prospect Heights (Levee 37), Des Plaines (Levee 50), Big Bend Lake expansion, North Fork Mill	Sec. 101, WRDA 1999

TABLE 22-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
	Creek dam raise, Buffalo Creek expansion, Van Patten Woods lateral storage area.	
	LAKE GEORGE, HOBART, IN (See Section 24 of Text)	
Nov. 17, 1986	Removal of silt, aquatic growth and construction of silt traps.	Sec. 602, WRDA 1986.
	LITTLE CALUMET RIVER, IN (See Section 25 of Text)	
Nov 17, 1986	Provides for levee construction, a diversion control structure at the mouth of Hart Ditch. Permanent evacuation of a portion of the Black Oak area of Gary and non-structural flood proofing measures in Gary.	Sec. 401, WRDA 1986
Nov. 19, 2005	Authorizes project to exceed original Section 902 (b) cost limits. New total cost of \$198,000,000; fed share is \$148,500,000; non-fed share is \$49,500,000.	Sec. 127 of P.L. 109-103
	LITTLE CALUMET RIVER BASIN, CADY MARSH DITCH, IN (See Section 26 of Text)	
Nov. 17, 1986	Widening and deepening 1,250 feet of Cady Marsh Ditch, installing 4,880 feet of pipe and excavating 2,850 feet of open channel.	Feasibility Report dated April 1984
	McCOOK AND THORNTON RESERVOIRS, IL (See Section 27 of Text)	
Nov. 17, 1988	Provides for construction of two floodwater storage reservoirs in the quarries of the same name.	Sec. 3, WRDA 1988
	NORTH BRANCH CHICAGO RIVER, IL (See Sections 22 and 28 of Text)	
Nov. 17, 1986	Construction of three reservoirs and reimbursement to locals for 50% of the costs of Techny and Mid-Fork Reservoirs	H. Doc. 100-72, 100 th Cong., 1 st Sess., Sec. 401, WRDA 1986.
Dec. 31, 1970	Clearing fallen trees, roots and other debris and objects which contribute to flooding.	River and Harbor Act (Sec. 116)
	O'HARE RESERVOIR, IL (See Section 29 of Text)	
Nov. 17, 1986	Provides for a 1,050 acre-foot excavated reservoir.	Sec. 401, WRDA 1986
	THORNTON RESERVOIR, IL (See Section 31 of Text)	
Nov. 8, 2007	Allows the construction of the flood control project by non-federal interests.	Sec. 5157, WRDA 2007
	LAKE MICHIGAN WATERFRONT (See Section 125 of Text)	
Nov. 19, 2005	Provides ecosystem restoration and the management of Contaminates along Lake Michigan and related areas in Lake Porter Counties, Indiana.	Sec. 125 of P.L. 109-103

TABLE 22-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRICT

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Included in Public Works Administrative Program Sep. 6, 1943 and Dec. 16, 1933. 2. Uncompleted portion was deauthorized in 1977 (dredging in front of U.S. Steel Corp.) 3. Uncompleted portion was deauthorized in 1977 (breakwater closure). 4. Contains latest map of harbor. Uncompleted portion is inactive. 5. Contains latest map of river. 6. Latest published map is in Annual Report for 1914, opposite p. 2928. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Contains latest published map of North Branch above North Ave. 8. Contains latest published map. 9. Completed under previous project. 10. Uncompleted portion was deauthorized in 1977 (widen and deepen Lake George Branch). 11. Include in Public Works Administration Program Sep. 6, 1933 and Jul. 25, 1934. Uncompleted portion was deauthorized in 1977 (widen and deepen main canal and Calumet River Branch). 12. Project deauthorized in 1977. 13. Project deauthorized in 1989.

TABLE 22-C EXISTING NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Section In Text	Project	Item	See		
			Length (feet)	Width (feet)	Depth (feet)
1.	Burns Waterway Harbor, IN	North Breakwater	4,630	—	—
		West Breakwater	1,200	—	—
		Approach Channel	2,200	400	30
		Outer Harbor	3,700	Varies	28
		East Harbor Arm	2,100	620	27
		West Harbor Arm	3,800	620	27
2.	Burns Waterway SBH, IN	North Breakwater	678	—	—
		West Breakwater	1,043	—	—
		Approach Channel	1,200	200	11
		Burns Waterway	5,593	100	9
4.	Calumet Harbor and River, IL and IN	Northerly Crib Breakwater	6,714	—	—
		Southerly Steel Breakwater	5,007	—	—
		North Pier	2,450	—	—
		Chicago Confined Disposal Facility	2,979	—	—
		Approach Channel	9,700	3,200	29
		Outer Harbor	10,500	3,000	28
		River Entrance	3,000	290	27
		Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Bridge to turning basin No. 3	21,000	200	27
		Turning Basin No. 3 to Turning Basin No.5	8,000	Variable	27
		Approach into Lake Calumet	4,000	400	27
		Extension in Lake Calumet	3,000	1,000	27
		Turning Basins 1, 3 and 5	—	—	27
		5.	Chicago Harbor, IL	Shore Arm Extension	2,250
Exterior Breakwater	5,421			—	—
Exterior Breakwater Southerly Extension	4,944			—	—
North Inner Breakwater	4,034			—	—
South Inner Breakwater	2,544			—	—
North Pier	960			—	—
Approach Channel	6,600			800	29
Channel and maneuver	2,200			1,300	28
Lock	600			80	23
Inner Basin	1,270			740	21
Entrance Channel	7,300	190-470	21		
6.	Chicago River, IL	Main Branch of Chicago River	3,800	190-390	21
		North Branch of Chicago River	11,100	91-390	21
		North Branch Canal	5,500	56-210	21
		North Branch Turning Basin	—	—	21

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRICT

TABLE 22-C EXISTING NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Section In Text	Project	Item	See		
			Length (feet)	Width (feet)	Depth (feet)
7.	Indiana Harbor, IN	Northerly Breakwater	1,120	—	—
		Easterly Breakwater	2,525	—	—
		Approach Channel	7,200	800	29
		Outer Harbor	7,200	Varies	28
		Entrance Channel	3,600	65-280	27
		Main Channel	7,400	61-210	22
		Turning Basin	—	—	22
		Lake George Branch	3,700	64-160	22
		Calumet River Branch	2,500	160-260	22
9.	Michigan City Harbor IN	Detached Breakwater	1,304	—	—
		West Pier	835	—	—
		East Pier	2,276	—	—
		East Breakwater	1,000	—	—
		Entrance Channel	1,900	150-425	18
		Main Channel	2,400	120-150	18
		Outer Basin	900	900	8-12
		Trail Creek	3,000	50-100	8
		Trail Creek	2,300	50	6
10.	Waukegan Harbor, IL	North Breakwater and Shore Connection	1,896	—	—
		North Pier into North Revetment	2,074	—	—
		South Pier	3,111	—	—
		Entrance Channel	3,250	390	22
		Channel to Inner Basin	1,700	200	18
		Inner Basin	1,650	375-500	18
		Anchorage Area	¹	¹	8

¹Area of about 6 acres.

TABLE 22-D OTHER AUTHORIZED BRIDGE ALTERATION

Project	Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 30, 2004 For Last	
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Calumet River Bridges ¹	1967	\$1,625,068	_____

¹Transferred to Department of Transportation in accordance with Section 6(g) of the Act of October 16, 1966. P.L. 89-670

TABLE 22-E OTHER AUTHORIZED BEACH EROSION PROJECTS

Project	Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 30, 2004 For Last	
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Mt. Baldy, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, IN	1984	\$1,500,000	_____
Hollywood-Ardmore Beach, Chicago, IL	1982	237,271	_____
Evanston, IL	1979	766,052	_____
Lake Michigan-Lake Bluff, IL	1976	244,889	_____
Lake Michigan-Lake Forest, IL ¹	1975	65,611	_____
Illinois Shore of Lake Michigan, Kenilworth, IL ²	1975	5,200	_____

¹Authorized by River and Harbor Act of 1954.

²Uncompleted portion deauthorized in 1977.

TABLE 22-F OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 30, 2004 For Last	
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Lake Michigan, Edgewater/Rogers Park Communities, Chicago, IL	1989	\$2,062,347	_____
Kankakee River Ice Management	1993	44,791	_____

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRICT

TABLE 22-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Illinois Shore of Lake Michigan, Winnetka, IL	1975	1977	----	----
Illinois Shore of Lake Michigan, Chicago, IL	1975	1977	----	----
Kankakee River, IL and IN				
Levee between Shelby Bridge and Baum's Bridge in IN	1938	Nov 17, 1986	----	----
Little Calumet River, IL and IN				
Little Calumet River and Tributaries, IL and IN	1968	Nov 17, 1986	53,136	----
Calumet Harbor and River, IL and IN				
Widening and straightening the Calumet River in the vicinity of 106 th Street and closing the gap between breakwaters, and dredging minor shoals in the outer harbor.	1990	Jan 1, 1990	----	----
Wilmington Ice Control Demonstration	----	Nov 18, 1991	----	----

NASHVILLE, TN, DISTRICT

This district comprises portions of southern Kentucky, southwestern Virginia, western North Carolina, northern Georgia and Alabama, northeastern Mississippi and practically

all of Tennessee except western portion, and embraces drainage basins of Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers and their tributaries.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation

1. Chickamauga Lock and Dam, TN.....	23-2
2. Cumberland River, TN and KY.....	23-2
3. Kentucky Lock Addition, KY.....	23-2
4. Tennessee River, TN, AL and KY.....	23-3
5. Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, AL and MS.....	23-3
6. Navigation Work Under Special Authorization	23-4

Alteration of Bridges

7. Authorized Alteration of Bridges.....	23-4
--	------

Flood Control

8. Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, KY and TN	23-4
9. Black Fox, Murfree & Oaklands Springs, TN....	23-4
10. Hamilton County, TN.....	23-4
11. Martins Fork Lake, KY.....	23-5
12. Middlesboro, Cumberland River Basin, KY	23-5
13. Tug and Levisa Forks of the Big Sandy River and Cumberland River, W VA, VA and KY.....	23-5
14. Ohio River Basin (Nashville Dist.)	23-6
15. Inspection of completed flood control projects	23-6
16. Flood control work under special authorization.....	23-6

Multiple-Purpose Projects, Including Power

17. Center Hill Lake, Ohio River Basin, TN.....	23-6
18. Dale Hollow Lake, Ohio River Basin, TN and KY.....	23-6
19. J. Percy Priest Dam and Reservoir, Ohio River Basin, TN	23-7
20. Laurel River Lake, Ohio River Basin, KY.....	23-7
21. Wolf Creek Dam - Lake Cumberland, Ohio River Basin, KY	23-7

General Investigations

22. Surveys.....	23-8
23. Collection and study of basic data	23-8
24. Preconstruction Engineering and Design	23-8

Tables

Page

Table 23-A Cost & Financial Statement.....	23-9
Table 23-B Authorizing Legislation	23-12
Table 23-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects.....	23-15
Table 23-D Not Applicable	
Table 23-E Other Authorized Flood Control Projects.....	23-16
Table 23-F Other Authorized Multiple-Purpose Projects, Including Power.....	23-16
Table 23-G Deauthorized Projects	23-17
Table 23-H Cumberland River, TN & KY, Principal Features.....	23-18
Table 23-I Tennessee River Lock Dimensions.....	23-20
Table 23-J Tennessee River Total Cost of Existing Project	23-22
Table 23-K Ohio River Basin (Nashville District) Local Protection	23-22
Table 23-L Reservoirs	23-22
Table 23-M Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects	23-23
Table 23-N Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization	23-23

NAVIGATION

1. CHICKAMAUGA LOCK AND DAM, TN

Location. Chickamauga Lock is seven miles northeast of Chattanooga at Tennessee River Mile 471 in Hamilton County, TN.

Existing Project. The 60 feet x 360 feet lock has been in operation since 1940 and passes over 1.1 million tons of traffic each year. Soon after construction, TVA recognized that an alkali aggregate reaction problem (commonly called concrete growth) existed throughout the project. This expansion of the concrete leads to stability concerns throughout the structure and misalignment of mechanical components. The problem will continue to affect lock operations and eventually result in closure of the lock. TVA and the Corps have determined the lock could remain open until at least 2010 with annual aggressive maintenance but costs to maintain the lock will begin to exceed replacement costs. Lock closure would be a significant impact to the region and result in lost access to over 300 miles of the upper Tennessee River. This reach includes the city of Knoxville, TN, 2 TVA nuclear power plants, numerous industries and recreation facilities, and the DOE facilities at Oak Ridge, TN.

Project Description. The existing lock will be replaced through construction of a 110 ft x 600 ft lock riverward of the existing structure and downstream of the dam. The project was authorized for construction by PL 108-7 and includes at least three major construction contracts; road, bridge and utilities relocations; cofferdam construction; and construction of the new lock and decommissioning of the existing lock. Based on an estimated construction cost of \$364.6 M, the new lock project has a benefit/cost ratio of 1.1 @ 7%.

Activities during fiscal year. FY 2007 funds were used to complete road and bridge relocations and continue cofferdam construction. Lock design also continued for a planned FY 2010 lock construction award.

2. CUMBERLAND RIVER, TN AND KY

Location. Formed by junction of Poor and Clover Forks in Harlan County, KY, about 694.2 miles above its mouth, and flows west to Burnside, KY, from whence it makes a loop southwestward into Tennessee, passes Nashville, and returns northwestward to Kentucky, emptying into Ohio River near Smithland, KY (See Geological Survey base maps of Tennessee and Kentucky.)

Previous projects. For details see pages 1898 and 1901 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 1208 of Annual Report for 1938, and pages 1069 and 1070 of Annual Report for 1962.

Existing project. For details, see Annual Report for FY02.

Local cooperation. Under modified project for 9-foot navigation and multiple-purpose development, recreation features of reservoir components are subject to certain conditions of non-Federal cost-sharing under Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965.

Terminal facilities. There are 42 terminals on the Cumberland River (5 Municipally owned and open for public

use; 5 government owned facilities and 32 privately owned facilities). A total of 18 terminals have railroad connections. Principal commodities handled are petroleum products, stone, sands, gravel, coal, coke, iron, steel, chemicals and grain. Facilities considered adequate for existing commerce. For further information see page 695 of Annual Report for 1969.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Operations and Maintenance work included continued spillway gate repairs at Old Hickory Dam. Utility improvements were made at Harpeth River Campground on Cheatham Lake and the electric service was upgraded at Cedar Creek Campground on Old Hickory Lake. The roofs were replaced at Cheatham Power Plant and Lake Barkley Shop Building. An estimated 25.3 million tons of commodities were locked through the Cumberland River Locks. Commercial lockages were approximately 6,100 and 4,100 recreational craft were also locked through. Total sales energy generated at Barkley Dam (572,892,562 kw-hr) was made available through Southeastern Power Association to the Tennessee Valley Authority, Southern Illinois Power Cooperative, Big Rivers Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, and Indiana Statewide Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., Hoosier Energy Division. Total sales energy generated at Cheatham Dam (137,797,505 kw-hr), Cordell Hull (273,633,885 kw-hr), and Old Hickory (337,336,420 kw-hr) was made available for distribution. Activities under reservoir management program comprising malaria control, shoreline sanitation, land management and disposal, and maintenance of public-use facilities continued.

3. KENTUCKY LOCK ADDITION, KY

Location. Kentucky Lock and Dam is located in western Kentucky at Mile 22.4 of the Tennessee River between Livingston and Marshall Counties.

Existing Project. Kentucky L&D was completed in 1945 by the Tennessee Valley Authority. TVA continues to operate the dam and powerhouse while operation of the 110'x600' navigation lock is the responsibility of the Nashville District. Products from 20 states pass through the system of Kentucky and Barkley Locks, the lower-most locks on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, respectively. Over 80% of the commercial tows hauling these products pass through KY Lock instead of Barkley Lock because of difficult and costly navigation on the Cumberland River below Barkley. Since most of the tows are greater than 600' in length, they must perform a time-consuming double lockage to transit through the existing 600' long KY Lock. This results in average delays of between four to six hours per tow under existing traffic levels. Since the traffic levels are expected to grow in the near future, these delays will also increase. The last traffic forecast developed in 1995 estimated that 43 M tons of products would be transported through the Kentucky-Barkley system in the year 2000. Actual tonnage for the system in 1997 was 43.5 M tons and decreased slightly in the following few years. The system has seen increased tonnage in the last few years with 2006 tonnage at 42.5 M tons. It typically costs

a tow over \$400/hour to wait in line at the lock. Construction of a new 1200' lock would eliminate the delay time in the near term and drastically shorten it for forecasted traffic levels past the year 2020.

Project Description. The 1992 Kentucky Lock Feasibility report recommended a new 110' X 1200' lock adjacent and landward of the existing 110' X 600' lock. The project was authorized for construction in WRDA 96. Average annual benefits attributed to a new lock are \$71M (Oct. '03). Most of these benefits are associated with improving the performance of the lock by reducing traffic delays and disruptive lock outages for maintenance and major rehabilitation work. Based on an estimated construction cost of \$663.5M (Oct. '07), the new lock project has a Benefit/Cost ratio of 2.5 (@7%). Other project features in addition to the new lock itself are three major relocation efforts: 1) four large TVA transmission towers, 2) about 2 miles of the Paducah and Louisville Railway, including a major river bridge, and 3) about 2 miles of U.S. Highway 62, also on a new major river bridge.

Activities during fiscal year. FY 2007 funding of \$20.1 M was used mainly to continue construction on the \$98M Bridge Superstructure contract. By the end of FY 2007, this contract was 28% complete. Limited advances in the design of the lock were also funded in FY 2007.

4. TENNESSEE RIVER, TN, AL AND KY

Location. Formed by junction of French Broad and Holston Rivers in eastern Tennessee, 4.4 miles above Gay Street Bridge at Knoxville, flows southwest into northern Alabama, thence in a generally westerly course across north Alabama, to northeast boundary of Mississippi, thence nearly due north across Tennessee and Kentucky, entering Ohio River at Paducah, 652.1 miles from junction of French Broad and Holston Rivers. (See Geological survey base map of Tennessee River Basin.)

Previous projects. For details see pages 1902-1906, Annual Report for 1915; pages 1190-1194, 1196-1216, and 1220-1222, Annual Report for 1929; and page 1216, Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. Originally provided for permanent improvement of river for a navigable depth of 9 feet at low water from mouth about 650 miles to Knoxville, TN. Only work performed by the Corps was construction of locks at General Joe Wheeler Dam and Wilson Dam. Tennessee Valley Authority program provided for obtaining authorized 9-foot project by construction of high dams and locks and utilization of certain locks and dams previously constructed under jurisdiction of the Corps. (See Table 23-B for Authorizing Legislation.) Subsequent construction by the TVA of Melton Hill Dam extends navigable channel of Tennessee River system up the Clinch River about 38 miles above damsite (mile 23.1) to vicinity of Clinton, TN. (See table 23-I on Tennessee River.) In accordance with general navigation laws placing control and supervision over navigable waters under direction of Secretary of the Army, the Corps of Engineers operates and maintains all locks, and

maintains navigation channels and safety harbors by performing all necessary maintenance dredging and snagging operations. For information concerning other functions of the Corps under division of responsibilities for Tennessee River since adoption of Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, see page 1084 of Annual Report for 1962.

Local cooperation. Authorization requires no local cooperation in construction of alternate system of low dams. It does, however, provide that if high dams are built before the United States builds projected locks and low dams which are to be replaced, the United States shall contribute to cost of substituted structures an amount equal to estimated cost of works of navigation for which substitution is made.

Terminal facilities. There are 150 terminals on the Tennessee River (13 municipally owned, 15 government owned facilities and 122 privately owned facilities). A total of 79 terminals have railroad connections. Principal commodities handled are petroleum products, stone, sand, gravel, coal, coke, grain, chemicals, iron, and steel. Facilities considered adequate for existing commerce. A list of terminals is revised annually and can be obtained from Division Engineer, Ohio River Division, Corps of Engineers, Cincinnati, Ohio. For further information see page 698 of Annual Report for 1969.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Major maintenance included reinstallation of the upper lift gate and new gate chains at Wilson Main Lock which was damaged severely when struck by a barge and was subsequently removed for repairs. The Auxiliary Lock was also struck and was repaired. Installation was begun on the replacement tow haulage unit at Pickwick Auxiliary Lock. Replacement gear boxes were purchased. Channel dredging was performed on the Hiwassee River mile 12.0 – 12.7. Approximately 18,400 cubic yards of silt and sand were removed. Two mooring cells were constructed at mile 299. An estimated 53.9 million tons of commodities were locked through the Tennessee River Locks. Commercial lockages were approximately 16,700 and 17,500 recreational craft were also locked through. The long-term aggressive maintenance program continues to keep the Chickamauga Lock operational. Major maintenance to keep the lock operational included a dewatering and revisions to the upstream approach wall shear keys for structural support and to allow for continued Alkali-Aggregate Reaction (AAR) concrete growth. The downstream riverwall anchor bars and strut arm were repaired and the design for the lower miter gate anchorage replacement was completed. We created our first yearly instrumentation report, repaired instruments and installed new crack meters.

5. TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY, AL AND MS

Location. West Central Alabama and Northeastern Mississippi; in Marengo, Sumter, Greene and Pickens Counties, Alabama, and Noxubee, Lowndes, Clay, Monroe, Itawamba, Prentiss and Tishomingo Counties, Mississippi.

Existing project. For details, see Annual Report for FY02.

Local cooperation. Authorization requires local interests to construct, maintain and operate all highway bridges, construct and maintain all highway relocations or alterations, make and maintain alterations as required to sewer, water supply and drainage facilities, assume cost of operation and maintenance of utility crossings, provide and maintain as required suitable and adequate river and canal terminals in accordance with plans approved by the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Engineers.

Operations during fiscal year. The Mobile District is responsible for operation and maintenance of the entire Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. The project is 100% complete.

6. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Navigation activities pursuant to Sec. 107, Public Law 86-645, as amended (preauthorization).

During FY07 no funds were expended for Section 107 projects.

ALTERATION OF BRIDGES

7. AUTHORIZED ALTERATION OF BRIDGES

Work on Woodland Street Bridge, under Truman-Hobbs Act, was initiated in 1965 and completed in 1966. Costs were \$987,632. For details see page 922 of Annual Report for 1967.

FLOOD CONTROL

8. BIG SOUTH FORK NATIONAL RIVER AND RECREATIONAL AREA, KY AND TN

Location. The project is located in Northeastern Tennessee and Southeastern Kentucky along the Big South Fork River and its tributaries in Pickett, Scott, Fentress, and Morgan Counties, Tennessee, and McCreary County, Kentucky.

Existing project. A National River and Recreation Area was established in accordance with the concept included in the interagency report prepared pursuant to section 208 of Flood Control Act of 1968. Total acreage was not to exceed 125,000 acres. The act specifically established the National Area for the purpose of preserving and interpreting the scenic, biological, archeological and historical resources of the river gorge area and developing the natural recreational potential of the area. The project was authorized by the Water Resource Development Acts of 1974, 1976, and 1986. (See table 23B for authorizing legislation). The authorized cost (ceiling) for the project was \$156,122,000. \$112,588,920 was appropriated to the Corps of Engineers for design and construction of park facilities. The first construction contract was awarded in June 1981. By Memorandum of Agreement dated 1 October 1990 jurisdiction of the area was transferred to The Department of Interior.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operation during fiscal year. The Memorandum of Agreement between the Department of Army and the Department of Interior, transferring jurisdiction of the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, itemized activities to be completed by the Army. No construction items were completed this fiscal year.

9. BLACK FOX, MURFREE, AND OAKLAND SPRINGS, TN

Location. Black Fox, Murfree, and Oaklands Springs, wetlands lie in Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Existing project. Project features include trails, boardwalks, observation platforms, parking, removing exotic invasive vegetation, and planting native species. At Oaklands, the existing ante-bellum mansion will be enhanced by planting tree species native to Tennessee. Ecosystem restoration features include the creation of additional wetlands and in-stream structures. Murfree Springs plans include demolishing several existing buildings to provide space for an environmental education center and creating additional wetland habitat. Only ecosystem restoration measures will be constructed at Black Fox. Funding was provided from FY95 thru FY02 for Master Plan, Design, and Construction on Murfree, Oaklands and Black Fox. The Oaklands Phase I and Murfree Springs Phase II contracts were awarded in Sep 01 and construction continued through FY02 and FY03. Construction at Black Fox was initiated in Oct 01 and completed in Dec 02. A supplement to the decision document was completed in May 02 and approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works in Dec 02. FY03 appropriations were used to bring the Phase I Oaklands and Phase II Murfree contracts to 99% completion. Design of Oaklands Phase II and Murfree Phase III and the interpretive features was also initiated. FY04 appropriations were used to complete design of Oaklands Phase II and Murfree Phase III, initiate fabrication and installation of the signs and initiate a design contract. In FY05, carryover funds were used to initiate construction of Oaklands Phase II and Murfree Phase III. Sign installation and the final design contract were also completed. FY06 funds were used to bring Oaklands Phase II to 85% completion and Murfree Phase III to 95% completion. Additional trees and native vegetation were also added to both sites.

Local cooperation. The project authorization by WRDA 96 and the City of Murfreesboro, TN is the local sponsor. Cost sharing is 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal. Real estate costs over 25% will be borne by the Federal Government.

Operations during fiscal year. FY07 carryover funds were used to complete Oaklands Phase II and Murfree Phase III. Design of Oaklands Phase III was begun.

10. HAMILTON COUNTY STREAMBANK STABILIZATION, TN

Location. The project is on the Tennessee River, in central Chattanooga, TN from approximate river mile 464 to 468.

The bank stabilization consists of stone protection at 5 sites along this reach of the river.

Existing project: High floodwaters have caused slope failures and erosion along both previously protected and unprotected areas of the riverbank. Endangered facilities include a large interceptor sewer line (which serves a major portion of North Chattanooga), riverwalk trails, observation decks, fishing piers, drain pipes, ramps, power poles, roads, bridge abutments and parks/recreation facilities. Streambank protection is stone armament using graded limestone (referred to as "riprap").

Local cooperation: WRDA of 1996 authorized \$7.5 M (Federal) for Streambank Stabilization. Hamilton County was the project's sponsor; the City of Chattanooga also sponsored the project through a separate agreement with Hamilton County. Chattanooga and Hamilton County provided funding to initiate a feasibility study in FY97 under our Work for Others Program. This information was the basis for development of the Detailed Project Report (DPR). The project was completed and fiscally closed-out during FY05.

Operations during fiscal year: None.

11. MARTINS FORK LAKE, KY

Location. Dam located at mile 15.6 on Martins Fork of Clover Fork, Cumberland River, about 10 miles southeast of city of Harlan, with reservoir extending about 6 miles upstream within Harlan County, southeastern Kentucky.

Existing project. Multiple-purpose improvement Combining flood control with water quality control and recreation development adopted by 1965 Flood Control Act (H.Doc. 244, 89th Cong.), in general accordance with recommendations. Dam is concrete type, 504 feet long and rising 97 feet above streambed. Outlet works provide for release of water from reservoir at varying levels. Drainage area above damsite is 55.7 square miles. At full pool level, spillway crest at elevation 1341 above mean sea level, reservoir will cover 578 acres and contain 21,120 acre-feet of storage capacity. Provision is made for 17,450 acre-feet of reservoir capacity between elevations 1341 and 1300 for control of floods in winter and spring season, and 14,360 acre-feet (El. 1341-1310) during summer and fall, in conjunction with which storage of 3,090 acre-feet would be available on a seasonal basis to meet streamflow requirements for water quality control and fish life below the dam. A minimum permanent pool of 3,670 acre-feet, 274 acres in extent, is available during the potential flood seasons; and during late spring and summer when flood storage can be reduced, the lake is operated generally at a higher level (El. 1310) to maintain a larger surface area of 340 acres for recreation and provide the required seasonal storage for releases of water during critical low-flow periods. Project prevents a major portion of average annual flood losses at Harlan and results in significant stage reductions with related benefits along rural reaches and to other urban areas downstream. Actual cost of project including \$95,000 code 710 funds is \$20,479,911. First

construction contract awarded in December 1972. Project completed for beneficial use in September 1978.

Local cooperation. Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-72) applies in regard to non-Federal participation in recreation development, in addition to which local interests are to provide certain safeguards to ensure functioning of reservoir as intended. In May 1981 a final recreation cost-sharing contract with Harlan County was approved and certain recreation facilities have been jointly developed by the Corps and the County. These facilities, consisting of a swimming beach and a picnic area are now operated and maintained by Harlan County. Recreation investment to date (Corps and Local) is about \$100,000.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Operations and Maintenance work included replacement of the project backup generator.

12. MIDDLESBORO, CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN, KY

Location. At Middlesboro, Ky., on Yellow Creek, a tributary entering Cumberland River about 660 miles above its mouth.

Existing project. A system of canals and levees around one side of town, arranged so as to divert most headwaters of Yellow Creek away from present channel through heart of city. Protection is thus afforded in large measure to life and property within business district and a large part of residential section. For project details, see page 1088 of Annual Report for 1962.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Only routine maintenance.

13. TUG AND LEVISA FORKS OF THE BIG SANDY RIVER AND UPPER CUMBERLAND, WV, VA AND KY

Location. The project is located in the State of West Virginia and the Commonwealths of Kentucky and Virginia. The Cumberland portion consists of the Upper Cumberland River Basin, above Cumberland Falls, KY. The basin is approximately 100 miles in length, averaging 30 miles in width at the lower portion and 10 miles in width upstream at Harlan KY. The Big Sandy Basin is within the Huntington District and the Cumberland within the Nashville District.

Existing project. Provides for flood control measures for communities in the Tug and Levisa Forks and Upper Cumberland River Basins. The Cumberland portion has been assigned to the Nashville District. Only activities of the Nashville District are reported herein. Estimated Federal cost of new work under jurisdiction of the Nashville District is \$464,087,000. The project was authorized by the Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act of 1981, Section 202 of PL 96-367.

Local cooperation. Flood protection costs for City of Cumberland, Middlesborough, Harlan County, and Clover Fork Projects are shared with their sponsors in accordance with provisions defined by WRDA 86. The sponsors have

responsibility to operate and maintain such works upon completion of construction.

Operations during fiscal year. Nonstructural evacuations and floodproofings continued in the Clover Fork, Poor Fork, and Cumberland River basins. Plans and specifications and real estate work continued for structural elements at the City of Cumberland.

14. OHIO RIVER BASIN (NASHVILLE DISTRICT)

Location. A series of levees, floodwalls, channel improvements, and reservoirs in Ohio River Basin within Nashville District.

Existing project. The general comprehensive plans approved for flood control and other purposes in Ohio River Basin is set forth in legislation listed in Table 23-B. Individual projects, local protection projects and lakes, considered in comprehensive plan within Nashville District are listed in Table 23-K.

15. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, and subsequent acts, requires local interests furnish assurances they will maintain and operate certain local protection projects after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by Secretary of the Army. District Engineers are responsible for administration of these regulations within their respective districts. Maintenance inspections were made during fiscal year of completed protective works in localities transferred to local interests for maintenance and operation. Local interests were advised, as necessary, of measures required to maintain projects in accordance with standards prescribed by regulations. Fiscal year cost was \$36,381. Total cost to September 30, 2007 was \$769,082. For project inspection data see table 23-M.

16. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Flood control and coastal emergencies (Public Law 99, 84th Cong., and antecedent legislation). Actual Federal cost for the fiscal year was \$314,592 for disaster preparedness.

MULTIPLE-PURPOSE PROJECTS, INCLUDING POWER

17. CENTER HILL LAKE, OHIO RIVER BASIN, TN

Location. Dam is on Caney Fork River, 26.6 miles above its confluence with Cumberland River (mile 309.2) at Carthage, TN. It is in DeKalb County, TN., about 55 miles east of Nashville, and 14 miles southeast of Carthage, TN. Reservoir extends about 64 miles up main stream and about 10 miles up Falling Water River and lies within DeKalb, Putnam, White, and Warren Counties, TN.

Existing project. A combination earth and concrete gravity-type dam, hydroelectric powerplant, and reservoir for primary purposes of flood control and power production, with

a permanent pool for public use and conservation purposes. In addition to main dam structure, provision was made for a rolled-earth dike to close a saddle in reservoir rim near damsite. For further details, see page 1099 of 1962 Annual Report.

Local cooperation. None required on completed project. Recreation development subject to certain conditions of non-Federal cost-sharing under Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Dam was operated and structure and its appurtenance maintained as required. Operation of powerplant was continuous except for normal interruptions and necessary shutdowns for inspection and maintenance purposes. Total sales energy generated (126,822,200 kw-hr) was made available through the Southeastern Power Association to Tennessee Valley Authority for distribution. Activities under reservoir management involved land management, public relations, and maintenance of public use facilities Operations and Maintenance work included replacement of the power plant roof. Four launching ramps were extended due to lowering of the lake level.

Dam Safety: A Major Rehabilitation Evaluation report was approved in August 2006. The NED plan, and optimum plan, is to install permanent cutoff walls and supplemental grouting into the main embankment and saddle dam foundations. Grouting is also proposed to arrest seepage along both abutments, rims, and the concrete dam. For environmental mitigation, the recommended plan also includes manufacture and installation of an orifice gate (bulkhead with openings) on the upstream side of a sluice to provide the optimum amount of minimum flow of 200 cfs. The plan also includes rehabilitation of the powerhouse station service generator so it can be safely run, if needed, to augment flow for water quality downstream of the dam. The recommendation yields net NED annual benefits of over \$36M and has a Benefit-to-Cost ratio of 3.4. The total cost of the plan is \$263M (fully funded costs). The remediation project is estimated to be completed by the end of 2014. Funds expended during FY 2007 totaled \$3.06M for preparation of construction contract documents, exploratory drilling, haul road construction, and intensive public education.

18. DALE HOLLOW LAKE, OHIO RIVER BASIN, TN AND KY

Location. Dam is on Obey River, 7.3 miles above its confluence with Cumberland River (mile 380.9) at Celina, TN. It is in Clay County, TN, and about 80 miles northeast of Nashville, TN 28 miles north of Cookeville, TN, and 3 miles east of Celina, TN. Reservoir extends about 51 miles up main stream, 10 miles up East Fork, and 6 miles up West Fork of Obey River, and lies within Cumberland and Clinton Counties, KY, and Clay, Pickett, Overton, and Fentress Counties, TN.

Existing project. A concrete gravity-type dam, hydroelectric powerplant, and reservoir for primary purposes of

flood control and power production with a permanent pool for public use and conservation purposes. See page 1096 of 1962 Annual Report for project details. Cost of project including \$2,195,600 code 710 funds and \$150,000 non-Federal funds recreation facilities under the completed projects program is \$28,317,746.

Local cooperation. None required on completed project; future recreation development subject to certain conditions of non-Federal cost-sharing under Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Dam was operated and structures and appurtenances maintained as required. Operation of powerplant was continuous except for normal interruptions and necessary shutdowns for inspection and maintenance purposes. Total sales energy generated (65,078,000 kw-hr) was made available through the Southeastern Power Association to Tennessee Valley Authority for distribution. Activities under reservoir management program involved public relations, and management and maintenance of public-use facilities. Work continued to convert the power plant to remote control operation.

19. J. PERCY PRIEST DAM AND RESERVOIR, OHIO, RIVER BASIN, TN

Location. Damsite is on Stones River, 6.8 miles above its confluence with Cumberland River (mile 205.9); in Davidson County, TN.; and about 7 miles east of Nashville, TN. Reservoir extends southeasterly from dam about 32 miles along main stream, 10 miles up East Fork, 6.5 miles up West Fork, and for shorter distances up other tributaries of Stones River; and lies within Davidson, Rutherford, and Wilson Counties, TN.

Existing project. A combination earth and concrete gravity-type dam, hydroelectric powerplant, and reservoir for primary purposes of flood control, power production and recreation. For further details see page 703 of 1969 Annual Report. Cost of project including \$3,260,400 under code 710 funds and \$46,000 non-Federal funds for recreation facilities under the completed projects program is \$56,914,039. **Local cooperation.** Recreation development subject to certain conditions of non-Federal cost-sharing under Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Dam was operated and structures and appurtenances maintained as required. Total sales energy generated (28,957,300 kw-hr) was made available through Southeastern Power Association to Tennessee Valley Authority for distribution. Activities under reservoir management program involved public relations, fish and wildlife management, and maintenance of public-use facilities. Work was completed on replacement of the Anderson Rd Day Use Area Restroom.

20. LAUREL RIVER LAKE, OHIO RIVER BASIN, KY

Location. Damsite is at mile 2.3 on Laurel River, a tributary of Cumberland River, in south-central Kentucky. The two streams meet about 9 miles below Cumberland Falls, a prominent physiographic feature at head of Lake Cumberland, which is formed by Wolf Creek Dam. Reservoir extends 19.2 miles upstream to site of Corbin, KY water-supply dam and lies within Laurel and Whitley Counties.

Existing project. Project approved in general accordance with recommendations of House Document 413, 86th Congress, by 1960 Flood Control Act, as amended by Public Law 88-253, was designed for purposes of flood control, power, and recreation as an integral unit of a coordinated plan for development of water resources of Cumberland River Basin. With the view of net gain in power potential on a system basis, the plan of improvement incorporated appropriate flood control storage in the proposed project and corresponding adjustment in operations of Wolf Creek Dam - Lake Cumberland for flood control and power, which in effect constituted a transfer of reservoir capacity without entailing a change in flood control benefits. Further detailed study giving full consideration to power capabilities and marketing arrangements indicated the advantage of maintaining present storage allocation at Wolf Creek and use of all available storage capacity of Laurel River Lake for power. The power plant is complete. Recreation was completed in FY86.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Dam was operated and structures and Appurtenances maintained as required. Total sales energy generated (38,293,000 kw-hr) was made available through Southeastern Power Association for distribution. Replacement SCADA equipment was purchased for the power plant.

21. WOLF CREEK DAM - LAKE CUMBERLAND, OHIO RIVER BASIN, KY

Location. Wolf Creek Dam is on Cumberland River at mile 460.0 (above mouth) in Russell County, KY, about 10 miles southwest of Jamestown and 12 miles north of Albany, KY. Lake Cumberland extends 101 miles up main stream, 48 miles up South Fork of Cumberland River, in Russell, Clinton, Wayne, Pulaski, McCreary, Laurel, and Whitley Counties, KY.

Existing project. A combination earth and concrete gravity-type dam, hydroelectric powerplant, and reservoir for primary purposes of flood control and power production, with a permanent pool for public-use and conservation purposes. See page 1094 of 1962 Annual Report for project details. Cost of project is \$188,267,195. This cost includes \$3,259,372 code 710 funds, \$880,000 non-Federal funds for recreation facilities under the completed pro-gram, and \$104,999,237 for major rehabilitation. WRDA 96 authorized an Uprate Project of the hydroelectric power-plant. Activity involving the integrity of the structure began in 1968 when a leak or seepage developed in the embankment. The major rehab embankment contract was physically completed in September 1982.

Local cooperation. None required on completed project; future recreation development subject to certain conditions of non-Federal cost-sharing under Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Dam was operated and structures and appurtenances maintained as required. Operation of powerplant was continuous except for normal interruptions and necessary shutdowns for inspection and maintenance purposes. Total sales energy generated (537,779,200 kw-hr) was made available through Southeastern Power Association to Tennessee Valley Authority for distribution. Activities under reservoir management program involved land management activities, public relations, and maintenance of public-use facilities. Operations and Maintenance work included installing an alternate water supply to the Fish Hatchery, extending launching ramps, and awarding a contract for orifice gates due to lowering of the lake level. The power plant roof was replaced. Recreation Area Modernization continued, the road was paved and a contract was awarded to construct a showerhouse at Kendall Recreation.

Dam Safety: Construction to repair foundation seepage problems began in January 2007. The three major components are: relocation of the Halcomb's Landing Boat Launching Facility; foundation grouting including a dual line grout curtain along the entire length of the earthen embankment; and installation of a concrete barrier wall to a depth of 275 feet. The work on Halcomb's Landing was completed in November 2007. The foundation grouting is approximately 60% complete. A request for proposals to install the concrete barrier wall was issued in December 2007 with anticipated award in July 2008. The fully funded construction costs are estimated at \$317M. Funds expended during FY 2007 totaled \$43.6M.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

22. SURVEYS

Costs for this period were \$407,572 for which \$159,370 was for Flood Damage Prevention Studies, \$31,635 for Special Studies, \$61,920 for Miscellaneous Activities and \$154,647 for Coordination With Other Agencies and Non-Federal Interests.

23. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Costs for this period were \$178,170 for which \$152,395 was for Floodplain Management Services and \$25,775 for Hydrologic Studies.

24. PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

There were no funds expended for this activity during this fiscal year.

NASHVILLE, TN, DISTRICT

TABLE 23-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total to Sept 30, 2007
1. Chickamauga Lock and Dam, TN		New Work					
		Approp.	3,856,567	15,104,000	9,900,000	27,000,000	59,138,010
		Cost	3,598,691	6,363,153	13,261,486	18,733,807	45,227,147
2. Cumberland River TN and KY		New Work					
		Approp.					320,252,240 ^{1, 2, 3}
		Cost	-	-	-	-	320,252,240 ^{1, 2, 3}
		Maint.					
		Approp.	25,063,897	27,356,000	24,758,000	23,966,599	672,441,268 ⁴
		Cost	29,950,783	27,392,033	24,499,818	23,867,458	671,644,362 ⁵
3. Kentucky Lock TN and KY		New Work					
		Approp.	22,582,000	28,372,000	22,770,000	20,143,920	205,613,820
		Cost	22,367,097	18,215,823	29,053,969	22,783,033	204,104,547
4. Tennessee River, TN, AL, and KY		New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	16,251,428 ⁶
		Cost	-	-	-	-	16,251,428 ⁶
		Maint.					
		Approp.	13,815,000	15,496,300	17,959,000	17,827,425	421,526,656 ⁷
		Cost	13,913,040	15,490,801	17,992,145	17,902,352	420,580,486 ⁸
		Rehab.					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	400,000
		Cost	-	-	-	-	400,000
5. Tenn.-Tombigbee Waterway, AL and MS		New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	749,013,050
		Cost	-	-	-	-	749,013,050
8. Big South Fork National River and Rec. Area, KY and TN		New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	112,588,920 ⁹
		Cost	-	14,002	-	-	112,588,901 ¹⁰
9. Black Fox/Oaklands Springs, TN		New Work					
		Approp.	681,300	1,369,611	96,000	450,000	11,552,611
		Cost	508,139	512,113	647,732	872,211	11,035,661
10. Hamilton County, TN		New Work					
		Approp.	195,168	-79,979	-	-	6,068,653 ¹¹
		Cost	548,985	32,268	-	-	6,068,653 ¹²
11. Martins Fork Lake, KY		New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	20,479,911
		Cost	-	-	-	-	20,479,911
		Maint.					
		Approp.	684,000	646,000	532,000	680,687	16,781,143
		Cost	684,197	642,672	529,525	666,667	16,758,762
12. Middlesboro, Cumberland River Basin, KY		New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	817,830 ¹³
		Cost	-	-	-	-	817,830 ¹³
		Maint.					
		Approp.	86,000	116,000	55,000	60,819	2,956,270
		Cost	86,000	114,765	56,123	59,836	2,955,175
13. Tug & Levisa Forks of the Big Sandy & Cumberland River, WV, VA and KY		New Work					
		Approp.	17,287,331	1,338,232	5,334,000	2,219,000	401,783,338 ¹⁴
		Cost	8,812,003	8,158,597	8,298,164	5,219,620	399,786,677 ¹⁵

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 23-A (continued)

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total to Sept 30, 2007
17. Center Hill Lake, Ohio River Basin, TN		New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	53,412,022 ¹⁶
		Cost	-	-	-	-	53,412,022 ¹⁷
		Maint.					
		Approp.	5,823,865	6,322,000	6,332,000	5,314,751	143,882,467 ¹⁸
		Cost	5,583,007	6,181,665	6,531,796	5,551,949	143,761,646 ¹⁹
		Rehab.					
		Approp.	-	-	600,000	6,500,000	7,100,000
		Cost	-	-	-	3,055,246	3,055,246
18. Dale Hollow Lake Ohio River Basin, TN and KY		New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	28,317,746 ²⁰
		Cost	-	-	-	-	28,317,746 ²¹
		Maint.					
		Approp.	4,954,427	5,596,000	6,309,000	5,013,965	126,757,354 ²²
		Cost	4,809,799	5,336,748	6,080,318	5,294,226	126,303,685 ²³
19. J. Percy Priest Dam and Reservoir, Ohio River Basin, TN		New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	56,914,039 ²⁴
		Cost	-	-	-	-	56,914,039 ²⁵
		Maint.					
		Approp.	3,951,715	4,517,000	3,935,000	3,634,500	98,596,629 ²⁶
		Cost	3,809,178	4,132,756	4,227,702	3,820,855	98,520,488 ²⁷
20. Laurel River Lake, Ohio River Basin, KY		New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	56,741,232
		Cost	-	-	-	-	56,741,232
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,351,466	1,318,000	1,467,000	1,357,337	33,291,302 ²⁸
		Cost	1,335,410	1,340,887	1,402,305	1,415,654	33,269,913 ²⁸
21. Wolf Creek Dam and Lake Cumberland, Ohio River Basin, KY		New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	83,267,958 ²⁹
		Cost	-	-	-	-	83,267,958 ²⁹
		Maint.					
		Approp.	11,392,055	11,002,590	8,224,000	9,014,189	194,748,643 ³⁰
		Cost	10,361,180	9,214,786	9,707,097	10,909,633	193,075,510 ³¹
		Rehab.					
		Approp.	-	100,000	8,800,000	44,000,000	157,899,237 ³²
		Cost	-	33,073	3,244,441	43,595,001	151,871,752 ³²

TABLE 23-A
(continued)

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. Includes \$9,707,354 for abandoned and/or replaced works under the old Cumberland River system. (Amount includes \$826,253 for new work and \$3,266,706 for maintenance on previous project.)
2. Includes \$61,733 public works acceleration funds, and \$102,966 contributed by the State of Kentucky and \$6,750 contributed by metropolitan Nashville, TN.
3. Includes \$298,000 funds provided from the Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
4. Includes \$955,889 for special recreation use fees, and \$2,628,257 for maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters, and \$1,892,000 funds provided from the Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
5. Includes \$955,889 for special recreation use fees, and \$2,628,257 for maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters, and \$1,892,000 funds provided
6. Includes \$14,007,193 for new work and excludes \$4,005,175 for maintenance on previous projects.
7. Includes \$495,763 for maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters, and \$764,000 funds provided from the Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
8. Includes \$495,763 for maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters, and \$764,000 funds provided from the Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
9. Includes \$300,000 funds provided from the Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
10. Includes \$300,000 funds provided from the Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
11. Includes \$1,156,963 contributed by Hamilton County, TN
12. Includes \$1,156,963 contributed by Hamilton County, TN
13. Includes \$33,876 Emergency Relief Funds.
14. Includes \$24,355,829 contributed by the State of Kentucky.
15. Includes \$23,380,255 contributed by the State of Kentucky.
16. Includes \$35,896 public works acceleration funds, and \$148,000 funds provided from the Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
17. Includes \$35,896 public works acceleration funds, and \$148,000 funds provided from the Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
18. Includes \$292,280 funds for special recreation use fees, and \$1,083,678 for maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters, and \$91,000 funds provided from the Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
19. Includes \$292,280 funds for special recreation use fees, and \$1,083,678 for maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters, and \$91,000 funds provided from the Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
20. Includes \$51,789 public works funds and \$150,000 contributed by the State of Tennessee, and \$341,000 funds provided from the Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
21. Includes \$51,789 public works funds and \$150,000 contributed by the State of Tennessee, and \$341,000 funds provided from the Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
22. Includes \$339,480 funds for special recreation use fees, and \$1,083,678 for maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters, and \$482,000 funds provided from the Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
23. Includes \$1,083,678 funds for special recreation use fees, and \$884,178 for maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters, and \$482,000 funds provided from the Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
24. Includes \$46,000 contributed by the Metropolitan Government, Nashville, TN.
25. Includes \$46,000 contributed by the Metropolitan Government, Nashville, TN.
26. Includes \$260,680 for special recreation use fees, and \$1,226,978 for maintenance and operations of dams and other improvements of navigable waters, and \$40,000 funds provided from the Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
27. Includes \$260,680 for special recreation use fees, and \$1,226,978 for maintenance and operations of dams and other improvements of navigable waters, and \$40,000 funds provided from the Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
28. Includes \$66,678 for maintenance and operations of dams and other improvements of navigable waters.
29. Includes \$96,920 public works acceleration funds, and \$880,000 contributed by the State of Kentucky.
30. Includes \$82,048 public works acceleration funds, and \$198,578 for maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters, and \$278,780 funds for special recreation use fees, and \$293,000 fund provided from the Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
31. Includes \$82,048 public works acceleration funds, and \$198,578 for maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters, and \$278,780 funds for special recreation use fees, and \$293,000 funds provided from the Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
32. Includes \$104,999,237 for initial rehab project. This total also includes \$203,757 for claim paid on the initial construction of the switchyard.

TABLE 23-B**AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**

See Section In Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.	Feb 20, 2003	CHICKAMAUGA LOCK AND DAM, TN Authorize the construction of a replacement lock	P. L. 108-7
2.	Jul 13, 1892	CUMBERLAND RIVER BELOW NASHVILLE Provision made for lock A	Annual Report, 1890, p. 2151
	Jun 25, 1910	Provision made for locks B to F, and for dredging below lock F.	H. Docs. 758, 60th Cong., 1st sess.; and 1481, 60th Cong., 2d sess. 1
	Aug 30, 1935	Repairing dams A to F, inclusive, and surmounting same with movable crests	H. Doc. 38, 73d Cong., 1st sess.
	Jul 24, 1946	Provision of 9-foot channel by the construction of 3 moderate height dams below Nashville, via,	H. Doc. 761, 79th Cong., 2d sess.
	Jun 19, 1952	Kuttawa (Eureka), Dover, and Cheatham. Provision for hydroelectric power production as a function of Cheatham Dam.	
	Sep. 3, 1954	Construction of Barkley (Lower Cumberland) dam and reservoir project for navigation, flood control, hydroelectric power, and related purposes in lieu of Kuttawa and Dover navigation-only structures.	S. Doc 81, 83d Cong., 2d sess.
	Jul 14, 1960	Authorized change in alignment of Illinois Central	H. Doc. 56, 86th Cong., Railroad. 2d sess.
	Oct 12, 1996	Authorized construction of Kentucky Lock for navigation only.	WRDA 96
2.	Aug. 5, 1886	CUMBERLAND RIVER ABOVE NASHVILLE Provision made for locks and dams; the Secretary of War to determine the final plan of improvement. Dimensions of the locks fixed in accordance with reports of Mar. 30, 1887, and Nov. 25, 1890.	Annual Report 1884, p. 1663 Annual Report 1888, p. 1622, and Annual Report 1892, p. 1933.
	Mar 2, 1907	Adoption of the report of the Board of Engineers, dated Feb. 26, 1906, limiting the lock and dam construction to locks and dams 1 to 7, and 21.	H. Doc. 699, 59th Cong., 1st sess.
	Mar 2, 1919	Provision made for locks and dams 8 to 17.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 10, 63d Cong., 2d sess.
	Jun 5, 1920	Authorizes work to proceed in Tennessee without waiting for action of local interests in Kentucky.	
	Jul 3, 1930	Raising dam 1, 3 feet.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 26, 70th Cong., 2d sess.
	Jun 26, 1934 ²	Operation and care of locks and dams provided for with funds from War Department appropriations for rivers and harbors.	
	Jul 24, 1946	Construction of Old Hickory, Cordell Hull (Carthage), and Celina Dams above Nashville for navigation and the development of power resources.	H. Doc. 761, 79th Cong., 2d sess.

NASHVILLE, TN, DISTRICT

TABLE 23-B
(continued)

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section In Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Oct 1, 1980	Design and construct flood control measures for communities in the Upper Cumberland River basins.	Sec. 202, PL 96-367
	Oct 12, 1996	Authorized ecosystem restoration at three wetlands and historic sites in Murfreesboro, TN.	WRDA 96
	Oct 12, 1996	Authorized hydropower update at Wolf Creek Dam	WRDA 96
4.		TENNESSEE RIVER	
	Jul 3, 1930	Authorized navigable depth of 9 feet from mouth about 650 miles to Knoxville, Tennessee to be obtained by construction of low dams.	H. Doc. 328, 71st Cong., 2d sess.
	May 18, 1933	Authorized TVA to construct such dams in the Tennessee River as will provide a 9 foot channel.	
	Oct 12, 1996	Authorized flood damage reduction by nonstructural methods in Hamilton County, TN.	WRDA 96
	Oct 12, 1996	Authorized a study for a bank stabilization project on the Tennessee River in Hamilton County, TN.	WRDA 96
	Oct 12, 1996	Authorized assistance to non-Federal interests for environmental activities in Jackson County, AL.	WRDA 96
14.		OHIO RIVER BASIN, NASHVILLE DISTRICT	
	Aug 28, 1937	Construct levees, floodwalls, and drainage structures for protection of cities and towns in Ohio River Basin. Project to be selected by Chief of Engineers with approval of Secretary of War at a cost not to exceed \$24,877,000 for construction.	Flood Control Committee Doc. 1, 5th Cong., 1st sess.
	Jun 28, 1938	Approved general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in Ohio River Basin as may be advisable at discretion of Secretary of War and Chief of Engineers and for initiation and partial accomplishment of plan, authorized \$75million for reservoirs and \$50,300,000 for local flood protection works.	Flood Control Committee Doc. 761, 75th Cong., 3d sess.
	Aug 18, 1941	Additional \$45 million for prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin.	
	Dec 22, 1944	Additional \$70 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin.	H. Doc. 762, 77th Cong., 2d sess.
	Jul 24, 1946	Additional \$125 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan.	H. Doc. 506, 78th Cong., 1st sess.
	May 17, 1950	Additional \$100 million for prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin.	
	Dec 30, 1963	Additional \$150 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for flood control and other purpose in Ohio River Basin.	

TABLE 23-B **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**
(continued)

See Section In Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Jun 18, 1965	Additional \$89 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin.	H. Doc. 6755, 89th Cong., 1st sess.
	Aug 13, 1968	Additional \$35 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin.	S. 3710, 90th Cong., 2d sess.
	Jun 19, 1970	Additional \$69 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin.	H. R. 15166 91st Cong., 2d sess.
	Mar 7, 1974	Authorized Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, KY and TN. Total area not to exceed 125,000 acres.	H. R. 10203 93rd Cong. Water Resources Develop. Act of 1974 Amended by PL 94-587, 94th Cong.
	Mar 7, 1974	Additional \$120 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin.	H. R. 10203 93rd Cong. River Basin Monetary Authorization Act of 1974.
5.		TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY	
	Jul 24, 1946	Construction of waterway to connect above rivers and provide a 9 foot channel and minimum bottom width of 170 feet in river and canal sections and 150 feet in the divide cut, with locks 110 by 600 feet clear inside dimensions.	H. Doc. 486, 79th Cong. 2d sess.
		Subsequent studies determined most practical plan consists of channel with bottom width of 300 feet (280 feet in divide cut), fewer locks with higher lifts resulted in reducing number of lifts from 18 to 10 and reduced length from 260 to 253 miles.	Page 1343, Part I, FY68 House Hearings

1. Contains latest published maps. Included in Public Works Administration Program Sept. 6, 1993.
 2. Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act.

NASHVILLE, TN, DISTRICT

**TABLE 23-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS
(All Projects not Specifically Identified in Text)**

Project	Status	For last Full Report see Annual Report	Cost to Sept, 2007	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Caney Fork River, TN	abandoned	1895	\$ 27,828	-
Clinch River, TN and VA	abandoned	1923	53,949	7,873
Duck River, TN	abandoned	1887	13,000	-
Elk River, AL and TN	abandoned	1904	4,000	-
French Broad and Little Pigeon Rivers, TN	abandoned	1931	249,605	33,554
Holston River, TN	abandoned	1911	5,714	-
Little Tennessee River, TN	abandoned	1888	5,510	-
Obey River, TN	abandoned	1887	11,500	-
Red River, TN	abandoned	1884	5,000	-
South Fork of Cumberland River, KY	abandoned	1892	11,967	-

**TABLE 23-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
(All Projects not Specifically Identified in Text)**

Project	Status	For last Full Report see Annual Report	Cost to Sept, 2007	
			Construction	Operation & Maintenance
Barbourville, KY	completed	1963	\$2,088,147	-
Coal Creek and Tributaries (Lake City), TN	completed	1962	460,134	-
Corbin (Lynn Camp Creek), KY	completed	1969	567,703	-
Middlesboro (Yellow Creek), KY	completed	1949	26,309	-
Paint Rock River, AL	completed	1967	544,173	-
Pineville, KY	completed	1963	1,679,126	-

1. Includes 9,950 contributed in funds.

**TABLE 23-F OTHER AUTHORIZED MULTIPLE-PURPOSE PROJECTS
(Including Power)**

Project	Status	For last Full Report see Annual Report	Cost to Sept, 2007	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Barkley Dam and Lake Barkley, KY and TN	beneficial use	-	\$162,056,539 ¹	\$215,862,162 ²
Celina Dam, KY	inactive	-	222,575	-
Cheatham Lock and Dam, TN	beneficial use	-	31,682,762	153,837,212 ²
Cordell Hull Lock and Dam, TN	beneficial use	-	79,874,492	113,352,373 ²
Old Hickory Lock and Dam, TN	beneficial use	-	52,266,412	188,592,616 ²

1. Includes \$15,557,895 cost for Cross Creek.

2. Details given under "Cumberland River, TN and KY"
See Table 23-H

NASHVILLE, TN, DISTRICT

TABLE 23-G

DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	Status	For last full report see Annual Report	Cost to Sept, 2007	
			Construction	Operation & Maintenance
Three Islands Reservoir, Ohio River Basin, TN	1970	Authorized: FC Act 1938, PL 761, 75 Cong., 3rd sess.; FC Act 1946, PL 525, 79th Cong., 2d sess. Deauthorized: 5 Aug 1977.	\$111,855	-
Middlesboro, Yellow Creek Bell County, KY	-	Authorized: FC Act, Dec 22, 1944, PL 534, 78th Congress. Deauthorized: 17 Oct 1986. Water Resources Development Act of 1986, PL 99-662, 99th Cong., 2d sess.	-	-
Cumberland River above Nashville, TN	-	Authorized: River & Harbor Act, Aug 5, 1886. Deauthorized: 17 Oct 1986. Water Resources Development Act of 1986, PL 99-662, 99th Cong., 2d sess.	-	-
Hiwassee River, Polk and Bradley Counties, TN	1923	Authorized: River & Harbor Act Aug 14, 1876. Deauthorized: 17 Oct 1986. Water Resources Development Act of 1986, PL 99-662, 99th Cong., 2d sess.	123,065	-
Rossvie Lake, Tennessee and Kentucky	-	Authorized: FC Act, Jan 28, 1938, PL 761 75th Congress. Deauthorized: 17 Oct 1986. Water Resources Development Act of 1986, PL 99-662, 99th Cong., 2d sess.	6,779	-
Celina Lake, Kentucky and Tennessee		Authorized: Rivers and harbors Act of 1946. PL 79-522. Deauthorized: July 9, 1995, Section 1001 (B) (2) of PL 99-662.		

TABLE 23-H CUMBERLAND RIVER, TN AND KY: PRINCIPAL FEATURES
(See Section 2 of Text)

Dam and Reservoir	Barkley	Cheatham	Old Hickory	Cordell Hull
Nearest town	Kuttawa, KY 11 miles.	Ashland City, TN 9 miles	Old Hickory, TN 3 miles	Carthage, TN 5 miles
Miles above mouth of river	30.6	148.7	216.2	313.5
Lock dimensions (feet)1	110 by 800	110 by 800	84 by 400	84 by 400
Lift at normal pool levels (feet)	57	26	60	59
Depths on guard-sills at minimum pool levels (feet)	11, upper; 13, lower	14, upper; 17, lower	14, upper; 13, lower	14, upper; 13, lower
Character of foundation	Rock	Rock	Rock	Rock
Dam:				
Type	Concrete gravity and earthfill	Concrete gravity	Concrete gravity and earthfill	Concrete gravity and earthfill
Height	157	75	98	93
Length, exclusive of lock section (feet)	9,959	800	3,605 ²	1,138 ²
Spillway:				
Gross length (feet)	804	480	325	291
Net length opening (feet)	660	420	270	225
Crest gates:				
Type	Tainter	Tainter	Tainter	Tainter
Number	12	7	6	5
Size (feet)	55 by 60	60 by 27	45 by 41	45 by 41
Operating levels at dam (feet, mean sea level):				
Maximum regulated	375	-	450 ³	508 ³
Normal operation:				
Full pool	359	385	-	508
Minimum pool	354	382	-	501
Minimum pool in advance of floods	346	-	442	499
Reservoir area (acres)	93,430	7,450	27,450	13,920
Reservoir capacity (acre-feet):				
Flood control	1,213,000 ^{3,4}	-	125,000 ⁵	85,600 ^{5,6}
Power drawdown	259,000	19,800 ⁷	63,000	20,500
Dead storage	610,000	84,200	357,000	204,800
Total	2,082,00	104,000	545,000	310,900
Canal:				
Length (mile)	1.75	-	-	-
Bottom width (feet)	400	-	-	-
Depth a minimum pool Level (feet)	11	-	-	-
Power Development				
Number of units	4	3	4	3
Generator rating (kilowatts)	32,500	12,000	25,000	33,333
Total installation (kilowatts)	130,000	36,000	100,000	100,000
Percent of project completion				
Year opened to navigation	1964	1952	1952	1973
Cost ⁹	\$ 162,056,539 ¹⁰	\$31,682,762	\$52,266,412	\$79,874,492

TABLE 23-H
(continued)

CUMBERLAND RIVER, TN AND KY: PRINCIPAL FEATURES
(See Section 2 of Text)

-
-
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Clear width and length available for full width. | 7. Daily pondage allowance; run-of-river project. |
| 2. Exclusive of lock section. | 8. Completed for full beneficial use. |
| 3. Surcharge. | 9. Includes recreation facility costs. |
| 4. Normal operation (elv. 375-359) during nonflood season;
flood control allowance to be increased to 1,472,000 acre-feet (elev.
375-354) during season of major floodflows. | 10. Includes \$15,557,895 cost for Cross Creek. |
| 5. Surcharge storage. | |
| 6. During flood season (3lev. 508-501); minimum 51,800 acre-
feet (elev. 508-504) with normal operation during non-flood season. | |

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 23-I

**TENNESSEE RIVER
(SEE SECTION 4 OF TEXT)**

Lift Dimensions

Project ¹	Miles Above Mouth	Miles from Nearest Town	Width of Chamber (feet)	Length Available for Full Width (feet)	Lift		Minimum on Guard Sills		Character of Foundation	Year Opened Navigation	Kind of Dam	Type of Construction	Cost of Each Lock and Dam
					Nor-mal (feet)	Maxi-mum (feet)	Lower (feet)	Upper (feet)					
Kentucky	22.4	0.5 above Gilbertsville, KY	110	600	56	73.3	12.7	11.0	Limestone	1942	Fixed	Concrete and earthfill	2
Pickwick Landing:													
Auxiliary lock	206.7	4.4 above Hamburg, TN	110	600	55	63.0	12.8	10.0	Limestone	1937	Fixed	Concrete and earthfill	3
Main lock	206.7	4.4 above Hamburg, TN	110	1000	55	63.0	12.8	10.0	Limestone	1984	Fixed	Concrete and earthfill	3
Wilson:													
Auxiliary lock	259.4	2.9 above Florence, AL	60	292 300	94	100.0	11.0 ⁴	11.2	Limestone	1927	Fixed	Concrete and earthfill	\$46,973,540 ⁵
Main lock	259.4	2.9 above Florence, AL	110	600	94	100.0	13.0	13.0	Limestone	1959	-	-	7
General Joe Wheeler:													
Auxiliary lock	274.9	18.4 above Florence, AL	60	400	48	51.5	13.2	14.7	Limestone	1934	Fixed	Concrete and earthfill	1,796,295 ⁶
Main lock	274.9	18.4 above Florence, AL	110	600	48	51.5	13.0	13.0	Limestone	1963	Fixed	Concrete and earthfill	7
Guntersville:													
Auxiliary lock	349.0	9.1 below Guntersville, AL	60	360	39	45.0	11.8	13.0	Limestone	1937	Fixed	-	3 & 7
Main lock	349.0	9.1 below Guntersville, AL	110	600	39	45.0	12.7	13.0	Limestone	1965	Fixed	Concrete and earthfill	7
Nickajack:													
Auxiliary lock	424.7	39.4 below Chattanooga, TN	110	600	39	41.0	13.0	13.0	Limestone	1967	Fixed	Concrete	7
Main lock	424.7	39.4 below Chattanooga, TN	110	800	39	41.0	13.0	13.0	Limestone		Fixed	Concrete	7
Chickamauga	471.0	6.9 above Chattanooga, TN	60	360	49	53.0	13.0	10.0	Limestone	1939	Fixed	-	3 & 7
Watts Bar	529.9	6.8 above Breedenton, TN	60	360	58	70.0	11.8	12.0	Shale	1941	Fixed	Concrete and earthfill	3
Fort Loudon	602.3	1.3 above Lenoir City, TN	60	360	72	80.0	11.8	12.0	Limestone	1943	Fixed	Concrete and earthfill	3
Melton Hill (Clinch R.)	23.1	22.1 above Kingston, TN	75	400	54	60.0	13.0	13.0	Limestone	1963	Fixed	Concrete	2

TABLE 23-I
(continued)

TENNESSEE RIVER
(SEE SECTION 4 OF TEXT)

1. H. Doc 328, 71 Cong., 2d sess, contains table, pp. 98 and 99, giving pertinent information concerning low dams contemplated under 1930 project. Annual Report for 1938, pp. 1218 and 1219, contains similar information pertaining to low dams in addition to existing locks and dams, including those constructed or under construction by Tennessee Valley Authority.
2. Lock and dam constructed by Tennessee Valley Authority.
3. Lock and dam constructed by Tennessee Valley Authority.
Design for lock prepared with Corps forces and funds.
4. Tailwater in canal; flight of 2 locks.
5. Constructed by the Corps under authority of sec. 124, National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, (H. Doc. 1262, 64th Cong., 1st sess.).
Actual cost of lock and dam.
6. Actual cost of lock only as constructed by the Corps; dams constructed by Tennessee Valley Authority.
7. Constructed by Tennessee Valley Authority.

TABLE 23-J **TENNESSEE RIVER, TN, AL, AND KY**
TOTAL COST OF EXISTING PROJECTS TO SEPT 30, 2007
 (See Section 3 of Text)

Funds	New Work	Channel Maintenance	Operation & Maintenance	Total
Regular	\$2,244,236 ^{1,2}	\$15,045,835	\$405,468,461	\$422,758,532
Maintenance	-	-	11,665	11,665
Increase of compensation rivers and harbors, 1919 (certified claims)	-	5	-	5
Total	\$2,244,236 ^{1,2}	\$15,119,458	\$405,480,126	\$422,770,202

1. In addition, surplus property valued at \$54,336 was transferred from the project without reimbursement. Excludes \$4,005,175 expended between 18900 and June 30,1935, on operation and care of works of improvement under provisions of appropriation for such purposes.
2. Excludes \$14,007,192 previous construction cost.

TABLE 23-K **OHIO RIVER BASIN (NASHVILLE DISTRICT)**
LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS

Location	Type of Protection	Federal	Estimated Cost Non-Federal	Total
Cumberland, KY	Channel Improvement	\$520,000	\$240,000	\$760,000 ¹

TABLE 23-L **RESERVOIRS**

Tributary Basin and Reservoir	Stream	Total Federal Cost
Center Hill Lake	Caney Fork	\$53,412,022 ¹
Dale Hollow Lake, TN and KY	Obey River	28,167,746 ^{1,2}
J. Percy Priest Dam & Reservoir, TN	Stones River	56,868,039 ^{1,3,4}
Laurel River Lake, KY	Laurel River	56,741,232 ⁵
Martins Fork Lake, KY	Martins Fork	20,479,911

1. Details of this project are in individual report.
2. Excludes \$150,000 contributed by the State of Tennessee.
3. Excludes \$46,000 contributed by Metro Gov't of Nashville, TN.

4. Formerly Stewarts Ferry Reservoir.
5. See "Other authorized multiple-purpose projects."

TABLE 23-M INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
 (See Section 15 of Text)

Project	Date of Inspection
Barbourville, KY	25 Sep 2007
Corbin, KY	24 Sep 2007
Harlan, KY	27 Sep 2007
Middlesboro, KY	28 Sep 2007
Pineville, KY	26 Sep 2007
Rio Vista, KY	28 Sep 2007
Walls End, KY	26 Sep 2007
Williamsburg, KY	24 Sep 2007

TABLE 23-N WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITIES

Flood Control (Section 205)	
Project	FY07 Cost
Section 205 Coordination Account	\$ 16,122
Little Limestone Cr, TN	48,593
Dallas Branch, Huntsville, AL	5,499
Huntsville Spring Branch, AL	9,363
Swannanoa River Watershed, NC	20,930
Little River, Hopkinsville, KY	9,602
Beaver Creek & Tribs, Bristol, VA	34,729
Beaver Creek & Tribs, Bristol, TN	76,429
Metro Center Levee, Nashville, TN	40,425
Richland Creek, Nashville, TN	76,670
Total	\$ 338,362

TABLE 23-N WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITIES
(continued)

Emergency Bank Protection (Section 14)

Project	FY07 Cost
Section 14 Coordination Account	\$ 15,966
Ditto Landing, Phase II, Huntsville, AL	712,213
Terminal Road, Chattanooga, TN	23,328
Lee Drive, Lenoir City, TN	50,004
Total	\$ 801,511

Environmental Restoration (Section 1135)

Project	FY07 Cost
Drakes Creek, Hendersonville, TN	\$ 42,981
J. Percy Priest, Stones River, TN	148,062
Total	\$ 191,043

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (Section 206)

Project	FY07 Cost
Lower Cum Riv, Lyon & Crittenden, Co.	\$ 22,404
Powell River, Ely/Puckette Creek, VA	521,262
Burgess Falls State Natural Area TN	62,262
Maryville, TN	125,761
Spring Creek, AL	681
Total	\$ 732,368

LOUISVILLE, KY DISTRICT

This district encompasses southwestern Ohio, all of Central Kentucky and portions of western and eastern Kentucky, the southern 3/4 of Indiana, and southeastern Illinois, all included in the drainage basin of the Ohio River and its tributaries (exclusive of Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers) from mile 438 (below Pittsburgh)

immediately upstream from Foster, KY., to the mouth of the Ohio.

All cost and financial statements for projects are listed at the end of this chapter. All other tables are referenced in text and also appear at the end of this chapter.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation - Channels and Harbors

- | | |
|---|------|
| 1. Open Channel Work, Licking River, KY | 24-2 |
|---|------|

Navigation - Locks and Dams

- | | |
|--|------|
| 2. Construction of Locks and Dams, Ohio River | 24-2 |
| 3. Green and Barren Rivers, KY | 24-2 |
| 4. Kentucky River, KY | 24-2 |
| 5. Open Channel Work, Ohio River | 24-3 |
| 6. Other Authorized Navigation Projects | 24-3 |
| 7. Navigation Work Under Special Authorization | 24-3 |

Flood Control - Local Protection

- | | |
|--|------|
| 8. Beargrass Creek | 24-3 |
| 9. Combined Sewer Overflows, IN | 24-4 |
| 10. Duck Creek, OH | 24-4 |
| 11. Holes Creek, OH | 24-4 |
| 12. Louisville Waterfront Park | 24-4 |
| 13. Mill Creek, OH | 24-5 |
| 14. Ohio Environmental Infrastructure | 24-5 |
| 15. Ohio River Flood Protection | 24-6 |
| 16. Ohio River Greenway | 24-6 |
| 17. Pond Creek, KY | 24-6 |
| 18. Salyersville, KY | 24-7 |
| 19. Southern & Eastern, KY | 24-7 |
| 20. White River, Indianapolis Central Waterfront, IN | 24-7 |
| 21. White River, Indianapolis, IN (North) | 24-7 |

Flood Control - Reservoirs

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 22. Barren River Lake, KY | 24-8 |
| 23. Brookville Lake, KY | 24-8 |
| 24. Buckhorn Lake, KY | 24-8 |
| 25. Caesar Creek Lake, OH | 24-9 |
| 26. Cagles Mill Lake, IN | 24-9 |
| 27. Carr Creek Lake, KY | 24-9 |
| 28. Cave Run Lake, KY | 24-10 |
| 29. Cecil M. Harden Lake, IN | 24-10 |
| 30. Clarence J. Brown Dam & Reservoir, OH | 24-10 |
| 31. Green River Lake, KY | 24-10 |
| 32. J. Edward Roush Lake, IN | 24-11 |
| 33. Mississinewa Lake, IN | 24-11 |
| 34. Monroe Lake, IN | 24-12 |
| 35. Nolin Lake, KY | 24-12 |
| 36. Ohio River Basin (Louisville District) | 24-12 |

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 37. Patoka Lake, IN | 24-12 |
| 38. Rough River Lake and Channel Improvement, KY | 24-13 |
| 39. Salamonie Lake, IN | 24-13 |
| 40. Taylorsville Lake, KY | 24-14 |
| 41. Wabash River Basin | 24-14 |
| 42. West Fork of Mill Creek Lake, OH | 24-14 |
| 43. William H. Harsha Lake, OH | 24-15 |
| 44. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects | 24-15 |
| 45. Other Authorized Flood Control Projects | 24-15 |
| 46. Flood Control Works Under Special Authorization | 24-15 |

General Investigations

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 47. Surveys | 24-17 |
| 48. Preconstruction Engineering and Design | 24-17 |
| 49. Coordination with other Agencies | 24-17 |
| 50. Collection and Study of Basic Data | 24-17 |

Tables

- | | | |
|------------|---|-------|
| Table 24-A | Cost and Financial Statement | 24-18 |
| Table 24-B | Authorizing Legislation | 24-24 |
| Table 24-C | Other Authorized Navigation Projects | 24-28 |
| Table 24-D | Not applicable | |
| Table 24-E | Other Authorized Flood Control Projects | 24-29 |
| Table 24-F | Not applicable | |
| Table 24-G | Deauthorized Projects | 24-31 |
| Table 24-H | Principal Features of Green and Barren Rivers and Kentucky River Navigation Systems | 24-33 |
| Table 24-I | Ohio River Basin - Total Cost of Basin Plan | 24-34 |
| Table 24-J | Wabash River Basin - Total Cost of Basin Plan | 24-38 |
| Table 24-K | Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects | 24-39 |
| Table 24-L | Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization | 24-42 |
| Table 24-M | General Investigations | 24-43 |

Navigation - Channels and Harbors**1. OPEN CHANNEL WORK, LICKING RIVER, KY**

Location. The Licking River originates in southeastern Kentucky and flows generally northwesterly to its confluence with the Ohio River at Covington, KY, mile 470.2 below Pittsburgh, PA. The Licking River Basin includes the drainage area of the Licking River, and all other left bank tributaries of the Ohio River from Markland Locks and Dam (Ohio River Mile 531.5) upstream to Meldahl Locks and Dam (Ohio River Mile 436.2).

Existing project. There are no locks and dams on the Licking River. However, a navigable depth of 9 feet is maintained up to mile 7.0 on the Licking River.

Local Cooperation. None.

Terminal facilities. Facilities for bulk commodities, oil products, and coal are considered adequate for existing traffic.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: None. Maintenance: None.

Navigation - Locks and Dams**2. CONSTRUCTION OF LOCKS AND DAMS, OHIO RIVER**

For report on this improvement, see the heading under Ohio River.

3. GREEN AND BARREN RIVERS, KY

Location. Green River rises in Casey County, KY, flows northwesterly 370 miles, and empties into the Ohio River about 8 miles above Evansville, IN. Barren River rises in Monroe County, KY, flows northwesterly 130 miles, and empties into Green River 1/2 mile above Lock 4 and 149.5 miles above the mouth of Green River.

Existing project. Six locks and dams on Green River and one on Barren River were constructed in pools of dams to provide a navigable depth of 9 feet and width of 200 feet from the Ohio River to mile 103 Green River, 3.2 miles upstream from Paradise, KY and a navigable depth of 5.5 feet from mile 103 Green River to Mammoth Cave, KY, mile 197.8 Green River, and from mouth of Barren River mile 149.5 Green River to Bowling Green, KY, mile 30.1, Barren River. Of these facilities, only Green River L&D 1 and 2 are still operational. Green River L&D 3, 4, 5, 6 and Barren River L&D 1 are maintained by the Corps in a caretaker status.

Fluctuations in stage vary considerably at different locks. At Lock 3, Green River, ordinary high stages are from 12 to 15 feet above pool level, and at Lock 1, Barren River, from 7 to 10 feet above pool. Maximum stages of record are 34 feet above normal pool stage at Lock 3, Green River, and 29 feet at Lock 1, Barren River, obtained during floods of 1937 and 1913, respectively. (See Table 24-B for authorizing legislation and Table 24-H for principal features of the locks and dams.)

The Louisville District has released a final report

regarding the disposal of Locks and Dams 3 through 6 on the Green River and Lock and Dam 1 on the Barren River in August 2005. The report recommends filling the lock chambers at all of the sites and removal of the dam at Green River L&D 6.

Local Cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Coal handling facilities located on the Green River between miles 81.5 and 108.1 near South Carrollton, Rockport, Paradise and Rochester, Kentucky, are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: None. Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Locks and Dams 1 and 2, Green River, are in good condition. Dam 3 on the Green and Dam 1 on the Barren are in fair condition and the locks at those locations are in poor condition. Lock 4, Green River, is in poor condition. Dam 4, Green River, failed May 24, 1965, when 120 feet washed out. Breach later widened, and repairs have been permanently deferred. Pool of Dam 1, Barren River, is maintained for local small boat use, but navigation through lock is suspended because of loss of lower pool. Operation activity was discontinued at Lock 4 Green River and Lock and Dam 1 Barren River in January 1974 and at Lock 3, Green River in September 1981. The residences and associated buildings and certain real estate at Lock 4 Green River and Lock and Dam 1 Barren River were disposed of in January 1975. Operation of Locks 5 and 6, Green River, was discontinued August 1951, as they were no longer used by river traffic. Controlling project depth in lower 103 miles of Green River is 9 feet; controlling depth from mile 103 to Bowling Green, KY, is 5.5 feet. Channel of Green River above Lock 3 is no longer maintained.

4. KENTUCKY RIVER, KY

Location. Formed by confluence of its North and Middle Forks about 4 miles east of Beattyville in east central Kentucky, (South Fork joins the main stream at that location), flows northwesterly and empties into Ohio River at Carrollton, KY, mile 545.8 below Pittsburgh, PA.

Existing project. Provides for 14 locks and fixed dams to give, in connection with improvement of Ohio River, slack water navigation of 6 feet minimum depth from Ohio River to places on the three forks that are short distances above Beattyville, KY. Length of 6-foot-depth project on main stem of Kentucky River is 258.6 miles to confluence of Middle and North Forks. Cost of completed new work is \$7,328,263. River frequently rises to 35 feet or higher. Extreme height at Lock 1 due to flood backwater from Ohio River is 60.3 feet, while extreme floods reach height of 47.6 feet at Lock 4, and 35.5 feet at Lock 14. At some intermediate locks extreme height of floods exceeds 40 feet. All flood heights refer to upper pool gages. Existing project was adopted by 1879 River and Harbor Act (H. Ex. Doc. 47, 45th Cong., 3d Sess., and Annual Report, 1879, p. 1398). Operation and care of locks and dams were included in project July 1, 1935, under provision of Permanent Appropriations

Repeal Act of June 26, 1934. (See Table 24-H for principal features of the locks and dams.)

On December 19, 1976, the lock operation schedules for commercial traffic and recreational craft on the Kentucky River System were reduced from continuous 24-hour year-round operation to two-shift year-round operation of Locks 1 through 4, intermittent daily operation of Locks 5 through 10, and intermittent operation five days weekly of Locks 11 through 14. Since that time the hours for operation of Locks 5 through 14 have been reduced in several increments. On October 1, 1981, Locks 5 through 14 were closed to traffic and placed in caretaker status. On May 21, 1985 Locks 5 through 14 were leased to the Commonwealth of Kentucky and were operated on weekends during the summer boating seasons through October 15, 1989 when the lease expired. The Commonwealth of Kentucky continued operation again under a lease agreement signed in 1990 with several extensions that allow the Commonwealth to operate the Locks until 2019. In 2001 the last commercial operator in pool 4 ceased operations ending federal interest in operating Locks and Dams 1 through 4. The Commonwealth of Kentucky now operates and manages Locks and Dams 1 through 4 under Department of the Army Lease for Public Park and Recreation, which was granted March 1, 2002.

The FY 1993, 1994, 1996, 2000 and 2001 Energy and Water Development Appropriation Acts provided a total of \$14.75 million to the Corps to repair the Kentucky River Locks and Dams 5 through 14 to ensure water supply prior to and in preparation for a direct transfer of ownership to the Commonwealth of Kentucky. This construction work was all completed by December 2001. During fiscal year 2002 construction of a visitors pavilion and restrooms were also initiated at Lock and Dam 14 and the work was completed in September 2003. In December 1996 the Assistant Secretary of the Army (CW) signed the first quitclaim transfer deed for Lock and Dam 10 for direct transfer from the Corps to the Commonwealth. Lock and Dam 6 were transferred in March 2005. The Kentucky River Authority (KRA) currently manages both facilities. The Corps continues efforts to transfer the remaining Locks and Dams 5, 7 through 9 and 11 through 14 to the Commonwealth. Locks 1-14 are now operated or maintained by the Kentucky River Authority.

Although Lock and Dam 10 was transferred to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, FY 2001 authorization language directed the Corps to take all measures to further stabilize and renovate Lock and Dam 10 for the purpose of extending the design life of the structure. The Corps is performing a detailed evaluation of the existing facility that will ultimately recommend a long-term method to "stabilize and renovate" including possibly raising Lock and Dam 10. The results of this evaluation will be presented in a report. Work on this evaluation is currently on hold due to the lack of Federal funding in FY 2007. Since construction of the plan that will be recommended is several years away, the Corps and KRA investigated what could be done to assure near-term safety and stability. Design was completed and a

construction contract was awarded in July 2005. Construction of this near-term work continued throughout FY 2006. The scope of the work involves stabilizing the existing dam.

Licenses. Federal Regulatory Commission License No. 539, to Kentucky Utilities Co., at Dam 7, Kentucky River, Annual charge, \$4,400; total collections through September 30, 2007, \$368,005.

Terminal facilities. Facilities for bulk commodities are considered adequate for existing traffic.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: None. Maintenance: None.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Existing project was completed in 1917. Work accomplished was rehabilitation of the five old State locks and dams and construction of new Locks and Dams 6 to 14 inclusive. Repairs have been made to deteriorated locks and dams as required to keep locks in operation and maintain pool levels above dams except in extreme dry weather, when some pools fall below normal levels, details in Annual Reports for 1963, 1964, and 1965. Channel work was performed as required to provide for existing river traffic. Controlling navigable depth in length of river covered by existing project was 6 feet at end of fiscal year.

5. OPEN CHANNEL WORK, OHIO RIVER

For report on this improvement, see this heading under Ohio River.

6. OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

See Table 24-C.

7. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

None.

Flood Control - Local Protection

8. BEARGRASS CREEK, KENTUCKY

Location. The project is located in eastern Jefferson County in the suburbs of Louisville, Kentucky, along the South Fork of Beargrass Creek and Buechel Branch.

Existing Project. The project consists of construction of eight detention basins, about 2,000 linear feet of channel improvement, and 1,400 linear feet of floodwall/levee on the South Fork of Beargrass Creek and Buechel Branch. The project will provide protection to 830 structures (combination of residential and commercial). Of those structures, an estimated 314 will be removed from the 100-year flood plain. The 100-year flood plain will be reduced an average of 1.5 feet, as a result of project implementation. The project was authorized by the Water Resource Development Act of 1999. Estimated cost of the new work is \$15,183,300 of which \$9,867,375 is federal cost and \$5,315,925 is non-federal cost.

Local Cooperation. The non-Federal cost sharing partner is the Louisville and Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD). A Preconstruction, Engineering and Design (PED) Phase cost sharing agreement with MSD was executed in January 1998. The

Chief of Engineers report approved the project in May 1998. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with MSD was executed in September 2001.

Operations during fiscal year. Work this year included continuation of Phase II(B) construction. All work for Phase II(B) was substantially completed in 2007.

Conditions at end of fiscal year. The project is about 98% complete. Design is complete for all three construction contracts. The first contract was awarded 4th quarter FY2002, the second contract was awarded 4th quarter FY2003, and the third contract was awarded 1st quarter FY 2006. Work on all three contracts is complete.

9. COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS, INDIANAPOLIS, IN

Location. Indianapolis, IN.

Existing Project. The existing project consists of providing the City of Indianapolis technical, planning and design assistance for implementation of their Long Term Control Plan. The Long Term Control Plan is designed to improve water quality in Marion County and modernize the City's 19th century sewer system that discharges raw sewage to local streams at 135 overflow points during wet weather events. Work was authorized under Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, as amended. Authorization for construction is contained in FY04 Energy & Water Development Act by amending Water Resources Development Act of 1992.

Local Cooperation. The non-federal cost sharing partner is the City of Indianapolis, Indiana. The Corps and the City of Indianapolis signed the Design Agreement in March 2003.

Operation during fiscal year. Continued technical planning and design assistance. Completed work on the Groundwater Management Plan for the deep tunnel alternative

Condition at end of fiscal year. Design work is about 35% complete for the Fall Creek/White River reach. Scopes of Work will be developed to continue technical design assistance. Construction of a CSO outfall relocation project will be performed pursuant to the completion of SHPO coordination, the execution of a PCA, and the acquisition of real estate.

10. DUCK CREEK, OH

Location. The project area is located in the City of Cincinnati and the Village of Fairfax in Hamilton County, Ohio. The project encompasses 3.2 miles of the stream and begins approximately 2 miles upstream of the confluence of Duck Creek with the Little Miami River.

Existing project. The project consists of approximately 7,100 feet of concrete flood wall, 3,300 feet of earth levee, 8,500 feet of riprapped stream bank, 1,200 feet of channel relocation, 1,150 feet of culvert, demolition of an abandoned highway bridge, widening of a railroad bridge, a pump station, and automatic road closure, and an emergency access road. Estimated cost of new work is \$56,000,000 of which \$51,800,000 is Federal

and \$4,200,000 is non-Federal. The project was originally authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 and reauthorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 2000.

Local Cooperation. The non-Federal sponsors are the City of Cincinnati and the Village of Fairfax. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed in December 1997.

Operations during fiscal year. Work this year included design of the reach along IlSCO Corporation Property (Phase 4B – Part 2) and award of a contract (Phase 4B – Part 1) for construction of features from Madison Road southward to a railroad embankment at the end of Steele Place. The contract work consists of construction of floodwalls, levees, channel improvements, emergency access road, and an automated closures gate along Madison Road.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project is about 62 percent complete overall with design approximately 85 percent complete.

11. HOLES CREEK, OH

Location. Project area is located on Holes Creek in West Carrollton, Montgomery County, Ohio. West Carrollton is situated in the southwestern portion of Ohio and is a suburb of Dayton. Holes Creek drains 28.2 square miles and empties into the Great Miami River at river mile 72.6.

Existing project. Project construction completed to date consists of approximately 4,300 feet of channel widening (80-foot bottom width) with associated bank protection. The box culvert type railroad bridge was replaced with a 70-foot clear span structure. Completed project provides protection to 420 structures in West Carrollton and Moraine. Remaining project includes construction of 2400-foot long by up to 6 feet high earthen levee/floodwall to protect nine commercial/industrial structures and purchase and demolition of three structures. Estimated total cost (including additional work) is \$12,750,000 Federal and \$1,306,000 non-Federal.

Local Cooperation. The non-Federal cost-sharing partner is the Miami Conservancy District (MCD). MCD formed the Holes Creek/Owl Creek Conservancy Subdistrict to act as formal sponsor for this project. The Subdistrict entered into the Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the Government in September 1996. Funds were provided to the Subdistrict by Montgomery County, the City of West Carrollton, the City of Moraine, and Miami Township. The PCA was amended subsequent to enactment of Section 594(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 to cap the non-Federal cost share amount to \$1,305,650.

Operations during fiscal year. No work was performed this FY due to a lack of funding.

Conditions at end of fiscal year. Once federal funding is received, the plan for FY08 is to acquire the required real estate and initiate the construction contract.

12. LOUISVILLE WATERFRONT PARK,

LOUISVILLE, KY

Location. Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on the left bank of the Ohio River at river mile 603.

Existing Project. The existing project is for design of Phases II and III of the Louisville Waterfront Park public access and recreation project. The design is focused on restoration of the Big 4 Bridge for pedestrian use, and includes a spiral bridge to facilitate a bicycle path and potential emergency vehicle access. The design was authorized by the Conference Report for the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations. The design agreement is limited to the spiral to the Big Four Bridge and renovating the bridge for pedestrian access to the Indiana side of the river. Construction authority was in the FY06 Energy and Water Development Act including use of unexpended design funds for construction.

Local Cooperation. The Pre-Construction Engineering and Design (PED) agreement was executed with the non-Federal cost sharing partner, the Louisville Waterfront Development Corporation (LWDC) in September 2004. \$250,000 in non-Federal funds was received in September 2004 to begin design.

Operations during fiscal year. Work this year consisted of completing the plans and specs for the Renovations to the Big 4 Bridge contract.

Conditions at end of fiscal year. The only ongoing work for the Corps consists of completing the SHPO coordination and a Coast Guard permit.

13. MILL CREEK, OH

Location. Project is located along the 18-mile length of Mill Creek and three-fourths mile length of East Fork.

Existing project. 17.5 miles of channel improvement, 2 miles of levees, three pumping plants, modification of 29 bridges, and the addition of two pumping units at the present Mill Creek Barrier Dam, located near the Ohio River, are included in the project. Acquisition and development with appropriate landscaping of 620 acres along the creek will be provided for high-density urban oriented recreational use.

Local Cooperation. Section 3, Flood Control Act of 1936 as amended, applies. An assurance agreement covering local cooperation requirements for the project consistent with Section 221 of the 1970 Flood Control Act and the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 was executed by the Millcreek Valley Conservancy District February 6, 1975, and for the Secretary of the Army March 28, 1975. A recreation cost-sharing contract was executed by the Conservancy District February 25, 1975, and approved by the Secretary of the Army May 28, 1975. A Contributed Funds Agreement for the General Reevaluation Report was executed in August 1998. An Operations and Maintenance Agreement for the completed portions of the project was also executed in August 1998.

Operations during fiscal year. The Sponsor and communities are evaluating financial capability and community support to resume project construction of the

channel modification plan as recommended in the March 2005 General Reevaluation Report. Design work was initiated for the remedial repairs at previously completed sections 1, 2, and 4A.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction of channel Sections 1, 2 ,3, 4A, and 7A (Phase 1) are complete. Original channel modification project is about 45 percent complete overall. The final GRR and EIS were completed by March 2005. If federal funding is received the plan for FY08 will be to complete the design and construction of remedial repairs at previously completed sections 1, 2, and 4A. These sections still need to have remedial repairs performed in order to turn over to the Sponsor for Operations and Maintenance.

14. OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTION 594 PROGRAM

Location. The project location includes the entire state of Ohio, which includes portions of the Louisville, Huntington, Buffalo, and Pittsburgh Districts. The program is for the design and construction assistance of environmental infrastructure projects.

Existing Projects: Under the Section 594 Authority, we have projects in varying states of progress in Clark, Clinton, Greene, and Montgomery Counties in Ohio.

Clark County – Springfield Applied Research and technology Park: PCA being developed for design and construction of a water storage tank and surface water protection facilities. PCA was executed in March 2006. Design and construction are underway.

Montgomery County – Tech Town Infrastructure Project: Design and construction of sewer infrastructure for High Tech Industrial site in Dayton, OH. PCA executed in FY04 and amended in 2007. Design is underway.

Montgomery County – University of Dayton Brown and Stewart Streets Redevelopment Project: PCA for design was being developed. Execution expected in FY 08.

Montgomery County – City of Dayton Northeast Quadrant Redevelopment Project: PCA for design was being developed. Execution expected in FY 08.

Clark County – Southwest Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant: PCA for design and construction was executed in June 2006. Construction was completed in 2007

Clinton County – Clinton-Massie School District: PCA for design and construction was executed in August 2006. Design is underway

Clark County – Springfield Hospital Project: PCA for design and construction was executed in 2007. Design is underway..

Clark County – Springfield AirPark Water Project: PCA for design and construction was executed in 2007. Design is underway.

Montgomery County – Trotwood Stream Restoration: PCA for design and construction executed October 2006.

Design is underway.

Greene County – Yellow Springs Center for Business and Education: PCA for design and construction was executed in 2007. Design is underway.

Local Cooperation. Five Project Cooperation Agreements were executed in 2007.

Operations during fiscal year. Work continued to develop PCAs for two projects. NEPA compliance activities were underway or completed for four projects.

Conditions at end of fiscal year. One project was completed. Design and construction work continued on five projects. PCAs for two projects were under development.

15. OHIO RIVER FLOOD PROTECTION (INDIANA SHORELINE), IN

Location. The six existing local flood protection projects are located along the Indiana shore from Ohio River mile 492 in Lawrenceburg downstream to mile 792 in Evansville. They are in the communities of Evansville, Tell City, Cannelton, New Albany, Jeffersonville-Clarksville, and Lawrenceburg.

Existing project. Each of the six local flood projects was constructed by the Corps and have been locally operated and maintained. All six projects were constructed to protect against the 1937 flood plus three feet of freeboard. Rehabilitation measures are necessary at each of the six sites in order to maintain their integrity and to insure that they continue to provide the benefits for which they were designed. Rehabilitation would consist of slip lining (or where necessary replacement) of all pipes and culverts which are part of the flood protection facilities, replacing aging pump station equipment, restoring expansion joints and closures, and repairing, as needed, floodwalls and other structures. Estimated cost of new work is \$7,390,000 of which \$5,542,500 is Federal and \$1,847,500 is non-Federal.

Local Cooperation. The following Project Cooperation Agreements (PCA) have been executed with the communities: Lawrenceburg PCA - September 1998, Evansville - November 1998, Tell City PCA - June 1998, Cannelton PCA - September 1999, New Albany – November 1999 and Jeffersonville-Clarksville – November 1999.

Operations during fiscal year. The Louisville District completed a construction contract to repair cracks and replace expansion joints in the Jeffersonville-Clarksville floodwall.

Conditions at the end of fiscal year. Project is about 75 percent overall with design 90 percent complete. The remaining project work consists of repairs to deteriorated corrugated metal drainage pipes in Jeffersonville-Clarksville and New Albany, Indiana. Most of the pipes will be repaired in FY 2008. However, some additional funds may be required to complete the project.

16. OHIO RIVER GREENWAY PUBLIC ACCESS, IN

Location. The Ohio River Greenway is a seven-mile linear corridor that extends from the City of Jeffersonville through the Town of Clarksville to the City of New Albany, Indiana, along the Ohio River Shoreline. The project extends from the Ohio River Mile 602 to Ohio River Mile 609. The corridor adjoins the McAlpine Locks and Dam project and the Falls of the Ohio National Wildlife Conservation Area on the Indiana side of the river.

Existing project. The project features consist of a vehicular parkway, pedestrian and multi-use paths, a bridge, and two levee cuts for additional access to the river. The project was authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. Estimated cost for the project is \$41,700,000 of which \$20,850,000 is federal cost and \$20,850,000 is non-federal cost.

Local Cooperation. There are four non-federal sponsors: The Ohio River Greenway Development Commission, the City of New Albany, the Town of Clarksville, and the City of Jeffersonville. The Project Cooperation Agreement was executed 2 June 2003.

Operation during fiscal year. Work this year included substantial completion of construction on the first segment in Jeffersonville, IN. Work also included substantial completion of construction on the first segment in New Albany. A major modification for additional new work in New Albany was also issued in September 2007.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project was approved for construction by the ASA(CW) in April 2000. Construction of the first segment in Clarksville was completed in 2004 and in New Albany and Jeffersonville in 2007. The project is approximately 20% complete overall.

17. POND CREEK, LOUISVILLE, KY

Location. The project is located in the central and eastern portions of the 126 square mile Pond Creek watershed in southern Jefferson County, Kentucky.

Existing project. The project consists of constructing a 1500 acre-feet detention basin storage facility along Northern Ditch. An existing abandoned rock quarry adjacent to Fishpool Creek will be converted to a detention basin. Approximately 2.4 miles of the Pond Creek channel will be enlarged as well as 1.5 miles of Northern Ditch. A multi-purpose maintenance road/recreation trail will be constructed along the length of the Pond Creek channel improvement. In addition, three inactive settling basins owned by the local sponsor will be converted into an environmental restoration site. Estimated cost for the project is \$23,729,000 of which \$18,047,000 is Federal and \$5,682,000 is non-Federal. The project was authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1996.

Local Cooperation. The non-Federal cost-sharing partner is the Louisville and Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD). MSD has included all funds necessary for their cost share of the project in their capital budget plan. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed in March 1998.

Operations during fiscal year. Work this year included award of two construction contracts for Phase IV, the final phase of the project. The Northern Ditch channel improvement contract was awarded in January 2007. Real estate acquisition was completed and the base contract and option for the Pond Creek channel improvement contract was awarded in September 2007.

Conditions at end of fiscal year. The project is about 88 percent complete. Design is complete. The first three phases of the construction have been completed. Both contracts for the final phase of the project have been awarded and are underway.

18. SALYERSVILLE, KY

Location. Project is located along the banks of the Licking River from approximately mile 266 and 271 in Magoffin County, Kentucky along the Mountain Parkway about 75 miles southeast of Lexington, Kentucky.

Existing Project. The most cost-effective and feasible plan to provide the authorized level of protection (1978 flood protection) is called the "Cut-Thru Plan" and includes two channel cut-thrus, a barrier dam at the upstream cut-thru, and an 0.8-mile reach of channel improvement connecting the two cut-thrus. Estimated total cost of new work is \$8,541,000 of which \$7,730,000 is Federal and \$811,000 is non-Federal.

Local Cooperation. The local sponsor qualifies for an "ability to pay" reduction pursuant to Section 103(m) of the 1986 Water Resource Development Act. Based on current costs and economics, the local sponsor share would be 9.5 percent of the total project cost. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed in August 1995. The construction contract was awarded in September 1996 and completed in July 1998.

Operations during fiscal year. Construction was completed in FY 99.

Conditions at the end of fiscal year. Project is complete, the two remaining tracts of land were acquired during the fiscal year. The only remaining action is to financially close out the project.

19. SOUTHERN AND EASTERN KENTUCKY ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTION 531 PROGRAM

Location. The project location comprises a 27 county region in southern and eastern Kentucky, which includes portions of Louisville, Huntington, and Nashville Districts. The program is for the design and construction assistance of environmental infrastructure projects.

Existing Projects. Under the Section 531 Authority, to date we have six projects complete. PCAs are being developed for two projects and two projects were underway.

Jackson County – McKee High School Extension: PCA was executed in March 2007.

Perry County – Vicco Wastewater Treatment and Collection Project: PCA executed November 2001. Design 95% complete in FY 2006.

Perry County – Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant

and Collection System. PCA was executed in June 2007.

Work is authorized under Section 531 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-303).

Local Cooperation. Two Project Cooperation Agreements were executed in FY 2007 for the Section 531 Program.

Operations during fiscal year. Work this year included initiation or continuation of design and construction on all projects and development of PCA's for new projects.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Design continued on one project. Design was completed on one project. PCAs were executed for two projects.

20. WHITE RIVER, INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL WATERFRONT, IN

Location. Project is located along the White River in the City of Indianapolis, IN.

Existing project. Project consists of infrastructure improvements such as public access parking, walkways, pedestrian bridges, landscaping, lighting, and water features. The project also includes continuous public access along both sides of the White River waterfront through the construction of walkways, bike paths, landscaped promenades, and the rebuilding and reconfiguring of the existing concrete slopewalls. Estimated cost of new work is \$113,804,500 of which \$52,475,000 is Federal and \$61,329,500 is non-Federal.

Local Cooperation. The non-Federal sponsors are the White River State Park (State of Indiana) and the City of Indianapolis. All lands for the project have been acquired by the sponsors. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed in December 1997. Amendments to the PCA were executed in June 1999 to add the Upper Canal feature to the Project and in February 2001 to add the Beveridge Paper feature.

Operations during fiscal year. Work this year included fiscal completion of the final construction contract (Beveridge Paper).

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction of the project is complete. The only remaining item is project closeout.

21. WHITE RIVER INDIANAPOLIS (NORTH), IN

Location. The project is located in metropolitan Indianapolis, Indiana, along the northern reaches of the White River within Marion County.

Existing project. The project is located along 3 miles of the White River in the City of Indianapolis, IN, and consists of a combination of levees and floodwalls, rehabilitation of an existing pump station, two mitigation sites, and a flood warning system. Estimated cost of the project is \$30,064,000 of which \$22,548,000 is Federal and \$7,516,000 is non-Federal.

Local Cooperation. The non-Federal cost-sharing partner is the City of Indianapolis, Department of Public Works.

Operations during fiscal year. The Corps continued construction of the Phase 3C section of the floodwall and levee within the Broad Ripple community of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Conditions at the end of fiscal year. The project is 40 percent complete. Construction is authorized and funding provided. The rehabilitation of the existing pump station and flood warning system are complete. Construction is proceeding on the Phase 3C Broad Ripple section and design continues on the Phase 3B South Warfleigh section.

Flood Control - Reservoirs

22. BARREN RIVER LAKE, KY

Location. Dam is on Barren River, 79.5 miles above its confluence with Green River and 10 miles northeast of Scottsville, KY. A flood control pool reservoir extends upstream about 40 miles in Barren and Allen Counties, KY. (See U.S. Geological Survey map of Lucas, KY.)

Existing project. A reservoir for flood control and allied purposes. Dam is rolled earth and rockfill, 146 feet high and 3,970 feet long, with gate-controlled outlet works and uncontrolled open-cut spillway. Total storage capacity is 815,200 acre-feet (768,000 for flood control and 46,600 for water supply storage). For further details, see page 1125 of Annual Report for 1962. Cost of the completed project is \$27,479,717 including \$2,335,055 Federal funds and \$108,418 non-Federal funds for construction of recreation facilities under the completed projects program. Project was authorized by Flood Control Act of 1938.

Local Cooperation. None required by authorizing act. Under provision of Water Supply Act of 1958, contract with City of Glasgow for water supply storage was approved by Secretary of Army on October 4, 1965. Terms require City to pay \$23,433, which is project cost allocated to water storage plus capitalized prepayment of proportionate share of operation, maintenance, and major replacement costs. A contract, with the Commonwealth of Kentucky for development of additional campsites, shoreline protection and breakwater extension at Barren River Lake State Park under the cost-sharing category of the completed projects program was approved by the Secretary of the Army November 4, 1977.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: Completed work on roadway, parking lot and boat ramp and dedicated the Port Oliver Recreation Area in Allen County. Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. During the 2007 flood season estimated damages of \$147,000 were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$36,381,398.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction started in March 1960 and all major construction and relocation items were completed in October 1964. Project was placed in operation in March 1964. Land acquisition is complete.

23. BROOKVILLE LAKE, IN

Location. Dam site is on East Fork of Whitewater River, 2.4 miles above confluence with West Fork, and

about 1-1/2 miles north of Brookville, Indiana. The reservoir lies in Franklin and Union Counties, Indiana. (See U.S. Geological Survey map of Brookville, IN.)

Existing project. A reservoir for flood control and allied purposes. Dam is earthfill, 182 feet high and 3,004 feet long, with gate-controlled outlet works, and uncontrolled open spillway. Total storage capacity is 359,600 acre-feet (214,700 for flood control, 89,300 for water supply, and 35,500 for conservation). A minimum pool of 20,100 acre-feet is maintained. Cost of completed new work is \$45,402,565 of which \$37,905,073 is Federal cost and \$7,497,492 is non-Federal contribution for water supply storage. Project was authorized by 1938 Flood Control Act.

Local Cooperation. None required by authorizing act. Contract with State of Indiana for water supply storage under provisions of Water Supply Act of 1958 was approved by Secretary of Army, August 5, 1965. Under terms of contract, State paid initial costs allocated to water supply feature of project plus capitalized prepayment of proportionate share of operation and maintenance costs.

Operation during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. During 2007 flood season flood damages of \$521,000 were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$19,815,437.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction was started in November 1965 and project was placed in operation January 1974. Construction and land acquisition are complete.

24. BUCKHORN LAKE, KY

Location. Dam is on Middle Fork of Kentucky River, 43.4 miles above mouth, and 0.5 mile upstream from Buckhorn, Perry County, KY. Reservoir extends upstream about 34 miles and lies in Leslie and Perry Counties, Kentucky. (See U.S. Geological Survey map of Buckhorn, KY.)

Existing project. A reservoir for flood control and allied purposes. Dam is earth and rockfill type, with gate controlled outlet works. Total storage capacity is 168,000 acre-feet, of which 157,600 are for flood control. For further details, see page 1120 of Annual Report for 1962. Cost of completed new work is \$12,466,206 including \$386,707 for construction of recreation facilities under the completed projects program. Existing project was authorized by general authorization for Ohio River Basin in 1938 Flood Control Act.

Local Cooperation. Department of Parks of the Commonwealth of Kentucky has undertaken management of certain lands and recreational facilities in accordance with license granted by Secretary of the Army on June 29, 1962.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. Operation for flood control during 2007 flood season prevented damages of \$202,000. Visitor expenditures were \$12,150,483.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction started

in September 1956 and project was placed in operation in August 1960. All construction and land acquisition is complete for original project. A contractor began construction of a shower house and Class A campground facilities at the Trace Branch recreation area in late FY2003. These facilities, funded with the FY2002 Construction General appropriations, were physically complete in the 4th quarter of FY 2004.

25. CAESAR CREEK LAKE, OH

Location. Dam site is on Caesar Creek, about 3.0 miles above its confluence with Little Miami River, in Warren County, OH, about 3.5 miles southeast of Waynesville, OH, and 10.5 miles northeast of Lebanon, OH. Reservoir lies in Warren, Clinton, and Green Counties, OH. (See U.S. Geological Survey map of Oregonia, OH.)

Existing project. Provides for construction of a reservoir for flood control and allied purposes. It includes an earth and rockfill dam, four saddle dams, outlet works and an uncontrolled saddle spillway. Total storage capacity of reservoir is 242,200 acre-feet, of which 148,500 acre-feet are reserved for flood control storage. Cost of new work is \$62,881,010 Federal and \$5,037,000 non-Federal reimbursement for water supply storage. Existing project was authorized by general authorization for Ohio River Basin in 1983 Flood Control Act.

Local Cooperation. None required. However, the State of Ohio requested inclusion in the project of storage for future municipal and industrial water supply uses. Contract with State of Ohio for water supply storage under provisions of Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, was approved by Secretary of the Army, May 20, 1970. Under terms of contract, State will reimburse the Federal Government for costs allocated to water supply storage over a period not to exceed 50 years after use of this storage is initiated plus estimated annual amount for cost of operation, maintenance and major capital replacements required for the water supply facilities.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. During the 2007 flood season estimated damages of \$7,955,000 were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$38,995,294.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction was started in January 1968 and the project was placed in operation January 1978. Land acquisition is complete. All relocation and construction features are complete.

26. CAGLES MILL LAKE, IN

Location. Dam is on Mill Creek, 2.8 miles above its confluence with Eel River, in Putnam County, IN, and about 25 miles east of Terre Haute, IN. Reservoir extends upstream about 11 miles and is in Putnam and Owen Counties, IN. (See U.S. Geological Survey map of Poland, IN.)

Existing project. A reservoir for flood control and allied purposes. Dam is earth and rockfill embankment. Total storage capacity is 228,100 acre-feet, of which 201,000 acre-feet are for flood control. For details, see

Annual Report for 1962, page 1136. Cost of new work is \$4,369,997, which includes \$4,256,903 Federal funds, and \$113,094 contributed funds for construction of recreation facilities under the completed projects program. Existing project was selected for construction under general authorization for Ohio River Basin in 1938 Flood Control Act.

Local Cooperation. None required. State of Indiana has undertaken development and management of recreation facilities for use of the public in reservoir area in accordance with license granted by Secretary of the Army on January 17, 1952. A contract with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources for expanding the boat ramp and parking area at Site 3, Lieber State Park, under the cost sharing category of the completed projects program was signed by the State of Indiana on August 26, 1981 and approved by the Deputy Chief of Engineers on March 26, 1982.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: None. Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. During the 2007 flood season estimated damages of \$15,865,000 were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$11,642,680.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction started in July 1948 and completed in June 1953. Recreation facilities constructed under the cost-sharing category of the completed projects program are complete.

27. CARR CREEK LAKE, KY

Location. Dam site is 8.8 miles above mouth of Carr Fork, a tributary of North Fork of Kentucky River, 16 miles upstream from Hazard, KY. The reservoir lies entirely within Knott County. (See U.S. Geological Survey maps of Carrie and Vicco, KY.)

Existing project. Provides for construction of a reservoir for flood control and allied purposes. Dam is rock and earth fill with impervious core, 720 feet long and 130 feet high, with uncontrolled open cut spillway through left abutment. Outlet works has two control gates and 8-foot diameter conduit to stilling basin. Total storage capacity is 47,700 acre-feet (31,600 for flood control and 4,300 for water quality control). A higher-level seasonal pool for recreation is provided. Cost of completed work is \$51,854,826 including \$76,724 for recreation facilities under the completed projects program. Project was authorized by the 1962 Flood Control Act.

Local Cooperation. None required for reservoir project. Division of Flood Control and Water Usage of Commonwealth of Kentucky gave assurance that encroachments on downstream channel capacity will be prevented. Under the terms of a new lease, the State of Kentucky assumed operation of the Irishman Creek Beach and Campground in 1996. This establishes a State Park at the lake and also provides the impetus for additional resort development. Project name was changed from Carr Fork Lake, KY to Carr Creek Lake, KY effective February 16, 1997 by Public law 104-303, October 12, 1996. An agreement was executed with the Carr Creek Lake Water Commission in September 2006

to provide up to 2 million gallons of water per day from the lake for water supply purposes.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: The Louisville District awarded a Construction funded construction contract for installation of shoreline protection and modifications to recreational facilities. The work is necessary to permit an increase in the summer pool elevation for water supply storage. Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. During the 2007 flood season estimated damages of \$1,054,000 were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$15,885,891.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project was placed in operation January 1976. Construction started in January 1966 is complete.

28. CAVE RUN LAKE, KY

Location. Dam site is on Licking River, about 4 miles upstream from U.S. Highway 60 near Farmers, KY, and 7 miles southwest of Morehead, KY. Reservoir will be in Rowan, Bath, Morgan, and Menifee Counties, KY. (See U.S. Geological Survey maps of Salt Lick and Morehead, KY.)

Existing project. Plan provides for construction of a reservoir for flood control and allied purposes. Dam is rolled earthfill, with gate controlled outlet works and uncontrolled open spillway. Total storage capacity is 614,700 acre-feet (438,500 for flood control and 28,300 for water quality control). Cost of new work is \$81,159,541 of which \$6,900,000 is U.S. Forest Service cost. Project was authorized by Flood Control Acts of June 22, 1936 and June 28, 1938.

Local Cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: Motor control center was replaced and new controls, travel wiring, hoist cables and call buttons were installed in the elevator in the tower. Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. During the 2007 flood season estimated damages of \$2,488,000 were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$9,819,791.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project has been in operation since February 1974. Construction was started in June 1965 and is complete. Land acquisition is complete. All relocation and construction features are complete.

29. CECIL M. HARDEN LAKE, IN

Location. Dam is on Raccoon Creek, 32.4 miles above its confluence with Wabash River, and 25 miles northeast of Terre Haute, IN. At flood control pool, reservoir extends upstream about 15 miles in Parke and Putnam Counties, Indiana. (See U.S. Geological Survey Map of Mansfield, IN.)

Existing project. A rolled earth dam and reservoir, for flood control and allied purposes. Total storage capacity is 132,800 acre-feet of which 116,600 acre-feet area for flood control. For details, see Annual Report for 1962, page 1132. Cost of completed new work is \$6,987,807 made up of \$6,260,134 for the initial project and \$373,678 Federal cost and \$353,995 non-Federal

contribution in kind for recreation facilities under the completed projects program. Project was selected for construction under general authorization for Ohio River Basin in 1938 Flood Control Act. Project name was changed from Mansfield Lake to Cecil M. Harden Lake by Public Law 93-521, December 14, 1974.

Local Cooperation. State of Indiana has undertaken management of lands and recreational facilities in accordance with license granted by Secretary of the Army on April 19, 1961. A contract with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, approved by the Secretary of the Army in May 1974, provided for that agency to design and construct certain additional recreation facilities at Cecil M. Harden, Huntington, Mississinewa, Monroe and Salamonie Lakes under the cost-sharing category of the completed projects program.

Operation during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. During the 2007 flood season estimated damages of \$3,405,000 were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$29,211,014.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction started in October 1956 and all major items of work were completed December 1961. Land acquisition is complete. Project has been in operation since August 1960. Cost shared recreation facilities constructed by the State of Indiana under the completed projects program are completed.

30. CLARENCE J. BROWN DAM & RESERVOIR, OH

Location. Dam site is just east of Springfield, Clark County, OH, at mile 7.3 of Buck Creek, a tributary of Mad River. (See U. S. Geological Survey maps of New Moorefield and Springfield, OH.)

Existing project. A reservoir for flood control and allied purposes. It includes an earthfill dam, 6,620 feet long and 72 feet high, with gated outlet works and open cut spillway with concrete chute through right abutment. Total storage capacity of reservoir is 63,700 acre-feet (32,900 for flood control and 20,800 for water quality control). Federal cost of completed project is \$22,083,660. Project was authorized by 1962 Flood Control Act. Project name was changed from Buck Creek Dam and Reservoir to Clarence J. Brown Dam and Reservoir by Public Law 90-46, July 4, 1967.

Local Cooperation. Assurances from City of Springfield, Springfield Conservancy District, and Clark County, Ohio, covering protection against detrimental channel encroachment below dam to mouth of Buck Creek, were accepted March 5, 1964.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. During the 2007 flood season \$499,000 in damages were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$23,131,189.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction started in September 1966. Land acquisition and all major project features were completed in November 1973. The project was placed in operation in January 1974.

31. GREEN RIVER LAKE, KY

Location. Dam site is 305.7 miles above mouth of Green River in Taylor County, KY, about 8 miles south of Campbellsville. Reservoir lies in Taylor and Adair Counties. (See U.S. Geological Survey map of Cane Valley, KY.)

Existing project. A reservoir for flood control and allied purposes. Dam is earth and rockfill, 141 feet high and 2,350 feet long. Outlet works is slide gate-controlled and spillway open and uncontrolled. Total storage capacity is 723,200 acre-feet (560,600 for flood control and 64,500 for low-flow augmentation). Cost of completed new work is \$33,462,330, consisting of \$33,105,184 initial project funds, \$40,001 for water supply, and \$317,145 Federal funds for construction of recreation facilities under the completed projects program. Existing project was authorized under general authorization for Ohio River Basin in 1938 Flood Control Act.

Local Cooperation. None required by authorizing act. Taylor County, by lease approved by Secretary of Army February 15, 1968, undertook operation and maintenance of Smith Ridge public access area. In May 1980, the lease was amended to turn back responsibility for maintenance and operation of the site to the Corps. Under provision of Water Supply Act of 1958, contract with City of Campbellsville for water supply storage was approved by Secretary of Army April 23, 1969. Terms require city to repay, with interest and annual charges for operation, maintenance and major replacement, the investment cost of \$85,765 allocated to its water supply storage space. The Department of Parks of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by lease approved by Secretary of Army, October 4, 1971, has undertaken the management of the Lone Valley public access area.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None
Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. During the 2007 flood season estimated damages of \$386,000 were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$37,404,797.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began in August 1965 and all major construction and relocation items were completed in 1972. Project has been in operation since February 1969. Project including all land acquisition was completed in 1973. Construction of sanitary dump station for boats at Dam Site in conformance with EPA and State standards and rehabilitation of sewage treatment facilities, washhouses and restrooms at Smith Ridge site is complete.

32. J. EDWARD ROUSH LAKE, IN

Location. Dam site is on Wabash River, about 2 miles from Huntington, IN, and 411.4 miles above mouth. Reservoir is in Huntington and Wells Counties, IN. (See U.S. Geological Survey maps of Majenica and Mt. Etna, IN.)

Existing project. A reservoir for flood control and allied purposes. Dam consists of a rolled earth embankment 4,700 feet long and 89 feet high, a concrete spillway and outlet section 155 feet long, and a concrete

gravity section 310 feet long. Spillway is controlled by three gates, and outlet works by six sluices. Project also provides local flood protection for Markle, IN. Total storage capacity of reservoir is 153,100 acre-feet, of which 149,000 acre-feet is reserved for flood control storage. Cost for new work is \$19,621,777 made up of \$19,428,355 Federal cost for the initial project and \$193,422 non-Federal contributed funds for low flow augmentation storage, and \$155,354 non-Federal contribution in kind for recreation facilities under the completed projects program. Project was authorized by Flood Control Act of 1958. Project name was changed from Huntington Lake, IN to J. Edward Roush Lake, IN effective 16 February 1997 by Public law 104-303, 12 October 1996.

Local Cooperation. Local interests must contribute in cash an amount equal to one percent of project first cost. State of Indiana has met this obligation. Contract with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, approved by the Secretary of the Army May 17, 1974, provided for that agency to design and construct certain additional recreational facilities at Cecil M. Harden, Huntington, Mississinewa, Monroe and Salamonie Lakes under the cost shared category of the completed projects program.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None
Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. During the 2007 flood season estimated damages of \$9,488,000 were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$3,942,000.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Land acquisition and all major construction complete. Project was placed in operation January 9, 1969. Cost shared recreation facilities constructed by the State of Indiana under the completed projects program are complete.

33. MISSISSINEWA LAKE, IN

Location. Dam site is 7.1 miles above mouth of Mississinewa River, which flows into Wabash River about 2 miles upstream from Peru, IN. At flood control pool level, reservoir extends upstream about 28 miles, in Wabash, Grant, and Miami Counties, IN. (See U.S. Geological Survey map of Peoria, IN.)

Existing project. Provides for construction of a reservoir for flood control and allied purposes. It includes an earthfill dam 137 feet high and 8,100 feet long, gate-controlled outlet works, and an uncontrolled open spillway through right abutment. Total storage capacity of reservoir is 368,400 acre-feet, of which 345,100 acre-feet are reserved for flood control storage. Cost for completed new work is \$77,468,775 made up of \$23,791,816 Federal cost for the initial project, \$239,200 non-Federal contributed funds for low flow augmentation storage, \$174,392 Federal cost and \$174,392 non-Federal contribution in kind for recreation facilities under the completed projects program, and \$53,088,975 for major rehabilitation. Project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1958.

Local Cooperation. Local interests must contribute in cash an amount equal to 1 percent of project first cost. State of Indiana assumed this obligation. A contract with

the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, approved by the Secretary of the Army in May 1974, provided for that agency to design and construct certain additional recreation facilities at Cecil M. Harden, Huntington, Mississinewa, Monroe and Salamonie Lakes under the cost-sharing category of the completed projects program.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. During the 2007 flood season estimated damages of \$22,692,000 were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$13,207,026.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project was placed in operation in May 1968. Cost shared recreation facilities constructed by the State of Indiana under the completed projects program are complete. Construction was completed on cut-off wall contract .

34. MONROE LAKE, IN

Location. Dam is on Salt Creek, a tributary of White River, 25.9 miles above mouth, and 2 miles east of Harrodsburg, Monroe County, IN. At flood control pool level, reservoir will extend upstream 44 miles in Monroe, Brown, and Jackson Counties. (See U.S. Geological Survey map of Clear Creek, IN.)

Existing project. A reservoir for flood control and allied purposes. Dam is earth core and rock shell, with gate-controlled outlet works and uncontrolled open spillway. Total storage capacity is 441,000 acre-feet (258,800 for flood control and 159,900 for low flow augmentation.) Cost of completed new work is \$16,570,774 consisting of \$7,032,484 Federal funds, \$7,797,604 non-Federal contributed funds for low-flow regulation storage and \$870,343 Federal cost and \$870,343 non-Federal contribution in kind for recreation facilities under the completed projects program. Project was authorized by 1958 Flood Control Act, modifying comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin.

Local Cooperation. Section 3, 1944 Flood Control Act applies. Local interests must contribute 54.1 percent of project cost, this being the proportion allocated to low-flow regulation feature, plus a capitalized amount representing that part of average annual maintenance and operation cost allocated to low-flow regulation. State of Indiana assumed this cost-sharing obligation. A contract with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, approved by the Secretary of the Army in May 1974, provided for that agency to design and construct certain additional recreation facilities at Cecil M. Harden, Huntington, Mississinewa, Monroe and Salamonie Lakes under the cost-sharing category of the completed projects program.

Operations during fiscal year. New work. None. Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. During the 2007 flood season estimated damages of \$1,569,000 were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$31,126,292.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project is complete and was placed in operation in February 1965. Cost shared recreation facilities constructed by the State of Indiana under the completed projects program are

complete.

35. NOLIN LAKE, KY

Location. Dam is on Nolin River 7.8 miles above its confluence with Green River, about 70 air miles southwest of Louisville, KY. Reservoir extends upstream about 57 miles and is in Edmonson, Grayson, Hart, and Hardin Counties, KY. (See U.S. Geological Survey maps of Nolin Reservoir and Dickey's Mill, KY.)

Existing project. A reservoir for flood control and allied purposes. Dam is rockfill-earth core type with gate-controlled outlet works, and uncontrolled open spillway. Total storage capacity is 609,400 acre-feet, of which 545,600 acre-feet is for flood control. For further details of project, see Annual Report for 1962, page 1124. Cost of new work is \$17,193,278 including \$2,594,274 for construction of recreation facilities. Project was selected for construction under general authorization for Ohio River Basin in 1938 Flood Control Act.

Local Cooperation. None required for authorized project. State of Kentucky contributed \$18,195 for increased width of dam for public road. Kentucky assumed responsibility of the Brier Creek site to establish a State Park in 1996. Improvements are planned by Kentucky.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. During the 2007 flood season estimated damages of \$109,000 were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$46,433,541.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction started in January 1959. Project was completed and placed in operation in March 1963.

36. OHIO RIVER BASIN (Louisville District)

Location. Works covered by this project are a series of levees, floodwalls, channel improvements, and reservoirs in Ohio River Basin within Louisville District.

Existing project. Individual projects considered in comprehensive plan within the Louisville District. (See Table 24-B for authorizing legislation and Table 24-I for cost and listing of projects in the basin plan.)

Operations during fiscal year. No costs were incurred except for the projects for which individual reports are given.

37. PATOKA LAKE, IN

Location. Dam site is in Dubois County, IN, 118.3 miles above mouth of Patoka River, and 50 miles west-northwest of New Albany, IN. Reservoir extends into Dubois, Orange, and Crawford Counties. (See Geological Survey map of Cuzco, IN.)

Existing project. Reservoir for flood control and allied purposes. Dam is earth and rock fill, 1,550 feet long and 85 feet high, with gate-controlled outlet works and uncontrolled open spillway. Total storage capacity is 301,600 acre-feet (121,000 for flood control and 167,500 for water supply and water quality control). Cost of new work is \$76,243,083 of which \$56,060,638 is Federal cost for other construction, and \$20,182,445 is non-Federal

contribution for water supply storage and recreation facilities. Project was authorized by 1965 Flood Control Act, and emergency measures and snagging and clearing the Patoka River downstream of Patoka Lake to ensure effective operation of the project for flood control was directed by 1981 Appropriation Act for Energy and Water Development.

Local Cooperation. Local interests are required to reimburse the Federal Government for costs allocated to water supply storage presently estimated at 29.316 percent of the joint-use facilities cost, exclusive of interests, plus \$287,000 for the cost of operating and maintaining water supply storage for a period of 50 years, plus \$42,000 for the cost of major capital replacements required for water supply storage space for a period of 50 years. Local interests are also required to pay, contribute in kind, or repay (which may be through user fees) with interest, one-half of the separable first cost of the project allocated to recreation. Present laws of the State of Indiana require that agency to make cash contributions during construction of the project. Local interests must also agree to prevent encroachments on channel of Patoka River from dam to mouth, and to pay allocated initial and annual maintenance and operation costs for water supply storage. Formal assurances of local cooperation, executed by the Indiana Natural Resources Commission, were accepted August 27, 1970. Contracts with State of Indiana for water supply and recreation were approved by the Secretary of the Army November 2, 1970.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. During the 2007 flood season estimated damages of \$4,329,000 were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$19,164,934.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction was started in July 1972. Engineering studies are complete. Real Estate relocation work is complete. All major features are complete. Permanent impoundment was started in February 1978 and the project was placed in operation about August 1980.

38. ROUGH RIVER LAKE AND CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, KY

Location. Dam is on Rough River, 89.3 miles above its confluence with Green River, 160.3 miles above Ohio River, and about 60 miles southwest of Louisville, KY. Reservoir extends upstream about 30 miles and is in Breckinridge, Hardin, and Grayson Counties, KY. Channel improvement work is on Rough River, Barnett Creek, and West Fork of Barnett Creek. (See U.S. Geological Survey maps of McDaniels and Falls of Rough, KY.)

Existing project. Reservoir is for flood control and allied purposes. Dam is rolled earthfill type, with gate-controlled outlet works. Storage capacity is 334,380 acre-feet, of which 314,210 acre-feet is for flood control. Project also includes channel clearing of lower Rough River, and channel improvement on Barnett Creek, a tributary of Rough River. For further details, see page 1126 of Annual Report for 1962. Cost of completed new work is \$11,064,087 including \$890,008 Federal funds

and \$22,612 non-Federal funds for construction of recreation facilities under the completed projects program. Existing project was selected for construction under general authorization for Ohio River Basin in 1938 Flood Control Act. Modification of previously approved plan to include channel improvement items was authorized by the 1944 Flood Control Act.

Local Cooperation. None required for construction of reservoir unit. Provisions of Section 3, Flood Control Act of 1936, are applicable to channel improvements. Assurances were obtained from Ohio County for channel improvement. Department of Parks, Commonwealth of Kentucky, has undertaken management of certain lands and recreation facilities in accordance with license granted by Secretary of the Army on August 18, 1961. A contract with the Commonwealth of Kentucky to improve and pave road at the Below Dam Area - State Park under the cost-sharing category of the completed projects program was approved by the Secretary of the Army November 4, 1977.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. Deficiencies in the dam at Rough River have been identified through Dam Safety Assurance Program activities. Deficiencies existing at the dam are as follows: Embankment – a sinkhole formed on the downstream face of the dam in fall 2002. Indications are it resulted from the lack of a filter between the interior of the dam and a buried downstream rock toe. Stilling Basin –The stilling basin is inadequate resulting in expensive periodic repairs using Operation and Maintenance funds. Basin needs to be extended to approximately double its present length. Spillway –The spillway is inadequate. Instead of widening the spillway, the road across the dam will be raised 1.5 feet and a 3.5 foot tall highway barrier will be added to the upstream side of the road. That provides additional storage capacity to protect against probable maximum flood event. A Dam Safety Assurance Evaluation Report (DSAER) defining scope of corrective actions needed for the deficiencies was prepared and approved 1 July 2004. A \$2.62 million construction contract for repairs to the rock toe of the embankment and raising the road across the dam was awarded in May 2006. Work on that contract was completed in 7 June 2007. Construction contract for extending the stilling basin was awarded 31 July 2007. Total cost of repairs is estimated at \$7.2 million. During the 2007 flood season estimated damages of \$4,782,000 were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$45,458,822.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction started in November 1955 and reservoir was placed in operation in June 1959. Land acquisition and all major items of construction and relocation are complete. The DSAER was approved 1 July 2004.

39. SALAMONIE LAKE, IN

Location. Dam site is 3.1 miles above mouth of Salamonie River, which enters Wabash River about 6 miles upstream from Wabash, IN. Reservoir extends upstream about 27 miles at flood control pool and lies in Wabash and Huntington Counties, IN. (See U.S.

Geological Survey maps of Lagro and Majenica, IN.)

Existing project. Provides for construction of a reservoir for flood control and allied purposes. It includes an earthfill dam with a maximum height of 133 feet and length of 6,100 feet, gate-controlled outlet works with a 16-foot-diameter conduit and an uncontrolled open spillway through right abutment. Total storage capacity of reservoir is 263,600 acre-feet, of which 250,500 acre-feet is for flood control storage. Cost for new work is \$17,039,321 made up of \$16,244,356 Federal cost for the initial project and \$163,867 non-Federal contributed funds for low-flow augmentation storage and \$315,549 Federal cost and \$315,549 non-Federal contribution in kind for recreation facilities under the completed projects program. Project was authorized by Flood Control Act of 1958.

Local Cooperation. Local interests must contribute in cash an amount equal to one percent of project first cost. State of Indiana assumed this obligation. A contract with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, approved by the Secretary of the Army in May 1974, provided for that agency to design and construct certain additional recreation facilities at Cecil M. Harden, Huntington, Mississinewa, Monroe, and Salamonie Lakes under the cost-sharing category of the completed projects program.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. During the 2007 flood season estimated damages of \$14,731,000 were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$11,476,562.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Land acquisition and all major construction and relocation contracts are complete. Reservoir was placed in operation in spring 1967. Cost shared recreation facilities constructed by the State of Indiana under the completed projects program are complete.

40. TAYLORSVILLE LAKE, KY

Location. Dam site is in Spencer County, KY, 60.0 miles above the confluence of Salt River and Ohio River, 4 river miles above Taylorsville and 36.9 river miles above Shepherdsville, KY. (See U.S. Geological Survey map of Taylorsville, KY.)

Existing project. A reservoir for flood control and allied purposes. Dam is an earth and rock fill structure, 164 feet high and 1,280 feet long. Outlet works are slide gate controlled and spillway is uncontrolled open cut. Total storage capacity is 291,670 acre-feet (211,230 for flood control, winter months), and 52,245 for water quality and fish and wildlife. Cost of completed new work is \$87,004,456, including \$82,991,363 federal funds and \$4,013,093 non-federal funds. Project was authorized by 1966 Flood Control Act.

Local Cooperation. Local interests must agree to administer project land and water areas for recreation; pay, contribute in kind, or repay (which may be through user fees) with interest one-half of the separable first costs of the project allocated to recreation; bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of recreation lands and facilities under P.L. 89-72. Local interests must

also agree to prevent encroachments on flow-carrying capacities of stream channels below the reservoir to the extent needed to provide reasonably effective reservoir operation. Commonwealth of Kentucky has indicated intent to fulfill requirements for recreation cost sharing and has assumed responsibility for channel encroachments and pollution control. The Commonwealth furnished assurance agreements covering prevention of encroachment on capacity of stream channels in April and May 1973 and executed the recreation cost sharing contract in April 1973. On April 2, 1980, the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Kentucky ruled that the 1973 recreation cost sharing contract between the Commonwealth and the United States that provided for repayment after completion was invalid under the Kentucky Constitution which prohibits one General Assembly from obligating future appropriations that would be binding on a subsequent legislature. In response to the Court's ruling, the Commonwealth and the United States entered into a new contract providing for cash contributions. Contract was approved by the Secretary of the Army June 11, 1980. The contract was found to be valid and enforceable by the Court July 14, 1980.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: New controls, vain selector, and travel wiring were installed in the tower elevator. During the 2007 flood season estimated damages of \$325,000 were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$18,915,711.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Engineering and design studies are complete. Land acquisition is 100 percent complete. Construction was started in June 1974. All major construction items are complete. The dam gates were closed in January 1983 for permanent impoundment. Dedication ceremony was May 28, 1983. Two sections of county road were washed out by heavy rainfall. Both sections were originally upgraded for project operation prior to washout. The repairs were completed by the Corps in 1996-97 at a cost of \$700,000.

41. WABASH RIVER BASIN

Location. Works covered by this project are located in the Wabash River Basin, a drainage area of 33,100 square miles, covering parts of Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio.

Existing project. One local protection project and five reservoir projects were authorized for this basin plan. (See Table 24-B for authorizing legislation and Table 24-J for project list and total cost of basin plan.)

42. WEST FORK OF MILL CREEK LAKE, OH

Location. Dam is on West Fork of Mill Creek 6.5 miles above its junction with Mill Creek and 2 miles northeast of Mount Health, OH, and 10 miles north of downtown Cincinnati. Reservoir extends upstream about 3 miles and is in Hamilton County, OH. (See U. S. Geological Survey map of Glendale, OH.)

Existing project. An earth embankment dam and a reservoir for flood control and allied purposes. Total storage capacity of reservoir is 11,300 acre-feet, of which 9,850 acre-feet is for flood control. For further details, see page 1119 of Annual Report for 1962. Cost of

completed new work is \$4,722,463 made up of \$3,092,941 Federal cost for the initial project, \$520,800 non-Federal cost for sewer relocation and dam, \$50,000 non-Federal contributed funds in fulfillment of project authorization and \$529,361 Federal cost and \$529,361 non-Federal contribution in kind for recreation facilities under the completed projects program. Existing project selected for construction under additional authorization for Ohio River Basin in 1946 Flood Control Act.

Local Cooperation. Local interests were to release necessary land under their control and give assurance that future channel encroachment below dam site would be prevented. For enlargement of reservoir to include a conservation pool, local interests would contribute one-half additional cost of such pool, including one-half cost of relocation of sanitary sewer, and agree to hold the United States free from damages resulting from its provision. Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio, adopted a resolution October 8, 1947, signifying willingness to fulfill requirements including provision of conservation pool. Assurances were executed on same date. A contract with the United States for relocation of sanitary sewer outside reservoir area in order to include conservation pool in project was accepted by Hamilton County, in which the United States paid one-half cost of such relocation work. Hamilton County Commissioners furnished \$50,000, required as a local contribution toward additional cost of providing conservation pool. Hamilton County Park District has undertaken development and management of recreation facilities in reservoir area for use of the public in accordance with the license granted by Secretary of the Army on October 31, 1951. Contract for cost shared recreation development under the completed works program was executed by the Board of Park Commissioners, Hamilton County Park District, Ohio, in September 1975 and approved by the Chief of Engineers in December 1975.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. During the 2007 flood season estimated damages of \$10,000 were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$15,961,479.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction started in March 1949 and reservoir was placed in operation in December 1952. Project is complete. Cost shared recreation development under the completed projects program is complete.

43. WILLIAM H. HARSHA LAKE, OH

Location. Dam site is on East Fork of Little Miami River between Batavia and Williamsburg, OH, about 6.0 miles above Batavia and 32.6 miles above mouth of the Little Miami River. Entire project lies in Clermont County, OH. (See U.S. Geological Survey map of Batavia, OH.)

Existing project. A reservoir for flood control and allied purposes. It includes an earthfill dam, outlet works, an uncontrolled saddle spillway, and a dike to close a saddle north of spillway. Total storage capacity of reservoir is 294,800 acre-feet, of which 210,600 acre-feet

is reserved for flood control storage. Cost of completed new work is \$52,023,157 and an estimated \$3,485,840 non-Federal reimbursement for water supply storage. Existing project was authorized by general authorization for Ohio River Basin in 1938 Flood Control Act. Project name was changed from East Fork Lake to William H. Harsha Lake effective January 4, 1981, by Public Law 96-383, October 6, 1980.

Local Cooperation. None required. However, the State of Ohio requested inclusion in the project of storage for future municipal and industrial water supply uses. Contract with State of Ohio for water supply storage under provisions of Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, was approved by Secretary of the Army, May 20, 1970. Under terms of contract, State will reimburse the Federal Government for costs allocated to water supply storage over a period not to exceed 50 years after use of this storage is initiated plus estimated annual amount for cost of operation, maintenance, and major capital replacements required for the water supply facilities.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Routine maintenance was performed. During the 2007 flood season estimated damages of \$164,000 were prevented. Visitor expenditures were \$39,638,775.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction was started in May 1970. Project is complete and reservoir was placed in operation in February 1978.

44. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, and subsequent acts require local interests to maintain and operate local protection projects in accordance with regulations prescribed by Secretary of the Army. Inspections were made to determine extent of compliance and to advise interests as necessary to measures required to correct deficiencies. (See Table 24-K for the latest dates of inspection performed on the local protection projects, channel improvements, and bank revetments).

Fiscal year costs were \$478,158. Total costs to September 30, 2007, were \$7,489,134.

45. OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

See Table 24-E.

46. FLOOD CONTROL WORKS UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Environmental restoration activities pursuant to Section 1135, 1986 Water Resources Act, as Amended. There were no costs for fiscal year 2006.

Flood control activities pursuant to Section 205, 1948 Flood Control Act, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as amended. Cost for fiscal year were \$46,111 for six feasibility reports; \$15,228 for plans and specifications on two projects; \$4,450 for one project completing construction; and \$19,967 for coordination activities.

Reflects federal cost only, for full costs see table 24-L.

Emergency bank protection (Section 14, 1946 Flood Control Act, Public Law 526, 79th Congress). Costs for fiscal year were \$88,037 for four planning and design analyses; \$44,174 for two projects under construction; and \$21,448 for coordination activities.

Reflects federal cost only, for full cost see table 24-L.

Clearing and Snagging (Section 208). Cost for fiscal year was \$9,420 for one Planning Design Analysis.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT and SECURITY BRANCH

Emergency flood control; activities pursuant to Public Law 99, 84th Congress, and antecedent legislation. The Louisville District participated in the following emergency management activities.

Civil Disaster Response. The pace of civil disaster deployments slowed drastically in FY07. Louisville District (LRL) provided 6 responders to Louisiana in response to Hurricane Katrina during FY07. The LRL Debris Planning and Response team (PRT) was alerted and mobilized in response to the October 2006 Buffalo, NY snowstorm. Three team members were actually deployed to provide technical assistance to local governments and conduct oversight for FEMA. LRL also provided a dam safety expert to Hawaii following an earthquake in October 2006.

Disaster Equipment Resource Center. LRL retained the Disaster Equipment Resource Center mission in FY07. The mission includes procurement of all types of special equipment or services that are not part of the normal ESF #3 missions. The center was alerted several times but no actual operations were required.

Local Government Liason Program. Headquarters USACE assigned coordination of the Local Government Liason (LGL) program to LRL in FY06. The LGL program involves training, certifying and deployment of a national cadre of volunteers who coordinate USACE and other Federal government support at the county and parish government level. The LRL EOC develops and maintains the standards for cadre membership, screens and accepts potential cadre members, manages and deploys the cadre, and works directly with FEMA and other federal and state agencies for its use. The District EM has the authority to speak for HQ USACE in this program. There were several alerts but no deployments during FY07.

Assistance to State Governments under Public Law 84-99. District team members coordinated with both the States of Kentucky and Indiana on emergency related issues during FY07.

Kentucky. Assistance to Kentucky included briefings to the Division of Emergency Management and other state agencies, hydrology forecasts and flood fight assistance. In January 2007, high water resulted in requests for sandbags for Christian County, pumps for the

city of Uniontown, and technical assistance for Livingston County and the City of Smithland in western Kentucky. Two responders were deployed for technical assistance and the cost of the response was \$40,142.98.

Indiana. In August 2007, high water in northwest Indiana caused closure of Interstate 80 near Chicago and resulted in a request for assistance for pumps and sandbags. LRL provided a rapidly deployable sandbag wall and pumps. Other assistance to Indiana included coordination following storm events, debris response training and participation in the ARDENT SENTRY homeland security exercise.

Rehabilitation efforts under Public Law 84-99. The McGinnis Levee (Knox and Greene Counties, Indiana), an eligible non-federally constructed, operated and maintained levee was damaged by flooding in the Wabash River Basin in Indiana during January 2005. The Project Information Report (PIR) was prepared and submitted to LRD during FY05 for review and approval. The McGinnis Levee PIR was approved in FY06 but funding for repairs was not available until spring of 2006. The McGinnis Levee repair was completed in May 2007.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The modeling group of the Emergency Management and Security (EM&S) Branch has developed the capability to assess incoming hurricane possible damage for CONUS and OCONUS interests in the Atlantic, Caribbean, Near Pacific and Far Pacific Basins. All models are based on ESRI's ArcGIS 9.x and incorporate significant automation for model execution and display output production. These models, collectively referred to as Mission Models, are now widely shared though Federal agencies, State governments and local government interests.

The new model capability allowed the participation with New York City Office of Emergency Management in a new effort to create detailed operational models to assess the potential impacts of hurricanes on the five boroughs that comprise the City. The effort was sponsored by Department of Homeland Security and New York District provided significant local support. The project was well received at the City-level and several presentations have been made to describe the efforts and results.

The advanced modeling capability allowed for participation in a major two-week hurricane exercise for the Hawaiian Islands. The exercise, Makani Pahili 2007, involved various Federal, State and local agencies and included detailed response planning workshops with the end result intended to be a significantly updated hurricane plan for the islands.

Inland Electronic Navigation Chart. Production of Inland Electronic Navigational Charts (IENC) continued. LRL is responsible for all quality control and some new production of the LRD's electronic charts. New chart production includes more of the Tennessee River and the first seven miles of the Allegheny River. Updates and maintenance of the Ohio, Monongahela, Kanawha, Green,

Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers is on-going. The IENC program has now become involved in creating a Corps-wide Paper Navigation Chart Standard. Representatives from the district serve on this committee, which anticipates releasing the standard in early calendar year 2008.

Critical Infrastructure Security Program. Over the past year, the Security Team has brought all eleven Critical Infrastructure Security Program (CISP) sites online and has been undergoing Contractor Field Testing (CFT), Performance Verification Testing (PVT), and four phases of Endurance Testing and Reporting. All testing is finished and the fine tuning of the equipment is winding down. Major inspections by the contractor and government inspectors are being accomplished at present. Inspections should be completed by June 08. Work remaining pertains to a small punch list of items at most sites, which includes lightning suppression at all of the sites that had been overlooked. All sites have passed the final endurance test and have been accepted to start a one year warranty period. Stability of the systems is still questionable due to the sensitivity of some of the equipment. These issues are being caused by the usage of Government mandated detection devices. Over the next year or two, these sensitivity issues will need to be addressed and appropriate action taken to eliminate the deficiencies. It seems that the HQ mandated equipment is not robust enough to handle the environment that we have subjected it to. All eleven sites have been included in the Central Monitoring System (CMS) at the District Office. The sites have all been certified by the Commander to meet Baseline Security Posture (BSP) as mandated by Division and HQ.

Inspection of Completed Works Program

National Levee Database. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers embarked on a project to design, build, and maintain a National Levee Database (NLD). The NLD will contain pertinent information on levees in the Rehabilitation and Inspection Program to include location and geospatial information for all of the features of the project. The Louisville District was the first of five Districts designated to perform Pilot Projects of the NLD for the Corps. Initial District efforts consisted of preparing a levee inventory which included such digital information as as-builts, permits, design memorandums, O&M Manuals, cross-section locations identified for critical points for the risk analysis, and a comprehensive summary of transition points on the project for which the contractor acquired geospatial points in the field.

The NLD will not only provide current information on each levee project, but it will also be used in the future for such efforts as emergency flood fighting, risk assessments, inspections, and FEMA certification. The contractor completed the initial field surveys and the draft database was quality assurance reviewed by the District. The contractor will be making additional surveys and corrections to the database. The final database is scheduled to be delivered to HQ by the end of January

2008. The NLD will be a living document with maintenance and updating continuing to occur in the future.

FEMA Certification. Certification of local flood protection projects for FEMA will become a significant effort for the Corps during the next few years. During the FY, efforts continued with FEMA to outline the communities and projects where Map Modernization (MAPMOD) mapping was already being initiated in order to prioritize the flood protection projects where the Corps may be requested to perform certification efforts. The Louisville District is scheduled to perform a certification study for the City of Covington, Kentucky in early 2008.

I-Walls. In order for the Corps to further implement lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans, all Corps Districts were required during this fiscal year to perform a Phase II evaluation of the I-Walls greater than 6 feet in height. The District reported 14 of the 16 projects greater than 6 feet in height do not meet the strictest interpretation of the USACE guidance. Many of the projects were found to have limited subsurface information.

Since the construction of many of these projects on the Ohio River, numerous USACE reservoirs were constructed along tributaries to the Ohio River. The storage capacity of these reservoirs reduced the risk associated with a flood event equivalent to 1937, if an identical series of rainfall events were to occur today. On this basis, the Louisville District recommended that 10 projects be scheduled for additional evaluation in Phase III.

General Investigations

47. SURVEYS

Fiscal year costs was \$32,967 for one navigation study; \$253,863 for three flood damage prevention studies; \$19,867 for one special studies; and \$83,285 for four miscellaneous activities.

Reflects Federal cost only, for full cost see Table 24-M.

48. PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

Fiscal year costs were \$84 for one Navigation project; \$358,079 for two flood control projects.

Reflects Federal cost only, for full cost see Table 24-M.

49. COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Fiscal year total cost was \$7,149 for one coordination with other agencies project and \$192,499 for ten planning assistance to states projects.

Reflects federal cost only, for full costs see Table 24-M.

50. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC

DATA

study.

Fiscal year total cost was \$49,759 for three flood plain management projects; and \$8,008 for one hydrologic

TABLE 24-A
CONTINUED

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total to Sep 30, 2007
Navigation - Channels and Harbors							
1	Open Channel Work, Licking River	New Work					
		Approp.	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
		Cost	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
		Maint.					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	187,816
		Cost	0	0	0	0	187,816
Navigation - Locks and Dams							
3	Green and Barren Rivers, KY	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	13,808,222 ¹
		Cost	0	0	0	0	13,808,222
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,153,451	1,488,700	1,545,000	1,754,376	60,624,887 ²
		Cost	2,158,320	1,484,869	1,500,385	1,799,435	60,621,346
4	Kentucky River, KY	New Work					
		Approp.	650,825	1,172,990	0	0	8,387,439 ³
		Cost	878,433	244,011	832,586	144,992	8,305,841
		Maint.					
		Approp.	21,756	16,922	4,000	3,924	85,411,428 ⁴
		Cost	21,791	16,921	3,525	4,399	85,411,426
		Minor Rehab.					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	556,956
		Cost	0	0	0	0	556,956
Flood Control, Local Protection							
8	Beargrass Creek	New Work					
		Approp.	3,424,000	2,706,375	461,0485	1,055,500	11,844,923 ⁵
		Cost	3,451,234	1,425,211	1,416,054	1,408,361	11,519,014
9	Duck Creek	New Work					
		Approp.	5,246,000	1,638,000	1,633,000	5,964,000	27,716,800 ⁶
		Cost	5,428,155	1,280,383	2,076,602	909,267	22,460,111
10	Holes Creek, OH	New Work					
		Approp.	15,000	280,000	0	0	10,219,265 ⁷
		Cost	54,222	160,155	175,930	9,934	10,204,290
11	Indianapolis CSO	New Work					
		Approp.	314,000	1,339,000	426,000	1,443,666	3,782,666 ⁸
		Cost	325,500	1,243,762	273,439	256,292	2,143,907
12	Louisville Waterfront Park	New Work					
		Approp.	30,000	853,000	612,000	0	1,615,000 ⁹
		Cost	1,502	685,221	184,827	467,867	1,459,122
13	Mill Creek, OH	New Work					
		Approp.	4,892,000	645,000	0	64,103	114,411,878 ¹⁰
		Cost	4,889,846	674,978	22,649	64,221	114,411,868
14	Ohio Environmental Infrastructure	New Work					
		Approp.	1,120,000	4,895,000	3,448,400	8,947,202	20,817,602
		Cost	1,791,226	2,919,885	562,542	1,513,667	8,312,235

TABLE 24-A
CONTINUED

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total to Sep 30, 2007
15	Ohio River Flood Protection (Indiana Shoreline), IN	New Work					
		Approp.	2,000	685,000	140,000	7,217	5,137,383 ¹¹
		Cost	1,484	94,202	171,188	412,504	4,982,397
16	Ohio River Greenway	New Work					
		Approp.	1,483,000	1,599,000	4,430,000	1,222,000	11,596,186 ¹²
		Cost	1,611,909	555,131	683,560	3,591,529	9,103,757
17	Pond Creek, KY	New Work					
		Approp.	294,000	171,000	58,000	8,523,306	19,011,642 ¹³
		Cost	315,032	78,337	143,058	1,163,538	11,333,715
18	Salyersville, KY	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	8,480,019 ¹⁴
		Cost	0	2,654	45,592	0	8,464,688
19	Southern & Eastern, KY	New Work					
		Approp.	205,000	717,000	235,600	35,000	5,129,600 ¹⁵
		Cost	1,106,699	1,139,174	95,286	155,944	4,548,515
20	White River, Indpls Central Waterfront, IN	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	56,756,000 ¹⁶
		Cost	4,828,268	1,544,674	66,816	125,746	56,596,389
21	White River, Indpls (North), IN	New Work					
		Approp.	1,654,000	1,342,000	3,086,000	3,546,000	17,813,573 ¹⁷
		Cost	2,131,525	704,687	459,453	3,749,276	13,906,237
Flood Control - Reservoirs							
22	Barren River Lake, KY	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	27,479,717 ¹⁸
		Cost	0	0	0	0	27,479,717
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,237,074	2,656,800	2,651,000	2,267,234	53,595,301 ¹⁹
		Cost	2,276,450	2,415,675	2,512,696	2,632,968	53,572,915
23	Brookville Lake, IN	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	45,402,565 ²⁰
		Cost	0	0	0	0	45,402,565
		Maint.					
		Approp.	918,878	880,500	659,000	624,297	17,882,689 ²¹
		Cost	920,628	810,565	699,454	644,719	17,872,407

TABLE 24-A
COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
CONTINUED

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total to Sep 30, 2007
24	Buckhorn Lake, KY	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	12,466,206 ²²
		Cost	225,815	2,593	0	0	12,466,206
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,369,947	1,403,500	1,054,000	1,270,494	32,460,021 ²³
		Cost	1,368,048	1,406,513	1,018,022	1,295,977	32,448,887
25	Caesar Creek Lake, OH	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	62,881,010
		Cost	0	0	0	0	62,881,010
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,222,291	1,344,300	1,078,000	1,256,375	26,698,098 ²⁴
		Cost	1,221,421	1,347,858	1,062,201	1,056,201	26,480,987
26	Cagles Mill Lake, IN	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	4,369,997 ²⁵
		Cost	0	0	0	0	4,369,997
		Maint.					
		Approp.	598,349	692,600	533,000	604,982	16,764,631
		Cost	605,133	693,258	522,635	603,211	16,752,473
27	Carr Creek Lake, KY	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	51,854,826 ²⁶
		Cost	976	5,225	0	22,902	50,890,207
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,590,028	1,439,300	1,617,000	1,348,703	32,892,216 ²⁷
		Cost	1,619,346	1,449,257	1,549,950	1,360,610	32,836,374
28	Cave Run Lake, KY	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	81,159,541 ²⁸
		Cost	0	0	0	0	81,159,541
		Maint.					
		Approp.	828,433	713,000	648,000	834,059	19,755,612 ²⁹
		Cost	831,933	712,921	639,771	724,589	19,637,836
29	Cecil M. Hardin Lake, IN	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	6,987,807 ³⁰
		Cost	0	0	0	0	6,987,807
		Maint.					
		Approp.	631,974	670,800	610,000	793,192	20,300,282
		Cost	637,443	670,394	603,622	782,945	20,283,218
30	Clarence J. Brown Dam & Reservoir, OH	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	22,083,660
		Cost	0	0	0	0	22,083,660
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,259,643	1,394,200	772,000	760,154	19,152,359 ³¹
		Cost	1,232,801	1,233,686	929,646	782,393	19,133,124
31	Green River Lake, KY	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	33,462,330 ³²
		Cost	0	0	0	0	33,462,330
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,131,306	2,644,100	1,759,000	2,001,329	47,595,503 ³³
		Cost	2,150,740	2,648,290	1,749,164	1,963,350	47,547,160

TABLE 24-A
COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
CONTINUED

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total to Sep 30, 2007
32	J. Edward Roush Lake, IN	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	19,621,777 ³⁴
		Cost	0	0	0	0	19,621,777
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,009,466	874,200	571,000	1,206,775	19,854,020
		Cost	1,066,518	874,149	556,638	1,201,520	19,834,224
33	Mississinewa Lake, IN	New Work					
		Approp.	11,802,000	13,365,000	1,912,050	43,897	79,427,547 ³⁵
		Cost	11,809,949	13,379,380	1,776,233	73,248	79,318,256
		Maint.					
		Approp.	993,002	920,600	642,000	687,373	19,991,482
		Cost	994,290	861,208	659,319	712,403	19,973,218
34	Monroe Lake, IN	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	16,570,774 ³⁶
		Cost	0	0	0	0	16,570,774
		Maint.					
		Approp.	677,245	606,700	608,000	759,126	19,286,580 ³⁷
		Cost	675,850	608,311	602,033	760,120	19,280,341
35	Nolin Lake, KY	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	17,193,278 ³⁸
		Cost	0	0	0	0	17,193,278
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,132,879	2,222,500	1,852,000	1,849,000	53,915,231 ³⁹
		Cost	2,140,206	2,214,548	1,852,591	1,851,316	53,909,683
36	Ohio River Basin Louisville District	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,526,142
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,526,142
37	Patoka Lake, IN	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	76,629,008 ⁴⁰
		Cost	0	0	0	0	76,243,085
		Maint.					
		Approp.	633,983	606,100	549,000	672,592	15,029,950
		Cost	634,471	606,420	529,610	679,187	15,017,116
38	Rough River Lake & Channel Improvement, KY	New Work					
		Approp.	25,000	472,000	2,452,000	4,191,000	17,783,001 ⁴¹
		Cost	24,541	396,545	567,931	2,851,431	14,483,449
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,829,769	2,314,500	1,958,000	2,749,931	54,569,292 ⁴²
		Cost	2,888,752	2,332,052	1,959,819	2,692,091	54,508,743
39	Salamonie Lake, IN	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	17,039,321 ⁴³
		Cost	0	0	0	0	17,039,321
		Maint.					
		Approp.	647,794	608,600	564,000	1,050,927	16,839,175
		Cost	654,361	610,351	532,166	1,057,397	16,812,927

TABLE 24-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT CONTINUED

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total to Sep 30, 2007
40	Taylorsville Lake, KY	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	87,004,456 ⁴⁴
		Cost	0	0	0	0	87,004,456
		Maint.					
42	West Fork of Mill Creek Lake, OH	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	4,722,463 ⁴⁵
		Cost	0	0	0	0	4,722,463
		Maint.					
43	William H. Harsha Lake, OH	New Work					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	52,023,157 ⁴⁶
		Cost	0	0	0	0	52,023,157
		Maint.					
		Approp.	692,067	843,700	629,000	782,478	18,078,867 ⁴⁷
		Cost	692,478	841,788	628,434	752,950	18,044,260

¹ Includes \$85,000 public works funds.

² Includes \$2,000 emergency relief funds, \$204,444 "maintenance and operation of dams and improvements of navigable waters" and \$3,842,667 expended from 1888 to 30 June 1936, for operation and care from permanent indefinite appropriation. Includes \$725,715 from Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.

³ Includes \$693,690 (non-federal) contributed funds received and \$690,103 (non-federal) expended to date

⁴ Includes \$316,871 under "maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters", and \$6,405,372 expended between July 5, 1885 and June 30, 1937 on operation and care from permanent indefinite appropriation. Includes \$149,700 from Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983. Includes \$57,000 (non-federal) contributed funds received and \$45,194 (non-federal) expended to date.

⁵ Includes \$1,977,548 (non-federal) contributed funds received and \$1,949,598 (non-federal) expended to date

⁶ Includes \$1,285,099 (non-federal) contributed funds received and \$1,099,880 (non-federal) expended to date

⁷ Includes \$418,970 (non-federal) contributed funds received and \$418,965 (non-federal) expended to date

⁸ Includes \$945,666 (non-federal) contributed funds received and \$503,282 (non-federal) expended to date

⁹ Includes \$400,000 (non-federal) contributed funds received and \$393,217 (non-federal) expended to date

¹⁰ Includes \$965,133 (non-federal) contributed funds received and \$965,123 (non-federal) expended to date.

¹¹ Includes \$1,230,352 (non-federal) contributed funds received and \$1,174,444 (non-federal) expended to date

¹² Includes \$3,972,000 (non-federal) contributed funds received and \$2,702,175 (non-federal) expended to date

¹³ Includes \$964,000 (non-federal) contributed funds received and \$677,527 (non-federal) expended to date

¹⁴ Includes \$550,019 (non-federal) contributed funds received and \$541,992 (non-federal) expended to date

¹⁵ Includes \$917,572 Code 511 funds and \$4,212,028 Code 772 funds received and \$917,572 Code 511 funds and \$3,630,993 Code 772 funds expended to date.

¹⁶ Includes \$4,227,000 (non-federal) contributed funds received and \$4,121,419 (non-federal) expended to date.

¹⁷ Includes \$3,765,000 (non-federal) contributed funds received and \$2,656,839 (non-federal) expended to date.

¹⁸ Includes \$2,224,948 Code 711 funds, \$110,107 Code 713 Federal funds and \$108,418 Code 713 non-Federal funds.

¹⁹ Includes \$100,000 Supplemental funds; \$326,900 Special Recreation Use Fees; and \$668,025 "maintenance & operation of dams and other improvements of navigable water".

²⁰ Includes \$7,497,492 (non-federal) contributed funds and \$100,706 Code 711 funds.

²¹ Includes \$3,511 "maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable water."

²² Includes \$61,451 public work acceleration executive 1963 funds, \$143,088 Code 711 funds, and \$243,619 Code 712 funds.

²³ Includes \$52,240 Special Recreation Use Fees and \$336 "maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable water."

²⁴ Includes \$5,476 "maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable water" and \$15,000 non-federal contributed funds.

²⁵ Includes \$35,814 Code 711 funds, \$113,321 Code 713 funds, and \$113,094 (non-federal) contributed funds received and expended to date.

²⁶ Includes \$76,724 Code 711 funds.

²⁷ Includes \$51,854 Special Recreation Use Fees.

²⁸ Includes \$6,900,000 of U.S. Forest Service Funds.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

- ²⁹ Includes \$8,126 "maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable water."
- ³⁰ Includes \$19,683 Code 711 funds, \$353,995 Code 713 funds, & \$353,995 non-Federal contributions in kind for recreation facilities.
- ³¹ Includes \$573 "maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable water".
- ³² Includes \$133,413 Code 711 funds, \$183,732 Code 713 funds, and \$40,001(non-federal) contributed funds.
- ³³ Includes \$114,280 Special Recreation Use Fees and \$664,025 under "maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable water".
- ³⁴ Includes \$155,354 Code 713 funds and \$193,422 (non-federal) contributed funds received and expended to date.
- ³⁵ Includes \$215,000 Code 711 funds, \$174,392 Code 713 funds, \$239,200 (non-federal) contributed funds and \$174,392 non-Federal contribution in kind for recreational facilities, \$53,133,872 in Code 817 funds for major rehab..
- ³⁶ Includes \$1,185 Code 711 funds, \$869,158 Code 713 funds, \$7,797,604 contributed funds and \$870,343 non-Federal contribution in kind for recreational facilities.
- ³⁷ Includes \$54,460 from Productive Employment Appropriation Act (PL 98-8) of 1983.
- ³⁸ Includes \$21,897 public works acceleration executive 1963 funds and \$2,594,274 Code 711 funds received and expended to date.
- ³⁹ Includes \$204,920 Special Recreation Use Fees and \$52,000 Supplement Funds, \$527,225 "maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable water".
- ⁴⁰ Includes \$20,568,369(non-federal) contributed funds received and \$20,182,445 (non-federal) expended.
- ⁴¹ Includes \$196,306 public works acceleration executive 1963 funds and \$867,396 Code 711 funds, \$22,612 Code 713 funds, and \$22,612 (non-federal) contributed funds and \$7,140,000 Code 540 funds.
- ⁴² Includes \$236,640 Special Recreation Use Fees and \$668,025 under "maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable water".
- ⁴³ Includes \$315,549 Code 713 funds, \$163,867(non-federal) contributed funds, and \$315,549 non-Federal contribution in kind for recreation facilities received and expended to date.
- ⁴⁴ Includes \$4,013,093 (non-federal) contributed funds received and expended to date.
- ⁴⁵ Includes \$529,361 Code 713 funds, \$50,000 (non-federal) contributed funds, \$529,361 non-Federal contribution in kind for recreation facilities, and \$520,000 non-Federal cost for sewer relocation and dam.
- ⁴⁶ Includes \$58,571 for preconstruction planning, engineering and design completed before FY 1953.
- ⁴⁷ Includes \$8,764 "maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable water."

LOUISVILLE, KY DISTRICT
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

TABLE 24-B

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
GREEN AND BARREN RIVERS, KY (See Section 3 of Text)		
Aug 11, 1888	Purchase of original improvement	H. Doc 111, 49th Cong., 2d Sess., Ann. Rept. 1887, p.1903 Annual Report, 1891, p. 2439
Mar 3, 1893 ¹	Construction of Lock 2, Green River	Annual Report, 1891, p. 2478
Jul 13, 1892	Construction of Lock 5, Green River	
Jul 13, 1902	Construction of Lock 6, Green River	
Mar 3, 1905 ²	Appropriated \$5,000 for continuing improvements of Green River above mouth of Big Barren River, with provision "That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, expend such portion of said amount as may be necessary for removal of snags in Nolin River."	
Mar 3, 1909	Construct new Lock 1 and new Lock and Dam 2, Green River	S. Doc. 82, 83d Cong., 2d Sess. Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 2, 71st Cong., 1st Sess., and H. Doc. 685, 69th Cong., 2d Sess.
Jul 3, 1930 ²	Construct new locks at Dam 5, Green River and Dam 1, Barren River; modification of Dam 5, Green River, widens bends in Bear Creek, KY	
Jun 26, 1934 ³	Operation and care of locks and dams with War Department Appropriations for rivers and harbors	
Aug 30, 1935 ²	Improvement of Nolin River	H.D. 480, 72d Cong., 2d Sess. S.D. 82, 83d Congress, 2d Sess.
Sep 3, 1954	Channel enlargement of lower 103 miles of Green River revocation of authorities for improvement of Bear Creek and Nolin River	
KENTUCKY RIVER (See Section 4 of Text)		
1879	Existing project was adopted	H. Ex, Doc 47, 45th Cong., 3d Sess., Ann. Rept. 1879, p.1398
Jun 26, 1934 ³	Operation and care of locks and dams	Public Law 99-662, 99 th Congress 2 nd Session Public Law 102 – 102 nd Congress 2 nd Session
Nov 17, 1986	Authorized disposition of Kentucky River Locks & Dams 5 through 14 without any construction cost	
1992	Appropriated not more than \$300,000 to identify the most critical repair items to enhance the dependability of the dams for their water supply function prior to transfer to the Commonwealth of Kentucky	
1993	Appropriated \$5,000,000 for critical maintenance work on Locks and Dams 5-14 and directs the Corps to transfer those facilities to the Commonwealth of Kentucky	Public Law 103-
1995	Appropriated \$3,000,000 to continue Locks and Dams 5-14 repairs in preparation for transfer	Public Law 104-46, 104 th Congress 1 st Session
Aug 26, 1999	Appropriated \$2,000,000 for work on lock and dam #10	Public Law 106-377, 106 th Congress, 1 st Session
Dec 21, 2000	Authorization to stabilize and renovate lock and dam #10	Public Law 106-553, 106 th Congress 1 st Session
OHIO RIVER BASIN (Louisville Dist.) (See Section 36 of Text)		
Aug 28, 1937	Construct levee, floodwalls, and drainage structures for protection of cities and towns in Ohio River Basin, projects to be selected by Chief of Engineers with approval of Secretary of War, at a cost not to exceed \$24,877,000 for construction	Flood Control Committee Document 1, 75th Congress, 1st Session
Jun 28, 1938	Approved general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in Ohio River Basin as may be advisable in discretion of Secretary of War and Chief of Engineers, and for initiation and partial accomplishment of plan, authorized \$75 million for reservoirs and \$50.3 million for local protection works, individual projects to be selected and approved by Chief of Engineers, subject to provision that authorization shall include diversion of Cache River above Cairo, Illinois, and protection of area north of Cairo drainage district by levees at an estimated cost of \$2 million	Flood Control Committee Document 1, 75th Congress, 1st Session
Aug 18, 1941	Additional \$45 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin	
Dec 22, 1944	Additional \$70 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin, including plan of improvement for flood control and other purposes in Kentucky River Basin Flood protection works at Taylorsville, KY at an estimated cost of \$129,350	H. Doc. 504, 78 th Congress, 2d Session S.D. 105, 78th Cong., 1st Sess.

**TABLE 24-B
CONTINUED****AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
	Channel improvement of lower Rough River and Barnett Creek at an estimated cost of \$360,000	H.D. 535, 78th Congress 2d Session
Jul 24, 1946	Additional \$125 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan, including plan of improvement for flood control in Wabash River Basin, Illinois, and Indiana, at an estimated cost of \$9,629,000 Also, West Fork of Mill Creek at an estimated cost of \$1,527,000.	H.D. 197, 80th Congress 1st Session H.D. 198, 80th Cong., 1st Session
May 17, 1950	Additional \$100 million for prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin, including necessary bank stabilization measures at New Harmony Bridge, Indiana, at an estimated cost of \$500,000.	
Jul 3, 1958	Flood control Act of 1958 modified comprehensive plan to provide for Monroe Reservoir on Salt Creek, White River Basin, Indiana, at an estimated cost to the United States of \$4,350,000; cost to local interests, \$5,141,000.	H.D. 192, 85th Congress, 1st Session
Oct 23, 1962	Flood Control Act of 1962 deleted Jessamine Creek Reservoir on Kentucky River, Kentucky, from comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin	H.D. 423, 87th Congress, 2d Session
Dec 30, 1963	Additional \$150 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin	Pub. Law 88-253, 88th Cong., 1st Session
Jun 18, 1965	Additional \$89 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin	Public Law 89-42, 89th Cong., 1st Session
May 12, 1967	Additional \$38 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin	Public Law 90-17, 90th Cong., 1st Session
Aug 13, 1968	Additional \$35 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin	Public Law 90-483, 90th Cong., 2nd Session
Jun 19, 1970	Additional \$69 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin	Public Law 91-282, 91st Cong., 2nd Session
Mar 7, 1974	Additional \$120 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin Fifty-four local protection projects and one reservoir project in comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin were deauthorized August 5, 1977, under Section 12, Water Resources Development Act of 1974 Two additional local protection projects in comprehensive plan for Ohio River Basin were deauthorized November 6, 1977, under Section 12, Water Resources Development Act of 1974	Public Law 93-251, 93rd Congress, 2nd Session
Nov 13, 1995	Directed use of \$1,000,000 of funds appropriated in PL 104-46 for construction of the Ohio River Flood Protection, Indiana Project.	Public Law 104-46, 104th Congress, 2nd Session
WABASH RIVER BASIN (See Section 41 of Text)		
Aug 13, 1968	Construction of five multipurpose reservoirs and one local protection project in Wabash River Basin, IL & IN, with provision that construction of Big Walnut Lake, IN, project must be approved by the President. Authorization of \$50 million for initiation of partial accomplishment of project	S.D. 96, 90th Congress, 2nd Session
Dec 29, 1981	Two multiple purpose reservoirs in Wabash River were deauthorized.	Public Law 97-128, 97th Congress, 2nd Session
May 1, 1997	Two Additional reservoir projects were deauthorized	Public Law 99-662, 99th Congress, 2nd Session Public Law 100-676 100th Congress, 2nd Session
MIAMI RIVER BASIN, PLEASANT RUN, VICINITY FAIRFIELD, OH		
Nov 17, 1986	Three dry bed reservoirs and a channel improvement were authorized in Section 401 of the Water Resource Development Act of 1986.	Public Law 99-662, 99th Congress, 2nd Session

LOUISVILLE, KY DISTRICT
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

**TABLE 24-B
CONTINUED**

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
HAZARD, KENTUCKY		
Nov 17, 1988	Approximately 6 miles of channel improvement were authorized in Section 3 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1988.	Public Law 100-676, 100th Congress, 2nd Session
Nov 28, 1990	Flood control measures to prevent a January 1957 flood reoccurrence in the vicinity of Hazard, Kentucky at a total cost of \$30,000,000 was authorized for design and construction in Section 108 of the Water Resource Development Act of 1990.	Public Law 101-640, 101st 2nd Session
HOLES CREEK, OHIO		
Nov 17, 1986	The project for flood control, Miami River, Little Miami River, Interim Report No2, West Carrollton - Holes Creek, Ohio: Report of the Chief of Engineers dated December 23, 1981, at a total cost of \$8,910,000, with an estimated first Federal Cost of \$6,230,000 and an estimated first non-Federal cost of \$2,680,000.	Public Law 99-662, 99th Congress, 2nd Session
Aug 17, 1999	Holds the total amount projected as the non-federal share as of September 30, 1996 in the Project Cooperation Agreement executed on that date; and 100% of the amount of any increases in the cost of the locally preferred plan over the cost estimated in the Project Cooperation Agreement.	Public Law 106-53 106th Congress, 1st Session
SALYERSVILLE, KENTUCKY		
Nov 17, 1986	Flood control measures to prevent a December 1978 flood reoccurrence in the vicinity of Salyersville, Kentucky at a total project cost of \$7,000,000 was authorized for design and construction in section 401(e)(1) of the Water Resource Development Act of 1986. With respect to the project, Congress has determined that the benefits exceed the cost of such flood control measures.	Public Law 99-662, 99th Congress, 2nd Session
Nov 5, 1990	Provided \$400,000 to construct the Salyersville, Kentucky cut-through as authorized by PL 99-662 401(e)(1) in accordance with the Special Project Report for Salyersville, Kentucky, concurred in by the Ohio River Division Engineer on or about July 26, 1989.	Public Law 101-514, 101st Congress, 2nd Session
Aug 17, 1991	Provided \$600,000 to continue construction of the Salyersville, Kentucky cut-through as authorized by PL 99-662 section 401(e)(1) in accordance with the Special Project Report for Salyersville, Kentucky, concurred in by the Ohio River Division Engineer on or about July 26, 1989.	Public Law 102-104, 102nd Congress, 1st Session
Sep 12, 1996	Additional \$3,000,000 to continue construction of the Salyersville, Kentucky cut-through.	H.D. 3816, 104th Congress, 2nd Session
FRANKFORT, SOUTH FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY		
Nov 28, 1990	Flood protection in accordance with Plan R-1 of the Louisville District Commander's Re-evaluation Report, dated June 1990 and a executed LCA no later than October 1991 was authorized in Section 102 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1990.	Public Law 101-640, 101st Congress, 2nd Session
POND CREEK, JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY		
Sep 25, 1996	Provide \$10,993,000 to construct the Pond Creek, Jefferson County, Kentucky project for flood control in accordance with the Report of the Chief of Engineers dated June 28, 1994. The major components of the Recommended Plan include detention basin storage and channel enlargement, in addition to wetland restoration and recreation.	Public Law 104-303, 104th Congress, 2nd Session
DUCK CREEK, CINCINNATI, OHIO		
Sep 25, 1996	Provide \$11,960,000 to construct the Duck Creek, Cincinnati, Ohio flood damage reduction project in accordance with the Chief of Engineers Report dated June 24, 1994. The project consists of floodwalls/ levees and channel relocation.	Public Law 104-303, 104th Congress, 2nd Session
Jan 24,2000	Modified to authorize the Secretary to carry out the project at a Total cost of \$36,323,000 and non-Federal share of the cost Of the project shall not exceed \$4,200,000.	Public Law 406-541, 106th Congress, 2nd Session

**TABLE 24-B
CONTINUED**

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Sep 25, 1996	<p>NEW HARMONY, INDIANA Provide \$2,100,000 for streambank erosion protection along the Wabash River at the town of New Harmony, Indiana.</p>	<p>Public Law 104-303, 104th Congress, 2nd Session</p>
Sep 12, 1996	<p>WHITE RIVER, INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL WATERFRONT, INDIANA Provide \$7,000,000 for construction of recreation facilities and rehabilitation of existing flood protection features in downtown Indianapolis along the White River.</p>	<p>H.D. 3816, 104th Congress, 2nd Session</p>
Aug 17, 1999	<p>Authorized to undertake the riverfront alterations described in the Central Indianapolis Waterfront Concept Plan, dtd Feb 1994 for the Canal Development(Upper Canal feature) and the Beveridge Paper feature, at a total cost not to exceed \$25,000,000 of which\$12,500,00 is the estimated Federal cost and \$12,500,000 is the estimated non-federal cost.</p>	<p>Public Law 106-553, 106th Congress, 1st Session</p>
Aug 17, 1999	<p>BEARGRASS CREEK, KENTUCKY The project for flood control, Beargrass Creek, Kentucky: Report of the Chief of Engineers dtd May 12, 1998 at a total cost of \$11,171,300 with an estimated Federal cost of \$7,261,500 and an estimated non-federal cost of \$3,909,800.</p>	<p>Public Law 106-553, 106th Congress, 1st Session</p>

¹ Deficiency act.
² Authorization for Nolin River and Bear Creek revoked by Act of Sep. 3, 1954
³ Permanent Appropriations Repeal Act.

TABLE 24-C

OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS
(See Section 6)

Name of Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report	Cost to Sep 30, 2007	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Licking River	Completed	1901	\$ 13,045	\$ 139,108
Rough River, KY	Completed	1951	105,500	101,196
Tradewater River, KY	Completed	1858	18,568	33,331
White River, IN	Completed	1909	119,312	0

TABLE 24-E

OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project and Status ¹	For Last Full Report See Annual Report	Cost to Sep 30, 2007	
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Local Protection:			
Completed:			
Boone County, KY (Ohio River, Rabbit Hash)	1977	\$ 392,443	-
Brevoort Levee, IN (Wabash River)	1954	1,240,299	-
Brookport, IL	1958	597,493	-
Cannelton, IN	1959	2,068,391	-
Canoe Creek, Henderson, KY ²	-	1,206,852	-
Chaplin River, Perryville, KY ²	-	832,700	-
Cincinnati, OH	1957	10,150,935	-
Covington, KY	1965	7,862,937	-
Dayton, KY	1987	13,177,345	-
Delphi, IN (Wabash River)	1953	144,563	-
England Pond Levee, IL (Wabash River)	1972	734,498	-
English, IN (Little Blue River) ²	1965	372,353	-
Evansville, IN	1997	43,906,502	-
Frankfort, KY (North Frankfort) (Kentucky River) ^{3 8}	1979	2,960,970	-
Frankfort, South Frankfort, KY	1998	11,164,720	-
Gill Township Levee, IN (Wabash River)	1948	561,200	-
Golconda, IL	1960	565,333	-
Grassy Creek, Jackson County, IN (Muscatatuck River) ²	1953	70,304	-
Greenfield Bayou, IN (Wabash River)	-	157,935	-
Harrisburg, IL	1959	870,015	-
Hawesville, KY	1955	969,318	-
Indianapolis, IN (Fall Creek Section) (White River)	1953	1,788,840	-
Indian Creek, Corydon, IN ²	1964	300,143	-
Indianapolis, IN (Warfleigh Section) (White River)	1976	153,410	-
Jackson, KY (Kentucky River)	1957	130,952	-
Jeffersonville-Clarksville, IN	1959 & 1996	4,836,361	-
Lawrenceburg, IN	1953	2,473,414	-
Lebanon Junction, KY (Salt River) ²	1967	130,417	-
Levee Unit No. 5, Wabash River, IN	1987	7,517,464	-
Levee Unit No. 8, White River, IN	1952	700,534	-
Louisville, KY ⁹	-	415,000	-
Louisville, KY ⁴	1975	26,721,438	-
Lyford Levee Unit, IN (Wabash River)	1944	267,391	-
Mason J. Niblack Levee, IN (Wabash River) ⁵	1987	4,337,617	-
Miami River Basin, Pleasant Run, Vicinity Fairfield, OH ⁹ (Great Miami River)	-	514,964	-
Mill Creek, Jefferson County, KY ²	1973	292,710	-
Mount Carmel, IL (Wabash River)	1972	1,980,675	-
Muncie, IN (White River)	1956	887,835	-
Neon-Fleming, KY (Kentucky River)	1963	86,532	-
New Albany, IN	1957	5,375,471	-
New Harmony Bridge, IL & IN (Wabash River) ^{2 7}	1959	297,624	-
Newburgh, IN (Ohio River) ⁶	1974	52,061	-
Newport, KY	1959	7,512,987	-
Paducah, KY	1959	4,761,551	-
Panther Creek, KY (Green River) ²	1970	254,031	-
Portland, IN (Salamonie River) ²	1962	237,657	-
Reevesville, IL (Cache River)	1954	600,300	-
Rochester & McCleary's Bluff Levee, IL (Wabash River)	1972	1,079,236	-
Rosiclaire, IL	1954	622,544	-
Saline River & Tributaries, IL	1981	7,826,219	-
Shawneetown, IL ⁷	-	91,000	-
Sturgis, KY	1972	1,826,778	-
Taylorsville, KY (Salt River)	1952	378,050	-
Tell City, IN	1956	932,229	-
Terre Haute (Conover Levee), IN (Wabash River) ⁷	1965	14,913	-
Town Creek, Harrodsburg, KY ²	1967	56,505	-

TABLE 24-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
CONTINUED

Project and Status ¹	For Last Full Report See Annual Report	Cost to Sep 30, 2007	
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Triplett Creek, Morehead, KY (Licking River) ²	1972	893,094	-
Southwestern Jefferson County, KY	2003	70,049,492	-
Uniontown, KY	1956	1,070,926	-
Vincennes, IN (Wabash River) ⁷	1964	3,308,941	-
Wabash River, New Harmony	2003	3,239,025	-
West Fork Mill Creek, OH (Winton Road) ⁹	-	477,649	-
West Terre Haute, IN (Wabash River)	1977	1,095,704	-
Whitewater River, Hagerstown, IN ²	-	641,398	-
Active:			
Inactive:			
Blue River, Salem, IN	-	15,000	-
Cache River, Upper Basin, Ill	-	44,000	-
Columbus, IN	-	283,000	-
Fairfield, OH	-	-	-
Hazard, KY	-	-	-
Kentucky River National Recreation Area	-	-	-
Licking River, KY	-	-	-
Mount Vernon, IN	-	30,000	-
Southwest Ohio Urban Waterfront Development	-	-	-
Vincennes, IL (Wabash River)	1964	-	-
Wabash River, York Township, Clark County, IL	-	-	-
West Fork Drakes Creek, TN & KY	-	58,000	-
Whitewater River & Tributaries, IN & OH	-	112,000	-
Reservoirs:			
Active:			
Inactive:			
Eagle Creek Lake, KY	1975	702,471	-

¹ All projects are on Ohio River unless otherwise noted.

² Authorized by the Chief of Engineers under Section 205, 1984 Flood Control Act, as amended.

³ Cost includes \$161,098 cash contribution consisting of \$105,118 from the City of Frankfort, KY and \$55,980 from the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

⁴ Cost includes \$1,716,301 cash contributions from the City of Louisville, KY.

⁵ Cost shown are for levee and pump plants.

⁶ The Water Resources Development Act of 1974 modified the Newburgh Locks & Dam project to include the bank protection works at Newburgh Locks & Dam project to include the bank protection works at Newburgh, IN.

⁷ Partially completed to form a useful unit. Remaining portions of project inactive.

⁸ Partially completed to form a useful unit. Remaining portions of project are active and inactive.

⁹ Advance Engineering and Design funded with General Investigations Appropriation.

TABLE 24-G

DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last	Date	Federal	Contributed
	Full Report			
	See Annual	Deauthorized	Expended	Expended
	Report For			
Flood Control - Local Protection:				
Adams Levee, IN (Wabash River)	-	1978	\$ -	-
Alton, IN	-	1977	-	-
Anderson, IN (White River)	1940	1986	5,724	-
Aurora, IN	-	1977	35,420	-
Bellevue, KY	-	1977	19,023	-
Bonpas Creek, IL (Wabash River)	-	1981	-	-
Bromley, KY	-	1977	-	-
California (Cincinnati), OH	-	1977	16,465	-
Carrollton, KY	-	1977	9,713	-
Caseyville, KY	-	1986	-	-
Cave-in-Rock, IL	-	1977	-	-
Cincinnati, OH (Unit 2)	-	1977	-	-
Cincinnati, OH (Unit 4)	-	1977	-	-
Cleves, OH	-	1977	6,343	-
Clinton, IN	-	1977	6,848	-
Cloverport, KY	-	1986	-	-
Concordia, KY	-	1986	-	-
Deer Creek, Prairie Levee, IN	-	1977	-	-
Derby, IN	-	1977	-	-
Elizabethtown, IL	-	1977	-	-
Evansville, Howell II	-	1992	-	-
Falmouth Lake	-	1998	944,386	-
Fletcher & Sunshine Gardens Levee, IN	-	1977	3,361	-
Frankfort, KY (Benson Creek) (Kentucky River)	1979	1992	-	-
Gallatin County Streambank Erosion, Area 1, Ohio River	-	2002	-	-
Grandview, IN	-	1977	8,497	-
Honey Creek Levee, IN	-	1977	-	-
Island Levee, IN (Wabash River)	-	2002	355,963	-
Leavenworth, IN	-	1977	-	-
Levee Unit 1, Eel River, IN	-	1977	-	-
Levee Unit 2, Eel River, IN	-	1977	-	-
Levee Unit 2, East Fork White River, IN	-	1977	-	-
Levee Unit 3, East Fork White River, IN	1938	1977	275	-
Levee Unit 1, IL (Wabash River)	1973	1986	60,000	-
Levee Unit 1, Little Wabash River, IL	-	1977	-	-
Levee Unit 2, Little Wabash River, IL	-	1977	-	-
Levee Unit 2, Wabash River, IL	-	1977	-	-
Levee Units 3 and 4, Wabash River, IL	1938	1977	216	-
Levee Unit 6, Wabash River, IL	-	1977	9,922	-
Levee Unit 17, Wabash River Basin, IN	-	1977	-	-
Levee Unit 1, White River, IN	-	1977	-	-
Levee Unit 7, White River, IN	-	1977	-	-
Levee Unit 9, White River, IN	-	1977	-	-
Levee Unit 10, White River, IN	-	1977	-	-
Lewisport, KY	-	1990	-	-
Louisville, KY (Partial)	-	1986	-	-
Louisville Lake	-	1998	2,355,395	-
Ludlow, KY	-	1977	14,503	-
Madison, IN	-	1977	-	-
Mauckport, IN	-	1977	-	-
Marion, IN (Wabash River)	1979	1986	209,975	-
McGinnis Levee, IN	1950	1977	71,049	-
Metropolis, IL	-	1986	10,575	-

TABLE 24-G
CONTINUED

DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Flood Control - Local Protection (Cont'd.)				
Milton, KY	-	1977	-	-
Moscow, OH	-	1977	-	-
New Amsterdam, IN	-	1977	-	-
New Harmony, IN	-	1977	-	-
New Richmond, OH	-	1977	7,104	-
Newport-Wilder, KY	-	1990	-	-
Orleans, IN	1972	1977	13,158	-
Owensboro, KY	-	1990	-	-
Patriot, IN	-	1977	-	-
Prestonville, KY	-	1977	-	-
Raccoon Creek Levee, IN	-	1977	-	-
Rising Sun, IN	-	1977	-	-
Rockport, IN	-	1977	-	-
Rome, IN	-	1977	-	-
Russell and Allison, IL	-	1992	52,088	-
Shawneetown, IL	-	1986	25,367	-
Shoals, IN (East Fork White River)	1938	1977	-	-
Shufflebarger Levee, IN	1950	1977	64,487	-
Smithland, KY	-	1992	-	-
Sugar Creek Levee, IN	1961	1977	28,061	-
Terre Haute, IN	-	1977	-	-
Tolu, KY	-	1986	-	-
Tri Pond Levee, IL	1972	1977	65,510	-
Troy, IN	-	1977	-	-
Utica, IN	-	1978	-	-
Vevay, IN	-	1977	-	-
Vincennes, IN (Partial)	1964	1986	-	-
Westport, KY	-	1977	-	-
Wilders, KY	-	1990	-	-
Flood Control - Reservoirs				
Big Blue Lake, IN	1980	1981	1,079,867	-
Big Pine Lake, IN (Wabash River)	1977	2002	1,270,590	-
Big Walnut Lake, IN (Wabash River)	1980	2002	1,009,188	-
Booneville Lake, KY (Kentucky River)	1976	2002	1,038,595	-
Camp Ground Lake, KY (Salt River)	1983	2002	235,615	-
Clifty Creek Lake, IN	1979	1981	1,016,358	-
Downeyville Lake, IN (Wabash River)	-	1992	-	-
Helm Lake, IL	1976	1981	41,616	-
Lafayette Lake, IN (Wabash River)	1977	2002	1,200,920	-
Lincoln Lake, IL	1979	1981	1,331,844	-
Metomora Lake, IN	-	1977	-	-
Mining City Lake, KY (Green River)	-	2002	350,747	-
Red River Lake, KY (-	-	-	-
Taylorville Lake, Floyd's Fork, KY	-	2002	-	-
Navigation				
McAlpine Lock & Dam, KY & IN, Alteration of Railroad Bridge	-	2002	-	-

TABLE 24-H

**NAVIGATION LOCKS AND DAMS
PRINCIPAL FEATURES - GREEN & BARREN RIVERS
AND KENTUCKY RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEMS**

Lock and Dam	Miles above Mouth of River	Distance from Nearest Town	Width of Chamber	Lock Dimensions Greatest Length		Upper Normal Pool Elevation (feet msl)	Depth of Miter Sills		Character of Foundation	Percent Complete	Year Opened to Navigation	Cost of Lock and Dam	
				Available For Full Width (feet)	Lift (feet)		Upper (feet)	Lower (feet)					
CONSTRUCTION OF LOCKS AND DAMS, OHIO RIVER - For report on this improvement see this heading under Ohio River.													
GREEN AND BARREN RIVERS, KY (See Section 3 of Text)													
Green River													
New	1	9.1	Spottsville, KY	84.0	600.0	11.8	349.1	12.1	11.3	Shale and Coal	100	1956 ²	\$5,101,978 ³
New	2	63.1	0.3 miles below Calhoun, KY	84.0	600.0	14.3	363.4	15.0	11.7	Shale	100	1956 ⁴	4,799,271 ⁵
	3	108.5	0.3 miles below Rochester, KY	35.8	137.5	17.0	380.4	7.3	5.6	Rock	100	1836 ⁶	121,377
	4	149.0	Woodbury, KY	35.8	138.0	16.4	396.8	7.1	6.5	Rock	100	1839 ⁷	125,718
	5	168.1	0.3 miles below Glenmore, KY	56.0	360.0	15.2	412.0 ⁸	12.0	9.3	Piles and Rock	100	1934 ⁹	1,020,868 ¹⁰
	6	181.7	2.8 miles above Brownsville, KY	36.0	145.0	9.2	421.1	8.0	8.8	Gravel	100	1905 ⁹	168,415
Barren River													
	1	15.0 ¹¹	0.3 miles above Greencastle, KY	56.0	360.0	15.2	412.0	12.0	9.3	Gravel	100	1841 ¹²	871,565 ¹³
KENTUCKY RIVER, KY (See Section 4 of Text)													
Kentucky River													
	1	4.0	3.8 miles above Carrolton, KY	38.0	145.0	8.2 ¹⁴	430.0	8.2	4.8	Rock and Clay	100	1839 ¹⁵	-
	2	31.0	Lockport, KY	38.0	145.0	13.9	443.9	7.6	6.1	Rock	100	1839 ¹⁵	-
	3	42.0	Gest, KY	38.0	145.0	13.2	457.1	8.6	6.5	Rock	100	1844 ¹⁵	1,350,385 ¹⁶
	4	65.0	1.0 mile below Frankfort, KY	38.0	145.0	13.2	470.3	6.4	6.3	Rock	100	1844 ¹⁵	-
	5	82.2	2.8 miles below Tyrone, KY	38.0	145.0	15.0	485.3	10.0	6.4	Rock	100	1844 ^{15 17}	-
	6	96.2	21.6 miles below High Bridge, KY	52.0	147.0	14.0	499.3	9.4	6.4	Rock and Piles	100	1894 ¹⁷	314,847
	7	117.0	0.8 mile below High Bridge, KY	52.0	147.0	15.3	514.6	9.1	6.8	Rock	100	1897 ¹⁷	290,788
	8	139.9	4.7 miles above Camp Nelson, KY	52.0	146.0	18.7	533.6	10.6	6.0	Rock	100	1900 ¹⁷	275,463
	9	157.5	Valley View, KY	52.0	148.0	17.3	550.6	10.0	6.6	Rock	100	1907 ¹⁷	237,646
	10	176.4	1.0 mile below Ford, KY	52.0	148.0	17.0	567.6	9.0	6.0	Rock	100	1907 ¹⁷	221,500
	11	201.0	17.2 miles below Irvine, KY	52.0	148.0	18.0	585.6	10.0	6.0	Rock	100	1906 ¹⁷	296,593
	12	220.0	Ravenna, KY	52.0	148.0	17.0	602.6	9.6	6.0	Rock	100	1910 ¹⁷	425,693
	13	239.9	2.2 miles below Willow, KY	52.0	148.0	18.0	620.6	9.6	6.0	Rock	100	1915 ¹⁷	461,476
	14	249.0	Heidelberg, KY	52.0	148.0	17.0	63.6	8.6	6.0	Rock	100	1971 ¹⁷	392,902

1 At normal pool Dam 48, Ohio River, Elev. 337.3, Green River datum (Elev. 338.0 Ohio River datum)

2 New Lock 1 placed in operation May 25, 1956, old Dam 1, completed 1835-40, replaced with new cellular concrete masonry dam constructed 1970-71 with O&M funds at cost of \$822,000.

3 Does not include \$179,110 cost of old Lock and Dam 1.

4 New Lock and Dam 2, placed in operation June 18, 1956.

5 Does not include \$295,696 cost of old Lock and Dam 2.

6 Operation discontinued September 30, 1981.

7 Breaching of dam on May 24, 1965, stopped through traffic to Bowling Green, KY.

8 With moveable A-frame crest 3 feet high.

9 Operation discontinued August 1, 1951.

10 Does not include \$179,434 cost of old Lock and Dam 5. Transferred to State, December 1996.

11 Distance from mouth of Green River is 164.5 miles. Lock closed to navigation as the result of loss of pool at Green River Lock and Dam 4 on May 24, 1965.

12 Piles in old gravel dam completed in 1934.

13 Includes \$729,269 for new large lock completed in 1934.

14 At normal pool McAlpine Dam, Ohio River Elev. 421.8 Kentucky River datum (Elev. 420 Ohio River datum).

15 Reconstruction completed by United States in 1882.

16 Built by State of Kentucky. Cost given is for repairs by United States to Locks and Dams 1 through 5. Original construction costs to State were: L&D 1, \$220,300; L&D 2, \$151,983; L&D 3 \$135,857; L&D 4, \$131,607; and L&D 5, \$137,436.

17 Lock was closed to traffic and placed in caretaker status in September 1982.

TABLE 24-I

LOUISVILLE, KY DISTRICT
OHIO RIVER BASIN
TOTAL COST OF BASIN PLAN
(See Section 36 of Text)

Project and Status ¹	Type of Construction	Estimated Cost		
		Federal	Non-Federal ²	Total
Completed:				
Barnett Creek, KY (Rough River) ^{3 4}	Channel improvement	\$ 144,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 162,000
Boone County, KY	Bank Protection	392,443	83,000	475,443
Brookport, IL ^{5 6}	Wall and levee	597,493	8,500	605,993
Cannelton, IN ^{5 7}	Wall and levee	2,068,391	29,105	2,097,496
Cincinnati, OH ^{5 8}	Wall and barrier dam	10,150,935	1,309,146	11,460,081
Covington, KY ^{5 9}	Wall and levee	7,862,937	1,051,102	8,914,039
Dayton, KY	Wall and levee	13,117,345	2,013,000	15,130,345
Delphi, IN (Wabash River) ^{5 10}	Levee	144,563	17,164	161,727
England Pond Levee, IL (Wabash River) ¹¹	Levee	734,498	107,000	841,498
Evansville, IN ⁴	Wall and levee	43,906,502	5,500,000	49,406,502
Frankfort, KY, North Frankfort (Kentucky River) ⁵	Wall and levee	2,960,970	272,100	3,233,070
Frankfort, KY (Kentucky River) South Frankfort ⁵	Wall	8,373,540	2,791,180	11,164,720 ³⁶
Golconda, IL ^{5 12}	Wall and levee	565,333	10,900	576,233
Harrisburg, IL ^{5 10}	Wall and levee	870,015	20,000	890,015
Hawesville, KY ^{5 13}	Levee	969,318	42,593	1,011,911
Jackson, KY (Kentucky River) ^{5 8}	Cutoff channel	130,952	3,000	133,952
Jeffersonville-Clarksville, IN ⁷	Wall and levee	4,226,361	590,888	4,817,249
Lawrenceburg, IN ⁵	Wall and levee	2,473,689	284,725	2,758,414
Louisville, KY ^{5 14}	Wall and levee	25,005,137	1,716,301	26,721,438
Mason J. Niblack Levee, IN (Wabash River) ^{4 5}	Levee and pump plants	4,337,617	109,200	4,446,817
New Albany, IN ^{5 8}	Wall and levee	5,375,471	740,000	6,115,471
New Harmony Bridge, IL & IN (Wabash River) ^{5 7}	Bank Protection	297,624		297,624
Newport, KY ^{5 7}	Wall and levee	7,512,987	298,506	7,811,493
Paducah, KY ^{5 7}	Wall and levee	4,761,551	232,000	4,993,551
Perryville, KY, Chapin River	Channel Improvement	823,700	11,000	834,700
Reevesville, IL (Cache River) ^{5 15}	Levee	600,300	40,000	640,300
Rochester and McCleary's Bluff Levee, IL (Wabash River) ¹¹	Levee	1,079,236	100,000	1,179,236
Rough River, KY ^{3 4}	Channel improvement	654,000	5,000	659,000
Southwest Jefferson County	Wall and Levee	60,207,439	9,842,053	70,049,492
Sturgis, KY (Tradewater River) ¹¹	Levee	1,826,778	93,000	1,919,778
Taylorsville, KY (Salt River) ^{5 16}	Levee	378,050	63,309	441,359
Tell City, IN ^{5 14}	Wall and levee	932,229	32,707	964,936
Uniontown, KY	Levee	1,070,926	72,153	1,143,079
Vincennes, IN ^{5 17}				
(Wabash River)(completed portion) ⁵	Wall and levee	3,308,941	285,000	3,593,941
Wabash River, New Harmony, In	Erosion Control	2,429,269	809,756	3,239,025
West Terre Haute, IN (Wabash River)	Levee	1,095,704	150,000	1,245,704
Active:				
Salyersville, KY	Channel Improvement	9,348,600	981,400	10,330,000
Inactive:				
Hazard, KY	Channel Improvement	-	-	-

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 24-I
CONTINUED

OHIO RIVER BASIN
TOTAL COST OF BASIN PLAN
(See Section 36 of Text)

LOCAL PROTECTION Project and Status ¹	Type of Construction	Estimated Cost		
		Federal	Non-Federal ²	Total
Deauthorized:				
Adams Levee, IN (Wabash River) ³²	Levee	\$ 292,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 306,000 ²⁷
Alton, IN ³⁰	Levee	255,000	40,000	295,000
Aurora, IN ³¹	Wall and levee	4,300,000	1,190,000	5,490,000
Bellevue, KY ³⁰	Wall and levee	1,570,000	400,000	1,970,000
Bonpas Creek, IL (Wabash River) ^{5 33}	Channel Improvement	1,080,000	630,000	1,710,000 ²⁸
Bromley, KY ³⁰	Wall and levee	1,250,000	925,000	2,175,000
California (Cincinnati), OH ³¹	Wall and levee	1,750,000	720,000	2,470,000
Carrollton, KY ³⁰	Wall and levee	2,220,000	97,000	2,317,000
Caseyville, KY ^{5 34}	Levee	396,000	35,000	431,000
Cave-in-Rock, IL ³⁰	Levee	661,000	125,000	786,000
Cincinnati, OH (Unit 2) ³⁰	Wall and levee	16,800,000	2,900,000	19,700,000
Cincinnati, OH (Unit 4) ³⁰	Wall	14,900,000	621,000	15,521,000
Cleves, OH ³⁰	Levee	1,240,000	67,000	1,307,000
Clinton, IN (Wabash River) ³⁰	Levee	77,000	9,000	86,000
Cloverport, KY ^{5 34}	Wall and levee	728,000	193,000	921,000
Concordia, KY ^{5 34}	Levee	590,000	55,000	645,000
Deer Creek Prairie Levee, IN (Wabash River) ³⁰	Levee	213,000	10,000	223,000 ²⁴
Derby, IN ³⁰	Wall and levee	553,000	67,000	620,000
Elizabethtown, IL ³⁰	Wall and levee	559,000	153,000	712,000
Fletcher and Sunshine Gardens Levee, IN (Wabash River) ³⁰	Levee	548,000	26,000	574,000 ²⁴
Frankfort, KY (Kentucky River) Benson Creek ⁵	Wall and Levee	3,340,000	1,150,000	4,490,000 ²²
Grandview, IN ³⁰	Levee	580,000	133,000	713,000
Greenfield Bayou Levee, IN (Wabash River) ^{5 35}	Levee	4,600,000	1,087,000	5,687,000 ²³
Honey Creek Levee, IN ³⁰	Levee	653,000	32,000	685,000
Island Levee, IN (Wabash River) ^{5 35}	Levee	4,630,000	528,000	5,158,000 ²³
Leavenworth, IN ³⁰	Wall and levee	1,470,000	266,000	1,736,000
Levee Unit 1, Eel River, IN ³⁰	Levee	204,000	40,000	244,000
Levee Unit 1, Little Wabash River, IL ³⁰	Levee	2,850,000	164,000	3,014,000 ²⁷
Levee Unit 1, White River, IN ³⁰	Levee	2,180,000	116,000	2,296,000 ²⁷
Levee Unit 17, IN ³⁰	Levee	1,580,000	118,000	1,698,000 ²⁸
Levee Unit 2, Eel River, IN ³⁰	Levee	2,090,000	715,000	2,805,000
Levee Unit 2, Little Wabash River, IL ³⁰	Levee	3,410,000	136,000	3,546,000 ²⁸
Levee Unit 2, White River, IN ³⁰	Levee	724,000	73,000	797,000 ²⁷
Levee Unit 6, Wabash River, IL ³⁰	Levee	1,160,000	56,000	1,216,000
Levee Unit 7, White River, IN ³⁰	Levee	1,490,000	88,000	1,578,000 ²⁷
Lewisport, KY ^{5 35}	Wall and levee	610,000	243,000	853,000 ²⁴
Ludlow, KY ³⁰	Wall and levee	2,540,000	745,000	3,285,000
Madison, IN ³⁰	Levee	3,820,000	360,000	4,180,000
Mauckport, IN ³⁰	Levee	506,000	105,000	611,000
McGinnis Levee, IN (Wabash River) ³⁰	Levee	1,820,000	104,000	1,924,000
Metropolis, IL ^{5 34}	Wall and levee	3,070,000	431,000	3,501,000
Milton, KY ³⁰	Wall	2,480,000	41,000	2,521,000
Moscow, OH ³⁰	Levee	1,170,000	372,000	1,542,000
New Amsterdam, IN ³⁰	Levee	476,000	13,000	489,000
New Harmony Bridge, IL & IN (Wabash River) ³⁷	Bank Protection	664,376	99,000	763,376 ²⁵
New Harmony, IN (Wabash River) ³⁰	Levee	616,000	25,000	641,000
Wildler, KY ³⁵	Wall and levee	10,800,000	959,000	11,759,000 ²⁶

¹ All projects are on an Ohio River unless otherwise noted.

² Latest cost estimate revision 1954 unless otherwise noted.

LOUISVILLE, KY DISTRICT

³ Part of Rough River Reservoir and Channel Improvement Project, KY.

⁴ Details of this project are in individual report.

⁵ Also see "Other authorized flood control projects."

⁶ See Annual Report for 1958 for details.

⁷ See Annual Report for 1959 for details.

⁸ See Annual Report for 1957 for details.

⁹ See Annual Report for 1965 for details.

¹⁰ See Annual Report for 1953 for details.

¹¹ See Annual Report for 1972 for details.

¹² See Annual Report for 1960 for details.

¹³ See Annual Report for 1955 for details.

¹⁴ See Annual Report for 1962 for details.

¹⁵ Substitute project for Belknap, Karnak, and Ullin, IL, complete. See Annual Report for 1954 for details.

¹⁶ See Annual Report for 1952 for details.

¹⁷ See Annual Report for 1956 for details.

¹⁸ Latest cost estimate revision 1988.

¹⁹ Latest cost estimate revision 1986.

²⁰ Latest cost estimate revision 1984.

²¹ Latest cost estimate revision 1983.

²² Latest cost estimate revision 1976.

²³ Latest cost estimate revision 1978.

²⁴ Latest cost estimate revision 1960.

²⁵ Latest cost estimate revision 1971.

²⁶ Latest cost estimate revision 1977.

²⁷ Latest cost estimate revision 1961.

²⁸ Latest cost estimate revision 1973.

²⁹ Latest cost estimate revision 1989.

³⁰ Deauthorized Aug 05, 1977 under Section 12, Water Resources Development Act of 1971 (P.L. 93-251).

³¹ Deauthorized Nov 06, 1977 under Section 12, Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-251).

³² Deauthorized Oct 03, 1978 under Section 12, Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-251).

³³ Deauthorized May 06, 1981 under Section 12, Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-251).

³⁴ Deauthorized Nov 17, 1986 under Section 12, Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-251).

³⁵ Deauthorized Jan 01, 1990 under Section 1001 (b)(1), Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-662).

³⁷ Deauthorized Jul 19, 1992.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 24-I
CONTINUED

OHIO RIVER BASIN
TOTAL COST OF BASIN PLAN
(See Section 36 of Text)

Tributary Basin Reservoirs	Status	Stream	Estimated Cost ¹		
			Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Great Miami River: Brookville Lake, IN ²	Complete	East Fork of Whitewater River	\$ 37,905,073	\$ 7,497,492 ³	\$ 45,402,565
Metamora Lake, IN	Deauthorized	West Fork of Whitewater River	35,300,000		35,300,000 ⁴
Green River: Barren River Lake, KY ²	Complete	Barren River	27,371,299	108,418 ⁵	27,479,717
Green River Lake, KY ²	Complete	Green River	33,238,597	223,733 ¹³	33,462,330
Mining City Lake, KY	Deauthorized	Green River	69,100,000		69,100,000 ⁴
Nolin Lake, KY ²	Complete	Nolin River	17,193,278		17,193,278
Rough River Kentucky ²	Complete	Rough River	10,620,389	22,612	10,643,001
Kentucky River: Booneville Lake, KY	Deauthorized	South Fork of Kentucky River	60,700,000		60,700,000 ⁸
Buckhorn Lake, KY ²	Complete	Middle Fork of Kentucky River	11,766,206		11,766,206
Carr Fork Lake, KY ²	Complete	North Fork of Kentucky River	50,854,826		50,854,826
Eagle Creek Lake, KY	Inactive	Eagle Creek	27,800,000	-	27,800,000 ¹⁴
Red River Lake, KY	Deauthorized	Red River	38,551,692	1,794,308	40,346,000
Licking River: Cave Run Lake, KY ²	Complete	Licking River	81,162,282		81,162,282 ⁷
Falmouth Lake, KY	Deauthorized	Licking River	125,000,000		125,000,000 ⁸
Little Miami River: Caesar Creek Lake, OH ²	Complete	Caesar Creek	62,893,882	5,037,000 ⁹	67,930,882
William H. Harsha Lake, OH ²	Complete	East Fork of Little Miami River	52,023,157	3,485,840 ⁹	55,508,997
Mill Creek: West Fork of Mill Creek Lake, OH ²	Complete	West Fork of Mill Creek	3,622,302	1,100,161 ¹⁰	4,722,463
Wabash River: Cagles Mill Lake, IN ²	Complete	Mill Creek	4,256,903	113,094 ⁵	4,369,997
Cecil M. Harden Lake, IN ²	Complete	Raccoon Creek	6,633,812	353,995 ⁵	6,987,807
Monroe Lake, IN ²	Complete	Salt Creek	7,902,827	8,667,947 ¹¹	16,570,774
Patoka Lake, IN ²	Complete	Patoka River	53,095,790	20,568,369	73,664,159

¹ Latest cost estimate revision 1989 unless otherwise noted.

² Details of this project given in individual report.

³ Cash contributions for water supply storage.

⁴ Latest cost estimate revision 1954.

⁵ For Code 713 recreation development.

⁶ Latest cost estimate revision 1975.

⁷ Includes \$6,900,000 United States Forest Service cost.

⁸ Latest cost estimate revision 1979.

⁹ Reimbursement for water supply storage.

¹⁰ Includes \$520,800 for non-Federal cost for sewer relocation and dam, \$50,000 for contributed funds in fulfillment

of project authorization, and \$529,361 for Code 713 recreation development.

¹¹ Includes \$7,797,604 cash contribution for storage for low-flow regulation and \$870,343 non-Federal contribution in kind for recreational facilities.

¹² Includes \$14,180,677 cash contribution for water supply storage, and \$6,387,692 for initial recreation development.

¹³ For \$183,732 Code 713 recreation development and \$40,001 contributed funds.

¹⁴ Latest cost estimate 1974

TABLE 24-J

WABASH RIVER BASIN
TOTAL COST OF BASIN PLAN
(FLOOD CONTROL)
(See Section 41 of Text)

Projects	Type of Construction or Stream	Status	Estimated Cost		
			Federal	Non-Federal	Total
LOCAL PROTECTION					
Marion, IN	Wall and Levee	Inactive	\$ 3,900,000	\$ 854,000	\$ 4,754,000 ²
RESERVOIRS					
Big Blue Lake, IN	Big Blue River	Deauthorized	87,200,000	53,836,000 ³	141,036,000 ⁴
Big Walnut Lake, IN	Big Walnut Creek	Deauthorized	81,800,000	45,069,000 ⁵	126,869,000 ⁴
Downeyville Lake, IN	Flatrock and Little Flatrock Rivers	Inactive	74,200,000	64,448,000 ⁶	138,648,000 ¹
Helm Lake, IN	Skillet Fork	Deauthorized	25,171,000	14,829,000 ⁷	40,000,000 ⁸
Louisville Lake, IL	Little Wabash River	Deauthorized	113,000,000	14,435,000 ⁹	127,435,000 ¹⁰

¹ Latest cost revision 1984 unless otherwise noted.

² Latest cost estimate revision 1977.

³ Includes \$38,190,000 reimbursable by non-Federal interests for water supply and \$15,656,000 reimbursable for initial recreation facilities.

⁴ Latest cost estimate revision 1979.

⁵ Includes \$26,663,000 reimbursable by non-Federal interests for water supply and \$18,406,000 reimbursable for initial recreation facilities.

⁶ Includes \$53,084,000 reimbursable by non-Federal interests for water supply, \$8,749,000 reimbursable for initial recreation facilities.

⁷ Includes \$12,696,000 reimbursable by non-Federal interests for water supply and \$2,133,000 reimbursable for initial recreation facilities.

⁸ Latest cost estimate revision 1975.

⁹ Includes \$8,402,000 reimbursable by non-Federal interests for water supply and \$6,033,000 reimbursable for initial recreation facilities.

¹⁰ Latest cost estimate revision 1982.

TABLE 24-K

**INSPECTION OF COMPLETED
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
(See Section 44 of Text)**

Projects	Date of Inspection
Local Protection Projects	
Bardstown, KY	Jul 2006
Brevoort Levee, IN	Sep 2006
Brookport, IL	Apr 2006
Cache River Levee, IL	Aug 2003
Cannelton, IN	Dec 2005
Cincinnati, OH	Aug 2006
Covington, KY	Aug 2006
Dayton, KY	Aug 2006
Delphi, IN	Sep 2006
England Pond Levee, IL	Sep 2006
Evansville, IN	Jul 2006
Frankfort, KY, North Frankfort	June 2006
Gill Township Levee, IN	Sep 2006
Golconda, IL	Apr 2006
Harrisburg, IL	Dec 2005
Hagerstown, IN	Aug 2006
Hawesville, KY	Dec 2005
Indianapolis, IN	Aug 2006
Jeffersonville-Clarksville, IN	Jul 2006
Lawrenceburg, IN	Aug 2006
Lebanon Junction, KY	Jul 2006
Levee Unit No. 5, Wabash River, IN	Sep 2006
Levee Unit No. 8, Wabash River, IN	Aug 2004
Louisville, KY	Sep 2007
Lyford Levee, IN	Sep 2006
Mason J. Niblack Levee, IN	Jul 2006
Mount Carmel, IL	Sep 2006
Muncie, IN	Aug 2006
New Albany, IN	Jul 2006
Newport, KY	Aug 2006
Paducah, KY	Jul 2007
Perryville, KY	May 2005
Reevesville, IL	May 2006
Rochester-McClearys Bluff Levee, IL	Sep 2006
Rosiclare, IL	Apr 2006
Rushville, IN	Aug 2006
Shawneetown, IL	Dec 2005
Southwestern Jefferson County, KY	Sep 2007
Sturgis, KY	Dec 2005
Taylorsville, KY	Jul 2006
Tell City, IN	Dec 2005
Terre Haute (Conover Levee), IN	Jul 2006
Uniontown, KY	Jul 2007
Vincennes, IN	Aug 2007
West Terre Haute, IN	Jul 2006
Channel Improvements	
Canoe Creek, Henderson, KY	Jul 2004
Cypress Creek, McLean County, KY	Sep 1998
Eel River, Brazil Waterworks, IN	May 2003
English, IN (Little Blue River)	Jun 1994
Grassy Creek, Jackson County, IN	Sep 1995
Harrodsburg, KY (Town Creek)	May 2005
Indian Creek, Corydon, IN	Nov 2003
Jackson, KY (North Fork Kentucky River)	Sep 1998

TABLE 24-K
CONTINUED

**INSPECTION OF COMPLETED
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS**

(See Section 44 of Text)

Projects	Date of Inspection
Channel Improvements Con't.	
Lancassange Creek, Clark Co, IN	Apr 2003
Lick Creek, Hartford City (Blackford County), IN	Oct 2002
Mill Creek, Jefferson County, KY	Apr 2003
Muscatatuck River, Crothersville, IN	Oct 2002
Neon-Fleming, KY (North Fork Kentucky River)	Nov 2002
Nicholasville (Town Fork) Vicinity, KY	Apr 2003
Panther Creek, Curdsville, KY	Sep 1998
Plum Creek, Spencer County, KY	Apr 2003
Portland, IN (Salamonie River)	Oct 2002
Rough River, Hartford, Ohio County, KY	Nov 1999
Salamonie River, Wells County, IN	Oct 2002
Saline River and Tributaries, IL	Jul 2004
Tripplett Creek, Morehead, KY	Nov 2002
Troublesome Creek, Hindman, KY	Sep 1998
Wabash River, Adams County, IN	Nov 1999
Whitesburg, KY (North Fork Kentucky River)	Aug 1998
Bank Revetments	
Crooked Creek, City Garage, Madison, IN	Mar 2004
Crooked Creek, John Paul Park, Madison, IN	Mar 2004
Eagle Creek, Indianapolis, IN	Jun 2003
East Fork White River, Brownstown, (Jackson County), IN	Mar 2003
Eighteen Mile Island, Oldham County, KY	Jun 1993
Great Miami River, Sidney, OH	Aug 1995
Green River, Calhoun, KY (River Mile 63.6)	Sep 1995
Green River, Calhoun, KY (River Mile 63.4)	Sep 1998
Indian Creek, Burton Lane, Morgan County, IN	Oct 1999
Licking River, Butler, KY	Aug 1995
Lusk Creek, Golconda, IL	Apr 2006
Little Miami River, Indian Hill, OH	Nov 1999
Little Miami River, Milford, OH	Jul 2005
Nameless Creek, Warren County, IN	Jun 1995
North Fork, Kentucky River, Whitesburg, KY	Oct 2002
Great Miami River, Ice Jam Flooding, Port Jefferson, OH	Nov 1999
Ohio River, Brandenburg, KY	Apr 2003
Ohio River, Carrolton, KY	Feb 2003
Ohio River, Cloverport, KY	Nov 2002
Ohio River, Daviess County, KY	Sep 1998
Ohio River, Fort Massac State Park, IL	Apr 2005
Ohio River, Hawesville, KY	Sep 1998
Ohio River, Lewisport, KY	Nov 2002
Ohio River, Madison, IN	Mar 2004
Ohio River, Moscow, OH	Jan 2000
Ohio River, Mount Vernon, IN	Jul 2004
Ohio River, Newburgh, IN	Jul 2004
Ohio River, Ohio Street, Evansville, IN	Jul 2004
Ohio River, Otter Creek Park, KY	Mar 2004
Ohio River, Owensboro, KY	Sep 1998
Ohio River, Owensboro Riverport Authority, KY	Feb 1995
Ohio River, Rabbit Hash, Boone County, KY	May 2004
Ohio River, Rockport/Rockport Landing, IN	Aug 1998
Ohio River, Sellersburg, IN	Nov 2002
Ohio River, SR 66, Cannelton, IN	Nov 2002
Ohio River, Troy, IN	Nov 2002

TABLE 24-K
CONTINUED**INSPECTION OF COMPLETED
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS**

(See Section 44 of Text)

Projects	Date of Inspection
Bank Revetments Con't	
Ohio River, Upper River Road, Jefferson County, KY	Jul 1991
Ohio River, Vanderburg County, IN	Aug 1998
Patoka River, Jasper, IN	Oct 1993
Patoka River, Winslow, IN	Jul 1995
South Fork of Wildcat Creek, County Road 7 East, Tippecanoe County, IN	May 2004
Stoner Creek, North Middletown, KY	Jul 1994
Wabash River, near Merom, IN	Aug 2004
Wabash River, New Harmony, IN	Sep 2004
Wabash River, Terre Haute STP Outfall	May 2005
Wabash River, Vigo County, County Road 83 West	May 2005
Wabash River, Vigo County, Little Road	May 2005
White River, Morgan County, Blue Bluff Road, IN	Oct 1999
White River, Petersburg (Pike County), IN	Jul 1995
Whitewater River, Levee Road, near Brookville, IN	Apr 1995
Wastewater Treatment Plant, Great Miami River, Ross, OH	Apr 1995

LOUISVILLE, KY DISTRICT

TABLE 24-L

**FLOOD CONTROL WORK
UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION
(See Section 46 of Text)**

	Fiscal Year Cost		
	Federal	Non-Fed	Total
Environmental Restoration (Section 1135)			
None			
Flood Control (Section 205)			
Banklick Creek, Kenton County, KY ²	11,035	43,947	54,982
Beaver Creek, Frenchburg, KY ²	8,717	-	8,717
Coordination Account ⁸	19,967	-	19,967
Dugan Run, Urbana, OH ²	5,971	-	5,971
Elizabethtown, KY ²	173	-	173
Feather Creek, Clinton, IN ³	4,341	-	4,341
Hinkston Creek Mt. Sterling, KY ²	13,685	32,030	45,715
Pleasant Creek, Greenwood, IN ²	6,530	833	7,363
Rolling Fork River, Lebanon Junction, KY ⁵	4,450	-	4,450
White River, Anderson, IN ³	10,887	-	10,887
Emergency Bank Protection (Section 14)			
Coordination Account ⁸	21,448	-	21,448
Crooked Creek, Madison, IN ¹	34,051	-	34,051
Hodgenville, KY ¹	3,145	-	3,145
Rockport, IN ⁴	39,671	-	39,671
South Harrison Co., IN ¹	17,860	-	17,860
South Harrison Co., Water Corp, IN ⁴	4,503	14,501	19,004
White River, Knox County, Hwy 358, KY ¹	32,981	-	32,981
Snagging & Clearing (Section 208)			
Deer Creek, Webster Co., KY ¹	9,420	-	9,420
Navigation – Rivers & Harbors (Sec 107)			
None			
Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (Section 206)			
None			

¹ Planning and Design Analysis (PDA).
² Feasibility Report.
³ Plans and Specifications.
⁴ Construction Funds Received or Construction Underway.
⁵ Construction Completed.
⁶ Study Terminated.
⁷ Preliminary Restoration Plan.
⁸ Coordination Account.

TABLE 24-M

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

(See Sections 47, 48, 49, & 50 of Text)

Projects	Federal	Fiscal Year Cost	
		Non-Fed	Total
SURVEYS			
Navigation Studies			
Ohio River Mainstem, Uniontown, KY, IL, IN	\$ 32,967	-	32,967
Flood Damage Prevention Studies			
Metro Louisville, Mill Creek, KY	120,586	89,739	210,325
Metropolitan Louisville, Southwest	89,161	16,230	105,392
Ohio River, Southeastern, IL	44,116	-	44,116
Special Studies			
Northern KY Riverfront Commons, KY	19,867	-	19,867
Miscellaneous Activities			
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	11,413	-	11,413
Intra-Agency Water Resources Development	17,221	-	17,221
N. American Waterfowl Management Plan	2,060	-	2,060
Special Investigation, KY	52,591	-	52,591
PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN			
Navigation Project - Lock and Dams			
John T. Myers Locks and Dam	84	-	84
Flood Control Projects - Local Protection			
Ohio Riverfront Study, Cincinnati, OH	353,920	-	353,920
Licking River Watershed, Cynthia, KY	4,159	-	4,159
COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES			
Coordination with other Agencies and Non-Federal Interest			
Coop w/other Water Agencies	7,149	-	7,149
Planning Assistance to States			
PAS-IN-Gibson Co.	1,239	1,154	2,393
PAS-IN-Lafayette, Tippecanoe Co.	6,182	5,814	11,996
PAS-IN-Lafayette, Wabash River	9,362	43,502	52,864
PAS-KY-City of Owensboro	3,151	5,156	8,307
PAS-KY-Harrodsburg.	8,596	-	8,596
PAS-KY-Radcliff, Hardin Co.	42,875	12,413	55,288
PAS-KY-Richmond	75,898	-	75,898
PAS-Negotiation Funds	35,181	-	35,181
PAS-OH-Sydney.	6,815	-	6,815
PAS-OH-Wolf Creek Watershed, Montgomery Co.	3,201	25,353	28,554
COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA			
Flood Plain Management Services			
Flood Plain Management Services	23,948	-	23,948
Quick Responses	9,435	-	9,435
Technical Service, General	16,376	-	16,376
Hydrologic Studies			
Hydrologic Studies	8,008	-	8,008

HUNTINGTON, WV, DISTRICT

All cost and financial statements for projects are listed at the end of this chapter. All other tables are referenced in the text and also appear at the end of this chapter.

The Huntington District includes central and south-eastern Ohio, all of West Virginia except the northern panhandle and northeastern portion, the

eastern portion of Kentucky, a portion of midwestern Virginia, and a very small portion of northwestern North Carolina, embraced in the drainage basin of the Ohio River and its tributaries from approximate river mile 127 (below Pittsburgh, PA) to approximate river mile 438, immediately upstream from Foster, KY. The drainage area of the Huntington District is approximately 44,914 square miles.

Improvements

	Page		Page
Navigation			
1. Construction of Locks and Dams on Ohio River	25-2	34. Tom Jenkins Dam, OH	25-15
2. Kanawha River, WV	25-2	35. West Columbus, OH	25-15
3. Open Channel Work, Ohio River	25-3	36. Yatesville Lake, KY	25-16
4. Dredging	25-3	37. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects	25-16
5. Other Authorized Navigation Projects	25-3	38. Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization	25-16
Flood Control		Environmental Infrastructure	
6. Alum Creek Lake, OH	25-3	39. Central WV Environmental Infrastructure	25-17
7. Beech Fork Lake, WV	25-3	40. Ohio Environmental Program	25-17
8. Bluestone Lake, WV	25-4	41. Southern and Eastern Kentucky Environmental Infrastructure	25-18
9. Burnsville Lake, WV	25-5	42. Southern West Virginia Environmental Infrastructure	25-18
10. Deer Creek Lake, OH	25-5	Emergency Response Activities	
11. Delaware Lake, OH	25-5	43. Disasters	25-18
12. Dewey Lake, KY	25-6	44. Operational Program	25-18
13. Dillon Lake, OH	25-6	45. Emergency Work for Others	25-18
14. East Lynn Lake, WV	25-6	46. Flood Damage Recovery	25-18
15. Fishtrap Lake, KY	25-7	General Investigations	
16. Grayson Lake, KY	25-7	47. Surveys	25-19
17. Greenbrier River, Marlinton, WV	25-7	48. Preconstruction Engineering and Design	25-19
18. Island Creek at Logan, WV	25-8	49. Coordination with Other Agencies	25-19
19. John W. Flannagan Dam and Reservoir, VA	25-8	50. Collection and Study of Basic Data	25-20
20. Levisa and Tug Forks of the Big Sandy and Upper Cumberland Rivers, WV, VA and KY	25-9	Tables	
21. Lower Mud River, Milton, WV	25-10	Table 25-A Cost & Financial Statement	25-21
22. Massillon, OH	25-10	Table 25-B Authorization Legislation	25-28
23. Muskingum River Lakes, OH	25-10	Table 25-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects	25-34
24. Newark, OH	25-12	Table 25-E Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	25-35
25. North Branch of Kokosing River Lake, OH	25-12	Table 25-G Deauthorized Projects	25-36
26. North Fork of Pound River Lake, VA	25-12	Table 25-H Inspection of Flood Control Projects	25-38
27. Ohio River Basin (Huntington District)	25-13	Table 24 -I Kanawha River Principal Features	25-39
28. Paint Creek Lake, OH	25-13		
29. Paintsville Lake, KY	25-13		
30. R.D. Bailey Lake, WV	25-14		
31. Roseville, OH	25-14		
32. Summersville Lake, WV	25-14		
33. Sutton Lake, WV	25-15		

NAVIGATION

1. CONSTRUCTION OF LOCKS AND DAMS ON THE OHIO RIVER

See this heading under Chapter 19 – Ohio River.

2. KANAWHA RIVER, WV

Location. The Kanawha River is approximately 97 miles in length and is formed by the junction of the New and Gauley Rivers, a short distance above Kanawha Falls, WV, and flows generally northwesterly to the confluence with the Ohio River at Point Pleasant, WV.

Previous projects. For details of previous projects see the Annual Reports for 1875, 1915 and 1938.

Existing project. The existing project consists of three navigation structures on the Kanawha River. London Locks and Dam are located approximately 83 miles above the mouth of the Kanawha River and approximately two miles downstream from Montgomery, WV. Marmet Locks and Dam are located approximately 68 miles above the mouth of the Kanawha River at Marmet, WV. Winfield Locks and Dam are located approximately 31 miles above the mouth of the Kanawha River at Winfield, WV. The lower 31 miles of the Kanawha River are located in the Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam navigation pool. For information about Robert C. Byrd Locks and dam, see Chapter 19 – Ohio River. This system of locks and dams provides a navigable depth of nine feet from the mouth of the Kanawha River to a point approximately 91 miles upstream. For further cost details see Table 25-A and Appendix C. Public Law 99-88 authorized the initiation of engineering and design and real estate acquisition for Winfield locks replacement, and WRDA 1986 authorized the construction of the project. The project consisted of construction of an additional 800 foot by 110 foot lock chamber adjacent to the existing locks and continued use of the riverward lock chamber and the navigation dam. The contracts for Lock Replacement are complete. Dedication of the new lock took place on November 21, 1997. The fully funded estimate is \$236,300,000, which is 50 percent Federal cost and 50 percent Inland Waterways Trust Fund cost. Remaining activities include completion of the system environmental mitigation requirements and disposal of surplus lands to the National Guard.

Public Law 104-303 authorized construction of a new lock chamber at Marmet Locks and Dam. The plan includes construction of a new 800 foot by 110 foot lock chamber on the right descending bank landward of the existing locks and the continued use of the twin 360 foot by 56 foot chambers and rehabilitation of the existing navigation dam. Real estate acquisition activities, begun in FY 1998, are complete. The contract for lock replacement was awarded in May 2002 and is 80% complete. The fully funded estimate is \$405,000,000, which is 50% Federal cost and 50% Inland Waterways Trust Fund cost. The new lock is scheduled to be operational in 2008 with all construction complete in 2009. The London Locks and Dam major rehabilitation efforts are complete. For details, see the Annual Report for 2004.

In addition to the navigation structures on the Kanawha River, the Corps of Engineers participated with the City of Charleston in construction of a riverfront park on the right descending bank near downtown Charleston. For details, see the Annual Report for 2005.

In FY 2006, a contract was awarded for \$2,500,000 for the bulkhead crane and rail replacement at Marmet.

Security measures were completed at the London Locks and Dam at a cost of \$690,000 in FY 2006; at the Marmet Locks and Dam at a cost of \$686,000 in FY 2005; and at Winfield Locks and Dam at a cost of \$1,736,000. Physical security improvements included fencing, window and door hardening, and the hardening of other access points into buildings. Electronic security improvements included the installation of intrusion detection systems, CCTV surveillance, and a system for electronic access control to critical areas of the projects.

Local cooperation. All requirements for local cooperation have been completed.

Terminal facilities. There are 100 terminals along the Kanawha River located from the mouth of the river to 30 miles east of Charleston, WV. These terminals are constructed principally of steel and wood mooring piles and steel pile mooring cells. Eighteen of these terminals have railroad connections. Five terminals are paved wharves and one is owned by the City of Charleston, WV. The remaining terminals are privately owned. The principal commodities handled are coal, chemicals,

acids, cement, gasoline and oil, and sand and gravel. For further details see the 1962 Annual Report.

Operations during the fiscal year. The locks and dams were operated as required and necessary repairs and improvements were made to the locks and dams as well as to the appurtenant structures and grounds. Channel inspections were conducted periodically. In FY 2007, 24,962 cubic yards at a cost of \$159,929 was dredged by contract on the Kanawha River

3. OPEN CHANNEL WORK, OHIO RIVER

See this heading under Chapter 19 – Ohio River.

4. DREDGING

Channel inspections are conducted periodically on the Big Sandy River, Elk River, and the Portsmouth Harbor as necessary. No dredging was conducted on the Elk River or at the Portsmouth Harbor in FY 2007. During FY 2007, 236,211 cubic yards was dredged by contract on the Big Sandy River at a cost of \$1,306,760.

5. OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

See Table 25-c.

FLOOD CONTROL

6. ALUM CREEK LAKE, OH

Location. The damsite is located in Delaware County, OH, on Alum Creek, a tributary of Big Walnut Creek, approximately 26 miles above the mouth of Alum Creek and 15 miles north of Columbus, OH, and approximately 157 miles above the mouth of the Scioto River. The reservoir is located in Delaware County, OH.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a rolled earthfill dam 93 feet in height and 10,200 feet in length with a gate controlled spillway located in the right abutment. The reservoir provides for a total storage of 134,800 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 123 square miles. See also Appendix A. Construction of the dam and

appurtenant works was initiated in August 1970 and completed in August 1974. A total of 405 tracts of land were acquired for the project. The non-Federal sponsor is required to reimburse the Government an estimated \$27,880,000, exclusive of interest, for cost allocated to water supply. The Ohio Department of Natural Resources reimburses the Government \$1,500,000 towards the principal and interest on this amount and \$250,000 for the cost of providing the water annually. The total cost of the project was \$56,267,422.

Local cooperation. For details of required local cooperation see the 1981 Annual Report.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The project was operated for flood control as required and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$10,833,000. To date, the project has prevented an estimated \$139,755,000 in flood damages.

7. BEECH FORK LAKE, WV

Location. The damsite is located in Wayne County, WV, on Beech Fork Creek, a tributary of Twelvepole Creek, approximately four miles above the mouth of Beech Fork Creek and 20 miles above the confluence of Twelvepole Creek and the Ohio River. The reservoir is located in Wayne County, WV.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a rolled earth-fill dam 86 feet in height and 1,080 feet in length, an uncontrolled spillway landward of the left abutment of the dam with a control structure at the upstream end. The reservoir provides a total storage of 37,540 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 78 square miles. Construction of the dam was initiated in December 1972 and completed in February 1977. See also Appendix A. A total of 485 tracts of land were acquired for the project. The total cost of the project was \$41,987,500.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The project was operated for flood control as required and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances. To date the project has prevented an estimated \$20,419,000 in flood damages.

8. BLUESTONE LAKE, WV

Location. The damsite is located on the New River in Summers County, WV, approximately three miles above Hinton, WV, and one mile from the confluence of the New and Greenbrier Rivers. The reservoir is located in Summers County, WV, and Giles County, VA.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a concrete gravity dam 165 feet in height and 2,048 feet in length. Appurtenant structures consist of a gated spillway 790 feet in length located in the channel section of the dam. The stilling pool is formed by a 23-foot-high weir located 364 feet downstream of 16 gated sluices through the spillway section and discharging into the stilling pool. Penstocks were installed at the time of construction to permit the future installation of hydropower. The reservoir provides for a total storage of 631,000 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 4,565 square miles. See also Appendix A. For further details see the 1939 and 1962 Annual Reports. Construction of the dam was initiated in January 1942 and completed in April 1952. A total of 338 tracts of land were acquired for the project. The total cost of the project was \$29,458,652, which includes expenditures under the recreation at completed projects program.

In FY 2000 Dam Safety Assurance activities were initiated at Bluestone Dam. The project has been categorized as Class II in the Corps' inventory based on the 2005 Portfolio Risk Assessment. Modifications include increasing the height of the dam 8 feet; installing over 600 anchors; constructing thrust blocks; constructing gate closures across State Route 20; modifying penstocks to supplement discharge capacity; and relocating electrical lines. The Phase 1 contract, consisting of construction of a temporary access bridge, modification to existing penstocks, and construction of concrete thrust block is complete. Phase 2A, consisting of constructing a fishing pier, Route 20 gate closure, east abutment, and miscellaneous other work, was awarded in June 2004 and is complete. Phase 2B, consisting of installation of anchors on critical monoliths, was awarded in August 2005 and is about 25% complete due to a bid protest which delayed the notice to proceed. Phase 2C is in the design stage. The fully funded estimate for this work is \$232,000,000 (full Federal expense).

Public Law 106-53, Section 361, authorized the Corps to implement a plan for debris management at Bluestone Lake, which included a multi-level intake

tower for passing drift through the dam, improved access to Leatherwood Landing to facilitate debris removal from the lake surface, improved operating equipment, a public awareness program, and downstream cleanup of manmade debris. In April 2001, a contract to construct the tower and other project features was awarded and is complete. The fully funded estimate for this work is \$15,700,000.

The Project Cooperation Agreement to provide for downstream cleanup is currently being developed and is expected to be executed in FY 2008. The public awareness program has been developed and is being conducted by non-Federal interests throughout the watershed.

Security measures were completed at the project at a cost of 390,000 in FY 2006. Physical security improvements included fencing, window and door hardening, and the hardening of other access points into buildings. Electronic security improvements included the installation of intrusion detection systems, CCTV surveillance, and a system for electronic access control to critical areas of the projects.

The Tri-Cities Power Authority (TCPA) has been authorized to develop and construct hydroelectric generating facilities at Bluestone Lake by Section 4 of the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1217), as modified by Section 547 of Public Law 106-541 (commonly referred to as the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) 2000) and Section 122 of Public Law 109-103 (commonly referred to as the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act (E&WDDA) 2005). TCPA, an administrative entity established pursuant to Section 8-23-1 et seq. of the West Virginia code, is comprised of the West Virginia cities of Hinton, Philippi and White Sulphur Springs. WRDA 2000 requires TCPA to enter into a tri-party agreement with the Secretary of the Army (acting through the Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District) and the Secretary of Energy (acting through the Administrator of the Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA)). The Huntington District, SEPA and TCPA are currently in the process of developing the tri-party agreement. Concurrently, TCPA is performing analyses and developing documentation for the NEPA process. As the Corps of Engineers is the lead Federal agency in this project, the Huntington District is providing oversight and input to the NEPA process.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The project was operated for flood control as required and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$428,000. To date, the project has prevented an estimated \$2,070,518,000 in flood damages.

9. BURNSVILLE LAKE, WV

Location. The damsite is located in Braxton County, WV, on the Little Kanawha River, approximately two miles above Burnsville, WV, and 124 miles above the confluence of the Little Kanawha River and the Ohio River. The reservoir is located in Braxton County, WV.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a rockfill embankment dam 89 feet in height and 1,400 feet in length with a gated spillway in the left abutment. The outlet works is an integral part of the spillway, consisting of five sluice gates and one low flow sluice. The reservoir provides for a total storage of 65,900 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 165 square miles. Construction of the dam was initiated in June 1974 and completed in January 1976. See also Appendix A. A total of 357 tracts of land were acquired for the project. The total cost of the project was \$57,166,839.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The project was operated for flood control as required and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$1,037,000. To date, the project has prevented an estimated \$134,613,000 in flood damages.

10. DEER CREEK LAKE, OH

Location. The damsite is located in Pickaway County, OH approximately seven miles south of Mount Sterling, OH, on Deer Creek, a tributary of the Scioto River, approximately 21 miles above the mouth of Deer Creek and approximately 106 miles above the mouth of the Scioto River. The reservoir is located in Pickaway and Fayette Counties, OH.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a rolled earth-filled dam 93 feet in height and 3,880 feet in length, a 741-foot concrete gravity channel section controlled by three tainter gates, an outlet works consisting of five gated sluices through a concrete spillway section discharging into a stilling basin and an earth dike 15 feet by 4,600 feet in a saddle located approximately four miles southwest of the damsite. The reservoir provides a total storage of 102,540 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 278 square miles. Construction of the dam was completed in May 1968. A total of 138 tracts of land were acquired for the project. For further project details see the 1965 Annual Report. See also Appendix A. The total cost of the project was \$20,406,545, including expenditures under the recreation at completed projects program.

Local cooperation. For details of required local cooperation see the 1981 Annual Report.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The project was operated for flood control as required and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances. The project prevented an estimated \$1,919,000 in flood damages during the fiscal year. To date, the project has prevented an estimated \$67,565,000 in flood damages.

11. DELAWARE LAKE, OH

Location. The damsite is located on the Olentangy River, approximately six miles north of Delaware, OH, and approximately 32 miles above the confluence of the Olentangy and Scioto Rivers at Columbus, OH. The reservoir is located in Delaware, Marion and Morrow Counties, OH.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a rolled earth-fill dam 92 feet in height and 18,600 feet in length, a gate controlled ogee type spillway, and five outlet conduits in the channel. The reservoir provides for a total storage of 132,800 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 386 square miles. Construction of the dam was initiated in April 1946 and completed in July 1948. For further details see the 1962 Annual Report. See also Appendix A. Total real estate requirements of 7,703 acres of fee acquisition and 2,428 acres of flowage easements were acquired for the project. The total cost for the project was \$7,631,821.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The project was operated for flood control as required and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$2,749,000. To date, the project has prevented an estimated \$126,693,000 in flood damages.

12. DEWEY LAKE, KY

Location. The damsite is located on Johns Creek, approximately seven miles southeast of Paintsville, KY, and approximately six miles above the confluence of Johns Creek and the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River. The reservoir is located in Floyd County, KY.

Existing project. The existing project consists of an earthfill dam 118 feet in height and 913 feet in length, a controlled outlet works discharging through a channel excavated in the left abutment, and a rolled earth-fill dike blocking a low divide to Brandykeg Creek and the Levisa Fork. The reservoir provides for a total storage of 93,300 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 207 square miles. Construction of the dam was initiated in March 1946 and completed in July 1949. For further project detail see the 1965 Annual Report. See also Appendix A. Total real estate requirements for the project of 12,458 acres in fee acquisition and 1,170 acres in flowage easements were acquired for the project. The total cost of the project was \$7,845,547, including expenditures for recreation under the completed project program.

Dam safety assurance activities are complete at Dewey Dam. Modifications include raising the height of the main dike with compacted earth, construction of a parapet wall across the dam, addition a 125-foot auxiliary spillway, and restricting the existing spillway to its original design capacity by providing vertical restriction walls on each side. A construction contract was awarded in May 2000 and is 100% complete. The total cost for this work was \$20,573,500 (full Federal expense).

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The reservoir was operated for flood control as required and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$6,690,000. To date, the project has

prevented an estimated \$91,157,000 in flood damages.

13. DILLON LAKE, OH

Location. The damsite is located on the Licking River, approximately six miles above the confluence of the Licking and Muskingum Rivers at Zanesville, Ohio. The reservoir is located in Muskingum County, OH.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a rolled earth-fill dam 118 feet in height and 1,400 feet in length, a controlled outlet works discharging through a 20-foot conduit in the right abutment, an ungated 280-foot spillway adjacent to the left abutment of the dam, and two rolled earthfill dikes. The reservoir provides for a total storage of 274,000 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 748 square miles. Construction of the dam was completed in July 1959. For further project details see the 1962 Annual Report. See also Appendix A. Total real estate requirements of 8,232 acres in fee acquisition and 5,380 acres of flowage easements were acquired for the project. See also Appendix A. The total cost of the project was \$30,218,135.

In FY 2006 a contract was awarded for \$1,360,000 for construction of the spill bridge.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The project was operated for flood control as required, and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$23,349,000. To date, the project has prevented an estimated \$594,290,000 in flood damages.

14. EAST LYNN LAKE, WV

Location. The damsite is located in Wayne County, WV, approximately six miles southeast of Wayne, WV, 10 miles above the mouth of East Fork and 42 miles above the confluence of Twelvepole Creek and the Ohio River. The reservoir is located in Wayne County, WV.

Existing project. The existing project consists of an earth-fill dam 113 feet in height and 652 feet in

length, an uncontrolled spillway near the left abutment of the dam, and a 13-foot reinforced concrete tunnel in the right abutment with a control structure at the upstream end. The reservoir provides for a total storage of 82,500 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 133 square miles. A total of 552 tracts of land were acquired for the project. See also Appendix A. The total cost of the project was \$85,872,963.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The project was operated for flood control as required and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$436,000. To date, the project has prevented an estimated \$84,085,000 in flood damages.

15. FISHTRAP LAKE, KY

Location. The damsite is located in Pike County, KY, on the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, approximately 15 miles upstream from Pikeville, KY, approximately three miles above the confluence of Levisa and Russell Forks and 103 miles above the mouth of the Levisa Fork. The reservoir is located in Pike County, KY.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a rock-fill dam 195 feet in height and 1,100 feet in length, a controlled spillway containing four tainter gates located in the valley wall adjacent to the left abutment of the dam; the outlet works consist of an intake structure with three conduits controlled by slide gates and discharging into a horseshoe shaped tunnel. The reservoir provides for a total storage of 164,360 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 392 square miles. The dam was completed in February 1969. See also Appendix A. A total of 1,301 tracts of land were acquired for the project. The total cost for the project was \$54,754,126, which includes expenditures under the recreation at completed projects program.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The project was operated for flood control as required, and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$154,030,000. To date, the project

has prevented an estimated \$605,509,000 in flood damages.

16. GRAYSON LAKE, KY

Location. The damsite is located in Carter County, KY, on the Little Sandy River approximately 49 miles above the confluence with the Ohio River, and 11 miles upstream from Grayson, KY. The reservoir is located in Carter County, KY.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a random earthfill dam 120 feet in height and 1,460 feet in length, and a controlled outlet works discharging through a 14-foot spillway beyond the left abutment. The reservoir provides for a total storage of 119,000 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 196 square miles. The dam was completed in January 1968. See also Appendix A. A total of 484 tracts of land were acquired for the project. The total cost of the project was \$19,162,741, which includes expenditures for recreation facilities under the completed projects program. The non-Federal sponsor is required to reimburse the Government for cost allocated to water supply. The Rattlesnake Ridge Water District reimburses the Government \$5,600 towards the principal and interest of the construction cost and \$4,500 for the cost of providing the water annually.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The reservoir was operated for flood control as required and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$380,000. To date, the project has prevented an estimated \$107,841,000 in flood damages.

17. GREENBRIER RIVER, MARLINTON, WV

Location. The Greenbrier River Basin is located in eastern West Virginia. The Greenbrier River flows 167 miles through the counties of Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, and Summers. The basin has a drainage area of 1,641 square miles. The town of Marlinton is located along the Greenbrier River, 109 miles upstream from its confluence with the New River. The project area includes approximately 4

miles of the Greenbrier River, the lower mile of Knapps Creek, and along Stony Creek downstream of the community of Campbelltown. Marlinton is served by WV Route 39 (WV 39) and US Route 219. The tributaries of Stony Creek (23 sq. mi. drainage area) and Knapps Creek (134 sq. mi. drainage area) both enter the Greenbrier River within the project area. The drainage area for the Greenbrier River at Marlinton is approximately 518 square miles.

Existing Project. The plan for the Marlinton Local Protection Project consists of over 16,000 feet of levee/floodwall to be built on both sides of the river, protecting the downtown Marlinton and Riverside areas, with pump stations to handle interior drainage, in addition to utility relocations, acquisitions, and environmental mitigation. There will be four gate openings in the Marlinton section of the project, two for the Greenbrier Trail and two for town streets. The current project estimate is \$93,500,000 and the project is to be cost shared 88% Federal and 12% non-Federal, in accordance with ability to pay legislation. The local share is \$11,500,000 and is to be used for Lands, Easements, Real Estate, Relocations, and Disposal (LERRDs). The project was authorized by Sec 579 WRDA 1996, P.L. 104-303, as amended by Sec. 360 of WRDA 1999, P.L. 106-53; with this emendment \$47,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated.

Local cooperation. Local interests are required to provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; to verify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities where necessary; pay a cash contribution of at least 5%, as required by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, of the costs allocated to flood control; and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control facilities. The local cost share to date has been deferred under a design waiver and is due to be paid back when the Project Cooperation Agreement is executed.

Operations during the fiscal yearProject construction for this project has not started. Current estimated completion date is 2014 contingent on execution of a PCA in FY08.

18. ISLAND CREEK AT LOGAN, WV

Location. The project is located at Logan, WV, at the confluence of the Guyandotte River and Island Creek. It consists of approximately 0.7 miles of channel improvement, construction of two retaining walls, and installation of a flood warning system. The proposed channel project, along with the flood warning system, will significantly reduce the threat to life and property.

Existing Project. The recommended project includes widening the Island Creek channel to an 80-foot bottom width for a distance of 3,700 feet upstream of its confluence with the Guyandotte River. In two locations along this channel reach, post and panel retaining walls will be constructed to stabilize the creek bank behind adjacent commercial structures. The project also includes removal of an existing sandbar and implementation of a flood warning system. The project was authorized by Section 401 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-662) at a total cost of \$86,000,000, with an estimated first Federal cost of \$62,200,000 and an estimated first non-Federal cost of \$23,800,000.

Local cooperation. Local interests are required to provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; to verify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities where necessary; pay a cash contribution of at least 5%, as required by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, of the costs allocated to flood control; and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control facilities. The sponsor's financial partner (West Virginia Conservation Agency) currently has funds set aside to begin acquisition of LERRRDs. It is anticipated the sponsor will negotiate an agreement for the Corps to acquire real estate for the project on their behalf. The total estimated cost of the project is \$36,000,000, of which \$10,070,000 is non-Federal.

Operations during the fiscal year. Funds to initiate construction were appropriated in FY 2006. Construction on this project has not yet started. During the year, \$99,841 was expended coordinating higher authority review of the general re-evaluation report and coordination of the draft PCA with the sponsor.

19. JOHN W. FLANNAGAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, VA

Location. The damsite is located in Dickenson County, VA, approximately four miles northwest of Haysi, VA, on the Pound River approximately two miles above the confluence of the Pound River and Russell Fork and approximately 150 miles above the mouth of the Big Sandy River. The reservoir is located in Dickenson County, VA.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a rock-fill dam 250 feet in height and 970 feet in length, an outlet tunnel located near the left abutment of the dam with a control structure at the upstream end, and spillway controlled by six tainter gates located in a saddle just upstream from the damsite. The reservoir provides for a total storage of 145,700 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 221 square miles. The project was modified to include water quality control by adding control gates to the previously uncontrolled spillway, which increased the total storage capacity by 39,000 acre-feet. The dam was completed in December 1963. See also Appendix A. A total of 382 tracts of land were acquired for the project. The total cost of the project was \$20,444,383, which includes expenditures under the recreation at completed projects program. The non-Federal sponsor is required to reimburse the Government for cost allocated to water supply. The John W. Flannagan Water Authority reimburses the Government \$8,700 for the cost of providing the water annually.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The project was operated for flood control as required and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$39,917,000. To date, the project has prevented an estimated \$284,698,000 in flood damages.

20. LEVISA AND TUG FORKS OF THE BIG SANDY RIVER AND UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER, WV, VA, AND KY

Location. The Levisa and Tug Forks form the Big Sandy River at Louisa, KY. The Cumberland portion is the Upper Cumberland River basin above

Cumberland Falls, KY. The basin is approximately 100 miles in length and averages approximately 30 miles in width in the lower portion and approximately 10 miles in width above Harlan, KY. The Big Sandy Basin is within the Huntington District, and the Cumberland Basin is within the Nashville District. This report covers that portion of the project located in the Huntington District.

Existing project. The authorizing language (Section 202 of PL 96-367, 1981) authorized the Corps of Engineers to design and construct such flood control measures as are determined to be necessary and advisable to prevent future flood damages at several named communities in the Tug and Levisa Forks and Upper Cumberland River Basins, such as occurred in April 1977. The plan includes levees, floodwalls, and pump stations; the floodproofing and evacuation of structures located in the flood hazard areas; and development of relocation sites for the affected areas. Work continues on an annual basis with available funding. Structural measures have been completed at West Williamson and Williamson, WV; South Williamson, KY; and Matewan, WV. Flood warning systems have been completed for the Levisa Basin and Tug Basin. Non-structural measures are complete at Williamson, WV; Matewan, WV; South Williamson, KY; Upper Mingo County, WV; Wayne County, WV and Hatfield Bottom, WV. The Kimball Town Hall/ Firestation Relocation construction contract, McDowell County awarded in September 2004 is complete.

Subsequent legislation (WRDA 1986), required that non-Federal interests cost share construction at no less than 5%. The fully funded estimate for the project is \$2,471,474,000, which includes \$133,315,000 in non-Federal contributions.

Local cooperation. Local cooperation requirements are met through execution of Project Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) with local sponsors as each project moves into the implementation phase. The agreements contain requirements in accordance with the cost sharing legislation outlined above.

Operations during the fiscal year. Planning efforts to determine what is necessary and advisable to address flooding problems have been completed for the Levisa and Tug Fork Basins and are underway for Pike County in the Levisa Fork Basin and for Floyd County and Johnson County, in Kentucky.

Implementation of structural and non-structural measures is underway throughout the project basins as follows:

West Virginia Elements: McDowell Co. – school relocations are complete for and will be initiated for Bradshaw Elementary and High Schools, in addition to the voluntary floodproofing and acquisition program.

Kentucky LRH Elements: Floodproofing and acquisition continues for Pike and Martin Counties. Town of Martin, KY, construction of the Phase 1 redevelopment site is complete and will serve as the location of an alternative school, town hall, and police station. Detail Project Report (DPR) activities for Pike Levisa and Floyd County (Phase 1) are being reviewed and finalized. The Johnson County DPR continues.

Virginia Elements: In Grundy, VA, construction continues on the levee/ringwall feature which was awarded in February 2006 and is 95% complete. Flood Warning and Emergency Evacuation Plans have been initiated for Buchanan and Dickenson Counties.

To date, flood damages prevented in the area include: south willismson, KY: \$1,826,000; and Willismson LPP, WV \$3,801,000.

21. LOWER MUD RIVER, MILTON, WV

Location. The project is located along the Mud River near Milton, WV.

Existing Project. The plan will provide flood protection for the City of Milton, located in Cabell County, WV. The recommended plan is a levee, approximately 8,300 feet long, which would provide protection up to a 250-year flood event. Milton has experienced major flooding each decade since the 1960's. The March 1997 flood of record was a 27-year event. A recurrence of that flood today would cause damages in excess of \$31 million, and damage more than 350 residential structures, 80 businesses, and 20 public facilities. The project was authorized for construction by Sec. 580 WRDA 1996 (PL 104-30) as amended by Sec 340 WRDA 2000 (PL 106-54) and Section 3170 of WRDA 2007 (PL 110-114).

Local cooperation. The cost share is prescribed as 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal. Local interests are required to provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; to verify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities where necessary; pay a cash

contribution of at least 5%, as required by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, of the costs allocated to flood control; and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control facilities. The local sponsor for the project is the city of Milton. The West Virginia Conservation Agency has agreed to provide funding to meet the non-federal cost share. The sponsor supports the recommended flood protection project.

Operations during the fiscal year. During FY 2007, \$452,891 was expended in the various activities related to this project. WRDA 2007 authorizes the construction of the recommended plan at a total cost of \$57.1 million. Corrective language was provided to allow for construction and selection of the 250-year level of protection levee. The decision document will be submitted to HQUSACE for approval. Subsequent activities are premised on this approval.

22. MASSILLON, OH

Location. The project is located in Stark County, on the Tuscarawas River, approximately 200 miles above the mouth of the Muskingum River.

Existing project. The existing project consists of channel improvement to the Tuscarawas River, combined with the construction of drainage facilities, levees and pump stations. For further details see the 1962 Annual Report. Construction was initiated in July 1940 and completed in October 1951. The total cost of the project was \$8,139,406.

Local cooperation. None required. See the 1962 Annual Report for details of local contribution of work beyond the scope of the project. To date, the system has prevented an estimated \$5,711,000 in flood damages.

Operations during the fiscal year. Routine inspections were conducted to determine that the improved channel was maintained in satisfactory condition.

23. MUSKINGUM RIVER LAKES, OH

Location. The Muskingum River and its tributaries lie in Southeast Ohio and drain approximately 8,000 square miles. The headwaters rise about 25 miles south of Lake Erie and flow into the Ohio River at Marietta, OH, 172 miles below

HUNTINGTON, WV, DISTRICT

Pittsburgh, PA. The reservoirs are located in Ashland, Carroll, Coshocton, Muskingum, Guernsey, Harrison, and Tuscarawas Counties.

Existing project. The existing project consists of 14 reservoirs and appurtenant works in the Muskingum River Basin. The existing project was originally authorized by the Public Works Administration in February 1934. Construction of the system was initiated in January 1935 and completed in November 1938. The system was initially operated and maintained by the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District of Ohio, the sponsoring agency, from July 1938 to August 1939 when operation and maintenance became the responsibility of the Corps of Engineers in accordance with the provisions of the 1939 Flood Control Act. For further project details, see the 1962 Annual Report. See also Appendix A. The total cost of the project was \$41,247,815, which includes expenditures under the recreation at completed projects program.

A significant Major Rehabilitation program was approved in December 1977 in order to assure the integrity of the existing 14 structures under the originally designed maximum pool conditions. Underseepage and abutment seepage problems are being corrected through the installation of downstream blankets, toe drains and/or relief wells and grouting.

A related but separate program entitled Dam Safety Assurance has been initiated. Under current hydrologic design standards, deficiencies either exist or have been addressed in the spillways at the 16 projects in the Muskingum system. Corrective measures, including widening present spillways, constructing new spillways and installing parapet walls on top of the dams, have been completed at 8 of the 16 projects. Eight remaining projects with deficiencies need corrective measures. In some cases, new seismic criteria will require dams to be evaluated for seismic deficiencies and corrective measures will be taken if deficiencies are found. Dam Safety Assurance activities are 100% complete at Beach City Lake. Modifications involved upgrading spillway adequacy including raising the dam and dike, constructing a parapet wall, raising roadways, and modifying a railroad stoplog closure. The fully funded estimate for this work was \$3,789,578, which includes \$130,740 from the non-Federal sponsor, the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District. Work was begun at Magnolia Levee, which protects the town of Magnolia during flood events, and is a part of the Bolivar Dam project. Magnolia Levee

experienced a seepage problem during high water and was in danger of failure. Construction was completed in FY 2005. The remaining activity is real estate closeout, which is expected to be completed in FY 2007.

A Dam Safety Assurance Program Evaluation Report for Dover Dam has been submitted to LRD for approval. Muskingum Dam Safety seepage and stability analyses have been initiated at Bolivar and Mohawk Dams. A study of the operation of the existing projects is also underway, including an optimization study and analysis of water resource needs in the basin. A study of the outlet tunnels at Atwood, Clendening, Leesville, Piedmont, and Tappan has been conducted.

In FY 2006, \$150,000 was expended to complete the Muskingum Systems Operations Study. The report serves as the initial phase of the process to revitalize the Muskingum Reservoir System. It develops a preliminary plan of action for proceeding with projects under existing Corps authorities, and supports a legislative initiative for a comprehensive study with General Investigations funding. It documents the findings and assesses the current needs in the basin through a multidisciplinary strategy and a multifunctional team. The scope of renewal and revitalization is robust, multi-faceted, and estimated to cost more than \$2,000,000,000 spanning several decades. The next phase would be the detailed study stage in which the Corps of Engineers would undertake a comprehensive assessment to further define and quantify the potential scope of problems and opportunities. Detailed studies to address the needs identified in the report could proceed under existing USACE authorities with multiple sources of funding - mainly the very limited operations and maintenance funds - or the Corps could await authorization of a comprehensive study before proceeding. The final phase of the process would be the implementation stage. In this phase the Corps would implement the program plan of action by proceeding without specific program authorization using existing authorities requiring feasibility reports to Congress on a project-by-project basis, or be directed to implement a comprehensive program following Congressional authorization. The USACE believes the most efficient means to address the revitalization of the Muskingum Basin is through a comprehensive program.

Local cooperation. All requirements for local cooperation have been met. For further details see the 1942 Annual Report.

Operations during the fiscal year. The projects were operated for flood control as required, and necessary repairs were made to the structures and appurtenances. The system prevented an estimated \$222,319,000 in flood damages during the fiscal year. To date, the system has prevented an estimated \$3,556,992,000 in flood damages.

24. NEWARK, OH

Location. The project is located in Licking County, OH at the junction of the North and South Forks of the Licking River, approximately 29 miles above the confluence with the Muskingum River at Zanesville, OH.

Existing project. For details of the existing project see the 1981 Annual Report. Construction of the existing project was initiated in July 1940 and completed in November 1941. As a result of the 1968 Flood Control Act the existing project was modified to include improvement of the interior drainage facilities, construction of Log Pond Run diversion channel and modification of the North Fork Channel. Construction of the Log Pond Run diversion channel was awarded in September 1980 and completed in December 1981. The total cost of the project was \$11,151,232.

Local cooperation. For details of required and completed local cooperation see the 1981 Annual Report.

Operations during the fiscal year. Routine inspections were conducted to determine that the improved channel was maintained in satisfactory condition. To date, the project has prevented an estimated \$3,299,000 in flood damages.

25. NORTH BRANCH OF KOKOSING RIVER LAKE, OH

Location. The damsite is located in Knox County, OH, on the North Branch of Kokosing River, approximately nine miles above the confluence of the Kokosing and North Branch Rivers, and two miles northwest of Fredericktown, OH. The reservoir is located in Knox County, OH.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a rolled-earth dam 70 feet in height and 1,400 feet in length with an uncontrolled spillway adjacent to the right abutment, and an uncontrolled, reinforced concrete outlet work located in the right abutment of the dam. The reservoir provides for a total storage of 14,885 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 45 square miles. A total of 56 tracts of land were acquired for the project. Construction of the dam was completed in May 1972. See also Appendix A. The total cost of the project was \$6,665,985, which includes expenditures under the recreation at completed projects program.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The project was operated for flood control as required and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances.

26. NORTH FORK OF POUND RIVER LAKE, VA

Location. The damsite is located in Wise County, VA, on the North Fork of Pound River, approximately one mile upstream from the confluence of the North and South Forks which form the Pound River and approximately three miles upstream from Pound, VA. The reservoir is located in Wise County, VA.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a rockfill dam, 122 feet in height and 600 feet in length, an uncontrolled spillway in a saddle upstream from the dam, and an outlet tunnel in the right abutment with a control structure at the upstream end. The reservoir provides a total storage of 11,300 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 17 square miles. Construction of the dam was completed in January 1966. See also Appendix A. A total of 127 tracts of land were acquired for the project. The total cost for the project was \$6,186,901, which includes expenditures for recreation under the completed projects program. The non-Federal sponsor is required to reimburse the Government for cost allocated to water supply. The Town of Pound, VA reimburses the Government \$5,000 for the cost of providing the water annually.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The project was operated as required for flood control and necessary repairs were

HUNTINGTON, WV, DISTRICT

made to the structure and appurtenances. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$2,463,000. To date, the project has prevented an estimated \$15,477,000 in flood damages.

27. OHIO RIVER BASIN (HUNTINGTON DISTRICT)

Location. The work covered by this project consists of a series of levees, floodwalls, channel improvements and dams and lakes in the Ohio River Basin within the Huntington District.

Existing project. The existing project consists of the individual projects considered in the Ohio River Basin comprehensive plan within the Huntington District.

Operations during the fiscal year. The completed local protection projects are operated and maintained by local interests, except for those local protection projects for which individual reports have been included. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$15,600,000. To date the project has prevented flood damages of an estimated cumulative total of \$1,080,685,000.

28. PAINT CREEK LAKE, OH

Location. The damsite is located in Ross County, OH, on Paint Creek, a tributary of the Scioto River, approximately 37 miles above the mouth of Paint Creek and 100 miles above the mouth of the Scioto River and approximately four miles east of New Parkersburg, OH. The reservoir is located in Ross and Highland Counties, OH

Existing project. The existing project consists of a rock and random earth fill dam, 118 feet in height and 700 feet in length, a gate controlled spillway located near the right abutment, an outlet tunnel located in the right abutment with a control structure at the upstream end, and a random rockfill dike located at the right abutment of the spillway. The reservoir provides for a total storage of 145,000 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 576 square miles. Construction of the dam was completed in July 1973. See also Appendix A. A total of 257 tracts of land were acquired for the project. The total cost for the project was

\$26,969,962, which includes expenditures under the recreation at completed projects program. The non-Federal sponsor is required to reimburse the Government for cost allocated to water supply. The Highland County Water Authority reimburses the Government 0.764% of annual operation and maintenance for the project towards principal and interest of the construction cost and \$8,000 for the cost of providing the water annually.

Local cooperation. For details of required local cooperation see the 1981 Annual Report.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The project was operated for flood control as required and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances. During the fiscal year the project prevented an estimated \$21,000 in flood damages. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$93,000. To date, the project has prevented flood damages estimated to be \$3,441,000.

29. PAINTSVILLE LAKE, KY

Location. The damsite is located in Johnson County, KY, on Paint Creek, a tributary of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, approximately eight miles above the mouth of Paint Creek, and four miles west of Paintsville, KY. The reservoir is located in Johnson and Morgan Counties, KY.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a rockfill dam 153 feet in height and 1,600 feet in length, an uncontrolled spillway located southwest of the right abutment of the dam, and an outlet tunnel in the right abutment with a control structure at the upstream end. The reservoir provides for a total storage of 73,500 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 93 square miles. Construction of the dam was initiated in September 1976 and was completed in September 1980. See also Appendix A. A total of 635 tracts of land were acquired for the project. The total cost of the project was \$60,194,986. The local sponsor has reimbursed the Government \$377,000 for the cost sharing portion of recreation development.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during the fiscal year. The project was operated for flood control as required and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$1,223,000.

To date, the project has prevented flood damages estimated to be \$19,722,000.

Annual Report. Total costs of local requirements were \$62,000.

30. R. D. BAILEY LAKE, WV

Existing project. The damsite is located in Wyoming County, WV, on the Guyandotte River approximately 108 miles above the confluence with the Ohio River and one mile east of Justice, WV. The reservoir is located in Mingo and Wyoming Counties, WV.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a rolled rockfill dam with a concrete face, 310 feet in height and 1,397 feet in length, an uncontrolled spillway located in a saddle in the right abutment of the dam, and an outlet tunnel in the left abutment with a control structure located at the upstream end. The reservoir provides for a total storage of 203,700 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 540 square miles. Construction of the dam was initiated in November 1973 and completed in December 1979. See also Appendix A. A total of 2,109 tracts of land were acquired for the project. The total cost of the project was \$261,251,678.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The project was operated for flood control as required and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$6,692,000. To date, the project has prevented flood damages estimated to be \$190,549,000.

30. ROSEVILLE, OH

Location. The project is located in Muskingum and Perry Counties, OH on Moxahala Creek, approximately six miles from the confluence with Jonathan Creek, a tributary of the Muskingum River.

Existing project. The existing project consists of 7,291 feet of channel improvement; 6,400 feet of levee and railroad embankment enlargements; and the necessary appurtenances for interior drainage. The total cost of the project was \$910,785. Construction was initiated in August 1959 and completed in October 1960.

Local cooperation. All requirements for local cooperation have been completed. See also the 1962

Operations during the fiscal year. Routine inspections of the improved portion of the project were conducted to determine that the project was maintained in satisfactory condition. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$15,000. To date, the project has prevented an estimated \$1,347,000 in flood damages.

32. SUMMERSVILLE LAKE, WV

Location. The damsite is located at Ruckers Bend in Nicholas County, WV on the Gauley River approximately 35 miles above the confluence of the Gauley and New River at Gauley Bridge, WV. The reservoir is located in Nicholas County, WV.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a rockfill dam 390 feet in height and 2,280 feet in length, an outlet tunnel in the right abutment with a control structure located at the upstream end, an uncontrolled spillway located west of the right abutment and two earthfill dikes. The reservoir provides for a total storage of 413,400 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of 803 square miles. See also Appendix A. Construction of the dam was initiated in March 1960 and completed in March 1966. A total of 9,346 acres of land were acquired for the project. The total cost of the project was \$48,375,884, which includes expenditures under the recreation at completed projects program. The non-Federal sponsor is required to reimburse the Government for cost allocated to water supply. The City of Summersville, WV reimburses the Government \$4,100 towards the principal and interest of the construction cost and \$1,700 for the cost of providing the water annually.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The project was operated for flood control as required and necessary repairs were made to the structures and appurtenances. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$3,048,000. To date, the project has prevented an estimated \$632,512,000 in flood damages.

33. SUTTON LAKE, WV

Location. The damsite is located on the Elk River in Braxton County approximately one mile above Sutton, WV, and 101 miles above the mouth of the Elk River. The reservoir is located in Braxton and Webster Counties, WV.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a concrete gravity dam 210 feet in height and 1,178 feet in length, a gated spillway in the channel section of the dam comprised of six tainter gates supported by piers, and an outlet works comprised of five gate sluices through the spillway section. The reservoir provides for storage of 265,300 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of 537 square miles. See also Appendix A. Construction of the dam was initiated in 1949 and completed in June 1960. The total cost of the project was \$37,029,585.

Local cooperation. None required. See the 1981 Annual Report for contributed funds.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The project was operated for flood control as required and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$2,138,000. To date, the project has prevented an estimated \$375,798,000 in flood damages.

34. TOM JENKINS DAM, OH

Location. The damsite is located in Athens County, OH on the East Branch of Sunday Creek, a tributary of the Hocking River, approximately three miles north of Glouster, OH, and 57 miles above the mouth of the Hocking River. The reservoir is located in Athens County, OH.

Existing project. The existing project consists of a rolled-earth dam, 84 feet in height and 944 feet in length, a controlled works discharging through a tunnel in the left abutment, and an uncontrolled spillway in the ridge running south from the damsite. The reservoir, known as Burr Oak Lake, provides for a total storage of 26,900 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 33 square miles. See also Appendix A. Construction of the project was initiated in March 1948 and completed in February 1950. A total of 100 acres of land were acquired for the project. The total costs of the project were \$2,086,503, which includes expenditure under the

recreation at completed projects program. The non-Federal sponsor is required to reimburse the Government for cost allocated to water supply. The Ohio Department of Natural Resources reimburses the Government \$1,500 for the cost of providing the water annually.

Local cooperation. All requirements of local cooperation have been met. See also the 1962 Annual Report. Contributed funds in the amount of \$575,000 have been received from the State of Ohio.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The project was operated for flood control as required and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$8,000. To date, the project has prevented an estimated \$26,525,000 in flood damages.

35. WEST COLUMBUS, OH

Location. The project is located on the right bank of the Scioto River in the western part of the City of Columbus, OH, across the river from the downtown area in Franklin County. It is generally bounded by the Scioto River on the north, Interstate 71 on the east, and Frank Road on the south. The area being protected, approximately 2,800 acres, is completely urban with a mix of residential, industrial and commercial development.

Existing project. The project under construction consists of a 7.2-mile system including levee, floodwall and high ground. It protects 6,170 structures and 2,800 acres of lands. Fourteen gate closures, interior drainage facilities, construction of two new pump stations and reworking two existing pump stations are included. The project has been operable for flood control since October 2002.

Local cooperation. Local interests are required to provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; to verify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities where necessary; pay a cash contribution of at least 5%, as required by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, of the costs allocated to flood control; and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control facilities.

Operations during the fiscal year. Funds to initiate construction were appropriated in Fiscal Year

1993. The total estimated cost of the project is \$150,000,000 of which \$37,500,000 is non-Federal.

36. YATESVILLE LAKE, KY

Location. The damsite is located in Lawrence County, KY on Blaine Creek, a tributary of the Big Sandy River, approximately five miles west of Louisa, KY, and 18 miles above the mouth of Blaine Creek. The reservoir is located in Lawrence County, KY.

Existing project. The existing project consists of an earth and rockfill dam, 104 feet in height and 760 feet in length, and an uncontrolled spillway located one-half mile southeast of the right abutment of the dam. The outlet works consists of a 13-foot diameter tunnel through the left dam abutment. The reservoir provides for a total storage of 86,951 acre-feet and controls a drainage area of approximately 208 square miles. See also Appendix A. A total of 778 tracts of land were acquired for the project. Construction was completed in May 1995. The total cost of the project was \$99,453,537.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during the fiscal year. The entire project is complete. The project was operated for flood control as required and necessary repairs were made to the structure and appurtenances. During the fiscal year the project prevented flood damages estimated to be \$28,000. To date the project has prevented an estimated \$23,586,000 in flood damages.

37. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

The Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, and subsequent acts require local interests to furnish assurances that they will operate and maintain certain local protection projects after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army. District Engineers are responsible for the administration of these regulations within their respective districts. The Huntington District is responsible for inspecting projects within the district's geographic boundaries in Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia. During the fiscal year, maintenance inspections were made of those

completed units transferred to local interests for operation and maintenance. Local interests were advised, as necessary, of measures required to maintain the projects in accordance with the standards prescribed by regulations. Total costs for fiscal year 2007 were \$239,782; total costs through 2007 were \$2,960,000. The flood control works inspected and the dates of inspection are tabulated in Table H.

38. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Emergency bank protection activities pursuant to Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act (PL 79-526), are tabulated as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>FY 2007 Cost</u>
Sec 14, Coordination Account.....	\$19,598
Kanawha River, Charleston, WV Magic Island....	21,455
7 th St W. Ohio River Huntington, WV	376
Tuscarawas Co., Johnson County Rd, OH.....	29,577

Flood control activities pursuant to Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act (PL 80-852), are tabulated as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>FY 2007 Cost</u>
Sec 205, Coordination Account.....	\$18,061
Mercer County, WV	1,828
Magazine Branch, Elk River, WV	475
Zimber Ditch, Stark Co, OH.....	18,076
Buckeye Lake, OH	8,335
North Sand Branch, Raleigh Co, WV.....	7,826
WV Statewide FWS.....	3,101
Brush Creek, Gladly Fork, Princeton, WV	1,638
Hoods Creek, KY	238
Dick Creek, OH	10,966

Flood Control activities pursuant to Section 208 of the 1954 Flood Control Act (PL 83-780) are tabulated as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>FY 2007 Cost</u>
Dickenson Co., VA.....	2,435

Activities pursuant to Section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act (PL 86-645) for small navigation projects are tabulated as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>FY 2007 Cost</u>
Greenup Slackwater Harbor, KY.....	\$6,598

HUNTINGTON, WV, DISTRICT

Activities pursuant to Section 1135 of WRDA 1986 (PL 99-662) for Project Modifications to Improve the Environment are tabulated as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>FY 2007 Cost</u>
Sec 1135, Coordination Account.....	\$ 0
Wills Creek, Mason Mine 280, OH.....	39,587

Activities pursuant to Section 206 of WRDA 1996 (PL 104-303) for Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration are tabulated as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>FY 2007 Cost</u>
Sec 206, Coordination Account.....	\$0
5 th Avenue Dam Removal, Columbus, OH.....	414,433
Watauga, NC	12,488

ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE

39. CENTRAL WEST VIRGINIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Location: The project area consists of 18 counties in Central West Virginia and includes portions of Huntington, Pittsburgh, and Baltimore Districts. The program purpose is to provide design and construction assistance for environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development, including projects for wastewater treatment, water supply, and surface water resource protection and development. Only those projects which are publicly owned may participate in the program.

Existing projects: In 2007 there were five projects underway in Huntington District: North Putnam PSD, Silverton PSD, Flatwoods – Canoe Run PSD, Cottageville PSD and Upper Fishers Branch/Guthrie. Work is authorized by Sec 571 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (PL 106-53).

Local Cooperation. The program requires reimbursable Project Cooperation Agreements to be executed with local sponsors that stipulate cost sharing provisions of 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal participation.

Operating during the fiscal year: During the year, \$308,061 was expended in Huntington District in the various activities related to this program. PCAs were executed for the Upper Fishers/Guthrie,

Silverton PSD, Flatwoods-Canoe Run PSD, and North Putnam Construction projects.

40. OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

Location: The program provides environmental infrastructure assistance to communities throughout the State of Ohio and includes portions of Huntington, Louisville, Pittsburgh, and Buffalo Districts. The program includes project design and construction assistance for wastewater treatment and related facilities, combined sewer overflows, water supply and storage and related facilities, mine drainage, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection and development. Reimbursable projects are allowed.

Existing project: In 2007 within Huntington District there were 18 projects underway in Ohio: ; Village of Hamden/Wellston; Pickaway County; Fayette County, Village of Bloomingburg; Morgan County, Bishopville; Village of Corning; Morgan County, Village of McConnellsville; Buckeye Lake; Muskingum County, City of Zanesville; Rushsylvania; Village of West Jefferson; City of Louisville; Stark County, Zimber Ditch; Gallia County; Hanover; Higginsport; Marysville; North Pickaway;, and New Albany. Work is authorized by Sec 594 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (PL 106-53), as amended by FY 2006 Energy and Water Appropriations Act.

Local cooperation: The program requires reimbursable Project Cooperation Agreements to be executed with local sponsors that stipulate cost sharing provisions of 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal participation.

Operating during the fiscal year: During the year, \$4,757,722 was expended in Huntington District in the various activities related to this program. During FY 2007 PCAs were executed for: North Pickaway, Marysville, Hanover, City of Louisville, Buckeye Lake, Gallia, and New Albany.

41. SOUTHERN AND EASTERN KENTUCKY ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Location: The project area consists of a 29 county region in southern and eastern Kentucky, which includes portions of the Huntington, Nashville, and Louisville Districts. The program provides for design and construction assistance of environmental infrastructure projects. The focus of the program is on wastewater treatment and collection systems. Reimbursable projects are allowed.

Existing project: Within Huntington District, eight projects were underway in 2006 in eastern Kentucky. These were Barrenshee Creek, Fleming-Neon, Tug Valley Sewer, Henry Clay Area, Booneville, Pikeville – Indian Hills, Oakdale Christian High school and Morehead. Work is authorized by Sec 531 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (PL 104-303); as amended by Sec 532 of Water Resources Development Act of 1999.

Local cooperation: The program requires reimbursable Project Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) to be executed with local sponsors that stipulate cost sharing provisions of 75% federal and 25% non-federal.

Operating during the fiscal year: During the year, \$305,010 was expended in Huntington District in the various activities related to this program. A PCA was executed for Morehead, Hilltop Estates.

42. SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Location. The project area consists of 16 counties in southern West Virginia (all within Huntington District). The program provides for design and construction assistance of environmental infrastructure, largely water supply and wastewater treatment facilities, in that region.

Existing projects. In 2007, the program included the following seven projects: Boone Wastewater Treatment Plant and Extension Project, Kilsyth Wastewater Treatment Plan and Extension Project, Cool Ridge/Flat Top Wastewater Treatment Plan Project, and Piney Creek Sewer Interceptor Project, Marsh Fork Treatment Plant & Collection

System, Hinton Wastewater Collection System, and Anchor Road Water Extension. Work is authorized under Section 340 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (PL 102-580) as amended by FY 2006 Energy and Water Appropriation Act.

Local Cooperation: The program requires reimbursable Project Cooperation Agreements to be executed with local sponsors that stipulate cost sharing provisions of 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal participation.

Operating during the fiscal year: During the year, \$213,733 was expended in this program. A PCA was executed for Anchor Road Water Extension.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES – FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

43. DISASTERS

The District’s Emergency Operations Center was activated once for flood and hurricane related disasters without any work for FEMA and three times for flood and hurricane related disasters with work for FEMA (through other COE).

44. OPERATIONAL PROGRAM AREAS

FY 2007 costs were \$501,958, with \$416,324 for disaster preparedness and \$85,634 for emergency operations.

45. EMERGENCY WORK IN SUPPORT OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

The following was performed for FEMA, under the Stafford Act/Federal Response Plan :

<u>Disaster</u>	<u>FY 2007 Cost</u>
May 2004 Flooding (WV)	19,020

46. EMERGENCY FLOOD RECOVERY

Flood recovery activities pursuant to Section 402 of the 2005 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror and

HUNTINGTON, WV, DISTRICT

Tsunami Relief (PL 109-13), are tabulated as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>FY 2007 Cost</u>
Ceredo Kenova, WV Levee Repairs.....	\$30,000
St. Mary's, WV Road Embankment Repairs	30,000

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

47. SURVEYS

Fiscal year 2007 costs were \$1,074,500 itemized as follows:

<u>Project and Location</u>	<u>FY 2007 Cost</u>
Reconnaissance and Feasibility Studies	
South Charleston, WV Port	6,189
South Charleston, WV Port (contributed).....	2,230
Belpre, OH Riverfront Park.....	1,627
Belpre, OH Riverfront Park (contributed)	9,698
Duck Creek, OH	3,232
Columbus Metro Area, OH.....	4,494
Columbus Metro Area, OH (contributed).....	22,107
WV Comprehensive	49,703
New River, Claytor Lake, VA	13,960
New River, Claytor Lake, VA (contributed)	1,163
Muskingum Basin, Dillon Lake, OH.....	1,132
Muskingum Basin, Dillon Lake, OH (contributed) .	1,846
Hocking River, Monday Creek, OH.....	542
Hocking River, Monday Creek, OH (contributed)	616
Little Kanawha River, WV	5,800
Cherry River Basin, WV	62,360
Miscellaneous Activities	
Special Investigations	69,978
FERC Licensing Activities	15,159
American Heritage Rivers Navigation.....	75,059
Interagency Water Resource Development	24,253
North American Waterfowl Management	981

48. PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

Fiscal year 2006 costs were \$ 490,119 itemized as follows:

Greenup Locks and Dam, KY and OH

The project was authorized for construction by Section 101(b)(15) of WRDA 2000 at \$175,500,000. The Greenup plan of improvement includes a 600-foot extension of the existing 600-foot auxiliary lock to provide an overall length of 1200 feet, extension of the downstream guide wall, filling and emptying system improvements, installation of a miter gate

quick change-out system (MGQCS) for faster repairs to the lock miter gates and environmental mitigation measures. Plans and specifications are complete for the mooring cells and a new miter gate. Work completed during FY 2006 included: design of the lock extension.

<u>Project and Location</u>	<u>FY 2007 Cost</u>
Greenup L&D KY and OH.....	\$128,073

Parkersburg Riverfront Park, WV

The project was authorized for construction by Section 557(1) of the WRDA 1999 (P.L. 106-53) at a total cost of \$8,400,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$4,200,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$4,200,000.

The project is an expansion and upgrade of an existing recreation facility cost-shared between the Corps and the City of Parkersburg, WV in the early 1980's. The current recreation facility is the primary river terminal for regular ferry service between West Virginia and the Blennerhassett Island Historic WV State Park. Visitor usage of the Parkersburg Riverfront Park for recreation at the site and access to the river is very high and increases annually. Visitor use demands are exceeding the planned uses of the site in the 1980's. A Limited Revaluation Report (LRR) of the 1998 Feasibility Study was completed in May 2004. PED Agreement was signed in August 2004 between Corps and City of Parkersburg.

<u>Project and Location</u>	<u>FY 2007 Cost</u>
Parkersburg Riverfront Park, WV	\$190,573
Parkersburg Riverfront Park, WV (contributed)....	90,630

49. COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Fiscal year 2007 costs were \$17,121 itemized as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>FY 2006 Cost</u>
Coop. with Other Water Agencies.....	4,556
Planning Assistance to States – Negotiations	21,802
PAS-OH, Marietta FMS	2,622
PAS-OH, Marietta FMS (contr)	-657
PAS-WV, Mabscott Flood Analysis.....	1,004
PAS-WV, Mabscott Flood Analysis (contr).....	5,466

50. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Fiscal year 2006 costs were \$155,838 itemized as follows:

Project	FY 2006 Cost
National Flood Proofing Committee.....	42,578
Flood Plain Management Services	60,815
Technical Services	11,807
Quick Responses	2,982
Hydrologic Studies	902
SS-OH-White (Mason Run) FPMS, WV.....	64,038

HUNTINGTON, WV, DISTRICT

Table 25-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		
2	Kanawha River, WV (existing project)	New Work							
		Approp						27,853,699	¹
		Cost						27,853,699	¹
		Maint							
		Approp	8,597,431	9,382,021	11,078,000	7,567,444	219,876,697	²	
		Cost	9,041,728	9,257,500	9,143,954	9,597,866	239,821,901	²	
		Rehab							
		Approp					130,984	³	
		Cost				130,984	³		
4	Portsmouth Harbor, OH	Maint							
		Approp	-10,032	0	0	0	400,912		
		Cost	-808	0	0	0	400,912		
4	Big Sandy Harbor, KY	Maint							
		Approp	926,060	1,179,000	803,000	1,374,831	18,736,027		
		Cost	1,150,084	1,179,285	799,476	1,376,565	18,734,626		
2	Elk River Harbor, WV	Maint							
		Approp	0	0	0	0	2,992,655		
		Cost	0	0	0	2,788	2,990,147		
2	Charleston Riverfront Park, WV	New Work							
		Approp	0	0	0	0	4,370,121		
		Cost	0	0	0	0	4,370,121		
2	Winfield L&D	New Work							
		Approp	460,000	534,000	216,000	5,298,000	234,069,656	⁴	
		Cost	428,756	447,183	319,817	279,231	229,246,608	⁵	
2	Marmet L&D	New Work							
		Approp	54,338,000	60,764,000	72,764,000	65,300,000	357,452,972	⁶	
		Cost	54,348,055	60,667,543	72,132,242	30,348,912	351,669,310	⁷	
2	London L&D	New Work							
		Approp	10,000	725	0	0	23,502,213	⁸	
		Cost	9,278	255	0	0	23,394,786	⁹	
5	Alum Creek Lake, Oh	New Work							
		Approp					56,267,422		
		Cost					56,267,422		
		Maint							
		Approp	892,465	1,165,772	887,879	1,096,831	19,638,706	¹⁰	
		Cost	882,870	1,060,071	999,815	1,053,718	19,591,865	¹⁰	
6	Beech Fork Lake	New Work							
		Approp					41,987,500		
		Cost					41,987,500		
		Maint							
		Approp	937,025	916,258	922,000	878,793	24,463,577		
		Cost	938,496	916,236	921,551	858,335	24,343,462		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Table 25-A (Cont'd)

Cost and Financial Statement

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
7	Bluestone Lake	New Work						
		Approp					29,458,652	¹¹
		Cost					29,458,652	¹¹
		Maint						
		Approp	4,567,079	1,491,079	1,779,000	1,039,197	59,322,858	¹²
		Cost	4,157,506	1,337,108	1,702,815	1,131,755	58,321,359	¹²
		Dam Safety						
		Approp	4,236,000	8,997,370	8,129,219	14,770,000	67,414,679	
		Cost	4,229,440	7,642,683	5,170,836	7,278,663	54,590,273	
8	Burnsville Lake	New Work						
		Approp					57,166,839	
		Cost					57,166,839	
		Maint						
		Approp	1,573,710	1,492,984	1,440,000	1,634,927	36,433,252	¹³
		Cost	1,571,049	1,484,033	1,427,587	1,928,993	36,700,011	¹³
39	Central WV Environmental Infrastructure	New Work						
		Approp	144,000	464,000	535,000	2,952,000	4,295,000	
		Cost	139,753	122,345	113,386	308,061	883,452	
10	Deer Creek Lake	New Work						
		Approp					20,406,545	¹⁴
		Cost					20,406,545	¹⁴
		Maint						
		Approp	1,235,185	842,812	703,600	824,609	20,075,734	¹⁵
		Cost	1,321,597	843,090	694,252	819,621	20,072,930	¹⁵
11	Delaware Lake	New Work						
		Approp					7,631,821	
		Cost					7,631,821	
		Maint						
		Approp	806,900	1,015,618	866,000	1,048,000	25,240,501	¹⁶
		Cost	846,599	918,575	892,941	973,158	25,095,621	¹⁶
12	Dewey Lake	New Work						
		Approp					7,845,547	¹⁷
		Cost					7,845,547	¹⁷
		Maint						
		Approp	1,155,780	1,329,440	1,064,000	1,010,286	37,836,519	¹⁸
		Cost	1,147,280	1,325,843	1,057,734	1,005,652	37,822,022	¹⁸
		Dam Safety						
		Approp	917,900	72,630	781	0	19,573,631	
		Cost	954,316	79,953	781	0	20,573,447	

HUNTINGTON, WV, DISTRICT

Table 25-A (Cont'd)

Cost and Financial Statement

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
13	Dillon Lake	New Work						
		Approp					30,218,135	¹⁹
		Cost					30,218,135	¹⁹
		Maint						
		Approp	856,000	890,765	2,246,854	863,860	20,475,431	²⁰
		Cost	838,049	851,524	890,053	2,255,617	20,453,195	²⁰
14	East Lynn Lake	New Work						
		Approp					85,872,963	
		Cost					85,872,963	
		Maint						
		Approp	1,623,528	1,498,281	1,582,000	1,435,663	39,991,745	²¹
		Cost	1,621,446	1,490,452	1,480,203	1,517,618	39,961,850	²¹
15	Fishtrap Lake	New Work						
		Approp					54,754,126	²²
		Cost					54,754,126	²²
		Maint						
		Approp	1,607,107	1,511,964	1,390,000	1,290,666	35,852,876	²³
		Cost	1,591,759	1,524,487	1,323,227	1,290,817	35,865,097	²³
16	Grayson Lake	New Work						
		Approp					19,162,741	²⁴
		Cost					19,162,741	²⁴
		Maint						
		Approp	980,534	1,132,156	1,044,000	1,036,401	27,614,035	
		Cost	975,089	1,083,896	1,034,759	1,045,882	27,569,774	
17	Greenbrier River, Marlinton	New Work						
		Approp	1,272,800	1,812,000	1,980,000	750,000	11,352,086	
		Cost	1,180,442	1,762,322	2,058,217	790,233	11,328,500	
18	Island Creek at Logan	New Work						
		Approp	47,000	56,000	281,000	20,000	2,211,192	
		Cost	35,596	160,137	39,982	99,841	2,030,733	
19	J. W. Flannagan	New Work						
		Approp					20,444,383	²⁵
		Cost					20,444,383	²⁵
		Maint						
		Approp	1,201,474	1,250,063	1,212,000	1,199,926	35,184,191	²⁶
		Cost	1,205,244	1,231,239	1,228,055	1,198,567	35,176,602	²⁶
20	Levisa and Tug Forks	New Work						
		Approp	38,547,000	29,608,000	30,800,000	8,660,000	593,547,246	²⁷
		Cost	35,514,101	28,847,468	25,002,378	24,853,009	584,483,437	²⁷

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Table 25-A (Cont'd) Cost and Financial Statement

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007		
21	Lower Mud river, Milton	New Work							
		Approp	1,260,000	411,000	1,198,000	250,000	5,435,970	⁴⁸	
		Cost	1,249,954	393,849	8,008,944	452,891	12,413,496	⁴⁸	
22	Massillon, Ohio	New Work							
		Approp					8,139,406	²⁸	
		Cost					8,139,406	²⁸	
		Maint							
		Approp	17,000	25,800	23,000		475,510		
		Cost	16,913	25,840	12,980		462,442		
23	Muskingum River Dams and Lakes	New Work							
		Approp					41,247,815	²⁹	
		Cost					41,247,815	²⁹	
		Maint							
		Approp	9,318,199	7,563,697	6,128,000	8,358,374	186,049,586	³⁰	
		Cost	9,236,473	7,389,812	6,279,100	7,412,364	184,062,231	³⁰	
		Maint (Rehab)							
		Approp					982,300		
		Cost					982,300		
				Rehab					
		Approp					22,172,945	³¹	
		Cost					22,172,945	³¹	
		Dam Safety							
		Approp	0	579,000	1,061,700	2,095,000	35,177,240		
		Cost	0	504,377	1,674,123	455,268	33,625,930		
24	Newark Ohio (Previous Project)	New Work							
		Approp					845,916		
		Cost					845,916		
			Maint						
			Approp					758,673	
			Cost					758,673	
(Existing Project)	New Work								
	Approp						11,151,232	³²	
	Cost						11,151,232	³²	
25	North Branch of Kokosing River	New Work							
		Approp					6,665,985	³³	
		Cost					6,665,985	³³	
		Maint							
		Approp	174,000	145,743	112,000	151,373	6,368,733		
	Cost	172,589	146,874	107,925	153,894	6,363,901			

HUNTINGTON, WV, DISTRICT

Table 25-A (Cont'd)

Cost and Financial Statement

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
26	North Fork of Pound River Lake	New Work						
		Approp					6,186,901	³⁴
		Cost					6,186,901	³⁴
		Maint						
		Approp	336,000	328,119	306,000	400,715	11,725,092	³⁵
		Cost	335,504	308,347	323,721	398,938	11,810,399	³⁵
40	Ohio Environmental Infrastructure Program	New Work						
		Approp	1,954,000	10,947,000	3,921,700	-2,870,754	14,266,595	
		Cost	152,698	1,027,995	2,159,535	4,757,722	8,374,998	
27	Ohio River Basin	New Work						
		Approp					355,861	³⁶
		Cost					355,861	³⁶
28	Paint Creek Lake	New Work						
		Approp					26,969,962	³⁷
		Cost					26,969,962	³⁷
		Maint						
		Approp	743,700	944,872	764,667	962,850	19,160,662	³⁸
		Cost	728,930	924,590	790,424	962,465	19,149,583	³⁸
29	Paintsville Lake	New Work						
		Approp					60,194,986	
		Cost					60,194,986	
		Maint						
		Approp	836,400	999,693	897,000	701,734	20,964,331	
		Cost	833,832	1,001,272	894,271	707,980	20,962,339	
30	R. D. Bailey Lake	New Work						
		Approp					261,251,678	³⁹
		Cost					261,251,678	³⁹
		Maint						
		Approp	2,032,600	1,536,234	1,530,000	1,877,900	39,380,682	⁴⁰
		Cost	2,018,095	1,545,195	1,492,092	1,664,545	39,102,370	⁴⁰
31	Roseville, Ohio	New Work						
		Approp					910,785	
		Cost					910,785	
		Maint						
		Approp	8,000	32,222	27,000	0	352,176	
		Cost	7,816	32,476	26,510	0	351,685	

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Table 25-A (Cont'd)

Cost and Financial Statement

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
41	Southern and Eastern Kentucky Env. Infrastructure	New Work						
		Approp	-998,000	450,000	348,600	204,000	7,540,150	
		Cost	715,074	993,880	1,005,641	305,010	7,092,675	
42	Southern West Virginia Env. Infrastructure	New Work						
		Approp	215,000	3,770,000	2,257,000	3,074,000	18,745,446	41
		Cost	589,936	1,516,574	4,063,700	213,733	15,401,204	41
32	Summersville Lake	New Work						
		Approp					48,375,884	42
		Cost					48,375,884	42
		Maint						
		Approp	1,838,755	1,566,253	1,476,000	1,646,324	46,361,901	43
		Cost	1,839,508	1,485,465	1,446,114	1,690,481	46,287,343	43
33	Sutton Lake	New Work						
		Approp					37,029,585	44
		Cost					37,029,585	44
		Maint						
		Approp	2,023,291	2,583,000	1,859,688	1,595,397	53,925,388	45
		Cost	2,002,783	2,035,381	2,407,126	1,634,340	53,910,910	45
34	Tom Jenkins Dam	New Work						
		Approp					2,086,503	46
		Cost					2,086,503	46
		Maint						
		Approp	424,646	446,594	356,000	474,384	6,375,255	
		Cost	423,450	450,374	327,531	504,684	10,375,511	
35	West Columbus	New Work						
		Approp	5,338,300	2,983,000	0	0	98,114,818	47
		Cost	5,469,341	2,278,299	645,953	73,075	98,163,182	47
36	Yatesville Lake	New Work						
		Approp					99,456,500	
		Cost					99,453,537	
		Maint						
		Approp	837,762	804,919	814,000	811,950	16,269,471	
		Cost	836,192	805,994	803,040	799,517	16,243,082	

HUNTINGTON, WV, DISTRICT

Notes for Table 25-A

¹Includes \$4,294,612 for new work for previous projects, \$4,498,636 Emergency Relief funds, \$9,004,800 Public Works funds and \$686,317 Code 713 funds.

²Includes \$3,883,513 for maintenance of previous projects and \$546,090 Maintenance and Operation funds.

³Public Works Acceleration funds.

⁴Includes \$102,000 Inland Waterways Trust funds.

⁵Includes \$164,324 Inland Waterways Trust Fund.

⁶Includes \$36,650,000 Inland Waterways Trust funds.

⁷Includes \$30,084,534 Inland Waterways Trust funds.

⁸Includes \$2,649,000 Inland Waterways Trust funds.

⁹Includes \$100,740 Inland Waterways Trust funds.

¹⁰Includes \$1,063 Maintenance and Operation funds.

¹¹Includes \$543,960 Emergency Relief funds, \$9,698 Public Works Acceleration funds, \$211,850 Code 711 funds and \$75,000 Code 713 funds.

¹²Includes \$2,795 Maintenance and Operation funds.

¹³Includes \$748,281 Maintenance and Operation funds.

¹⁴Excludes \$225,090 contributed funds. Includes \$590,000 Code 711 funds.

¹⁵Includes \$130,000 provided by the Productive Employment Act of 1983.

¹⁶Includes \$240,000 provided by the Productive Employment Act of 1983.

¹⁷Includes \$23,087 Public Works Acceleration funds, \$1,089,940 Code 711 funds and \$231,105 Code 713 funds.

¹⁸Includes \$82,900 Special Recreation Use Fee Funds and \$747,028 Maintenance and Operations Funds.

¹⁹Includes \$100,000 provided from the Productive Employment Act of 1983.

²⁰Includes \$1,924 Maintenance and Operations funds.

²¹Includes \$209,918 Special Recreation Use Fee Funds and \$747,028 Maintenance and Operations Funds.

²²Includes \$362,649 Code 711 funds and \$10,000 Code 712 funds.

²³Includes \$38,000 Special Recreation Use Fee Funds and \$748,714 Maintenance and Operations Funds.

²⁴Includes \$406,919 Code 711 funds and \$2,317 code 713 funds.

²⁵Includes 422,983 Code 711 funds

²⁶Includes \$88,710 special recreation use funds.

²⁷Includes Cost from Ohio River Division of \$696,000. Excludes \$21,711,820 cumulative contributed funds.

²⁸Includes \$477,813 contributed funds.

²⁹Includes \$27,190,000 National Industrial Recovery funds and \$528,288 Code 711 funds.

³⁰Includes \$206,815 Maintenance and Operations funds.

³¹Includes \$61,945 Public Works Acceleration funds.

³²Excludes \$602,765 contributed funds.

³³Includes \$45,177 Code 711 funds.

³⁴Includes \$64,233 Code 711 funds.

³⁵Includes \$68,200 special recreation use fees.

³⁶Includes \$10,920 Emergency Relief funds.

³⁷Includes \$14,153 Code 711 funds.

³⁸Includes \$31,496 special recreation use fee funds.

³⁹Includes \$5,534 Consolidated Army funds.

⁴⁰Includes \$60,000 provided from the Productive Employment Act of 1983, and \$85,233 Maintenance and Operations Funds.

⁴¹Excludes \$1,554,707 cumulative contributed funds.

⁴²Includes \$300,062 Code 711 funds.

⁴³Includes \$214,112 special recreation use fee funds, \$300,000 provided from the Productive Appropriations Act of 1983, and \$120,016 Maintenance and Operation Funds.

⁴⁴Includes \$1,837,337 Code 711 funds and \$287,843 Accelerated Public Works funds. Excludes \$62,800 contributed funds.

⁴⁵Includes \$267,634 special recreation use fee funds, \$215,000 provided from the Productive Employment Appropriations Act of 1983, and \$144,562 Maintenance and Operations Funds.

⁴⁶Includes \$8,064 Code 711 funds and \$30,000 Public Works Acceleration funds. excludes \$575,000 contributed funds.

⁴⁷Excludes \$7,135,157 cumulative contributed funds.

⁴⁸Excludes \$ 1,738,743 cumulative contributed funds.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Table 25-B

Authorizing Legislation

See Section In Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
2	Aug 30, 1935	KANAWHA RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, WV Construction of three locks and dams on the Kanawha River and one on the Ohio	H. Doc 31, 73rd Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug 15, 1985	Engineering and Design and Land Acquisition for Winfield Locks and Dam.	P.L. 99-88, 1st Sess.
	Oct 12, 1996	Construction of 110' x 800' replacement lock to replace 56' x 360' twin lock chambers at Marmet Locks and Dam.	P.L. 104-303, (WRDA '96)
	Nov 19, 2005	Modified to increase the authorized cost of Marmet Locks & Dam to \$358,000,000	P.L. 109-103. 2 nd Sess.
6	Oct 23, 1962	ALUM CREEK LAKE, OH Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	H. Doc 587, 87 th Cong 2nd Sess.
7	Oct 23, 1962	BEECH FORK LAKE, WV Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	H. Doc 587, 87 th Cong 2nd Sess.
8	Sept 12 1935	BLUESTONE LAKE, WV Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	Exec. Order 7183-A
	June 22, 1936	Directs completion of project	P.L. 74-738
	June 28, 1938	Approved provisions in executive order, authorized LERRDs at cost to the federal government	P.L. 75-761
	Dec 22, 1944	Added Recreation	P.L. 78-534, 2nd Sess.
	Oct 31, 1992	Authorization for Drift & Debris Removal	P.L. 102-580 (WRDA '92)
	Oct. 12,1996	Allows of passage of biological materials through the dam	P.L. 104-303 (WRDA '96)
	Aug 17, 1999	Implement Plan G, as defined in the Evaluation report dated December 1996	P.L. 106-53 (WRDA '99)
	Dec. 11, 2000	Authorized construction of hydroelectric facilities	P.L. 106-541 (WRDA 2000)
	Nov 7, 2005	Transfers ownership and operation of the hydropower facilities to Tri-Cities Power Authority. Removes hydropower as a project purpose as long as TCA exercises its responsibilities. Requires coordination with Dam Safety Project. And other changes to the project.	P.L. 109-275, 1 st Sess.

HUNTINGTON, WV, DISTRICT

Table 25-B (Cont'd)		Authorizing Legislation	
See Section In Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
9	Jun 28, 1938	BURNSVILLE LAKE, WV Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	Flood Control Comm. Doc 1, 75th Cong, 1st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Added Recreation	P.L. 78-534, 2nd Sess.
39	Aug 17, 1999	CENTRAL WEST VIRGINIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE Design and Construction Assistance for Environmental Infrastructure	P.L. 106-53 (WRDA '99)
		10	DEER CREEK LAKE, OH Construction of Flood Control Reservoir
11	Jun 28, 1938	DELAWARE LAKE, OH Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	Flood Control Comm. Doc 1, 75th Cong, 1st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Added Recreation	P.L. 78-534, 2nd Sess.
12	Jun 28, 1938	DEWEY LAKE, OH Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	Flood Control Comm. Doc 1, 75th Cong, 1st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Added Recreation	P.L. 78-534, 2nd Sess.
13	Jun 28, 1938	DILLON LAKE, OH Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	Flood Control Comm. Doc 1, 75th Cong, 1st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Added Recreation	P.L. 78-534, 2nd Sess.
14	Jun 28, 1938	EAST LYNN LAKE, OH Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	Flood Control Comm. Doc 1, 75th Cong, 1st Sess.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Dec 22, 1944 Added Recreation P.L. 78-534, 2nd Sess.

Table 25-B (Cont'd) See Section In Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Authorizing Legislation Project and Work Authorized	Documents
15	Jun 28, 1938	FISHTRAP LAKE, OH Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	Flood Control Comm. Doc 1, 75th Cong, P.L. 78-534, 2nd Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Added Recreation	
16	Jul 14, 1960	GRAYSON LAKE, KY Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	H. Doc 440, 86th Cong 2nd Sess.
17	Oct 12, 1996	GREENBRIER RIVER, MARLINTON, WV Project for Flood Control	P.L. 104-303 (WRDA 96)
	Aug 17, 1999	Modified to increase authorized appropriation to \$47,000,000	P.L. 106-53 (WRDA 99)
18	Oct 17, 1986	ISLAND CREEK AT LOGAN, WV Project for Flood Control	P.L. 99-662 (WRDA 86) ^{2nd} Sess.
19	Jun 28, 1938	JOHN W. FLANNAGAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, VA Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	Flood Control Comm. Doc 1, 75th Cong,
	Dec 22, 1944	Added Recreation	P.L. 78-534, 2nd Sess.
20	Oct 01, 1980	LEVISA AND TUG FORKS OF THE BIG SANDY RIVER, AND UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER, WV, VA, AND KY Construction of such Flood Control Measures as deemed Necessary and Advisable	P.L. 96-367, Sec 202
	Oct 12, 1996	Modified to include Grundy, VA	P.L. 104-303 (WRDA 96), 2 nd session
	Aug 17, 1999	Modified authorize the Secretary to take all necessary neasures to prevent future losses that would occur as a result of a flood equal in magnitude to a 100-year frequency event. in Martin, KY	P.L. 106-53 (WRDA 99), 1 st session
	Dec 11, 2000	Modified to direct the Secretary to determine the	P.L. 106-543 (WRDA

HUNTINGTON, WV, DISTRICT

ability of Buchanan and Dickson Counties, VA to pay the non-Federal share of the cost of the project 2000), 2nd session

Table 25-B (Cont'd)		Authorizing Legislation	
See Section In Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
21		LOWER MUD RIVER, MILTON, WV Conduct a limited re-evaluation of watershed plan and environmental impact statement prepared by the Natural Resources Conservation Service and may carry out the project	
	Oct 12, 1996		PL 104-30 (WRDA 1996)
	Dec 11, 2000	Directed to carry out flood damage reduction project	PL 106-54 (WRDA 2000)
22		MASSILLON , OH Construction of Channel Improvement Project	
	Jun 28, 1938		Flood Control Comm. Doc 1, 75th Cong, 1st Sess.
23		MUSKINGUM RIVER LAKES, OH Construction of 14 Flood Control Reservoirs	
	Feb 20, 1934		Public Work Admin
	Jun 28, 1938	Reimbursement to the Muskingum Conservancy District a sum not to exceed actual expenditures for project construction	Flood Control Comm. Doc 1, 75th Cong, 1st Sess.
	Aug 11, 1939	Operations and Maintenance assigned to the Corps of Engineers	P.L. 76-396, 1st Sess
24		NEWARK, OH Construction of Channel Improvement Project	
	Jun 28, 1938		Flood Control Comm. Doc 1, 75th Cong, 1st Sess.
	Aug 13, 1968	Modification to Existing Project and Additional Channel Improvement and Drainage Facilities	H. Doc 337, 90th Cong, 2nd Sess.
25		NORTH BRANCH OF KOKOSING RIVER LAKE, OH Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	
	Oct 23, 1962		H. Doc 220, 87th Cong 2nd Sess.
26		NORTH FORK OF POUND RIVER LAKE, VA Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	
	Jul 14, 1960		H. Doc 645, 86th Cong, 2nd Sess.
40		OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM Design and Construction Assistance for Environmental Infrastructure	
	Aug 17, 1999		P.L. 106-53, Sec 594 (WRDA '99)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Nov. 19, 2005 Modified to increase authorized amount to \$60,000 P.L. 109-103, 2nd Sess.

Table 25-B (Cont'd)

Authorizing Legislation

See Section In Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
28	Jun 28, 1938	PAINT CREEK LAKE, OH Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	Flood Control Comm. Doc 1, 75th Cong, 1st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Added Recreation	P.L. 78-534, 2nd Sess.
29	Oct 27, 1965	PAINTSVILLE LAKE, KY Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	H. Doc 246, 89th Cong, 1st Sess.
30	Oct 23, 1962	R. D. BAILEY LAKE, WV Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	H. Doc 569, 87th Cong, 2nd Sess.
31	Jun 28, 1938	ROSEVILLE, OH Construction of Channel Improvement Project	Flood Control Comm. Doc 1, 75th Cong, 1st Sess.
41	Oct 12, 1996	SOUTHERN AND EASTERN KENTUCKY ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE Design and Construction Assistance for Environmental Infrastructure	P.L. 104-303 (WRDA'96),
	Aug 17, 1999	Modified to increase the authorized amount to \$25,000,000	P.L. 106-53 (WRDA '99)
	Feb. 20, 2003	Modified to insert Bath and Rowan Counties and to increase the authorized amount to \$40,000,000	P.L. 108-7, 1 st Sess.
42	Oct 31, 1992	SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE Design and Construction Assistance for Environmental Infrastructure	P.L. 102-580 (WRDA'92)
	Oct 12, 1996	Modified to increase the amount to be appropriated to \$20,000,000	P.L. 104-303 (WRDA '96)
	Aug 17, 1999	Modified to increase the amount to be appropriated to \$40,000,000	P.L. 106-53 (WRDA '99)

HUNTINGTON, WV, DISTRICT

Dec 11, 2000 Modified to include environmental restoration P.L. 106-541

Table 25-B (Cont'd)		Authorizing Legislation	
See Section In Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
29	Jun 28, 1938	SUMMERSVILLE LAKE, WV Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	Flood Control Comm.Doc 1, 75 th Cong. 1 st sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Added Recreation	P.L. 78-534, 2nd Sess.
33		SUTTON LAKE, WV	1st Sess.
	Jun 28, 1938	Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	Flood Control Comm.P.L. 78-534, 2nd Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Added Recreation	Doc 1, 75th Cong Flood Control Comm.P.L. 78-534, 2nd Sess.
31		TOM JENKINS DAM, OH	1st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	P.L. 78-534, 2nd Sess.
		WEST COLUMBUS, OH	
35	Nov 17, 1986	Construction of Local Protection Project	P.L. 99-662
36		YATESVILLE LAKE, KY	
	Oct 27, 1965	Construction of Flood Control Reservoir	H. Doc. 246, 89th Cong. 2 nd Sess
37		INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS	
	Jun 22, 1936	Inspection of Local Maintenance of Federally Constructed Local Protection Projects	P. L. 74-738 2nd Sess.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Table 25-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to Sep 30, 2006		
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance	Contributed Funds Expended
Big Sandy River, WV and KY including Levisa and Tug Forks ^{1 and 2}	completed	1952	1,586,236	15,698,111	131,473
Elk River, WV ³	completed	1903	30,259		
Gauley River, WV ⁴	completed	1903	14,761		
Guyandotte River, WV ⁵	completed	1915	27,500		
Little Kanawha River, WV ⁶	completed	1960	470,536	1,023,854	
Muskingum River, OH ⁷	completed	1955	301,912	6,171,897	6,041
New River, WV and VA ⁵	completed	1899	109,691		
Scioto River at Portsmouth, OH ⁸	completed	1953	10,951	16,593	

¹In addition, \$140,068 expended from funds transferred from Department of Commerce, Under accelerated public works program, for repairs of eroded bank at Lock 3 on Big Sandy River, at Louisa, KY.

²Operations and maintenance suspended June 30, 1952.

³Work closed September 1902. Property transferred to Kanawha River improvements.

⁴Work closed September 1902. Abandonment recommended in H. Doc 467, 69th Congress.

⁵Work suspended.

⁶Operation and maintenance suspended June 30, 1951.

⁷Collections from licensed non-Federal hydroelectric utilities for use of dams on Muskingum River for fiscal years 1923-1953 were \$79,154.

⁸P.L. 954, August 31, 1954, authorized Secretary of Treasury to pay Portsmouth Sand and Gravel Co. \$75,000 in full settlement of claims against government for damages resulting from change in Scioto River Channel.

HUNTINGTON, WV, DISTRICT

Table 25-E Other Authorized Flood Control Projects

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to Sep 30, 2006		
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance	Contributed Funds Expended
Ashland, KY, LPP	Completed	1954	3,718,839	---	---
Athens, OH, LPP	Completed	1979	5,313,700	---	---
Augusta, KY	Inactive	---	11,577	---	---
Catlettsburg, KY, LPP	Completed	1963	3,854,361	---	---
Ceredo-Kenova, WV, LPP	Completed	1955	2,753,551	---	---
Chillicothe, OH, LPP	Completed	1986	20,373,314	---	---
Coal River, WV	Inactive	1979	472,229	---	---
East Rainelle, WV, LPP	Completed	1962	614,598	---	---
Galax, VA, LPP	Completed	1953	480,536	---	---
Haysi, VA	Inactive	---	2,656	---	---
Huntington, WV, LPP	Completed	1956	7,172,840	---	---
Ironton, OH, LPP	Completed	1952	2,604,646	---	---
Kehoe Lake, KY	Deferred	1981	1,272,740	---	---
Martin, KY	Active with no current year expenditures	1983	212,048	---	---
Maysville, KY, LPP	Completed	1959	6,493,747	---	---
Newark, OH (Interior Drainage)	Deferred	1983	---	---	---
Oceana, WV	Deferred	1981	611,000	---	---
Parkersburg, WV, LPP	Completed	1955	6,652,827	---	---
Pt. Pleasant, WV, LPP	Completed	1955	2,919,578	---	---
Portsmouth - New Boston, OH, LPP	Completed	1956	9,806,424	---	---
Princeton, WV, LPP	Completed	1962	808,750	---	---
Russell, KY, LPP	Completed	1953	552,493	---	---
Vanceburg, KY	Inactive	---	---	---	---
Williamson, WV, LPP	Completed	1964	1,056,166	---	---

Table 25-G Deauthorized Projects

Projects	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
----------	---	------	------------------------------	-------------------------------

All projects listed in this table have been deauthorized in accordance with Section 12 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974, P. L. 251, 93rd Congress

Local Protection Projects

Aberdeen, OH	---	May 1981	1,334	---
Athalia, OH	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Belpre, OH	---	Nov 1977	---	---
Brooklyn, WV	---	Nov 1979	---	---
Buena Vista, OH	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Chambersburg, OH	---	Nov 1986	---	---
Cheshire, OH	---	Nov 1977	---	---
Chilo, OH	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Clifton, WV	---	Aug 1977	11,237	---
Coal Grove, OH	---	Jan 1990	3,389	---
Columbus, OH	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Dover, KY	---	Jan 1990	---	---
Friendly, WV	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Fullerton, KY	---	Jan 1990	---	---
Gallipolis, OH	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Greenup, KY	---	Jan 1990	4,962	---
Hanging Rock, OH	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Hartford, WV	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Henderson, WV	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Higginsport, OH	---	Oct 1978	---	---
Hockingport, OH	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Killbuck, OH	---	Apr 2002	---	---
Letart, WV	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Letart Falls, OH	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Lower Guyandotte, River Basin, WV	---	Nov 1986	17,721	---
Manchester, OH	---	May 1981	---	---
Mansfield, OH	---	Apr 2002	---	---
Mapleshade, OH	---	Oct 1978	---	---
Marietta, OH	---	Nov 1981	---	---
Mason, WV	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Middleport, OH	---	May 1981	9,783	---
Miller, OH	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Millwood, WV	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Nelsonville, OH	---	Apr 2002	---	---

HUNTINGTON, WV, DISTRICT

Table 25-G (Cont'd)

Deauthorized Projects

Projects	For Last Full		Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
	Report See Annual Report For	Date		
New Martinsville, WV	---	Nov 1979	---	---
New Matamoras, OH	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Newport, OH	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Normal, KY	---	Jan 1990	---	---
North Chillicothe, OH	---	Apr 2002	---	---
Pomeroy, OH	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Portland, OH	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Proctorville, OH	---	Nov 1986	---	---
Racine, OH	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Ripley, OH	---	Oct 1978	7,523	---
Riverview, WV	---	Aug 1977	---	---
St. Marys, WV	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Sardis, OH	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Sciotoville, OH	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Sistersville, WV	---	Aug 1977	---	---
South Point, OH	---	Nov 1986	---	---
South Portsmouth, KY	---	Jan 1990	---	---
Syracuse, OH	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Waverly, WV	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Williamstown, WV	---	Nov 1979	---	---
Zanesville, OH	---	May 1981	---	---

Reservoirs and Lakes

Big Bend, WV	---	Aug 1977	---	---
Big Darby, OH	1969	Nov 1979	3,349,568	---
Birch, WV	---	Nov 1986	---	---
Frazeysburg, OH	---	May 1981	5,000	---
Kehoe Lake, KY	---	Jul 1992	1,273,000	---
Leading Creek, WV	1974	Jan 1990	272,880	---
Logan, OH	---	Oct 1985	---	---
Millersburg, OH	---	May 1981	---	---
Mill Creek, OH	1981	Nov 1985	1,602,702	---
Moores Ferry, VA	---	Nov 1986	22,879	---
Mud River, WV	---	Nov 1979	---	---
Panther Creek, WV	1976	Nov 1986	---	---
Poca, WV	---	May 1981	---	---
Rocky Fork, OH	1950	Aug 1977	91,321	---
Salt Creek, OH	1975	Nov 1986	1,089,943	---
Utica, OH	1975	Jan 1990	757,550	---
West Fork, WV	1974	Jan 1990	663,192	---
White Oak Creek, OH	---	Nov 1981	---	---

Table 25-H Inspection of Flood Control Projects (See Sec 34 of Text)

Flood Control Works Inspected	Dates of Inspection
Appalachian Regional Hospital LPP	Sep 2007
Ashland, KY, LPP	Apr 2007
Catlettsburg, KY, LPP	Jun 2007
Ceredo, WV, LPP	Jul 2007
Chillicothe, OH, LPP	Jun 2007
Huntington, WV, LPP	Aug 2007
Ironton, OH, LPP	Aug 2007
Kenova, WV, LPP	Aug 2007
Massillon, OH, LPP	Nov 2007
Matewan, WV	Sep 2007
Newark, OH, LPP	Aug 2007
Parkersburg, WV, LPP	Mar 2007
Pikeville, KY, LPP	Nov 2006
Point Pleasant, WV, LPP	Mar 2007
Portsmouth, OH, LPP	Dec 2007
Prestonsburg, KY, LBPP	Apr 2007
Roseville, OH, LPP	Mar 2007
Russell, KY, LBPP	Aug 2007
South Williamson, KY	Sep 2007
Utica, OH	Mar 2007
West Columbus, OH, LPP	Aug 2007
West Williamson, WV	Sep 2007
Williamson, WV	Sep 2007

HUNTINGTON, WV, DISTRICT

Table
25-I

Kanawha River Locks and Dams
(See Section 1 of Text)

Lock and Dam	London	Marmet	Winfield
Distance from Nearest Town	at London, WV	at Belle, WV	at Eleanor, WV
Miles Above Mouth of River	82.8	67.7	31.1
Length of Reach (miles)	7.5	20.1	36.6
Width of Chamber (feet)	110	56	56
Greatest Length Available for Full Width (feet)	360	360	800
Lift (feet)	24	24	24
Upper Normal Pool Elevation (feet, mean sea level)	590	614	566
Depth on Miter Sills			
Upper (feet)	18	18	18
Lower (feet)	12	12	12
Character of Foundation			
Lock	Concrete	Concrete	Concrete
Dam	Rock and Wood piles	Rock and Wood piles	Rock and Wood piles
Percent Complete	100%	100%	100%
Year Opened to Navigation	1933	1934	1937
Actual Cost to Date	\$23,394,786	\$292,152,972	\$228,967,377

OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

This district comprises portions of Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri, all embraced in the drainage basin of the Missouri River along the mainstem and tributaries to Rulo, NE.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation	Page	Environmental	Page
1. Missouri River, Sioux City, IA to Rulo, NE	26-3	28. California Bend, NE	26-10
2. Navigation Work Under Special Authorization	26-3	29. Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	26-10
		30. Fort Peck Fish Hatchery, MT	26-11
		31. Lower Decatur, NE	26-11
		32. Missouri River Fish & Wildlife Mitigation, IA, NE, KS, & ND	26-12
		33. Nathan's Lake	26-12
		34. Rural Montana, MT	26-12
		35. Sand Creek, NE	26-13
		36. Upper Central Platte Valley, Colfax Reach	26-13
		37. Wehrspann Lake Aquatic	26-13
Flood Control		Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power	
3. Aberdeen and Vicinity, SD	26-3	38. Big Bend Dam-Lake Sharpe, Missouri River Basin, SD	26-14
4. Antelope Creek, Lincoln, NE	26-3	39. Fort Peck Lake, MT	26-14
5. Bear Creek Lake, CO	26-4	40. Fort Randall Dam-Lake Francis Case, Missouri River Basin, SD	26-14
6. Big Sioux River & Skunk Creek, Sioux Falls, SD	26-4	41. Garrison Dam Major Rehabilitation, Lake Sakakawea, ND	26-14
7. Bowman-Haley Lake, ND	26-5	42. Garrison Dam-Lake Sakakawea, Missouri River Basin, ND	26-15
8. Buford Trenton Irrigation District, ND	26-5	43. Gavins Point Dam-Lewis and Clark Lake, Missouri River Basin, NE and SD	26-15
9. Chatfield Lake, CO	26-5	44. Oahe Dam-Lake Oahe, Missouri River Basin, SD and ND	26-15
10. Cherry Creek Lake, CO	26-5	45. Missouri River Between Ft. Peck Dam, MT and Gavins Point Dam, SD & NE	26-16
11. Denison, IA	26-5	46. Pierre, SD	26-16
12. Fall River Basin, SD	26-6		
13. Logan Creek, Pender, NE	26-6	Miscellaneous	
14. Missouri National Recreational River, NE and SD	26-6	47. Missouri River Master Water Control Manual Review and Update	26-17
15. Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, NE to Sioux City, IA	26-7		
16. Papillion Creek and Tributaries Lakes, NE	26-7		
17. Perry Creek, IA	26-7		
18. Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program (Omaha District)	26-7		
19. Pipestem Lake, ND	26-8		
20. Salt Creek & Tributaries, NE	26-8		
21. South Platte River Basin, CO	26-8		
22. Western Sarpy and Clear Creek, NE	26-8		
23. Van Bibber Creek, CO	26-9		
24. Wood River, Grand Island, NE	26-9		
25. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Works	26-9		
26. Scheduling Flood Control Reservoir Operations	26-9		
27. Flood Control Activities Under Special Authorization	26-9		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Miscellaneous (continued)		Page	Tables (continued)		Page
48.	Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness (CDPP)	26-18	26-E	Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	26-35
49.	Flood Control and Coastal Emergency (FC&CE)	26-18	26-F.	Other Multiple Purpose Projects Including Power	26-37
50.	General Regulatory Functions	26-18	26-G	Deauthorized Projects	26-38
51.	General Investigations (See Table 26-K)	26-18	26-H.	Missouri River Levee System Sioux City, IA to Rulo, NE	26-40
Tables			26-I	Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program	26-40
26-A	Cost and Financial Statement	26-19	26-J	Inspection of Completed Local Protection Projects	26-41
26-B	Authorizing Legislation	26-28	26-K	. Active General Investigations	26-46
26-C.	Other Authorized Navigation Projects	26-34	26-L.	Flood Control Activities Under Special Authorization	26-48
26-D	Not Applicable		26-M	Environmental	26-49

Navigation

1. MISSOURI RIVER, SIOUX CITY, IA TO MOUTH (SIOUX CITY, IA TO RULO, NE)

Location. Channel of the Missouri River extending from Sioux City, IA to Rulo, NE.

Previous Projects. For details see page 1893, Annual Report for 1915, and page 1175, Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. A navigation channel of 9-foot depth and width not less than 300 feet, obtained by revetment of banks, rock dikes to contract and stabilize waterway, cutoffs to eliminate long bends, closing minor channels, and removal of snags and dredging as required. Construction was initiated on this section of the project (Sioux City to Rulo) in FY 1928, the bank stabilization work was completed in April 1979, and the navigation feature was completed in September 1980. A reliable channel suitable for navigation is available through this section. Controlling depth at ordinary stages of the river is 9 feet, with additional depths available during high stages. Commercial navigation was inaugurated on this section in May 1939, and common carrier transportation service was inaugurated in October 1946. Seven riverside recreation sites are complete and in operation. (See Table 26-A for total cost of construction.)

Local Cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 26-2 of FY 1988 Annual Report.

Terminal Facilities. Terminal facilities for loading and unloading grain, liquids and dry bulk products are maintained by private interests at various locations on this section of the river. A complete list of terminal facilities is included in the Missouri River navigation maps and can be obtained from the Omaha District for a small fee.

Operations During FY. District personnel accomplished channel reconnaissance, surveys and mapping, engineering and design, surveys and layouts of construction, and supervision and administration. Local interests operate and maintain the recreation sites. Government Hired Labor Forces completed maintenance, which consisted of placing stone on damaged structures and placing structure markers to aid navigation.

2. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Small Navigation Projects Not Specifically Authorized by Congress (Sec. 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960, as amended, Public Law 645, 86th Congress).

No work during the period.

Flood Control

3. ABERDEEN, SD

Location. This project is in the Moccasin Creek sub basin in the city of Aberdeen, Brown County, South Dakota. Aberdeen is located in the James River Valley in the northeast quarter of South Dakota.

Existing Project. The selected alternative is a 100-year event levee 2.9 miles long on the northeast side of Aberdeen that will prevent 49 percent of the average annual flood damages to structures and contents in that area. The levee will essentially block existing drainage to Moccasin Creek, and a combination of culverts with gates and detention ponds was incorporated into the design to mitigate this interior drainage problem. A two-foot road raise at Fairgrounds Road is also included.

Local Cooperation. Section 205, Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended applies. The city of Aberdeen and Brown County are paying the local share of the project.

Operations During FY. Construction advertisement and award of Phase II was completed in FY 2004. Project was completed in December, FY 2005. The O&M Manuals were completed during FY 2007. Financial closeout was also completed in FY 2007.

4. ANTELOPE CREEK, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Location. Antelope Creek is located in the southeastern portion of Nebraska in Lancaster County and passes through the state capital of Lincoln.

Existing Project. The project consists of 2 miles of improved channel extending upstream from the mouth of Antelope Creek, a portion of which is a by-pass channel adjacent to a 4,060 foot-long concrete conduit in the downtown area. The project also

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

includes a labyrinth weir control structure, two existing bridge replacements, one bridge modification, and 2.29 miles of recreation trails along the proposed channel project. The channel improvement project will provide flood damage reduction to the city of Lincoln and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln campus. The Antelope Creek project is just one piece of a larger Antelope Valley project, which combines flood control, urban revitalization, and transportation projects.

Local Cooperation. This project is authorized under Section 101(b)(19) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the Lower Platte South Natural Resources District and the Joint Antelope Valley Authority to sponsor the Antelope Creek project was executed in October 2002. PCA Amendment #1 was executed in March 2005 that afforded the sponsor authority to perform Section 215 project work. The current non-Federal cost estimate is \$28,594,000. The current Federal cost estimate is \$28,594,000 for a total project cost of \$57,188,000.

Operations During FY. Hawkins Construction Company, Omaha, Nebraska, completed construction of Phase 2A in May 2007. Omaha District completed the design and advertised Phase 2B channel segment (Y Street to S Street). Hawkins Construction Company was awarded the Phase 2B construction contract in January 2007 and commenced construction the following month. Phase 2B construction completion is scheduled for Summer 2008. Omaha District initiated the design of Phase 3 channel segment (S Street to J Street). Advertisement and award of the Phase 3 is scheduled for FY 2008. Real Estate reviewed numerous Phase 3 sponsor acquisitions. Sponsor initiated and completed several utility and road/bridge relocation construction contracts, building demolitions, and continued extensive work on adjacent sponsor roadway projects.

5. BEAR CREEK LAKE, CO

Location. The dam site is on Bear Creek in Jefferson County, CO, about 8 miles above the confluence of Bear Creek with the South Platte River at Denver.

Existing Project. Earthfill dam 180 feet high, with a crest length of about 5,300 feet; and a supplementary earthfill dike with a height of 65 feet and a crest length of 2,100 feet, to the south of the main dam, and an uncontrolled earth and rock-cut emergency spillway. The lake provides storage capacity of 30,600 acre-feet for flood control and 1,979 acre-feet for

sediment and recreation. Construction of the project was initiated in October 1973 and was completed in September 1982, exclusive of recreation facilities. (See Table 26-A for total cost of construction.)

Local Cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 21-3 of FY 1981 Annual Report.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Continued routine operation and maintenance activities.

6. BIG SIOUX RIVER AND SKUNK CREEK, SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

Location. Sioux Falls is located on a large bend of the Big Sioux River and at the confluence with Skunk Creek in the south half of Minnehaha County in southeastern South Dakota.

Existing Project. The project builds upon an existing project. It consists of raising an existing levee from the diversion dam to the upstream tie-off, raising the diversion channel levee, modifying the chute and stilling basin, raising the diversion dam, raising the levees on Skunk Creek, raising Big Sioux levees downstream of Skunk Creek, adding an inflatable dam on the Big Sioux upstream of Skunk Creek, and providing for bridge improvements.

Local Cooperation. This project is authorized under Section 101 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the city of Sioux Falls to sponsor the Big Sioux River project was executed on 14 August 2000. The current non-Federal cost estimate is \$11,691,000. The current Federal cost estimate is \$35,056,000, for a total project cost of \$46,747,000.

Operations During FY. Phase 2A construction continued with the levee raise and construction of the bike path south of 41st Street. Phase 2A contract completion is expected in FY08. Phase 2B contract was awarded in August 2007.

7. BOWMAN-HALEY LAKE, ND

Location. The dam site is on North Fork of Grand River in southwestern North Dakota, about 6 miles above Haley, ND.

Existing Project. An earth-fill dam 79 feet high, with a crest length of 5,730 feet, and a reservoir with a flood storage capacity of about 72,700 acre-feet, plus 19,780 acre-feet for sediment storage, fish and wildlife conservation, recreation, and future water supply for

OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

communities of Bowman, Reeder, Scranton, and Gascoyne, ND. Construction was initiated in July 1964, and the project was completed in 1970. (See Table 26-A for total cost of construction.)

Local Cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 26-2 of FY 1988 Annual Report.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Continued routine operation and maintenance activities.

8. BUFORD TRENTON IRRIGATION DISTRICT, ND (LAND ACQUISITION)

Location. The Buford Trenton Irrigation District (BTID) is located in the flood plain along the left (north) bank of the Missouri River near its confluence with the Yellowstone River, in Williams County near Williston, ND.

Existing Project. The project consists of the acquisition of permanent flowage and saturation easements within and surrounding the BTID for land that has been affected by rising ground water and the risk of surface flooding. There are approximately 65 affected landowners and 120 tracts. Approximately 10,000 acres are irrigable and 1,750 non-irrigable. Acquisition of easements and relocation assistance under P. L. 91-646 began in FY 1998. The total cost of the project is capped at \$34,000,000 by authorizing legislation.

Location Cooperation. The project is authorized under Section 336(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, P. L. 104-303. Local cooperation is not applicable.

Operations During FY. During FY 2007, several additional easements on private lands were purchased by the government. In addition, offers were initiated on the remaining easements. The purchase of one additional easement and an infrastructure agreement will be executed in FY08. Project close-out is anticipated in FY08 as well.

9. CHATFIELD LAKE, CO

Location. A dam site on the South Platte River, just below the mouth of Plum Creek, about eight miles upstream from Denver, CO.

Existing Project. Consists of rolled earth-fill dam with a maximum height of 148 feet and a crest length of 13,136 feet; a reservoir with flood control capacity of 235,098 acre-feet and sediment capacity of 26,692 acre-

feet, which will be used for recreation; and an enlarged channel from the dam downstream to Denver to accommodate reservoir flood releases. The Corps participated with local interests in acquisition of lands and development of recreation facilities immediately downstream of the Chatfield Dam in lieu of a portion of the channel improvement. Construction of the project was initiated in August 1967 and was physically completed in 1992. (See Table 26-A for total cost of construction.)

Local Cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 26-3 of FY 1993 Annual Report.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Continued routine operation and maintenance activities.

10. CHERRY CREEK LAKE, CO

Location. A dam site on Cherry Creek in Arapahoe County, CO, approximately 6 miles southeast of Denver, CO, just outside of city limits. Cherry Creek joins South Platte River within city limits of Denver,

Existing Project. A rolled earth-fill dam with maximum height of 141 feet above streambed and a crest length of 14,300 feet. Project includes a reinforced concrete outlet works and an uncontrolled side channel spillway canal discharging into adjacent Toll Gate Creek. Cherry Creek project provides reservoir storage capacity of 92,126 acre-feet below spillway canal invert and, in addition, a surcharge storage of 134,470 acre-feet. Plan of operation in ultimate development for multiple-purpose uses includes 13,960 acre-feet for sediment storage and 79,960 acre-feet for conservation purposes. Construction began in FY 1946 and was completed in June 1961, exclusive of recreation facilities. (See Table 26-A for total cost of construction.)

Local Cooperation. None required except for recreation cost sharing.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Continued routine operation and maintenance activities.

11. DENISON, IA

Location. East Boyer River is a left bank tributary of Boyer River. The East Boyer River is located south of Denison, Iowa. Denison is located in western Iowa in Crawford County.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Existing Project. The proposed project will construct a right bank levee and floodwall along the East Boyer River to reduce recurring flooding problems in the City of Denison, Iowa.

Local Cooperation. Section 205, Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended, applies. The City of Denison is paying the local share of this project. The Project Cooperation Agreement with the City of Denison, Iowa, to sponsor the Denison project was executed in November 2003. The current non-Federal cost estimate is \$1,554,538. The current Federal cost estimate is \$2,887,000 for a total project of \$4,441,538.

Operations During FY. Western Corporation substantially completed construction in August 2007. A project dedication ceremony is scheduled for early FY08.

12. FALL RIVER BASIN, SD

Location. In Custer and Fall River Counties, in and near the town of Hot Springs, SD. Hot Springs unit is in the town of Hot Springs, immediately south of the junction of Cold Brook and Hot Brook, which combine to form the Fall River. Cold Brook Lake unit is approximately 1.25 miles north of the town of Hot Springs on Cold Brook, and Cottonwood Springs Lake unit is approximately 4.5 miles west of the town of Hot Springs on Cottonwood Springs Creek, one-half mile upstream from its confluence with Hot Brook.

Existing Project. The general plan of improvement provides flood protection for Hot Springs, SD. The Hot Springs channel improvement unit consisted of widening, deepening and straightening 6,000 feet of channel of Fall River. The Cold Brook Lake unit, an earth-fill dam with appurtenant structures, controls an area of 70.5 square miles. The Cottonwood Springs Lake unit consists of an earth-fill dam with appurtenant structures and controls an area of 26 square miles. Construction of Hot Springs unit was completed during FY 1951. Construction of Cold Brook unit dam and appurtenances was completed in FY 1953 with the exception of a road and parking area, which were completed in FY 1955. Construction of the Cottonwood Springs Dam was completed in FY 1970, with the exception of the recreation facilities, which were completed in FY 1972. (See Table 26-A for total cost of construction.)

Local Cooperation. Local cooperation requirements have been fully complied with.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine

operation and maintenance activities were continued on the Cottonwood Springs and Cold Brook Dams and structures.

13. LOGAN CREEK, PENDER, NE

Location. This project is located in northeastern NE, approximately 75 miles north-northwest of Omaha, NE. Pender is located along the right bank of Logan Creek, about midpoint in the Logan Creek basin.

Existing Project. The selected and constructed plan is a combination levee and floodwall with a detention storage feature. It provides flood protection from Logan Creek as well as incidental benefit from Stage Creek flooding to the Village's residential and industrial area as well as its central business district. The levee extends approximately 15,000 feet in length along the north, east, and south edge of the community, averaging 10 feet in height.

Local Cooperation. Section 205, Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended; Flood Damage Reduction applies. The Village of Pender is paying the local share of the project.

Operations During FY. Real Estate crediting and project closeout activities continued during FY 2007, and are projected for completion in FY 2008.

14. MISSOURI NATIONAL RECREATIONAL RIVER, NE AND SD

Location. On the Missouri River between Gavins Point Dam and Ponca State Park, NE. This includes Cedar and Dixon Counties in Nebraska, and Yankton, Clay, and Union Counties in South Dakota.

Existing Project. The designation as a National Recreational River will preserve outstanding and important scenic values and will provide additional opportunities for river access and recreation use. The project provides erosion control, consisting of bank stabilization and river management techniques designed to preserve the existing environment, and at the same time preserves high bank flood plain lands. Estimated total cost of construction is \$25,041,000 of which \$21,000,000 is the Federal cost of construction and \$4,041,000 is the non-Federal contributed funds.

Local Cooperation. All recreational construction on this project will be done in accordance with the cost-sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. A cost-sharing contract with the state of South Dakota for the Myron

Grove access site was signed on June 24, 1986; and the Yankton-Riverside Park Section 215 Agreement was signed on April 24, 1989. Construction was completed in June 1987 and June 1991, respectively. A Section 215 agreement was signed on May 30, 2001 with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission for construction of the Ponca Resource and Education Center which was completed in 2004.

Operations During FY. Bank stabilization contracts were awarded for Mulberry Bend and Ponca, Nebraska during FY07.

15. MISSOURI RIVER, KENSLERS BEND, NE, TO SIOUX CITY, IA

Location. Project is along Missouri River between Ponca Bend, NE, and combination bridge at Sioux City, IA.

Existing Project. Construction of dikes, revetments and channel improvement along Missouri River from Miners Bend and vicinity, SD and NE, to Sioux City, IA. Project was started in June 1946 and completed in June 1961. (See Table 26-A for total costs.)

Operations During FY. Routine operation and maintenance activities continued.

16. PAPILLION CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES LAKES, NE

Location. The Papillion Creek basin is located in Washington, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties, NE. Big Papillion Creek rises west of Blair and flows southeasterly through metropolitan Omaha. It is joined by the Little Papillion Creek just above Offutt AFB, forming Papillion Creek. The combined creeks flow along the side of Offutt AFB to its confluence with the Missouri River.

Existing Project. The project consists of a series of four dams and reservoirs, channel improvements, an effluent storage facility, and a flood warning system on tributaries of Papillion Creek. Construction was initiated in FY 1972. Completed projects include Standing Bear Lake, Glenn Cunningham Lake, and Wehrspann Lake. Estimated total costs for the project is \$68,659,000 consisting of \$64,334,000 in Federal funds (\$1,367,000 to be reimbursed by the non-Federal sponsor) and \$2,958,000 non-Federal other costs and cash contributions.

Local Cooperation. Requirements are described

in full on page 21-6 of FY 1981 Annual Report.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance activities continued.

17. PERRY CREEK, IA

Location. The Perry Creek basin is located in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties in northwestern Iowa. The downstream five miles of the basin lie within the corporate limits of Sioux City, IA, and drain the central portion of the city.

Existing Project. The project consists of 14,800 linear feet of grass and rock lined channel, 1,500 linear feet of new conduit, modification of 710 linear feet of existing conduit, and a concrete stilling basin, to provide capacity for the 100-year event. Also included are 4.25 miles of hiking/biking trail and a basin-wide flood warning system. Estimated project cost is \$95,143,000, of which \$57,836,000 is Federal cost and \$37,307,000 is non-Federal cost.

Local Cooperation. The project is authorized under the 1986 Water Resources Development Act and reauthorized in Section 151 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, FY 2004 (PL 108-137, December 1, 2003). The city of Sioux City, IA, is the local sponsor.

Operations During FY. The Phase 4 construction contractor continued construction on the grading of the channel, and constructed the bike trails and bridges during FY 2007. Phase 4 contract is scheduled for completion in FY08.

18. PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM (OMAHA DISTRICT)

Location. Flood control improvements in this project are along the Missouri River and several of its principal tributaries and in states comprising the Missouri River Basin.

Existing Project. A general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Missouri River Basin provides for levees along Missouri River between Sioux City, IA, and mouth and reservoirs on the Missouri River main stem and tributaries. See individual reports and Table 26-I for projects in the Omaha District included in the program.

19. PIPESTEM LAKE, ND

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Location. On Pipestem Creek in Stutsman County, ND, three miles upstream from where Pipestem Creek joins the James River at Jamestown, ND.

Existing Project. The project consists of a rolled earthfill dam approximately 99.5 feet high with a crest length of 4,000 feet and outlet works of a gated reinforced concrete conduit. The reservoir provides 142,107 acre-feet of storage. The multipurpose pool provides space for silt storage and 840 acres of water surface for fish, wildlife and recreation needs. Construction of the project was initiated in FY 1970 and completed in FY 1977. (See Table 26-A for total construction costs.)

Local Cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 26-6 of FY 1988 Annual Report.

Operations During FY. Routine operation and maintenance activities continued.

20. SALT CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES, NE

Location. Salt Creek Basin comprises an area of about 1,627 square miles in and around Lincoln in southeastern Nebraska.

Existing Project. The authorized project consists of a system of 10 dams and reservoirs, channel clearing, enlarging and realignment, levees and necessary bridge alternations. Pursuant to Senate Resolution adopted August 7, 1964, which authorized a review of the Salt Creek survey report, additional units were placed in "inactive" classification. Construction of the project began in the spring of 1962. All work under the active portion of the project, consisting of the 10 dams and reservoirs and the channel improvements and levees through Lincoln, was completed in 1969. Funds were transferred to the project in FY 1980 with concurrence of Congressional Committees. These funds were used to determine an effective method of correction for the dispersive clay problem in the completed downstream levees through Lincoln. (See Table 26-A for total construction costs.)

Local Cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 26-6 of FY 1988 Annual Report.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance activities continued.

21. SOUTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN, CO

Location. Flood control improvements in this project are along the South Platte River and its tributaries in Colorado.

Existing Project. General plan for flood control and other purposes to provide for construction of Chatfield Lake on the South Platte River, Bear Creek Lake on Bear Creek, and levee and channel improvements on the South Platte River. (See individual reports and Table 26-B for authorizing legislation).

22. WESTERN SARPY AND CLEAR CREEK, NE

Location. The Western Sarpy and Clear Creek project area is located along and on both banks of the Lower Platte River and a portion of the Elkhorn River in Eastern Nebraska, specifically in Saunders and Sarpy Counties.

Existing Project. The proposed project will consist of 50-year left and right bank levees. Existing levees will be reconstructed, along with portions of new levee construction. The project will incorporate a new Camp Ashland (Nebraska Army National Guard) levee that has been funded by the Guard. Conservation measures to lessen impacts to endangered species are included with the project. Also, the sponsors are completing nonstructural measures, consisting of flood proofing of cabins and homes.

Local Cooperation. This project is authorized under Section 101(b)(21) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000. The Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District, the Lower Platte North Natural Resources District, and the Lower Platte South Natural Resources District are paying the local share of this project. The Project Cooperation Agreement with the Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District, the Lower Platte North Natural Resources District, and the Lower Platte South Natural Resources District to sponsor the Western Sarpy and Clear Creek project was executed in April 2004. The current non-Federal cost estimate is \$7,582,000. The current Federal cost estimate is \$14,082,000, for a total project cost of \$21,664,000.

Operations During FY. Omaha District continued design work during FY 2007, completing the design and advertisement of one levee segment.

23. VAN BIBBER CREEK, CO

Location. Van Bibber Creek is a right bank tributary of Ralston Creek with the confluence in Arvada, CO. The potential project area includes approximately one mile of the downstream portion of the creek located partially in Arvada and partially in Jefferson County.

Existing Project. The proposed project would include channel improvements including an underground conduit to convey Van Bibber Creek flood waters to Ralston Creek.

Local Cooperation. Section 205, Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended, applies. The City of Arvada is paying the local share of this project. The Project Cooperation Agreement with the City of Arvada, Colorado, to sponsor the Van Bibber Creek project was executed in April 2002.

Operations During FY. Real Estate crediting continued in FY 2007. Contract closeout, O&M manual preparation, and Real Estate crediting are scheduled for completion in FY 2008.

24. WOOD RIVER, GRAND ISLAND, NE

Location. This project is located in Hall County Nebraska, approximately midway between the city of Grand Island and Interstate 80.

Existing Project. This project consists of a five-mile long diversion channel with levees on both sides. The channel diverts Wood River flood flows to the Platte River. The diversion structure is located downstream from the Highway 281 bridge that crosses the Wood River. The diversion channel begins at that point and runs eastward to the Platte River. The current county and city bridges that cross the channels were designed and constructed by the sponsor. In addition, a two-mile long tie-off levee and small diversion channel were built west of highway 281 to prevent Wood River flood flows from spilling into the Warm slough basin nearby and outflanking the diversion channel.

Local Cooperation. This project is authorized under the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1996, Section 101K modified by WRDA of 1999, Section 335. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the Central Platte Natural Resources District was executed on May 2, 2000. The current non-Federal cost estimate is \$4,134,000. The current Federal cost estimate is \$10,865,000, for a total project cost of \$14,999,000.

Operations During FY. Project is complete and

financial closeout is expected in FY 2008.

25. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL WORKS

Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, and subsequent acts require local interests to furnish assurances that they will maintain and operate certain local protection projects after completion, in accordance with regulations prescribed by Secretary of the Army. District Engineers are responsible for administration of these regulations within the boundaries of their respective districts.

Inspections of completed local protection projects which have been turned over to local interests for maintenance and operation during the FY are set forth in Table 26-J, Inspections of Completed Local Protection Projects. FY 2007 costs were \$298,627.

26. SCHEDULING FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

Under Sections 7 and 9, Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, the Corps of Engineers is responsible for detailed scheduling of operations involving storage capacity reserved for or assigned to flood control in reservoirs constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation as well as those constructed by the Corps of Engineers. Costs for FY 2007 were \$276,609; and total costs through September 30, 2006 were \$11,890,070.

27. FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Emergency Response Activities - Repair, Flood Fighting and Rescue Work (Public Law 99, 84th Cong., and antecedent legislation.)

Operational Program Areas. FY costs as follows:

Preparedness:	
All Hazards Planning Activities.....	\$ 403,785
All Hazards Training & Exercise.....	542
Facilities.....	19,069
National Centers of Expertise.....	0
Emergency Operations:	
Response Operations.....	173,721
After Action Report.....	0
Post Flood Response.....	0

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Acquisition of Supplies & Equipment.....	22,359
Operational Support.....	0
Support For Others.....	26,771,786
Rehabilitation of Flood Control Works:	
Rehab. Federal Flood Control Works.....	68,740
Rehab. Non-Federal Flood Control Works.....	0
Shore Protection.....	0
Field Investigations.....	0
Inspections.....	40,236
Interagency Levee Activities.....	0
Initial Eligibility Inspections.....	29,644
Emergency Water Supplies & Drought Assistance	
Drought Assistance.....	4,156,624
Field Investigations.....	19,653
Advance Measures:	
Advance Measure Assistance.....	0
Field Investigations.....	0
Hazard Mitigation (By State):	
Hazard Mitigation Team Activities.....	0

Small Flood Control Projects Not Specifically Authorized by Congress (Sec. 205, 1948 Flood Control Act as amended, Public Law 858, 80th Cong., June 30, 1948 as amended.)

Federal costs for FY 2007 were \$1,284,834 for feasibility studies, plans and specifications and construction measures. See Table 26-L for detailed breakdown by project.

Emergency Streambank Protection (Sec. 14, 1946 Flood Control Act, Public Law 526, 79th Cong., July 24, 1946 as amended.)

Operations under this heading were as follows: Federal costs for FY 2007 were \$238 for projects in the planning and design analysis phase and projects in the construction phase. This minimal value is a result of project closeout and sponsor refunds. See Table 26-L for detailed breakdown by project.

Environmental

28. CALIFORNIA BEND, NE

Location. The remnant river channel and floodplain land along river miles 648.5 - 650.0 along the Missouri River, in Washington County, about one mile east of Blair, NE.

Existing Project. The project to be modified is the Missouri River Navigation and Bank Stabilization Project. The California Bend modification will restore river flows through the historic river channel adjacent to the navigation channel, to restore fish breeding,

brood rearing, resting and feeding habitat, and to benefit the riverine ecosystem as a whole. The downstream end of a 1.5-mile long backwater will be enlarged to provide a permanent connection to the navigation channel, and about 1 mile of excavation will connect its upstream end to the river. This will create permanent flows through about 2.5 miles of channels. Some of the surrounding farmland will be restored to floodplain forest. Also several of the spur dikes along the navigation channel will be lowered to enable navigation flows to create shallow margins along the river.

Local Cooperation. Section 1135 of 1986 WRDA applies. The Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District is providing all needed cost-sharing, including real estate interests valued at approximately \$605,271, and cash of about \$379,624.

Operations During FY. Final inspection for construction contract was conducted October 28, 2003. Several contract modifications were issued during the contract period. Final amount paid to Pentzien, Inc. was \$2,083,823.16. The O&M Manual is complete, and the project was turned over to the Sponsor. Financial closeout is complete.

29. CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE, LOWER BRULE SIOUX TRIBE, AND STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT RESTORATION

Location. Lands located in the state of South Dakota and acquired by the Secretary of the Army for the implementation of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program. Lands to be transferred to the State are Corps nonoperational lands located above the top of the exclusive flood pool of the Oahe, Big Bend, Fort Randall and Gavins Point projects and located outside of the external boundaries of a reservation of an Indian Tribe. Lands to be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior are nonoperational lands located above the top of the flood pool of the Big Bend and Oahe projects and located within the external boundaries of the reservation of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe.

Existing Project. Review and submittal to congress wildlife habitat restoration plans developed by the State and Indian Tribes. Accomplish the transfer of Corps of Engineers land to the State of South Dakota and the Department of Interior for the two Indian

Tribes. Estimated total cost of the project is \$103,914,000.

Local Cooperation. This project has no cost-sharing sponsor. The entire project is being borne by the Federal government with no cost to either local or tribal governments or the affected state. Therefore, no Project Cooperation Agreements are required. Restoration of terrestrial wildlife habitat loss programs are being accomplished by the transferees through the use of grant instruments until ten years from date of enactment under which the trust funds established under project authorization are fully capitalized.

Operations During FY. Coordination efforts with state and tribal entities continued. Grant agreements were implemented.

30. FORT PECK FISH HATCHERY, MONTANA

Location. The project is located along the Missouri River in northeastern Montana, approximately 18 miles southeast of Glasgow and downstream from the Fort Peck Dam. The hatchery site is located on approximately 96 acres of Corps project land.

Existing Project. This project improves important fisheries resources in the area through construction of a fish hatchery downstream of the existing dam. The hatchery includes 96 acres of land, and an allocation of water for propagation of cool-, warm-, and cold-water fish, such as walleye, northern pike, sauger, small- and largemouth bass, catfish, salmon and pallid sturgeon. The hatchery has the flexibility to raise other species that have been hit by heavy fishing pressure in recent years. The project is authorized at \$25,000,000.

Local Cooperation. Section 325 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 applies. The legislation requires that the State of Montana be credited for all costs of stocking Fort Peck Lake during the period beginning January 1, 1947 and the costs to the State of Montana and the counties having jurisdiction over land surrounding Fort Peck Lake for the construction of local access roads to the lake. With the construction completion of the fish hatchery project, the operation, maintenance, repair, and replacement of the hatchery will be a non-Federal responsibility, with the exception of the costs of operation and maintenance associated with raising threatened or endangered species. These costs are addressed through a separate agreement between the Corps of Engineers and the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

Operations During FY. All design activities for the Fort Peck Fish Hatchery project have been

completed. All construction activities on the Intake Structure and Pump House contract, Electrical Extension contract and the Rearing Ponds and Hatchery Complex package are complete. The commissioning of the hatchery occurred in July 2006. Financial close-out was accomplished in FY 2007.

31. LOWER DECATUR, NE

Location. The Missouri River's right (west) overbank including side channels, from river mile 684.5 to 689 on the Missouri River in Burt County, NE, about 2 miles southeast of Decatur, NE.

Existing Project. Modification of the Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project (MRBSN) constructed from 1935 to 1982. Lower Decatur Bend is one of many bend cutoffs (straightenings) created by the Corps during channelization of the Missouri River for navigation and bank stabilization. The proposed project modification includes 3 main off-stream aquatic components: side-channel restoration, lowering of the riverward extent of closure spur dikes, and revetment lowering over an extended length to allow river flows to erode the river bank behind the revetment, thereby increasing the top width of the channel over an extended area. An opportunity existed at Lower Decatur Bend to restore the physical habitat to configurations more similar to those that existed prior to the channelization of this reach of the river.

Local Cooperation. Section 1135 of 1986 WRDA applies. The Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District is providing all needed cost sharing, including real estate interests valued at approximately \$718,000 and cash of about \$220,000.

Operations During FY. Full implementation funding was received. Design was completed and the construction contract was advertised by the sponsor's goal of June 30. A low bid saved the Corps and sponsor approximately \$1.4 million, giving a total project cost of approximately \$3.75 million. Construction contractors began in August, made progress on part of the chute excavation, and prepared for lowering of the bank revetment which would begin after navigation season.

32. MISSOURI RIVER FISH & WILDLIFE MITIGATION, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND & SD

Location. The project extends along the Missouri River from Sioux City, IA, to the mouth near St. Louis, Missouri.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Existing Project. To mitigate a portion of the fish and wildlife habitat losses resulting from the construction and operation of the Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation project. Estimated total cost of the project is \$3,739,687,000 federal funds.

Local Cooperation. This project has no cost-sharing sponsor. The entire project is being borne by the Federal government with no cost to either local governments or the affected states. Therefore, no Project Cooperation Agreement is required. Although the affected states are not participating financially in the project, the states are very actively involved in the planning and design of the project. The states also are participating in the project by furnishing perpetual easements for construction and operation on existing state-owned lands. The states of Missouri and Iowa are the primary donors of such easements.

Operations During FY. Several shallow water habitat (SWH) design activities occurred in FY 2007. They include completed or partial development of Plans and Specifications (P&S) for Baltimore Bottoms chute project; Boyer Bend backwater project; Bullard Bend backwater project; Dalby Bottoms project; Fawn Island chute project; Lower Barney Bend chute project; Lower Calhoun chute project; Middle Decatur Bend chute project; Plattsmouth Bend backwater phase II project; and Tobacco Island chute revision project; Wolf Creek chute project and several design packages for River Structure Control Modifications from Sioux City, Iowa to Rulo, Nebraska. The P&S for a floodplain development project at Langdon Bend was completed. The P&S for a cottonwood reforestation project at Little Bend in South Dakota were also completed. There were also a number of construction activities ongoing during this period. The Omaha District projects included Council Bend Chute and several River Control Structure Modification projects including a revetment notching at Desoto Bend and the Kansas City District projects were Baltimore Bottom Chutes B and C, Jameson Island Chute, Rush Bottoms Chute, Tarkio River Chutes, and Howell Island Dike Extensions and Notching. Several construction contracts were awarded for the creation of emergent sandbar habitat below the Gavins Point Project. A 40 acre sandbar is located at River Mile (RM) 791.5; a 49 acre sandbar at RM 774; and a 74 acre sandbar with 15 acres of backwater at RM 777.7. Improvements were made to the fish hatcheries in MT, ND, SD, and MO.

33. NATHAN'S LAKE/DEER CREEK AQUATIC HABITAT IMPROVEMENT, NE

Location: The project is located in the Missouri

River floodplain, several remnant wetland basins and a ditched creek channel, from river mile 632.8 to 633.5 on the Missouri River in Washington County, Nebraska, about 3 miles north of Omaha and 4 miles southeast of Ft. Calhoun, Nebraska.

Existing Project. Construction of Nathan's Lake and Mud Lake islands and shallow fingers, expansion of wetland areas, construction of a diversion sediment basin and the west ditch and west berm. Additional work will include emphasis on palustrine emergent wetland benefits as well as stream riparian restoration related to those wetlands and the river. This is the first Section 206 project authorized for study nationwide and the work will be a component of the sponsor's Missouri River Corridor Plan.

Local Cooperation. Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-303), as amended applies. The Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District is the local sponsor and providing all necessary cost sharing including real estate interests valued at \$215,793 and cash in the amount of \$112,678.

Operations During FY. O&M Manuals and Real Estate certification were completed in FY 2006. The project was turned over to the local sponsor in FY 2006. Financial completion and closeout was accomplished in FY 2007.

34. RURAL MONTANA, MT

Location. This authority is to establish a program for providing environmental assistance to non-federal interests in rural Montana.

Existing Project. The authorization will establish a program for providing environmental assistance to non-federal interests in Montana. Assistance may be in the form of design and construction assistance for water related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects. There is authorized to be appropriated \$25,000,000 for this program.

Local Cooperation. Section 595 of WRDA 1999 applies. The Federal share of project costs under each local cooperation agreement entered into shall be 75 percent and may be provided in the form of grants or reimbursements.

Operations During FY. Project Cooperation Agreements were established for eight projects; Helena, Martinsdale, Sheridan, Belgrade, Lewistown, Stevensville, Butte and Bigfork, for a total of \$4.5

million.

35. SAND CREEK, WAHOO, NE

Location. The Sand Creek Watershed study area is located in eastern Nebraska in Saunders County. This is a reach extending for several miles on Sand Creek, upstream of the confluence of Sand Creek and Wahoo Creek.

Existing Project. This project consists of the creation of a large and diverse lake, wetland, and upland habitat complex in the lower part of the watershed just below the confluence of Sand and Duck Creeks and just above the City of Wahoo. In addition, seven smaller ponds, wetland, and upland habitat complexes will be created in the upper reaches of the watershed. Bottomland wetlands will be created at both the upper and lower parts of the watershed. Total project costs are currently estimated at \$15,107,000 with a Federal share of \$9,159,000.

Local Cooperation. The Project is authorized under Section 101(b)(20) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000. The local sponsor is the Lower Platte North Natural Resources District.

Operations During FY. Sediment Trap contract awarded in September 2007. Design continued on Breakwater Structure.

36. UPPER CENTRAL PLATTE VALLEY COLFAX REACH, CO

Location. The project is 13 miles downstream of Chatfield Reservoir on the South Platte River in the City and County of Denver. The length of the reach is approximately 3000 feet from just upstream of Lakewood Gulch to approximately 500 feet downstream of I-25.

Existing Project. The project reestablished and improved the ecosystem structures and functions by restoring fish and wildlife habitat through environmentally sensitive bank modification and creating a low flow meandering channel. Rock jetties, drop structures and a 250 cfs low flow channel are project features. Wetlands and riparian communities were reestablished along the east bank to create an improved wildlife corridor. Total project costs are currently estimated at \$6,000,000 with a Federal share of \$4,500,000.

Local Cooperation. Section 1135 of 1986 WRDA applies. The Greenway Foundation with the support of

the City Of Denver is providing all needed cost sharing including real estate interests.

Operations During FY. Project is complete pending documentation of sponsor costs for financial closeout.

37. WEHRSPANN LAKE AQUATIC

Location. The existing Papio Dam #20 and its Wehrspann Lake are located on a tributary to the South Branch Papillion Creek, West Branch Papillion Creek Basin, Sarpy County, NE, about 4 miles southwest of Omaha. The subimpoundment is located in the headwaters of Wehrspann Lake, within the lake's flood control pool, and within the existing project's boundaries.

Existing Project. Wehrspann Lake Aquatic Improvement Project - Modification of Wehrspann Lake, completed in 1984 as Papio Dam #20 for flood control and recreation. Wehrspann Lake site is located within Omaha, NE metropolitan area, and as such it is highly visible, heavily utilized and an important ecological, recreational, and educational resource. The modification, a subimpoundment in the lake's flood control pool, will play an essential role in maintaining water quality and fish habitat within Wehrspann Lake by decreasing the amounts of influent nutrients and especially sediment. Total project costs ended at \$2,787,747 with a Federal share of \$2,094,785.

Local Cooperation. Section 1135 of 1986 WRDA applies. Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District is providing all needed cost sharing including real estate interests.

Operations During FY. Although project construction was substantially complete in FY 2001, there were several minor modifications required. During FY 2003, a contract for installation of relief wells and additional riprap was completed. Additional work was completed in FY 2005 to continue with the replacement of mitigation plantings. Financial closeout was completed in FY 2007.

Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power

38. BIG BEND DAM-LAKE SHARPE, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN, SD

Location. On the Missouri River, 987.4 miles above the mouth, near Fort Thompson, SD, and approximately 20 miles upstream from Chamberlain, SD. Dam is located in the upstream reach of Fort Randall reservoir (Lake Francis Case). Big Bend reservoir (Lake Sharpe) extends upstream to Pierre, SD.

Existing Project. A rolled earth-fill dam 95 feet high, with a crest length of 10,570 feet, a hydroelectric generating plant consisting of five 58,500 kilowatt units, three 67,276 kilowatt units, and a chute-type gated spillway. Reservoir provides gross storage of 1,859,000 acre-feet. Federal cost of the project was \$107,498,000. Construction began in September 1959 and was completed in September 1977, except for Code 710 recreation facilities.

Local Cooperation. None required except for recreation cost-sharing.

Operation During FY. Maintenance: Project was operated in conjunction with other Missouri River reservoirs for flood control, power production and other multiple purpose uses. Normal operation and maintenance procedures were accomplished during the FY. During the period, 479,873,750 net kilowatt-hours of electricity were produced.

39. FORT PECK DAM AND LAKE, MT

Location. The reservoir is in the Missouri River Valley in McCone, Valley, Garfield, Phillips, Petroleum, and Fergus Counties, MT. Dam is approximately 1,771.6 miles above the mouth of the Missouri River. Nearest towns are Glasgow, 17 miles northwest; and Nashua, nine miles north.

Existing Project. A hydraulic earthfill dam with a maximum height of 251 feet, with a crest length of 21,026 feet, and a reservoir for flood control, irrigation, navigation, hydroelectric power, and other purposes, with a gross storage capacity of 18,688,000 acre-feet at maximum operating pool. Work started on the original project in October 1933 and on the second power plant in August 1956. The project was completed in 1965. The power installations at the project were updated in FY 1979. The five generators have a total output of 185,250 KW: two generators at 40,000 KW each, two generators at 43,500 KW each and one generator at

18,250 KW. See page 818 of 1965 Annual Report and page 905 of 1958 Annual Report for project details. Federal cost of the project was \$158,428,000,

Local Cooperation. None required except for recreation cost-sharing.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Project was operated in conjunction with the other Missouri River reservoirs for flood control, navigation, power production, and other multiple purpose uses. Normal operation and maintenance procedures were accomplished during the FY. Generating facilities produced 684,637,400 net kilowatt hours of electricity.

40. FORT RANDALL DAM-LAKE FRANCIS CASE, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN, SD

Location. Located on the Missouri River in Charles Mix and Gregory Counties, SD, about 82 miles above Yankton, SD. Site is 880 miles above the mouth of the Missouri River and 148 miles above Sioux City, IA.

Existing Project. A rolled earth-fill dam with a maximum height of 165 feet; a crest length of 10,700 feet; and a reservoir for flood control, irrigation, navigation, hydroelectric power, and other purposes, with a gross storage capacity of 5,418,000 acre-feet at maximum operating pool. The power installation consists of eight units rated at 40,000 kilowatts each. Construction began in May 1946 and was completed in 1969, except for Code 710 recreation facilities. Federal cost of the project was \$199,066,000. Non-Federal contribution for constructing approaches to the Platte-Winner Bridge was \$720,000.

Local Cooperation. None required except for recreation cost-sharing and bridge approaches.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Project was operated in conjunction with other Missouri River reservoirs for flood control, navigation, power production, and other multiple purpose uses. Normal operation and maintenance procedures were accomplished during the FY. Generating facilities produced 926,767,030 net kilowatt hours of electricity.

41. GARRISON DAM MAJOR REHABILITATION, LAKE SAKAKAWEA, ND

Location. Located on the Missouri River in McLean and Mercer Counties, ND, about 11 miles south of Garrison, ND, and 9 miles west of Coleharbor,

ND, 1,389.9 miles about the mouth and 75 miles above Bismarck.

Existing Project. Garrison Dam is a multi-purpose project consisting of a rolled earth-filled dam with a sheet pile cutoff, a hydroelectric power plant, and a reservoir with storage capacity of 23,821,000 acre feet for flood control, navigation, power, recreation, irrigation, and municipal water supply. This major rehabilitation project will replace the turbine runners on all five existing units with new runners designed to improve reliability and maximize efficiency over a broad range of operating conditions and upgrade the electrical power train, including the switchyard, for a total project cost of \$105,183,000.

Local Cooperation. None required.

Operations During FY. Continued installation of new governors for each of the 5 units. Completed design of exciters and awarded a \$2,861,903 contract for installation. Finished the design of the kidney loop filters and horizontal pumps and awarded an installation contract of \$722,835. Completed design of the 115 kV generator step unit transformers and initiated design on the 230 kV GSU transformers and autotransformers. Design work continued on the next critical portion of work (electrical power train) which includes transformers, switchyard, power cables, and miscellaneous support systems. The continuation of the major rehabilitation will allow us to improve the plant reliability and get the increased power from the power house upgrades to the public.

42. GARRISON DAM-LAKE SAKAKAWEA, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN, ND

Location. Located on the Missouri River in McLean and Mercer Counties, ND, about 11 miles south of Garrison, ND, and 9 miles west of Coleharbor, ND. 1,389.9 miles above the mouth and 75 miles above Bismarck, ND.

Existing Project. A rolled earth-fill dam 11,300 feet long with a maximum height of 210 feet, and a reservoir for flood control, irrigation, navigation, hydroelectric power, and other purposes, with a gross storage capacity of 23,821,000 acre-feet. It provides five power units (three units rated at 109,250 kilowatts each and two units rated at 95,000 kilowatts each), three flood control tunnels, and a gated spillway. Federal cost of the project was \$299,938,000, including \$4,208,000 for major rehabilitation. Non-Federal contribution in connection with widening Snake Creek Embankment was \$687,000. Construction of the

project was initiated in April 1946 and completed in 1966, except for recreational development using Code 710 funds.

Local Cooperation. None required except cost-sharing with the state of North Dakota for widening the Snake Creek Embankment and recreation cost-sharing.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Project was operated in conjunction with other Missouri River reservoirs for flood control, navigation, power production, and other multiple purpose uses. Normal operation and maintenance procedures were accomplished during the FY. Generating facilities produced 1,313,192,670 net kilowatt hours of electricity.

43. GAVINS POINT DAM-LEWIS AND CLARK LAKE, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN, NE AND SD

Location. On the Missouri River in Yankton County, SD, and Knox County, NE, about four miles upstream from Yankton, SD, and 811.1 miles above the mouth.

Existing Project. A concrete and rolled earth-fill dam with a maximum height of 74 feet, and a reservoir for flood control, irrigation, navigation, hydroelectric power, and other purposes, with a gross storage capacity of 470,000 acre-feet at maximum operating pool. The power installation consists of three units rated at 44,099 kilowatts each. Federal cost of the project was \$49,617,000. Construction of the original project was initiated in March 1952 and completed in 1964.

Local Cooperation. None required except for recreation cost-sharing.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Project was operated in conjunction with other Missouri River reservoirs for flood control, navigation, power production, and other multiple purpose uses. Normal operation and maintenance procedures were accomplished during the FY. Generating facilities produced 489,640,190 net kilowatt hours of electricity during FY 2007.

44. OAHE DAM-LAKE OAHE, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN, SD AND ND

Location. Dam is on the Missouri River in Hughes and Stanley Counties, SD, about six miles northwest of Pierre, SD, and 1,072.3 miles above the mouth.

Existing Project. A rolled earth-fill dam with maximum height of 245 feet; a crest length of 9,300 feet; and a reservoir for flood control, irrigation, navigation, hydroelectric power, and other purposes, with a gross storage capacity of 23,137,000 acre-feet at maximum operating pool. It contains seven power units rated at 112,290 kilowatts each. Federal cost of the project was \$346,521,000. Construction was initiated in August 1948 and the project was placed in operation in June 1963.

Local Cooperation. None required except for recreation cost-sharing.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Project was operated in conjunction with other Missouri River reservoirs for flood control, navigation, power production, and other multiple purpose uses. Normal operation and maintenance procedures were accomplished during the FY. Generating facilities produced 1,110,346,940 net kilowatt hours of electricity.

45. MISSOURI RIVER, BETWEEN FT. PECK DAM, MT AND GAVINS POINT DAM, SD, NE

Location. The project is located along the Missouri River between Fort Peck Dam, MT, and a point 59 miles downstream of Gavins Point Dam, SD and NE.

Existing Project. Consists of undertaking measures, including maintenance and rehabilitation of existing structures, to alleviate bank erosion and related problems associated with releases from the six Missouri River main stem dams that the Secretary determines will be needed. In lieu of structural measures, lands may be acquired in affected areas from willing sellers. The costs of the measures shall be apportioned among project purposes as a joint-use operation and maintenance expense. Estimated Federal cost of the project is between \$140 million for construction or \$14 million for the land requisition alternative. Cost is limited to no more than \$3 million per FY.

Local Cooperation. Non-federal funds are not required for this project. One reach, the Missouri National Recreational River downstream from Gavins Point Dam, requires, under its separate authorization, that the landowners make available appropriate land interests to maintain the recreational and scenic qualities of the river and adjacent lands. In the other river reaches, lands can be acquired on a willing-seller

basis if land acquisition is the recommended measure for erosion control at a given river site.

Operations During FY. Continued coordination for sloughing easements in pursuit of real estate acquisitions in response to requests from landowners. Continued EIS/cumulative impacts study to determine effects of bank erosion.

46. PIERRE, SD

Location. The project area consists of the Missouri River just downstream of Oahe Dam near Pierre and Fort Pierre, South Dakota.

Existing Project. The legislation authorizes that the Secretary may acquire from willing sellers such land and property in the vicinity of Pierre, South Dakota or flood proof or relocate such property within the project area, as the Secretary determines is adversely affected by the full wintertime Oahe Powerplant releases. Total cost of this project is held at \$35,000,000 by authorizing legislation.

Local Cooperation. This project has no cost-sharing sponsor. The entire project is completely federally

financed as the mitigation is for a problem caused by the Oahe Dam project. By funding the project 100 percent Federal, the costs are allocated to the Oahe Project with 45.83 percent of the costs considered as joint costs to allocate for repayment by the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA). When WAPA invokes the sub-allocation of 15.8 percent of power costs to future irrigation, the 45.83 percent joint use costs will actually result in a final cost share of 38.6 percent to be repaid by non-Federal interests.

Operations During FY. Throughout the year, coordination with affected property owners to finalize buyback or flood proofing remedies for each tract affected occurred. One hundred thirty nine tracts and their owners received the opportunity for reimbursement under this project authority. Appraisal activities, title evidence, and acquisition of one hundred nine tracts with multiple owners resulted in relocation actions under the authority of PL 91-646. Owner's policies, warranty deeds and closing actions were also completed.

Miscellaneous

47. MISSOURI RIVER MASTER WATER CONTROL MANUAL REVIEW AND

UPDATE

Location. The area being studied is the Missouri River basin, to include the Missouri River Mainstem Reservoir System (System). States included in the study area include Nebraska, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri.

Existing Project. The Missouri River Master Water Control Manual (Master Manual) sets forth the technical criteria for the operation of the System for the Congressionally authorized project purposes of flood control, hydropower, water supply, water quality, irrigation, navigation, recreation, and fish and wildlife. During the late 1980's, the Missouri River basin experienced a moderate to severe drought, impacting upon the System for the first time since it filled in 1967. The Master Manual Review and Update was initiated in 1989 as a result of the severe impacts on people and industries that use the Missouri River.

There are a myriad of complex operational and resource management issues. Upriver interests want high,

stable lake levels to address recreation, irrigation and hydropower needs. Environmental interests seek a hydrograph that more closely approximates the natural hydrograph of the Missouri River. Downriver interests (below the dams) support different flow regimes for commercial navigation, flood protection, municipal water supply, and thermal generation. The Corps' objective was to implement a water control plan that serves Congressionally authorized project purposes, complies with the environmental laws including the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and fulfills the Corps' responsibilities to Native American Tribes.

Local Cooperation. None required.

Operations During FY. The elements of the Master Manual dealing with water conservation during drought were changed with the revision of the Master Manual in March 2004. Since that time the Northwestern Division (NWD) has implemented these revised criteria into the regulation of the water stored in the System, which has helped conserve more water in the System as the drought that began in the year 2000 continues. After the revision of the Master Manual in 2004 for drought conservation, NWD continued the review and update of the Master Manual to incorporate "spring pulses" from Gavins Point Dam, the lowest dam on the System. Spring pulses in March and May were included as an element of the reasonable and prudent

alternative to jeopardy for the endangered pallid sturgeon in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) 2003 Amended Biological Opinion. The pulses are intended to trigger spawning of the pallid sturgeon. The 2003 Amended BiOp provided the Corps an opportunity to develop a spring pulse plan Basin Tribes and stakeholders. Spring pulses from Gavins Point Dam (in particular the May pulse) were controversial throughout the Master Manual Review and Update Process that culminated with the Record of Decision in 2004. Upstream Tribes and interests are concerned about releasing water from the upper reservoirs since they are considerably drawn down due to the current drought. Potential impacts to water supply, water quality, recreational access, and cultural resources are key issues. Downstream interests concerns center around potential crop damage caused by impacts of the May pulse on interior drainage and groundwater. In light of the controversy surrounding the pulses, NWD sought assistance from the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution (USIECR). The USIECR and their contractor, CDR Associates, in conjunction with Basin Tribes and stakeholders initiated a facilitated process to develop spring pulses that provided benefit to the pallid sturgeon, but minimized impacts to Basin Tribes and stakeholders. While the process did not achieve consensus, considerable information was gained which shaped the technical criteria for the spring pulses that were included in the Master Manual in March 2006. These technical criteria included provisions for a "preclude" level, which is the level of water-in-storage (storage) below which the spring pulses would be foregone. The March 2006 spring pulse was not implemented because the amount of water in System storage was below the March pulse preclude level. The amount of water in System storage was above the May preclude in 2006, and a May pulse was implemented. Monitoring to determine potential impacts of the May pulse on interior drainage and groundwater, cultural resources, and to determine the biological response of the pallid sturgeon to the pulse was conducted. During 2006 the State of Missouri brought suit to challenge the Corps revision of the Master Manual for the spring pulses on the grounds that the Corps did not comply with the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act. That lawsuit was decided in November of 2006 in favor of the Corps. The State of Missouri subsequently appealed to the Eighth Circuit Court.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

48. CATASTROPHIC DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND SUPPORT FOR FEMA

P. L. 93-288 (and Antecedent Legislation)	
Continuity of Operations (510)	0
National Preparedness Planning (520)	104,099
Emergency Operations Center Support (530)	0
Catastrophic Disaster Training and Exercise (560)	<u>10,937</u>
Total Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness Program	\$115,036

49. FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES (FC&CE)

Flood control work under Authorization Emergency Flood Control Activities, Flood Fighting. P. L. 84-99.

Disaster Preparedness (100)	\$ 423,396
Emergency Operations (200)	205,771
Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (300)	138,620
Drought Assistance (400)	4,176,277
Advance Measures (500)	0
Hazard Mitigation (600)	0
Reimbursable Activities (900)	<u>26,771,786</u>
Total FC&CE	\$31,715,850

50. GENERAL REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

Permit Evaluation	\$ 5,744,876
Enforcement	271,516
Studies	4,747
Environmental Impact Statement	0
Administrative Appeals	0
Compliance – Authorized Activities	214,871
Reimbursable Activities	<u>283,120</u>
Total Regulatory	\$ 6,519,130

51. GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

FY 2007 non-reimbursable costs totaled \$1,796,600 for all General Investigation activities. See Table 26-K which covers Surveys, Collection and Study of Basic Data, Research and Development, Preconstruction Engineering and Design (projects not fully authorized), Planning and Engineering under Proposed Program Legislation, and Preconstruction Engineering and Design (fully authorized projects).

OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

TABLE 26-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to September 30, 2007
1.	Missouri River, Sioux City, IA to Mouth (Sioux City, IA to Rulo NE)	New Work:					
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	189,225,991 <u>1/</u>
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	-----	189,225,991 <u>1/</u>
		Maint:					
		Approp.	13,789,466	5,442,000	2,004,470	2,137,900	159,689,792
		Cost.	11,630,114	7,545,780	1,976,995	1,941,352	159,378,498
3.	Aberdeen & Vicinity, SD	New Work:					
		Approp.	608,000	77,000	-----	(57,070)	1,467,689
		Cost.	603,084	62,734	7,036	(44,912)	1,467,689
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	40,970	321,054
		Cost.	82,216	79,673	12,797	46,434	321,054
Consolidated Summary	New Work:						
	Approp.	608,000	77,000	-----	(16,100)	1,788,743	
	Cost.	685,300	142,407	19,833	1,522	1,788,743	
4.	Antelope Creek Lincoln, NE	New Work:					
		Approp.	899,000	444,000	2,193,000	7,500,000	15,340,354
		Cost.	899,646	444,874	2,193,095	3,569,434	11,409,781
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp.	-----	255,000	1,132,000	2,715,286	5,327,535
		Cost	-----	124,240	1,106,680	1,096,628	3,552,753
Consolidated Summary	New Work:						
	Approp.	899,000	699,000	3,325,000	10,215,286	20,667,889	
	Cost.	899,646	569,114	3,299,775	4,666,062	14,962,534	
5.	Bear Creek Lake, CO	New Work:					
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	62,018,608
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	-----	62,018,608
		Maint:					
		Approp.	243,000	255,000	357,734	397,500	8,621,505
		Cost	246,136	253,570	356,256	350,161	8,569,871

1/ Includes \$18,325,581 National Industry Recovery Act funds, \$8,625,718 Emergency Relief Funds, and \$1,181,125 for previous project.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 26-A Continued

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to September 30, 2007	
6.	Big Sioux River and Skunk Creek Sioux Falls, SD	New Work:						
		Approp.	805,000	1,018,000	1,483,000	2,649,608	15,011,608	
		Cost.	819,191	926,668	1,263,341	1,252,712	13,295,661	
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:						
		Approp.	462,000	450,000	404,550	256,450	2,403,000	
		Cost	315,273	307,908	177,760	711,912	2,196,264	
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:						
		Approp.	1,267,000	1,468,000	1,887,550	2,906,058	17,414,608	
		Cost.	1,134,464	1,234,576	1,441,101	1,964,624	15,491,925	
7.	Bowman-Haley Lake, ND	New Work:						
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,372,174	
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,372,174	
	Maint:	Approp.	133,000	216,000	120,282	119,200	5,303,207	
		Cost	133,644	212,900	120,435	122,497	5,302,437	
8.	Buford Trenton Irrigation District, ND (Land Acquisition)	New Work:						
		Approp.	1,745,000	1,402,000	867,000	150,000	29,509,872	
		Cost.	1,724,053	1,420,059	360,837	269,418	29,110,797	
9.	Chatfield Lake, CO	New Work:						
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	95,444,010	
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	-----	95,444,010	
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:						
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,315,328	
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,315,328	
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:						
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	96,759,338	
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	-----	96,759,338	
Maint:								
Approp.		1,240,000	1,751,000	1,678,000	3,077,000	28,198,782		
Cost	2,717,043	1,102,830	1,601,161	1,627,634	26,012,265			
10.	Cherry Creek Lake, CO	New Work:						
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	15,220,364	
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	-----	15,220,364	
	Maint:	Approp.	2,040,000	1,801,000	2,159,855	1,735,800	25,225,931	
		Cost	2,163,631	1,048,101	1,842,848	1,934,685	23,973,505	

OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

TABLE 26-A Continued

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to September 30, 2007	
11.	Denison, IA	New Work:						
		Approp.	-----	-----	1,486,000	750,000	2,236,000	
		Cost.	-----	-----	1,007,854	1,125,066	2,132,920	
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:						
		Approp.	-----	-----	974,000	-----	974,000	
		Cost	-----	-----	244,870	574,223	819,093	
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:						
		Approp.	-----	-----	2,460,000	750,000	3,210,000	
		Cost.	-----	-----	1,252,724	1,699,289	2,952,013	
12.	Fall River Basin, SD (Cottonwood & Coldbrook)	New Work:						
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,538,432	
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,538,432	
		Maint:						
		Approp.	320,847	593,000	375,632	1,041,002	12,284,811	
		Cost	322,185	567,925	347,883	415,752	11,604,007	
13.	Logan Creek Pender, NE	New Work:						
		Approp.	(50,456)	12,000	-----	-----	4,138,657	
		Cost.	(49,224)	12,255	-----	-----	4,138,622	
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:						
		Approp.	52,456	-----	-----	-----	446,546	
		Cost	59,974	(9,779)	2,085	5,787	442,592	
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:						
		Approp.	2,000	12,000	-----	-----	4,585,203	
		Cost.	10,750	2,476	2,085	5,787	4,581,214	
14.	Missouri National Recreational River NE & SD	New Work:						
		Approp.	653,000	675,000	474,000	400,000	11,309,759	
		Cost.	646,153	635,083	267,903	281,316	10,933,531	
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:						
		Approp.	-----	153,352	-----	-----	822,626	
		Cost.	-----	14,052	153,352	-----	822,626	
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:						
		Approp.	653,000	828,352	474,000	400,000	12,132,385	
		Cost.	646,153	649,153	421,255	281,316	11,756,157	
Maint:								
Approp.		-----	150,000	-----	-----	3,588,862		
Cost		70,739	115,673	25,228	12,921	3,588,862		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 26-A Continued

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to September 30, 2007		
15.	Missouri River Kenslers Bend, NE, to Sioux City, IA	New Work:							
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,294,414		
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,294,414		
		Maint:							
		Approp.	140,600	146,000	136,000	124,300	6,115,518		
		Cost	140,539	141,354	140,491	124,438	6,115,089		
16.	Papillion Creek And Tributaries Lakes, NE	New Work:							
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	66,545,670 <u>2/</u>		
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	-----	66,545,670 <u>2/</u>		
		Required Contributed Funds							
		New Work:							
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	955,000		
	Cost.	-----	-----	-----	-----	955,000			
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:							
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	67,500,670		
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	-----	67,500,670		
		Maint:							
		Approp.	490,000	511,000	534,778	537,900	14,530,249		
Cost		486,938	496,800	519,439	562,766	14,097,363			
17.	Perry Creek, IA	New Work:							
		Approp.	1,879,000	6,584,000	8,986,200	1,500,000	54,733,985		
		Cost.	1,874,690	6,608,017	7,065,050	2,785,308	54,077,069		
		Required Contributed Funds							
		New Work:							
		Approp.	-----	649,313	2,245,791	-----	5,503,824		
	Cost	21,843	656,890	110,430	1,260,515	4,625,514			
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:							
		Approp.	1,879,000	7,233,313	11,231,991	1,500,000	60,237,809		
		Cost.	1,896,533	7,264,907	7,175,480	4,045,823	58,702,583		
		19.	Pipestem Lake, ND	New Work:					
				Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,277,545
Cost.				-----	-----	-----	-----	9,277,545	
Maint:									
Approp.	401,000			588,000	303,601	426,600	11,831,326		
Cost	406,836			490,987	377,644	401,528	11,782,047		
20.	Salt Creek and Tributaries, NE	New Work:							
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	12,197,621 <u>3/</u>		
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	-----	12,197,621 <u>3/</u>		
		Maint:							
		Approp.	713,000	714,000	680,865	756,000	21,638,875		
		Cost	713,660	708,518	686,443	694,297	21,573,675		

2/ Does not include \$1,854,338 cost of inactive sites.

3/ Includes \$123,000 of government cost applicable to that portion of the project which is currently being carried in a deferred status.

OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

TABLE 26-A Continued		COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT					
See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to September 30, 2007
22.	Western Sarpy and Clear Creek, NE	New Work:					
		Approp.	-----	-----	1,477,000	3,300,000	4,477,000
		Cost.	-----	-----	1,278,955	698,098	1,977,053
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:			42,040	300,000	342,040
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	18,981	18,981
		Cost	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:			1,519,040	3,600,000	5,119,040
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	717,079	1,996,034
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
23.	Van Bibber Creek, CO	New Work:					
		Approp.	2,165,000	3,324,000	193,411	-----	7,000,000
		Cost.	2,165,000	3,324,000	193,416	-----	7,000,000
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:			920,000	16,215	4,561,415
		Approp.	2,500,000	1,000,000	-----	-----	-----
		Cost.	1,931,505	792,084	1,569,539	46,004	4,464,332
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:			1,113,411	16,215	11,561,415
		Approp.	4,665,000	4,324,000	-----	46,004	11,464,332
		Cost.	4,069,805	4,116,084	1,762,955	-----	-----
24.	Wood River, Grand Island, NE	New Work:					
		Approp.	937,000	700,000	(11,000)	-----	10,015,128
		Cost.	970,632	215,537	364,907	60,732	9,963,093
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:			-----	-----	710,000
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		Cost	193,386	-----	-----	-----	710,000
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:			(11,000)	-----	10,725,128
		Approp.	937,000	700,000	-----	60,732	10,673,093
		Cost.	1,164,018	215,537	364,907	-----	-----
25.	Inspections of Completed Local Protection Projects	Maint:					
		Approp.	244,000	206,000	240,000	297,000	7,305,945
		Cost.	238,088	211,468	239,437	298,627	7,305,049
26.	Scheduling Flood Control Reservoir Operations	Maint:					
		Approp.	308,000	311,000	304,000	278,000	11,901,719
		Cost.	307,294	305,500	300,580	276,609	11,890,120

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 26-A Continued

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to September 30, 2007	
28.	California Bend, NE	New Work:						
		Approp.	190,000	59,000	30,000	(5,312)	2,954,683	
		Cost.	176,261	76,884	33,417	(5,145)	2,954,683	
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:						
		Approp.	100,000	-----	-----	(70,376)	379,624	
		Cost	123,702	(22,856)	(10,223)	14,097	379,624	
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:						
		Approp.	290,000	59,000	30,000	(75,688)	3,334,307	
		Cost.	299,963	54,028	23,194	8,592	3,334,307	
29.	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe & State of SD	New Work:						
		Approp.	8,773,000	5,109,000	3,701,000	4,099,732	44,571,587	
		Cost.	10,302,173	5,008,556	3,714,352	3,655,396	43,986,557	
	Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration, SD	Maint:						
		Approp.	4,650,000	2,371,000	1,980,000	1,939,000	15,698,980	
		Cost.	4,649,108	2,371,728	1,980,000	1,939,161	15,698,980	
30.	Fort Peck Fish Hatchery, Fort Peck, MT	New Work:						
		Approp.	9,259,000	5,597,000	200,000	-----	20,413,000	
		Cost.	9,581,266	5,365,573	728,479	4,025	20,413,000	
31.	Lower Decatur, NE	New Work:						
		Approp.	50,000	38,000	192,000	2,511,005	3,894,505	
		Cost.	50,863	36,271	134,381	564,329	1,887,052	
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:						
		Approp.	100,000	-----	-----	752,000	852,000	
		Cost	92,920	5,039	1,877	93,729	193,565	
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:						
		Approp.	150,000	38,000	192,000	3,263,005	4,746,505	
		Cost.	143,783	41,310	136,258	658,058	2,080,617	
32.	Missouri River Fish & Wildlife Mitigation, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND, & SD	New Work:						
		Approp.	6,177,000	20,960,865	32,343,000	52,500,000	151,074,865	
		Cost.	6,370,855	20,872,767	25,598,324	37,959,239	129,605,523	

OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

TABLE 26-A Continued

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to September 30, 2007
33.	Nathan's Lake/ Deer Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement, NE	New Work:					
		Approp.	18,000	15,200	15,000	37,817	610,017
		Cost.	14,075	15,542	19,455	41,624	610,017
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp.	-----	4,000	-----	(42,286)	83,714
		Cost	-----	(1,003)	(1,221)	(36,048)	83,714
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:					
		Approp.	18,000	19,200	15,000	(4,469)	693,731
		Cost.	14,075	14,539	18,234	5,576	693,731
34.	Rural Montana Montana	New Work:					
		Approp.	1,897,000	1,283,000	4,124,000	60,000	7,949,000
		Cost.	1,898,345	739,317	2,793,791	1,377,380	7,391,244
35.	Sand Creek, Wahoo, NE	New Work:					
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	1,600,000	1,600,000
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	228,190	228,190
36.	Upper Central Platte Valley, Colfax Reach Colorado	New Work:					
		Approp.	15,000	18,000	15,000	-----	4,527,000
		Cost.	41,729	20,188	7,720	2,874	4,519,540
37.	Wehrspann Lake Aquatic, NE	New Work:					
		Approp.	43,500	10,000	-----	(37,715)	2,094,785
		Cost.	64,934	11,314	(35,831)	-----	2,094,785
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp.	-----	-----	27,462	-----	692,962
		Cost	12,483	2,556	41,835	-----	692,962
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:					
		Approp.	43,500	10,000	27,462	(37,715)	2,787,747
		Cost.	77,417	13,870	6,004	-----	2,787,747
38.	Big Bend Dam- Lake Sharpe, Missouri River Basin, SD	New Work:					
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	107,497,597
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	-----	107,497,597
		Maint:					
		Approp.	6,836,000	7,153,000	6,794,118	7,151,000	161,545,072
		Cost.	6,836,807	6,135,015	5,910,356	7,109,603	159,573,349
Customer Funding	Approp.	1,800,000	2,350,000	-----	3,050,000	7,200,000	
	Cost.	-----	54,238	76,231	57,692	188,161	

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 26-A Continued

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to September 30, 2007
39.	Fort Peck Lake, MT	New Work:					
		Approp.	229,000	222,000	-----	-----	159,013,115
		Cost.	245,611	199,956	24,689	228	159,013,093
		Maint:					
		Approp.	5,418,597	5,051,000	4,647,190	4,806,000	141,337,580
		Cost.	5,247,116	4,553,125	5,291,851	4,653,185	139,900,279
	Customer Funding	Approp.	-----	-----	-----	10,143,000	10,143,000
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	3,460,782	3,460,782
40.	Fort Randall Dam-Lake Francis Case, Missouri River Basin, SD	New Work:					
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	199,065,883
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	-----	199,065,883
		Maint:					
		Approp.	7,404,304	8,078,000	8,568,778	8,730,000	245,231,971 <u>4/</u>
		Cost.	6,724,013	8,367,780	7,618,450	7,561,587	242,304,688 <u>4/</u>
	Customer Funding	Approp.	-----	125,000	-----	-----	125,000
		Cost.	-----	6,255	117,647	-----	123,902
41 & 42.	Garrison Dam Lake Sakakawea, Missouri River Basin, ND	New Work:					
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	295,729,613
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	-----	295,729,613
		Maint:					
		Approp.	9,739,300	11,631,000	13,292,412	20,567,000	285,791,572 <u>4/</u>
		Cost.	9,186,824	11,904,099	11,725,011	9,759,800	272,589,702 <u>4/</u>
	Major Rehab:	Approp.	9,536,000	8,103,000	3,423,000	4,800,000	63,221,000
		Cost.	9,537,092	6,721,364	2,051,950	1,625,077	57,293,015
	Customer Funding	Approp.	-----	1,400,000	-----	(439,060)	1,647,901
		Cost.	-----	10,125	928,605	22,210	1,647,901
43.	Gavins Point Dam-Lewis & Clark Lake Missouri River Basin, NE and SD	New Work:					
		Approp.	-----	-----	-----	-----	49,617,239
		Cost.	-----	-----	-----	-----	49,617,239
		Maint:					
		Approp.	7,559,986	9,983,000	6,574,353	8,434,800	189,404,974 <u>4/</u>
		Cost.	7,507,105	8,841,547	6,141,775	6,642,730	185,917,593 <u>4/</u>
	Customer Funding	Approp.	-----	1,650,000	-----	800,000	2,450,000
		Cost.	-----	-----	190,528	551,851	742,379

4/ Includes Special Recreation Use Fees.

OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

TABLE 26-A Continued

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to September 30, 2007
44.	Oahe Dam-Lake Oahe, Missouri River Basin, ND & SD	New Work: Approp. Cost.	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	346,520,603 346,520,603
		Maint: Approp. Cost.	8,804,613 7,890,889	10,836,000 11,482,854	9,665,232 8,343,156	9,185,000 9,494,931	278,717,143 <u>4/</u> 276,964,893 <u>4/</u>
	Customer Funding	Approp. Cost.	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	140,000 16,228	140,000 16,228
45.	Missouri River Between Ft. Peck Dam MT & Gavins Point Dam, SD & NE	Maint: Approp. Cost.	271,000 270,743	288,000 211,747	312,000 126,763	112,998 203,464	9,459,654 9,288,373
46.	Pierre, SD	New Work: Approp. Cost.	4,637,000 4,707,097	3,487,000 3,272,958	713,800 756,711	----- (59,530)	35,000,000 34,683,223
47.	Missouri River Master Water Control Manual Review and Update	Maint: Approp. Cost.	350,000 557,366	332,000 372,863	181,000 191,759	----- 5,526	28,251,670 <u>5/</u> 28,235,578 <u>5/</u>

4/ Includes Special Recreation Use Fees.

5/ Included in the Miscellaneous Section of the Text.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 26-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.		MISSOURI RIVER, SIOUX CITY, IA TO MOUTH (SIOUX CITY, IA TO RULO, NE)	
	Jan 12, 1927	Appropriation of \$12 million authorized for securing a 6 foot depth from Quindaro Bend (Kansas City, MO to Sioux City, IA).	H. Doc. 1120, 69 th Cong.
	July 3, 1930	Appropriation of \$15 million additional allotments totaling \$29,153,108 made by Public Works Administration under provisions of National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, and \$9,669,791 allotted under provisions of Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1935.	PL 71-520 PL 73-67
	Aug 30, 1935	For completion of project from mouth to Sioux City, IA.	H. Doc. 238, 73 rd Cong. PL 74-409
	Mar 2, 1945	For a channel of 9-foot depth and 300-foot width.	H. Doc. 214, 76 th Cong. PL 79-14
3.		ABERDEEN & VICINITY, SD	
	Flood Control Act of 1948	Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 as amended; flood damage reduction	
4.		ANTELOPE CREEK, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA	
	Water Resources Development Act of 2000	A flood control project for channel improvement upstream from the mouth of Antelope Creek to the downtown area.	Section 101(b)(19) PL 106-541
5.		BEAR CREEK LAKE, CO	
	Aug 13, 1968	A flood control reservoir for protection of metropolitan Denver, CO.	S. Doc. 87, 90 th Cong. PL 90-483
6.		BIG SIOUX RIVER AND SKUNK CREEK, SIOUX FALLS, SD	
	Water Resources Development Act of 1996	A flood control project for raising levees and diversion dams, modification of chute and stilling basin, and providing bridge improvements.	Section 101 PL 104-303
7.		BOWMAN-HALEY LAKE, ND	
	Flood Control Act of 1962	Flood Control reservoir and water supply.	H. Doc. 574, 87 th Cong. PL 87-874
8.		BUFORD TRENTON IRRIGATION DISTRICT, ND (LAND ACQUISITIONS)	
	Section 336(a) Water Resources Development Act of 1996	Acquisition of permanent flowage and saturation easements within and surrounding the BTID for land that has been affected by rising ground water and the risk of surface flooding.	PL 104-303

OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

TABLE 26-B (Continued)

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
9.	Flood Control Act of 1950 Water Resources Development Act of 1986	CHATFIELD LAKE, CO Flood control reservoir and channel improvements to provide downstream protection for Denver, CO. Modified 1950 Flood Control Act to operate dam and other Federal improvements to achieve authorized level of protection, beginning at dam and ending 82 miles downstream. Reassigns a portion of the storage space in the lake project to joint flood control-conservation purposes. Modified 1974 WRDA to exempt prohibition of encroachment for Mineral Ave/Ken Caryl Rd. ext & transmission line.	H. Doc. 669, 80 th Cong. PL 81-516 H. Doc. 1013, 99 th Cong. PL 99-662
10.	Aug 18, 1941 Dec 22, 1944 Dec 22, 1944	CHERRY CREEK LAKE, CO Initiation and partial accomplishment of project. Completion of plan approved in Act of Aug 18, 1941. General comprehensive plan, Missouri River Basin.	H. Doc 426, 76 th Cong. PL 77-228 H. Doc 426, 76 th Cong. PL 78-534 H. Doc 475, and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78 th Cong. PL 78-534
11.	Flood Control Act of 1948	DENISON, IA Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 as amended; flood damage reduction.	
12.	Aug 18, 1941	FALL RIVER BASIN, SD Provide flood control to the town of Hot Springs, SD.	H. Doc. 655, 76 th Cong. PL 77-228
13.	Flood Control Act of 1948	LOGAN CREEK, PENDER, NE Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 as amended; flood damage reduction.	
14.	National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978	MISSOURI NATIONAL RECREATIONAL RIVER, NE AND SD Preservation and enhancement of the Missouri River between the reaches from Gavins Point Dam, NE & SD to Ponca State Park, NE	Section 707 PL 95-625
15.	Aug 18, 1941 June 30, 1948	MISSOURI RIVER, KENSLERS BEND, NE TO SIOUX CITY, IA Construction of dike, revetments.	H. Doc. 821, 76 th Cong. PL 77-228 PL 80-858
16.	Flood Control Act of 1968 Water Resources Development Act of 1986	PAPILLION CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES LAKES, NE Series of flood control reservoirs, providing protection for the metropolitan areas of Omaha, NE. Authorized additional \$4.8 million for channel improvement on Big Papillion Creek, and to Union Pacific RR bridge, recreation trail and flood warning system.	H. Doc. 349, 90 th Cong. PL 90-485 H. Doc. 1013, 99 th Cong. PL 99-662

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 26-B (Continued)

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
17.		PERRY CREEK, IA	
	Water Resources Development Act of 1986 and 2000	Provide flood protection for Perry Creek, Iowa	Section 401a, PL 99-662 Section 227 PL 106-541 Section 151 PL 108-357
18.		PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM (OMAHA DISTRICT)	
	June 28, 1938	Adopted general comprehensive plan for Missouri River basin and authorized \$9 million for Initiation and partial accomplishment.	Flood Control Committee Doc. 1, 75 th Cong. PL 75-761
	Aug 18, 1941	Modified general comprehensive plan to include Harlan County Dam and Reservoir on Republican River, NE and authorized additional \$7 million.	H. Doc. 842, 76 th Cong. PL 77-228
	Dec 22, 1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized additional \$200 million.	H. Doc. 475, and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78 th Cong. PL 78-534 PL 79-526
	July 24, 1946	Authorized additional \$150 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	PL 81-516
	May 17, 1950	Authorized additional \$250 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	H. Docs. 549 and 642, 81 st Cong. PL 83-780
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized additional \$217,710,000.	PL 83-776
	Sep 3, 1954	Authorized \$5,384,014 to compensate Sioux Indians for Reservation lands required for Oahe, South Dakota project.	PL 84-505
	May 2, 1956	Modified general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin by deletion of construction of Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, NE, and addition of Construction of Wilson Dam and Reservoir, KS.	H. Doc. 409, 84 th Cong. PL 85-500 PL 86-645
	July 3, 1958	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized additional \$200 million.	PL 88-253
	July 14, 1960	Authorized additional \$207 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	PL 89-042
	Dec 30, 1963	Authorized additional \$80 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and modified the plan to include work protection and rectification works below Garrison Dam.	PL 90-483
	June 18, 1965	Authorized additional \$116 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	H. Doc. 91-748 and S. Doc. 91-895 PL 91-282
	Aug 13, 1968	Authorized additional \$38 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	S. Doc. 91-1100, 91 st Cong. PL 91-576
	Jun 19, 1970	Authorized additional \$109 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	H. Doc. 91-23 and PL 91-611 PL 92-222
	Dec 24, 1970	Changed comprehensive plan name to Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program.	
	Dec 31, 1970	Oahe Dam and Reservoir, ND.	
	Dec 23, 1971	Authorized additional \$101 million for prosecution of Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program.	

OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

TABLE 26-B (Continued)

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
18.		PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM (cont.)	
	Mar 7, 1974	Authorized additional \$72 million for prosecution of Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program.	PL 93-251
	July 8, 1976	Authorized additional \$85 million for prosecution of Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program.	PL 94-347
	Nov 16, 1977	Authorized additional \$59 million for prosecution of Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program.	PL 95-189
19.		PIPESTEM LAKE, ND	
	Flood Control Act of Oct 27, 1965	Provide flood control for Jamestown, ND and downstream areas.	H. Doc. 266, 89 th Cong. PL 89-29
20.		SALT CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES, NE	
	July 3, 1958	Series of dams and channel improvements for flood control around Lincoln, NE	H. Doc. 396, 84 th Cong. PL 85-500
21.		SOUTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN, CO	
	May 17, 1950	Adopted plan of improvement for South Platte River Basin and authorized \$26.3 million for initiation and partial accomplishment.	H. Doc 396, 84 th Cong. PL 81-516
	May 12, 1967	Authorized additional \$2 million for prosecution of plan.	PL 90-17
	Aug 13, 1968	Authorized additional \$12 million for prosecution of plan.	PL 90-843
	Jun 19, 1970	Authorized additional \$21 million for prosecution of plan.	PL 91-282
	Dec 23, 1971	Authorized additional \$37 million for prosecution of plan.	PL 92-222
	Mar 7, 1974	Authorized additional \$15 million for prosecution of plan.	PL 93-251
	Jul 8, 1976	Authorized additional \$22 million for prosecution of plan.	PL 94-347
	Nov 16, 1977	Authorized additional \$3 million for prosecution of plan.	PL 95-189
22.		WESTERN SARPY AND CLEAR CREEK, NE	
	Water Resources Development Act of 2000	Flood control project for reconstructing old levees and constructing new levees along and on both banks of the Lower Platte River and a portion of the Elkhorn River.	Section 101(b)(21) PL 106-541
23.		VAN BIBBER CREEK, CO	
	Flood Control Act of 1948	Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 as amended; flood damage reduction.	
24.		WOOD RIVER, GRAND ISLAND, NE	
	Water Resources Development Act of 1996 and 1999	Five-mile long diversion channel with levees.	Section 101k PL104-303 and Section 335 PL 106-53
28.		CALIFORNIA BEND, NE	
	Nov 17, 1986	Section 1135(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 as amended; environmental improvement.	PL 99-662

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 26-B (Continued)

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
29.	Water Resources Development Act of 1999 and 2000	CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE, LOWER BRULE SIOUX TRIBE AND STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA AND TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT RESTORATION Land transfer, mitigation and cultural work within the State of South Dakota	PL 106-53 Section 540 PL 106-541
30.	Water Resources Development Act Of 2000	FORT PECK FISH HATCHERY, MONTANA The project established a multispecies hatchery for threatened and endangered native fish recovery.	Section 325 PL 106-541
31.	Nov 17, 1986	LOWER DECATUR, NE Section 1135(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 as amended; environmental improvement.	PL 99-662
32.	Water Resources Development Act of 1986 and 1999	MISSOURI RIVER FISH & WILDLIFE MITIGATION, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND, & SD. Mitigate fish and wildlife losses resulting from the construction and operation of the Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project.	Section 601(a), PL 99-662 and Section 334, PL 106-53
33.	Water Resources Development Act of 1996.	NATHAN'S LAKE, NE Section 206, Water Resources Development Act of 1996, as amended, aquatic ecosystem restoration.	PL 104-303
34.	Water Resources Development Act of 1999	RURAL MONTANA, MT The authorization establishes a program for providing environmental assistance to non-federal interest in Montana.	Section 595 PL 106-53 and Sections 104 and 126 PL 108-7, 2003, HJ Res 2 and Section 117. PL 108-137, 2003, HR 2754
35.	Water Resources Development Act of 2000	SAND CREEK, WAHOO, NE An environmental restoration project to reestablish wetlands, reduce sedimentation and improve water quality for the benefit of fish and wildlife on the Sand Creek Watershed.	Section 101(b)(20) PL 106-541
36.	Nov 17, 1986	UPPER CENTRAL PLATTE VALLEY, COLFAX REACH Section 1135(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended; environmental improvement.	PL 99-662
37.	Nov 17, 1986	WEHRSPANN LAKE AQUATIC, NE Section 1135(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended; environmental improvement.	PL 99-662

OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

TABLE 26-B (Continued)

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
38.	Dec 22, 1944	BIG BEND DAM – LAKE SHARPE, SD Expanded general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Missouri River Basin.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Doc. 247, 78 th Cong. PL 78-534
39.	June 16, 1933 Aug 30, 1935 May 18, 1938	FORT PECK LAKE, MT Construction of earth dam, as recommended by Chief of Engineers Sep 30, 1933, was approved by Executive Order by the President and included in Public Work Administration program, Oct 14, 1933 as authorized by the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 and adopted by the River and Harbor Act of 1935 (PL 74-409). Completion, maintenance, and operation of a hydroelectric power plant, subject to certain provisions in act respecting transmission and sale of electric energy. Also authorizes installation of additional power-generating facilities by Secretary of War when deemed necessary in judgment of Bureau of Reclamation.	H. Doc. 238, 73 rd Cong. PL 74-409 PL 75-529
40.	Dec 22, 1944	FORT RANDALL DAM – LAKE FRANCIS CASE, SD Expanded general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Missouri River Basin.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78 th Cong. PL 78-534
41-42.	Dec 22, 1944 PWA 1968	GARRISON DAM – LAKE SAKAKAWEA, Expanded general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Missouri River Basin.	H. Doc 475 and S. Doc. 247, 78 th Cong. PL 78-534
43.	Dec 22, 1944	GAVINS POINT DAM – LEWIS AND CLARK LAKE, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN, NE AND SD Expanded general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Missouri River Basin.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Doc. 247, 78 th Cong. PL 78-534
44.	Dec 22, 1944	OAHE DAM – LAKE OAHE, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN, SD AND ND Expanded general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Missouri River Basin.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78 th Cong. PL 78-534
45.	Water Resources Development Act of 1988	MISSOURI RIVER BETWEEN FT. PECK DAM, MT AND GAVINS POINT DAM, SD AND NE Undertake measures to alleviate bank erosion and related problems associated with releases along the Missouri River from the six main stem dams.	Section 33, PL 100-676
46.	Water Resources Development Act	PIERRE, SD Mitigation for flooding caused by the Oahe Dam Project to the cities of Pierre and Ft. Pierre, SD.	PL 106-53

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 26-B (Continued)		AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	
See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
47.	Dec 22, 1944	MISSOURI RIVER MASTER WATER CONTROL MANUAL REVIEW AND UPDATE Expanded general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Missouri River Basin.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78 th Cong. PL 78-534

TABLE 26-C		OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS		
Project	Status	For Last Cost	Cost to September 30, 2007	
		Full Report See Annual Report for	Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Missouri River, Sioux City, IA to Fort Benton, MT	Complete	1948	3,123,141	644,863
Small Navigation Project at Sioux City, IA	Complete	1970	43,582	88,716

OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

TABLE 26-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Cost	Cost to September 30, 2007	
		Full Report See Annual Report for	Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Belle Fourche, Cheyenne River, SD <u>1/</u>	Complete	1940	37,410	-
Big Sioux River at Sioux City, IA <u>3/</u>	Complete	1982	7,479,899	-
Blackbird Creek Near Mach, NE <u>2/</u>	Complete	1970	262,479	-
Buffalo Creek, Meadow Grove, NE <u>2/</u>	Complete	1974	293,016	-
Buffalo Creek, Scranton, ND <u>2/</u>	Complete	1960	102,980	-
Cedar Canyon Dam, Rapid City, SD	Complete	1960	120,482	-
City of Aurora, Westerly Creek, CO	Complete	1955	150,000	-
Clarkson, NE, Maple Creek	Complete	1967	191,282	-
Council Bluffs, IA (Act of 1936)	Complete	1939	-	-
Council Bluffs, IA (Act of 1944)	Complete	1954	2,557,680	-
Deadman's Gulch, Sturgis, SD <u>2/</u>	Complete	1981	3,000,000	-
Dry Creek, Hawarden, IA	Complete	1964	400,000	-
East Nisnabotna River At Red Oak, IA <u>2/</u>	Complete	1986	2,154,016	-
Floyd River, Sioux City, IA	Complete	1970	11,556,667	-
Forsyth, MT	Complete	1950	255,177	-
Frazer-Wolf Point, MT	Complete	1982	435,000	-
Gering Valley, NE	Complete	1971	5,989,663	-
Glasgow, MT	Complete	1939	16,832	-
Great Falls, MT	Complete	1991	11,905,000	-
Greybull, WY	Complete	1960	248,507	-
Havre, MT	Complete	1958	1,825,881	-
Herried, Spring Creek, SD	Complete	1954	50,216	-
Hooper, NE <u>2/</u>	Complete	1968	326,667	-
Ida Grove, IA <u>2/</u>	Complete	1972	522,344	-
Indian Creek at Emerson, IA <u>2/</u>	Complete	1986	333,000	-
Jamestown Reservoir, ND	Complete	1950	-	-
Linton, ND <u>2/</u>	Inactive	1973	-	-
Little Papillion Creek, NE	Complete	1976	3,643,111	-
Little Sioux River, IA	Complete	1992	20,630,000	-
Loup River, Columbus, NE <u>2/</u>	Complete	1973	1,000,000	-
Lower Heart River, ND	Complete	1964	1,961,173	-
Lower Heart River, Mandan, ND <u>2/</u>	Complete	1991	1,153,430	-
Madison, NE, Union and Taylor Creeks <u>2/</u>	Complete	1967	234,839	-
Mandan, Heart River, ND	Complete	1960	676,916	-
Marmarth, ND	Complete	1960	160,498	-
McCook Lake, SD	Complete	1958	147,627	-
Miles City, MT	Inactive	1956	-	-
Milk River, Malta, MT	Complete	2004	1,718,356	-
Missouri River, Aten, NE	Complete	1951	578,791	-
Missouri River Levee System, IA, NE, KS, and MO	Complete	1993	37,964,177	-
Missouri River, Niobrara, NE	Complete	1945	99,370	-
Mott, ND	Deferred	-	-	-

1/ Completed as a Public Works Administration project.

2/ Authorized by Chief of Engineers.

3/ Design Deficiency Correction initiated in FY00.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 26-E (Continued)

OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Cost	Cost to September 30, 2007	
		Full Report See Annual Report for	Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Mud Creek, Broken Bow, NE <u>2/</u>	Complete	1976	1,000,000	-
Nishnabotna River at Hamburg, IA	Complete	1948	236,000	-
Nishnabotna River at Hamburg, IA	Complete	2004	1,736,488	-
Norfolk, NE	Complete	1971	3,400,504	-
Omaha, NE	Complete	1954	5,903,640	-
Pebble Creek, Scribner, NE	Complete	2004	3,146,270	-
Pierce, NE	Complete	1967	296,597	-
Platte River Near Schuyler, NE <u>2/</u>	Complete	1948	74,940	-
Platte River and Lost Creek, Schuyler, NE	Complete	1971	257,398	-
Platte River and Tributaries, NE	Inactive	-	1,538,269	-
Rapid Creek, Rapid City, SD	Complete	1980	1,004,000	-
Saco, MT	Complete	1958	67,793	-
Sacred Heart Hospital Yankton, SD	Complete	1978	184,380	-
Sheridan, WY <u>3/</u>	Complete	1976	2,618,809	-
Shields River, Near Clyde Park, MT <u>2/</u>	Complete	1951	25,747	-
Sioux Falls, SD	Complete	1966	5,288,707	-
Thurman to Hamburg, IA	Complete	2001	1,438,350	-
Vaughn, MT, Sun River <u>2/</u>	Complete	1971	457,582	-
Waterloo, NE	Complete	1970	237,883	-
West Point, NE	Complete	1966	149,596	-
Yellowstone River, W. Glendive, MT	Complete	1960	230,294	-

2/ Authorized by Chief of Engineers.

3/ Includes inactive segment.

OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

TABLE 26-F OTHER MULTIPLE PURPOSE PROJECTS INCLUDING POWER

Project	Status	For Last Cost	Cost to September 30, 2007	
		Full Report See Annual Report for	Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Gavins Point Dam – Lewis and Clark Lake, Relocation of Niobrara, NE	Complete	1980	13,516,459	-
Williston, ND Water Intake	Complete	1981	988,583	-

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 26-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Deauthorization Document	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Billings, MT (Western Unit)	1976	Sec. 201, FC Act 1950 Mar 23, 1981	75,000	-
Boulder, CO	1976	FC Act 1950 WRDA of 1986 Oct 17, 1986	142,666	-
Buffalo, Johnson County Diversion Channel, WY	1961	FC Act 1950 WRDA of 1986 Oct 17, 1986	-	-
Castlewood Lake, Douglas County, CO	1943	PL 77-228 WRDA of 1986 Oct 17, 1986	-	-
Davids Creek Lake, IA	1972	Sec. 203, PL 90-483 WRDA of 1986 Oct 17, 1986	-	-
Dayton, WY	1956	Sec. 12, PL 93-251 WRDA of 1974 Aug 5, 1977	-	-
Elm Creek at Decatur, NE	N/A	Sec. 1001(b) WRDA of 1986 Oct 17, 1986	70,000	-
Giles Creek, Elkhorn, NE	1952	Sec. 12, PL 93-251 WRDA of 1974 Nov 6, 1977	-	-
Indian Creek Lake, IA	1969	Sec. 12, PL 93-251 WRDA of 1974 Jan 4, 1974	135,000	-
Lake Herman (Dredging), SD	N/A	Sec. 1001(a), PL 89-298 WRDA of 1986 Oct 17, 1986	-	-
Little Nemaha River, Nemaha, County, NE	1973	Sec. 204, PL 89-298 WRDA of 1986 Oct 17, 1986	-	-
Milk River, Havre, MT	N/A	Sec. 1001(a), PL 89-298 WRDA of 1986 Oct 17, 1986	-	-
Miles City, MT	1982	FC Act of 1950 Section 1001(b) WRDA of 1986 Oct 17, 1986	282,200	-
Morrison, Bear Creek, CO	1950	Sec. 12, PL 93-251 WRDA of 1974 Aug 5, 1977	30,000	-

The following investigations for flood control called for by Flood Control Acts and committee resolutions were deauthorized by WRDA of 1986, 17 Oct 86; Aowa & South Creek, NE; Bow Creek, NE; Cannonball River, ND; James River, ND & SD; Judith River Basin, MT; Niobrara River Basin, NE, SD & WY; Omaha Creek, NE; South Dakota Lakes, SD; Weeping Water Creek, NE; Windpower at Ft. Peck Lake, MT; Yellowstone River below Billings, MT; South Platte River, Denver-Ft. Lupton-Ft. Morgan, CO; Lower Big Sioux River IA & SD; Eagle Bay Highway Bridge, Missouri River Basin, ND; Sheridan, WY (Stage III); Missouri River Levee System Units: R531, R540, R553, R555, R577, R589, R603, R610, R623, R644, R645, R652, R661, R669, R676, R682, R686, R703, R717, R719, R725, R728, R742, R750.

OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

TABLE 26-G (Continued)

DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Deauthorization Document	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Mott, ND	N/A	Sec. 1001(b) WRDA of 1986 Oct 17, 1986	-	-
Oahe Dam – Lake Oahe (Wildlife Restoration), ND	N/A	FC Act of 1970 Section 1001(b) WRDA of 1986 Oct 17, 1986	-	-
Redwater River and Hay Creek, Bell Fourche, SD	1966	Sec. 12, PL 93-251 WRDA of 1974 Jan 4, 1974	1,000	-
Shell Creek, NE	1962	Sec. 12, PL 93-251 WRDA of 1974 Oct 3, 1978	71,000	-
Upper Missouri River, SD Streambank Erosion Control Project	N/A	Sec. 1001(a), PL 89-298 WRDA of 1986 Oct 17, 1986	-	-
Vermillion River and Tribs, SD	1968	Sec. 12, PL 93-251 WRDA of 1974 Jan 4, 1974	208,000	-

The following investigations for flood control called for by Flood Control Acts and committee resolutions were deauthorized by WRDA of 1986, 17 Oct 86; Aowa & South Creek, NE; Bow Creek, NE; Cannonball River, ND; James River, ND & SD; Judith River Basin, MT; Niobrara River Basin, NE, SD & WY; Omaha Creek, NE; South Dakota Lakes, SD; Weeping Water Creek, NE; Windpower at Ft. Peck Lake, MT; Yellowstone River below Billings, MT; South Platte River, Denver-Ft. Lupton-Ft. Morgan, CO; Lower Big Sioux River IA & SD; Eagle Bay Highway Bridge, Missouri River Basin, ND; Sheridan, WY (Stage III); Missouri River Levee System Units: R531, R540, R553, R555, R577, R589, R603, R610, R623, R644, R645, R652, R661, R669, R676, R682, R686, R703, R717, R719, R725, R728, R742, R750.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

	Unit	Miles of Levee	Status
L627-624	Mosquito Creek Levee	14.2	Complete 1950
L601	Watkins-Waubonsie Ditch Levees	15.0	Complete 1966
L594	Pleasant Valley Levee	11.4	Complete 1964
R580	Nebraska City Levee	0.2	Complete 1950
L575	Thurman-Hamburg Levee	45.8	Complete 1950
R573	Otto County Drainage District No. 2	5.9	Complete 1950
R562	Peru Dike	7.6	Complete 1950
L561-550	Atchison County Levee District No. 1	41.3	Complete 1952
R548	Brownville-Nemaha Levee	19.5	Complete 1952
L536	Mill Creek Levee	13.6	Complete 1952
R520	Richardson County Drainage District No. 8	6.3	Complete 1960
R613	Papillion Creek-Platte River Levee	14.0	Complete 1971
R616	Bellevue-Papillion Creek Levees	4.5	Complete 1987
L611-614	Mosquito-Keg Creek Levees	22.0	Complete 1988
L627, L624,			
L561-550	Remedial Studies on Completed Units		Studies Complete
Comprehensive	Restudy of Levee System		Studies Complete

Project	Estimated Federal Cost	Estimated Non-Federal Cost
Fort Peck Lake, MT <u>1/</u> , <u>2/</u>	158,428,000	1,103,000
Garrison Dam, Lake Sakakawea, ND <u>1/</u> , <u>2/</u> , <u>3/</u>	361,776,887	
Missouri River Levee System, IA, NE, KS and MO (Sioux City, IA to Rulo, NE) <u>1/</u>	37,931,000	4,618,000
Oahe Dam-Lake Oahe, SD and ND <u>1/</u> , <u>2/</u>	346,521,000	2,320,000
Big Bend Dam-Lake Sharpe, SD <u>1/</u> , <u>2/</u>	107,498,000	302,000
Fort Randall Dam, Lake Francis Case, SD <u>1/</u> , <u>2/</u>	199,066,000	1,609,000
Gavins Point Dam, Lewis & Clark Lake, SD & NE <u>1/</u> , <u>2/</u>	49,617,000	137,000
Gavins Point Dam, Lewis & Clark Lake, SD & NE – Relocation of Niobrara, NE <u>2/</u>	13,516,000	-
Omaha, NE <u>2/</u>	5,904,000	362,000
Council Bluffs, IA <u>2/</u>	2,558,000	146,000
Missouri River, Garrison Dam to Lake Oahe, ND <u>2/</u>	9,413,000	270,000
Cherry Creek Lake, CO <u>1/</u> , <u>2/</u>	15,220,000	285,000

1/ Details presented on individual report.

2/ Completed.

3/ Active portion of project.

OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS
TABLE 26-J (See Section 25 of Text)

Location	Month Inspected
Montana	
* Milk River, Malta (Sewer Line)	Oct 06
* Yellowstone River, Livingston (N.E. Livingston Bridge)	Sep 02
* Milk River, Chinook (Finley Bridge)	Oct 06
* Battle Creek, Chinook (Uhruh Bridge)	Oct 06
* Yellowstone River, Near Livingston (Hwy 89 – 7 Miles East of Livingston)	Sep 02
* Shields River, Near Livingston (Hwy 89)	Sep 02
* Teton River, Near Choteau (Hwy 89)	Oct 06
* Madison River, Quake Lake	Sep 03
* Dearborn River – Hwy 287, Wolf Creek	Oct 06
* Muddy Creek – Int Hwy 15 – Frontage Road, Vaughn	Oct 06
* Badger Creek – Hwy 89, Browning	Oct 06
* Yellowstone River, Glendive	Sep 06
* Coulsen Park, Yellowstone	Sep 06
* Missouri River, Culbertson	Sep 06
* Wolf Point, Missouri River	Oct 02
- Saco, MT, Beaver Creek	Oct 06
- Glasgow, MT, Milk River	Oct 06
- Havre, MT, Milk River	Aug 07
- Forsythe, MT, Yellowstone River	Sep 06
- West Glendive, MT, Yellowstone River	Sep 06
- Vaughn, MT, Sun River	Oct 06
- Great Falls, MT, Sun River	Sep 07
- Malta, MT, Milk River	Aug 06
- Havre, MT, Bull Hook Dam	Oct 06
- Havre, MT, Scott Coulee Dam	Oct 06
** Cotton Wood Levee, Glendive, MT	Sep 06
Wyoming	
* Baldwin Creek, Lander (Sewage Lagoons)	Sep 03
* Powder River, Arvada	Sep 06
* Tongue River, Ranchester, WY	Sep 06
- Greybull, WY, Big Horn River	Sep 06
- Sheridan, WY, Big and Little Goose Creeks	Sep 07
North Dakota	
- Mandan, ND, Lower Heart River	Aug 06
- Scranton, ND, Buffalo Creek	Aug 06

- * Denotes Section 14 Projects
- Denotes Section 205 Projects Under PL 84-99
- ** Denotes PL 84-99 Non-Federal Projects

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS
TABLE 26-J (Continued) (See Section 25 of Text)

Location	Month Inspected
Colorado	
* South Platte River, Logan County (Bridges 175A & 173)	Aug 05
* South Platte, Ft. Lupton WWTP	Jun 05
* Cache La Poudre, Boxelder Sanitation	Jun 05
* South Platte, Weld Cty Bridges (Hwy 28, 61 & 87)	Jun 05
- Aurora, CO, Westerly Creek	Jul 06
- Aurora, CO, Kelley Road Dam	Jun 06
- Littleton Chatfield Downstream Channel, Denver, CO	Jun 06
**Town of Wiggins, CO	Sep 07
**Town of Erie, CO	Sep 07
**Fort Collins North, CO	Sep 07
**Fort Collins Wastewater Treatment Plant, CO	Sep 07
South Dakota	
* Missouri River, Bank Protection, Greenwood	Sep 02
* White River, Winner	Sep 02
* James River, Yankton	Jul 07
- Elk Point, SD, Big Sioux River, Union County	Jun 07
- Big Sioux River, North Sioux City, SD	Jun 07
- Sioux Falls, SD, Big Sioux River	Jun 07
- Belle Fourche, SD, Belle Fourche River	Sep 06
- Rapid City, SD, Rapid Creek	Aug 06
- Rapid City, SD, Cedar Canyon	Aug 06
- Hot Springs, SD, Fall River Channel	Aug 06
- Herried, SD, Spring Creek	Aug 06
- Sturgis, SD, Deadman Gulch	Sep 06
**City of Waubay, SD	Dec 99

- * Denotes Section 14 Projects
- Denotes Section 205 Projects Under PL 84-99
- ** Denotes PL 84-99 Non-Federal Projects

OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS
TABLE 26-J (Continued) (See Section 25 of Text)

Location	Month Inspected
Nebraska	
* Nebraska City South Table Creek	Jul 02
* South Elkhorn River, near Ewing, NE	Apr 03
* Elkhorn River, near Beemer	May 04
* East Bow Creek, Wynot	May 06
* Ginger Cove, Platte River	Apr 04
* Lincoln, Salt Creek	Nov 03
- Macy, NE, Blackbird Creek	Jul 07
- Lincoln, NE, Salt Creek & Tributaries	May 06
- Meadow Grove, NE, Buffalo Creek	May 06
- Columbus, NE, Loup River	Sep 06
- Broken Bow, NE, Mud Creek	Sep 07
- Lost Creek, Columbus, NE	Sep 06
- Omaha, NE, Missouri River	Aug 06
- Waterloo, NE, Elkhorn River	May 07
- West Point, NE, Elkhorn River	May 06
- Pierce, NE, Elkhorn River	Jul 07
- Clarkson, NE, Middle Fork, Maple Creek	Jul 06
- Hooper, NE, Elkhorn River	Jun 06
- Norfolk, NE, North Fork, Elkhorn River	May 06
- Madison, NE, Union & Taylor Creeks	May 06
- Schuyler, NE, Lost Creek & Platte River	Aug 06
- Grand Island, NE, Wood River	May 05
- Pender, NE, Logan Creek	Jul 06
- Little Papillion Creek, Omaha, NE	Oct 03
- Scribner, NE, Elkhorn River	Jun 06
- Howells, NE, Maple Creek	Jul 06
- Big Papio Creek, Omaha, NE	Oct 06
- Gering, NE, Gering Drain	Jun 06
- Sidney, NE, Lodgepole Creek	Jun 06

- * Denotes Section 14 Projects
- Denotes Section 205 Projects Under PL 84-99
- ** Denotes PL 84-99 Non-Federal Projects

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS
TABLE 26-J (Continued) (See Section 25 of Text)

Location	Month Inspected
Missouri River Levees	
- L624 & L627, Mosquito Creek & Sieck Levees, Council Bluffs, IA	Sep 06
- L601, Watkins Levee District	Aug 06
- L601, Miller-Sturgeon Levee District	Aug 06
- L601, Missouri River Levee District #1	Aug 06
- L594, Waubansie Drainage District	Oct 06
- L594, Pleasant Valley Levee District	Oct 06
- L575, Benton-Washington Levee District	Feb 06
- L575, McKissock Island Levee District	Sep 06
- L575, Buchanan Levee District	Sep 06
- L575, Missouri River Levee	Sep 06
- L561, L550, L536, Atchison County Levee District	Sep 06
- L611-614, M & P Missouri River Levee District	Aug 06
- R613, Papio Natural Resources District	Oct 06
- R548, Little Nemaha Levee District, Brownville, NE	Oct 06
- R548, Little Nemaha Levee District #3	Aug 06
- R520, Richardson Co. Levee District #8	Aug 06
- R573, Otoe County Drainage District #2	Aug 06
- R616, Sarpy County Papio Natural Resources District	Oct 06
- R562, Peru Levee District	Mar 06
**Union Dike, Valley, NE	Nov 05
**No Name Dike, Valley, NE	Nov 05
**Big Papio Creek, West Branch 96 th – 44 th , Papillion, NE	Oct 06
**YMCA Camp Kataki, South Bend, NE	Nov 05
**Omaha Fish & Wildlife Club, NE	Sep 07
**Clear Creek, Ashland, NE	Jul 02
**Lake Waconda SID #1, Union, NE	Sep 07
**Ames Diking District, Ames, NE	Sep 07
**Big Papio L Street to Capehart Road, Omaha, NE	Oct 06
**Wakefield, NE, Wakefield, Levee	Apr 06

- * Denotes Section 14 Projects
- Denotes Section 205 Projects Under PL 84-99
- ** Denotes PL 84-99 Non-Federal Projects

OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS
TABLE 26-J (Continued) (See Section 25 of Text)

Location	Month Inspected
Iowa	
* West Nishnabotna River, Mills County Bridge, near Malvern	Apr 05
* East Nishnabotna River, Page County Bridge, near Essex (M41)	Jul 05
* Keg Creek, Minden	Mar 05
* Hastings Bridge, West Nishnabotna, Mills County	Apr 05
* Near Oakland, IA, Bridge Abutment, Pott. County	May 05
* East Nishnabotna, near Essex, Page County, 1 & 12 Pierce	May 05
- Sioux City, IA, Big Sioux City	Jun 07
- Ida Grove, IA, Maple River-Odebolt Creek	Jun 06
- Sioux City, IA, Floyd River	Jul 06
- Hawarden, IA, Dry Creek	Jun 06
- Hamburg, IA, L575, Nishnabotna River	Sep 06
- Little Sioux, IA, Intercounty D.D., Little Sioux River	Sep 07
- Little Sioux, IA, Nagel D.D., Little Sioux River	Sep 07
- Little Sioux, IA, Bennett-McDonald-Smithland D.D., Little Sioux River	Jul 07
- Red Oak, IA, East Nishnabotna River	Jun 05
- Emerson, IA, Indian Creek, Mills County	Oct 06
**Winslow Seg #1 (Upstream) Hamburg, IA	Apr 06

- * Denotes Section 14 Projects
- Denotes Section 205 Projects Under PL 84-99
- ** Denotes PL 84-99 Non-Federal Projects

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

ACTIVE GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS		
TABLE 26-K	(See Section 51 of Text)	
Item	Federal Cost Fiscal Year 07	Totals By Subtotal and Category
SURVEYS (Category 100)		
Flood Damage Prevention Studies (120)		
Feasibility Study (122)		
Cache La Poudre River	243,316	
James River, ND & SD	358,934	
Lower Platte River and Tribs., NE	126,127	
Subtotal		728,377
Special Studies (140)		
Ecosystem Restoration RECON (143)		
Adams County	17,629	17,629
Comprehensive Studies (150)		
Feasibility Study (152)		
Yellowstone River Corridor, MT	327,553	327,553
Review of Authorized Projects (160)		
Review of Completed Project:		
Feasibility Study (164)		
Chatfield, Cherry Creek & Bear Creek	203,458	203,458
Miscellaneous Activities (170)		
Special Investigations (171)	79,451	
FERC Licensing Activities (172)	2,062	
Interagency Water Resources Development (173)	30,602	
North American Waterfowl Management Plan (176)	1,577	
Subtotal		113,692
Coordination Studies with Other Agencies (180)		
Cooperation With Other Water Resources		
Agencies (181)	7,664	
Planning Assistance to States (186)	142,466	
Subtotal		150,130
TOTAL (Category 100)		1,540,839
COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA (Category 200)		
Flood Plain Management Services (250)		
Flood Plain Management, Omaha, NE	74,887	
National Flood Proofing Committee (NFPC)	84,207	
Quick Responses	5,016	
Dodge County ICC Floodway	14,997	
Platte River, Columbus to Clarks Reach	36,318	
Nashua Flood Risk Assessment	1,504	
Technical Services, General	19,822	
Hydrologic Studies (260)		
General Hydrologic Studies (262)	19,010	
TOTAL (Category 200)		255,761

OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

ACTIVE GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS		
TABLE 26-K (Continued)	(See Section 51 of Text)	
Item	Federal Cost Fiscal Year 07	Totals By Subtotal and Category
PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN - PROJECTS NOT FULLY AUTHORIZED (Category 400)		
	TOTAL (Category 400)	-0-
	GRAND TOTAL GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS	1,796,600

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION		
TABLE 26-L	(See Section 27 of Text)	
Project Name	Stage	Fiscal Year 07 Cost
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies		
Disaster Preparedness (100)	-	423,396
Emergency Operations (200)	-	205,771
Rehabilitation & Inspection Program (300)	-	138,620
Emergency Water Supplies & Drought Assistance (400)	-	4,176,277
Advance Measures (500)	-	0
Hazard Mitigation (600)	-	0
Support for Others (900)	-	<u>26,771,786</u>
Total (FCCE)		31,715,850
Section 205:		
Coordination Account	-	5,346
Aberdeen & Vicinity, SD	C	(44,912)
South Boulder Creek, CO	F	0
Logan Creek, Pender, NE	C	0
Van Bibber Creek, Arvada, CO	C	0
Denison, IA	C	1,125,066
Livingston, MT	F	21,060
Platte River, Fremont, NE	F	92,222
Platte River, Schuyler, NE	F	60,303
Randolph, NE	F	<u>25,749</u>
Total (Section 205's)		1,284,834
Section 14:		
Coordination Account	-	4,648
Elkhorn River, Scribner, NE	F	105
Nishnabotna River, Mills County, IA	F	468
Big Sioux River, Akron, IA	F	105
Beal Slough, Lincoln, NE	C	<u>(5,088)</u>
Total (Section 14's)		238
TOTAL FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES		33,000,922

L = Litigation **R** = Recon
P = Plans & Specs **C** = Construction
F = Feasibility - = Does Not Apply
PDA = Planning & Design Analysis (Section 14 only)

OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

TABLE 26-M

ENVIRONMENTAL

**Modification of projects for the purpose of improving
the quality of the environment in the public interest.**

(Includes Section 1135, Public Law 99-662, as amended and Section 206, Public Law 104-303, as amended)

Study/Project Location	Fiscal Year 07 Federal Funds Expended	Fiscal Year 07 Contributed Funds Expended
California Bend, NE	(5,145)	14,108
Chatfield Downstream, South Platte, CO	25,714	-
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe and State of South Dakota Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration	3,655,396	-
Coordination Account Funds (1135)	2,880	-
Coordination Account Funds (206)	869	-
Fort Peck Fish Hatchery, MT	4,025	-
Goose Creek, CO	116,172	-
Heron Haven, NE	24,866	-
Lower Boulder Creek, CO	183,208	-
Lower Decatur Bend, NE	564,329	93,729
Missouri & Mid-Mississippi River Enhancement	83,747	79
Missouri River Fish & Wildlife Mitigation, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND & SD	37,959,239	-
Missouri River Restoration, SD	48,318	-
Missouri River Restoration, ND	58,789	-
Nathan's Lake, NE	41,625	(36,049)
Prison Farm Shoreline Habitat, ND	58,555	-
Sand Creek, NE	228,190	-
Upper Central Platte Valley (Colfax Reach), CO	2,874	-
Wehrspann Lake Aquatic, NE	0	0

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

The district comprises a portion of southwestern Iowa; northwestern, central and western Missouri; northern Kansas; southern Nebraska; and a portion of northeastern Colorado embraced in drainage basin of the Missouri River and tributaries from Rulo, Nebraska, to the mouth. Report on navigation project for section of Missouri River from Sioux City, Iowa, to Rulo, Nebraska, is in report of Omaha District.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation	Page	Multiple Purpose Projects Including Power	Page
1. Missouri River, Sioux City, IA to Mouth (Rulo, NE, to Mouth)	27-3	25. Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir, Osage River, MO	27-11
2. Missouri River and Wildlife Recovery, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND and SD	27-3	26. Stockton Lake, Sac River, MO	27-12
Flood Control			
3. Blue River Basin, Kansas City, MO	27-4	Work Under Special Authorities	
4. Blue River Channel, Kansas City, MO	27-4	27. Continuing Authorities Program	27-12
5. Clinton Lake, Wakarusa River, KS	27-5	28. Emergency Response Activities	27-16
6. Harlan County Lake, Republican River, NE	27-5	General Investigations	
7. Hillsdale Lake, Big Bull Creek, KS	27-5	29. General Investigations	27-17
8. Kanopolis Lake, Smoky Hill River, KS	27-6	Other Activities	
9. Little Blue River Lakes, MO	27-6	30. Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness Program	27-17
10. Long Branch Lake, Little Chariton River, MO	27-6	31. Missouri River Basin Collaborative Water Resources, Planning/Partnering Process	27-17
11. Melvern Lake, Marais des Cygnes (Osage) River, KS	27-7	32. Regulatory Program	27-17
12. Milford Lake, Republican River, KS	27-7	Tables	
13. Missouri River Levee System, IA, NE, KS, and MO (Rulo, NE, to Mouth)	27-8	Table 27-A Cost & Financial Statement	27-20
14. Perry Lake, Delaware River, KS	27-8	Table 27-B Authorizing Legislation	27-26
15. Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program (Kansas City Dist.)	27-8	Table 27-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects	27-32
16. Pomme de Terre Lake, Pomme de Terre River, MO	27-9	Table 27-D Not Applicable	
17. Pomona Lake, One Hundred Ten Mile Creek, KS	27-9	Table 27-E Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	27-33
18. Rathbun Lake, Chariton River, IA	27-9	Table 27-F Not Applicable	
19. Smithville Lake, Little Platte River, MO	27-10	Table 27-G Deauthorized Projects	27-34
20. Turkey Creek Basin, KS & MO	27-10	Table 27-H Missouri River Levee System	27-38
21. Tuttle Creek Lake, Big Blue River, KS	27-10	Table 27-I Kansas City District Projects Included in Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program	27-39
22. Wilson Lake, Saline River, KS	27-11	Table 27-J Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects	27-40
23. Scheduling of Flood Control Reservoir Operations	27-11		
24. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects	27-11		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Tables (Continued)	Page
Table 27-K Work Under Special Authorities	
Continuing Authorities Program	27-42
Small Beach Erosion Projects	27-42
Flood Activities	27-42
Emergency Streambank Protection	27-42
Project Modifications for Improvement of Environment	27-42
Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration	27-42
Environmental Restoration	27-43
Emergency Response Activities	27-43
Table 27-L Active General Investigations	27-44
Table 27-M Regulatory Program	27-46

Navigation

1. MISSOURI RIVER, SIOUX CITY, IA, TO MOUTH (RULO, NE, TO MOUTH)

Location. Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin Rivers conjoin at Three Forks, Montana, to form the Missouri River, which flows southeasterly 2,315 miles (1960 mileage) across or along seven states to the Mississippi River, 17 miles above St. Louis. For description see page 1149, Annual Report for 1932. The river is commercially navigable from Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth, a distance of 732 miles. The portion of project in Kansas City District extends from Rulo, Nebraska, to the mouth, a distance of 498 miles.

Previous Projects. For details see page 1891 of Annual Report for 1915, and pages 1153 and 1175 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. A channel of 9-foot depth and width not less than 300 feet, obtained by revetment of banks, construction of permeable dikes to contract and stabilize the waterways, cutoffs to eliminate long bends, closing minor channels, removal of snags, and dredging as required. The improved reach within the Kansas City District extends from the mouth to Rulo, Nebraska, a distance of 498.4 miles. The Bank Stabilization and Navigation features of the project were completed in September 1980. For the reach from Rulo, Nebraska, to the mouth, the total construction cost was \$237,942,190 including \$8,665,594 for previous project. River access sites have been completed at 11 locations. Ordinary and extreme stage fluctuations are 16 and 38 feet, respectively.

Local cooperation. Cooperation from benefited localities may be required where any improvement may confer special benefit. The receipt of contributions from private parties are to be expended along with Government funds upon authorized work where such work would be in the interest of navigation, as authorized by 1915 Rivers and Harbors Act. Secretary of the Army approved general principle of cooperative construction on Missouri River below Kansas City on basis that 25 percent of cost of any special installation shall be paid by the United States and 75 percent by local interests. Total contributed by local interests in cooperation with the United States from 1918 to June 30, 1964, was \$675,663, of which \$8,647 was returned to contributors. Local interests must share in cost of recreation facilities in accordance with provisions of the Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965.

Local interests have contributed \$171,816 for cost sharing on construction of recreation in addition to constructing portions of the facility.

Terminal facilities. A listing of terminal facilities was included in Missouri River Navigation Charts and can be obtained from Kansas City District Engineer for a small fee.

Operations During fiscal year. Field hired labor accomplished repairs of 12 high priority dikes to correct low water navigation problems. In addition, a Contractor repaired 53 high priority navigation structures. Contract and District personnel constructed over 140 notches to improve aquatic habitat of the river. District personnel also accomplished channel reconnaissance, stream gauging condition studies, surveys and mapping, engineering and design, surveys and layouts of construction, and contract supervision and administration. Project tonnage on the river for CY 2006 is estimated at 8 million tons, excluding waterway improvement materials. District estimates the recreation use on the Missouri River (NWK) at 1.3 million recreation days annually.

2. MISSOURI RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE RECOVERY, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND, and SD

Location. This project authority extends along the Missouri River from Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth near St. Louis, Missouri, a river distance of 735 miles. Individual project site may be located along the 735 miles at locations adjacent with the river and within the historic floodplain.

Existing project. This project was authorized under WRDA86 and WRDA99. The purpose of this project is to mitigate losses of fish and wildlife habitat resulting from construction and operation of the Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project. An estimated 522,000 acres of aquatic and terrestrial floodplain habitats have been lost in the project area. A total of 166,750 acres has been authorized for mitigation, roughly 32% of the estimated loss. The major components of the Mitigation project are acquisition, design, development and monitoring of floodplain habitats. The mitigation can be implemented on either existing publicly owned lands or could involve acquisition of private lands from willing sellers. The estimated funded cost of the project is \$1,330,000,000 (Oct 2001 price level). The project is 100% Federally funded, including O&M. If the project is funded through 2042, the estimated project cost after

inflation is \$3,100,000,000. Kansas City District has overall project management responsibility. Omaha District is involved in the implementation of the project in the States of Iowa and Nebraska. Field hired labor, construction contractors and District personnel routine maintenance of a variety of river navigation and bank stabilization structures and performed other work including channel reconnaissance, stream gauging condition studies, surveys and mapping, engineering and design, surveys and layouts of construction and supervision and administration of work. Much special effort (\$422,200) was devoted to activities needed to carryout mandates associated with recent USFWS Biological Opinions concerning river habitats for Threatened and Endangered Species. Work also commenced on a special study of river bed degradation in the Kansas City reach of the river.

Local cooperation. There is no non-Federal sponsor for the project. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, EPA and the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri are voluntarily serving on a coordinating team, which is actively involved in ongoing project activities and site-specific operation and maintenance.

Operations During FY. Funding was continued for land acquisition and construction of mitigation features. Total expenditures for FY 07 were \$55,738,683 (\$17,779,444 NWK + NWO \$37,959,239). The Kansas City District executed the largest budget to date on the Missouri River Fish and Wildlife Recovery Program, in 2007. Work completed by the district included the following: Completion of land acquisition of 3,647 acres in Missouri and Kansas, including 1,757 acres in Kansas and 1,890 acres in Missouri. Complete construction of fish and wildlife habitat at the Columbia Bottoms, Eagle Bluffs, and Worthwine Island Conservation Areas. Initiation of fish and wildlife habitat construction located at the Jameson Island and Baltimore Bend Units of the USFWS Big Muddy Refuge, and the Rush Bottoms Bend Mitigation Site. NWK worked to address issues raised by the Missouri Clean Water Commission. Completion of NEPA documentation and fish and wildlife habitat designs at the Lower Hamburg Bend Mitigation Site, the Thurnau Conservation Area, and the Baltimore Bend Unit of the USFWS Big Muddy Refuge was successful. Removal of the abandoned Rocheport Cave bat gate. NWK completed sole-source contracts with Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks and Missouri Department of Conservation for long term management and operation of mitigations sites in Kansas and Missouri. Successful

completion for the second year of a three year biological and physical monitoring project at constructed chutes in Missouri. NWK completed land surveys at the Berger Bend, Hare, and Wolf Creek Bend Mitigation Sites.

Flood Control

3. BLUE RIVER BASIN, KANSAS CITY, MO

Location. Along the left bank of the Blue River from U.S. Highway 71 upstream for a distance of about 1-1/4 miles in Jackson County, Missouri, to the Bannister Federal Complex levee.

Existing project. The recommended project includes construction of approximately 1-1/4 miles of levee to provide flood protection to 280 acres in the Dodson Industrial Area and surrounding area in Kansas City. Estimated Federal cost through construction of the project (2005) is \$14,512,000, and estimated non-Federal cost of lands damages and relocations is \$7,031,000. Funds were provided in FY 2002 for a new construction start.

Local Cooperation. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed in September 2001.

Operations During FY. Phase 1 of the project, consisting of construction of the floodwall, was completed September 2004. Phase 2, consisting of an I-wall transition, was completed in March 2006. The Phase 3 construction contract, consisting of sewer modifications, drainage structures, and earthen embankment was awarded September 2006 and is currently under construction. Phase 4, which is the final component of the project, is at a 65 percent level of design completion for FY2007.

4. BLUE RIVER CHANNEL, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Location. Along the Blue River and tributaries in Jackson County, Missouri.

Existing Project. Project consists of 12.5 miles of improved channel along the Blue River within Kansas City, Missouri. Estimated Federal cost through construction of the project (2005) is \$241,704,000, and estimated non-Federal cost of lands, damages and relocations is \$35,594,000.

Local Cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936 applies. The City of Kansas City, Missouri, passed a resolution of intent on December 9, 1975 to provide the required assurances

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

of local cooperation when requested. The Kansas City District Engineer signed the Section 221 agreement on September 8, 1983.

Operations During FY. All work on stages 1 and 2 has been completed. The Stage 3 reach of the project consists of six construction contracts. The 12th to 19th Street, the 19th to Stadium Drive and the Stadium Drive to Brush Creek and the Alteration of the Union Pacific Railroad Bridges contracts are complete. The fifth contract consisting of work from Brush Creek to 53rd Street was awarded 30 November 2007, and is currently under construction. A General Reevaluation Report study effort continues.

5. CLINTON LAKE, WAKARUSA RIVER, KANSAS

Location. Damsite is on Wakarusa River at the west edge of Lawrence, in Douglas County, Kansas. The lake extends into Shawnee and Osage Counties, Kansas.

Existing project. An earthfill dam about 9,250 feet long constructed to a height of about 114 feet with an uncontrolled spillway in left abutment. Total reservoir storage capacity 397,200 acre-feet (258,300 for flood control, 28,500 for sediment reserve, and 110,400 of multipurpose storage for municipal and industrial waste supply and recreation). Cost of constructing the completed project was \$57,415,433. Construction was initiated in January 1972, and the project was placed in operation in November 1977.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938 applies. Reimbursement in the estimated amount of \$6,768,000 is required for water supply storage in accordance with the Water Supply Act of 1958. A contract was signed by the State on September 6, 1978 and was approved by the Secretary of the Army on October 30, 1978. Utilization of storage was initiated in December 1979. Repayment also began at that time.

Operations During FY. Visitation for FY 2007 was 9,578,904 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance.

6. HARLAN COUNTY LAKE, REPUBLICAN RIVER, NEBRASKA

Location. Dam is on main stem of Republican River about 235 miles above confluence of stream with Smoky Hill River. Site is in Harlan County, 1-

1/2 miles south of Republican City and 13 miles west of Franklin, Nebraska.

Existing project. An earthfill dam about 107 feet above streambed with a total length of 11,827 feet, including a gate-controlled, concrete, gravity-type spillway section near the center of dam. Reservoir provides storage capacity of 814,111 acre-feet (500,000 for flood control and 314,111 [sediment survey effective January 2001] for irrigation, sedimentation allowance, and other authorized purposes.). Initial cost of constructing the project was \$45,279,532. Total Federal cost of project, including \$1,017,623 for major rehabilitation work and \$1,832,394 supplemental recreation development (Code 710), is \$48,129,549. Construction of the project was initiated in August 1946. The project was placed in operation in December 1952. Major rehabilitation work was completed in FY 1968.

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

Operations During FY. Visitation for FY 2007 was 7,042,067 visitor hours. Unexpected flooding in the Republican River Basin contributed to a rise in pool elevation to more historic levels. Maintenance activities consisted of evacuating low water boat ramps and day use sites within the low pool area and restoring existing ramps and day use sites. Other activities included installing a new CXT shower building in Hunter Cove Park.

7. HILLSDALE LAKE, BIG BULLCREEK, KANSAS

Location. The project is located approximately 12 miles above the mouth of Big Bull Creek, a tributary of the Marais des Cygnes River and about 2½ miles west of Hillsdale, in Miami County, Kansas.

Existing project. An earthfill embankment about 11,600 feet long (including approximately 3,300 feet of dike section) about 75 feet above rising valley flood plain. The spillway is gravity type uncontrolled and the outlet works are controlled. The total reservoir storage capacity is 160,000 acre-feet (81,000 for flood control, 11,000 for sediment reserve, and 68,000 for multipurpose storage for water supply, water quality control, and recreation). Construction was initiated in December 1974, and the project was placed in operation in October 1981. Federal cost of construction was \$64,161,400.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act 1938, applies. Local interests must make reimbursement of \$21,145,338 for water supply storage in accordance with Water Supply Act of 1958. The Kansas Water Resources Board signed a contract in January 1974, approved by the Secretary of the Army in April 1974, for the entire 53,000 acre-feet of water supply storage. The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks has a 50-year lease on 12,880 acres for management of land and water areas for public park, recreational, and fish and wildlife purposes.

Operations During FY. Visitation for FY 2007 was 1,068,273 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance.

8. KANOPOLIS LAKE, SMOKY HILL RIVER, KANSAS

Location. The dam is on the Smoky Hill River about 184 river miles above the mouth of the stream, and about 11 miles northwest of Marquette, Kansas.

Existing project. An earthfill dam about 131 feet above streambed, having a total length of 15,360 feet, including 4,070 feet of dike section on the left abutment and 2,550 feet of dike section on right abutment. The reservoir provides storage capacity of 450,000 acre-feet, (400,000 for flood control and 50,000 for recreation and streamflow regulation). Outlet works and spillway are in right abutment. Initial cost of constructing the project was \$12,327,735. Total Federal cost of project, including \$249,492, supplemental recreational development (Code 710), was \$12,577,227. Construction was initiated in June 1940, and project was placed in operation in May 1948.

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

Operations During FY. Visitation for FY 2007 was 1,283,535 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance including special emphasis on road repair and upgrading sanitary facilities to improve accessibility. Spring floods returned the pool to normal and above levels for the first time in two years.

9. LITTLE BLUE RIVER LAKES, MO

Location. This project consists of two lakes in Jackson County, Missouri, located in Kansas City, Missouri, and suburban communities. The Blue

Springs Lake site is on the East Fork of the Little Blue River about ½ mile south of U.S. Highway 40, and the Longview Lake site is on the main stem at approximately 109th Street.

Existing Project. The Blue Springs dam is an earthfill embankment about 2,500 feet long and rising about 78 feet above the streambed, with an uncontrolled service spillway and uncontrolled outlet conduit. The total reservoir storage capacity is 26,600 acre-feet (15,700 for flood control, 10,600 for multipurpose storage for water quality and recreation, and 300 for sedimentation).

The Longview dam is an earthfill embankment about 1,900 feet long and rising about 120 feet above the streambed, with an uncontrolled service spillway and an uncontrolled outlet conduit. The total reservoir storage capacity is 46,900 acre-feet (24,300 for flood control and 20,600 for multipurpose storage for water quality and recreation, and 2,000 for sedimentation). Federal cost (1992) for both lakes through construction of the project was \$140,809,200. Construction was initiated in September 1977, and the project became operational in September 1988.

Local cooperation. Section 2 of the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938 applies. Local interest must share in separable costs allocated to recreation in accordance with Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965. The Jackson County Legislature approved a recreation cost-sharing contract on July 5, 1974, which was approved by the Secretary of the Army on June 24, 1976. A supplemental agreement, signed by Jackson County officials on June 5, 1978, and approved by the Secretary of the Army January 10, 1979, revised the existing contract to include additional costs involved in raising the multipurpose pool elevation at the Blue Springs Lake. Reimbursement for recreation was \$15,047,000, which \$450,000 was accomplished during construction by local interests.

Operations During FY. Visitation for FY 2007 was 3,173,759 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance.

10. LONG BRANCH LAKE, LITTLE CHARITON RIVER, MO

Location. The Damsite is on the East Fork Little Chariton River in north central Missouri about 2 miles west of Macon in Macon County.

Existing project. An earthfill dam about 3,800 feet long and about 71 feet high with an uncontrolled

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

outlet conduit and an uncontrolled service spillway in the right abutment. Total reservoir storage capacity is 65,000 acre-feet (29,000 for flood control, 4,000 for sediment reserve, and 32,000 of multipurpose storage for water supply, water quality control, fish and wildlife, and recreation). Estimated Federal cost (1997) is \$20,288,000, and estimated non-Federal cost is \$3,605,000. Construction was initiated in March 1973. The project was placed in useful operation for flood control on September 1, 1980.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938 applies. Local interests must make reimbursement of \$5,567,000 for water supply storage in accordance with Water Supply Act of 1958 and share in separable cost of \$3,589,000 allocated to recreation in accordance with Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965. On September 15, 1972 the Secretary of the Army approved a contract signed by the City of Macon, Missouri, for water supply and recreation development. Missouri State agencies indicated their intent to sponsor future water supply and signed a contract on June 17, 1977 to sponsor recreational development in lieu of the City of Macon. After review by the Office of the Secretary of the Army, the state signed the contract in December 1979, and it was approved by the Secretary of the Army on April 18, 1980. Supplemental Agreement No. 1 to this contract was approved December 28, 1993 to provide for additional recreational facilities.

Operations During FY. Visitation for FY 2007 was 1,643,848 visitor hours. Maintenance activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance.

11. MELVERN LAKE, MARAIS DES CYGNES (OSAGE) RIVER, KS

Location. Damsite is on Marais des Cygnes (Osage) River in Osage County, Kansas, about 4 miles west of Melvern, Kansas.

Existing project. An earthfill dam about 9,700 feet long and about 98 feet high with an uncontrolled chute-type spillway in the left abutment. Total reservoir storage capacity is 363,000 acre-feet (200,000 for flood control, 26,000 for sediment reserve, and 137,000 for multipurpose storage for water supply, water quality control, and recreation). Cost of constructing the completed project was \$37,436,530. Construction was initiated in July 1967, and the project was placed in operation in August 1972.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies. Project storage was reallocated in 1989 to include municipal and industrial water supply in accordance with provisions of the Water Supply Act of 1958. In accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding between the State of Kansas and the Department of the Army dated 1985, payment in full of \$7,131,834 for 50,000 acre-feet of water supply storage was made in March 1995. Utilization of storage for water supply was initiated in September 1993 under an interim contract and continues under the current contract signed in January 1995.

Operations During FY. Visitation for FY 2007 was 5,303,045 visitor hours. Maintenance Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance and improvements with the addition of nine new restroom facilities that meet ADA requirements in three recreation areas.

12. MILFORD LAKE, REPUBLICAN RIVER, KS

Location. The Damsite is on the Republican River near the village of Alida about 10 miles above confluence of Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers which form Kansas River; and about 4 miles northwest of Junction City, Kansas.

Existing project. An earthfill dam about 6,300 feet long and 126 feet high with an uncontrolled service-chute spillway in a saddle on right abutment. Total reservoir storage capacity is 1,160,000 acre-feet (700,000 for flood control, 160,000 for sediment reserve and 300,000 of multipurpose storage for water supply, water quality control, and recreation). Water supply storage is included in the project at the request of the Governor of Kansas under provisions of the Federal Water Supply Act of 1958. Initial cost of constructing the completed project was \$48,268,843. Total Federal cost of project, including \$1,297,649 supplemental recreational development (Code 710), was \$49,566,492. Construction was initiated in July 1961. The project was placed in operation in June 1965.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies. Local interests must make reimbursement of \$12,162,134 for water supply storage in accordance with Water Supply Act of 1958. Utilization of storage for water supply was initiated in October 1984. Reimbursement was initiated, at the option of the State, in September 1976.

Operations During FY. Visitation for FY 2007 was 7,066,251 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities included ordinary operation and maintenance, road repairs, upgrading sanitary facilities to improve accessibility.

13. MISSOURI RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM IA, NE, KS AND MO (RULO, NE, TO MOUTH)

Location. On both banks of the Missouri River from Sioux City, Iowa, about 760 miles to the mouth near St. Louis, Missouri. The portion of the project in Kansas City District extends from Rulo, Nebraska, 498 miles to mouth.

Existing project. A series of levee units and appurtenant works along both sides of Missouri River from Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth, for protection of agricultural lands and small communities against floods. Estimated fully funded (2002) for the active portion of the project from Rulo, Nebraska, to mouth is \$209,379,000, including \$157,521,000 Federal and \$22,720,000 non-Federal contributions, and costs of \$29,138,000 for lands and damages are to be borne by local interests. Remaining portion of project consists of units on which planning and construction are being delayed pending restudy to assure that additional levee construction is economically justified. Current cost estimate for deferred, inactive, and deauthorized portion of project Rulo, Nebraska, to mouth is \$168,865,000 (1964, 1986, and 1987 price levels), of which \$153,233,000 is Federal cost for construction and \$15,632,000 for lands and damages to be borne by local interests. Construction of the project was initiated in June 1948.

Local cooperation. Section 3, Flood Control Act of 1936 applies. Fully complied with for all completed units and units under construction. Local sponsors provide all operation and maintenance.

Operations During FY. Status of individual units of active portion at end of fiscal year is shown in Table 27-H on Missouri River Levee System. The contract to construct Unit L-385 was awarded on 28 March 2002 with the notice to proceed being issued on April 26, 2002. The project is about 99% complete as of January 2006. The design for L-142 Unit was 95% complete in FY 2005. No funding allocated to this project in FY 2006 and FY 2007 has prevented any further progress.

14. PERRY LAKE, DELAWARE RIVER

Location. The Damsite is on the Delaware River about 5 miles above the mouth in Jefferson County, and about 3 miles northwest of Perry, Kansas.

Existing project. An earthfill dam about 7,750 feet long constructed to an elevation about 95 feet above valley floor with gated-outlet works and an uncontrolled spillway in left abutment. Total reservoir storage capacity is 770,000 acre-feet (480,000 for flood control, including 140,000 for sediment reserve and 150,000 of multipurpose storage for water supply, water quality control, and recreation). Water supply storage is included in the project plan at the request of the State of Kansas under provisions of the Federal Water Supply Act of 1958. Initial cost of constructing the completed project was \$48,371,706. Total Federal cost of project, including \$724,212 supplemental recreational development (Code 710), is \$49,095,918. Construction was initiated in March 1964, and the project was placed in operation in January 1969.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies. Local interests must make reimbursement of \$8,551,805 for water supply storage in accordance with Water Supply Act of 1958. Utilization of storage for water supply was initiated in October 1991. Reimbursement was initiated at the option of the State in September 1978.

Operations During FY. Visitation for FY 2007 was 5,070,671 visitor hours. Maintenance Activities included ordinary operation and maintenance, road repairs in Longview Park, renovation work on the relief well ditch below the dam, spillway levee rehabilitation, the purchase of two CXT toilets and the construction of a new group picnic shelter which was completed by local boy scouts.

15. PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM (KANSAS CITY DIST.)

Location. Flood control improvements included in this project are on and along the Missouri River and several of its principle tributaries, in states comprising the Missouri River Basin.

Existing project. The Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program for flood control and other purposes in Missouri River Basin provides for levees along Missouri River between Sioux City, Iowa, and the mouth, flood-protection works at certain municipalities, and reservoirs on main stem of

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

Missouri River and on tributaries for control of flooding. (See Table 27-B for authorizing legislation and Table 27-I on Kansas City District projects included in Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program.) See individual project reports.

16. POMME DE TERRE LAKE POMME DE TERRE RIVER, MO

Location. The dam is on the main stem Pomme de Terre River, about 44 miles above the mouth in Hickory County, Missouri. The lake extends upstream into Polk County, Missouri. The site is about 4 miles south of Hermitage, Missouri, and 20 miles north of Bolivar, Missouri.

Existing project. An earth and rockfill dam about 4,630 feet long constructed to about 155 feet above riverbed and a dike section on left abutment about 2,790 feet long, providing storage capacity of 650,000 acre-feet (407,000 for flood control and 243,000 for sedimentation and multi-purpose). Initial cost of constructing the complete project was \$14,946,784. Total Federal cost of project, including \$329,140 area redevelopment and \$2,089,529 supplemental recreational development (Code 710), is \$17,365,453. Construction was initiated in January 1957, and the project was placed in useful operation in October 1961.

Operations During FY. Visitation for FY 2007 was 14,767,083 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance, completion of a new sewage system at the Outlet Park, and continued repair of severe tornado damage to the Damsite Campground.

17. POMONA LAKE, ONE HUNDRED TEN MILE CREEK, KS

Location. The dam is on One Hundred Ten Mile Creek, a tributary of Marais des Cygnes (Osage) River, 7 miles above mouth of stream in Osage County, Kansas, about 8 miles northwest of Pomona, Kansas, and 34 miles upstream from Ottawa, Kansas.

Existing project. An earthfill dam 7,750 feet long constructed to an average height of about 85 feet above streambed, with gated-outlet works and an ungated chute-type spillway near left abutment. Total reservoir storage capacity is 230,000 acre-feet (160,000 for flood control, 14,000 for sediment reserve, and 56,000 of multipurpose storage for water quality control, and recreation). Initial cost of constructing the completed project was \$13,272,108. Total Federal cost of project, including \$731,130

supplemental recreational development (Code 710), was \$14,003,238. Construction began in July 1959, and the project was placed in operation in October 1963.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies. Pomona has water supply reimbursement under Water Supply Act of 1958 totaling \$862,923.

Operations During FY. Visitation for FY 2007 was 3,537,692 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance.

18. RATHBUN LAKE, CHARITON RIVER, IA

Location. The Damsite is on the Chariton River about 7 miles north of Centerville and 1 mile north of Rathbun, Appanoose County, Iowa.

Existing project. An earthfill dam 10,600 feet long constructed to an elevation about 86 feet above valley floor, with gated-outlet works and an uncontrolled service chute with paved sill spillway about a mile upstream from left abutment. Total reservoir storage capacity is 552,000 acre-feet (339,000 for flood control, 24,000 for sediment reserve and 189,000 of multipurpose storage for navigation, water quality control, and recreation). Initial cost of constructing the project was \$27,033,210. Total Federal cost of project, including \$588,948 supplemental recreation development (Code 710), was \$27,622,158. Construction of the project was initiated in September 1964 and completed in November 1969. The operating plan for this project was revised to reduce flood control releases during critical times of the year to allow local farmers better access during planting and harvesting and to facilitate field drainage and drying out. The revised plan has resulted in more frequent high pool elevations than anticipated, which has inundated roads and recreation facilities.

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

Operations During FY. Visitation for FY 2007 was 7,223,046 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities included ordinary operation and maintenance and completion of the Critical Project Security Program.

19. SMITHVILLE LAKE, LITTLE PLATTE RIVER, MO

Location. The Damsite is on the Little Platte River about 1 mile northeast of Smithville and about 5 miles north of Kansas City, in Clay and Clinton Counties, Missouri.

Existing project. Earthfill dam about 4,200 feet long and 95 feet high with an uncontrolled service spillway. A dike about 2,400 feet long crosses a saddle in the left abutment. Total reservoir storage capacity is 246,500 acre-feet (92,000 for flood control, 52,300 for sediment reserve, and 102,200 of multipurpose storage for water supply, water quality control, and recreation). Cost of constructing the project was \$87,685,314. Construction was initiated in November 1973, and the project was placed in operation in March 1982.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938 applies. Reimbursement of \$24,000,000 will be required for water supply storage in accordance with Water Supply Act of 1958, and reimbursement of \$7,500,000 will be required for recreation development in accordance with Federal Water Recreation Act of 1965. Additional non-Federal contribution for recreation amounts to \$737,000. All contracts for local cooperation were approved by the Secretary of the Army on November 27, 1972.

Operations During FY. Visitation for FY 2007 was 7,890,691 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance, road repairs, and initiation of a Section 1135 Shoreline Protection Program at twenty-five percent complete and the completion of the Critical Project Security Program.

20. TURKEY CREEK BASIN, KS & MO

Location: The Turkey Creek Basin is a 23-square mile area within Kansas City, KS and suburbs in Johnson and Wyandotte Counties in Kansas.

Existing Project. The recommended project is estimated to cost \$92,547,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$56,852,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$35,695,000, including construction of channel modification and structures to control hillside runoff. This project was reauthorized in 2003 and has moved into Construction, General funding.

Local Cooperation. The PCA was signed in FY 2006.

Operations During FY. In FY 2007, construction has continued on tunnel retrofitting. In addition, work has progressed on railroad bridge modifications and design has continued on channel modifications.

21. TUTTLE CREEK LAKE, BIG BLUE RIVER, KS

Location. The dam is on the main stem of the Big Blue River, about 12 miles above the stream mouth in Riley and Pottawatomie Counties, Kansas. Site is about 3 miles north of Manhattan, Kansas.

Existing project. An earth and rock-fill dam 7,500 feet long and 157 feet high. Total reservoir storage capacity is 2,346,000 acre-feet (1,933,000 for flood control, 228,000 for sediment reserve and 185,000 for multipurpose storage, for low-flow regulation, navigation, and recreation). Initial cost of constructing the completed project was \$80,051,031. Total Federal cost of project, including \$533,048 supplemental recreational development (ode 710), was \$80,584,079. Construction began in October 1952. Project was placed in Operation in July 1962.

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

Operations During FY. Visitation for FY 2007 was 1,781,553 visitor hours. The project provided primary water releases into the Big Blue and Kansas Rivers to meet minimum in-stream flow requirements in accordance with agreements with the state of Kansas. The project also provided water releases for supplemental navigation flows on the Missouri River for a portion of the navigation season in fiscal year 2007. Maintenance: Activities included ordinary operation and maintenance.

Dam Safety Assurance Program: A \$246 million project to address seismic and hydrologic concerns at Tuttle Creek Dam was approved in 2003. Recent investigation and construction modifications will bring the project in under budget and ahead of schedule. In 2006 the design and development of contracts for all aspects of the project were underway. The state of the art Dam Failure Warning System was completed in 2005 and is currently operational. Construction was completed on new campgrounds that serve the purpose of mitigating impacts to the existing downstream campgrounds. The base contract for the Ground Modification Project was awarded in September of 2005. A downstream test program, which was an option to the contract, was awarded in April of 2006 for 3.6 million and completed in 2007. Stabilization of the

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

downstream toe of the dam began in 2007. The spillway tainter gate contract was awarded in June of 2007 for \$6.9 million.

22. WILSON LAKE, SALINE RIVER, KS

Location. The dam is on the Saline River about 130 miles above its mouth, near the eastern edge of Russell County, Kansas, about 50 miles west of Salina, 10 miles north of Wilson, and 20 miles east of Russell, Kansas.

Existing project. An earthfill dam about 5,600 feet long and 160 feet high with a gated-outlet works, chute spillway, storage capacity is 776,000 acre-feet (511,000 for flood control, 40,000 for sediment reserve and 225,000 multipurpose storage for irrigation, navigation, and low-flow regulation). Initial cost of constructing the project was \$20,015,023. Total Federal cost of project, including \$448,344 supplemental recreational development (Code 710), was \$20,463,367. Construction began in April 1961, and the project was placed in operation in December 1964.

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

Operations During FY. Visitation for FY 2007 was 1,935,498 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activity included ordinary operation and maintenance and upgrading sanitary facilities to meet accessibility standards. Several park roads received asphalt overlay. High water events brought the pool back within two feet of normal levels.

23. SCHEDULING OF FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

Under Sections 7 and 9, 1944 Flood Control Act, the Corps is responsible for detailed scheduling of operations concerning storage capacity reserved for or assigned to flood control in reservoirs constructed by Bureau of Reclamation as well as those constructed by the Corps. Fiscal Year costs were \$275,000.

24. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, P.L. 738, and subsequent acts require local interests to furnish assurances that they will maintain and operate certain local protection projects after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the

Secretary of the Army. District Engineers are responsible for administration of these regulations within boundaries of their respective district. (See Table 27-J on inspection of completed flood control projects.)

Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power

25. HARRY S. TRUMAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, OSAGE RIVER, MO

Location. The Damsite is on the main stem of the Osage River about 1.5 miles northwest of Warsaw, Benton County, Missouri. Reservoir extends into Bates, Henry, Hickory, St. Clair, and Vernon Counties, Missouri.

Existing project. An earthfill dam about 5,000 feet long constructed to an average height of about 96 feet above streambed, including a gate-controlled overfall spillway and a power installation consisting of six inclined pump-generating units with a combined generating capability of 160,000 kilowatts. Total reservoir storage capacity is 5,202,000 acre-feet (3,918,000 for flood control, 244,000 for sediment reserve, and 1,040,000 multipurpose storage for power, low-flow regulation, and recreation). The operating purposes of the project are flood control, hydroelectric power, water supply, recreation, and fish and wildlife. Public Law 91-267, approved May 26, 1970, authorized a change in project name from Kaysinger Bluff Dam and Reservoir, Osage River Basin, Missouri, to the Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir. Initial cost of constructing the completed project was \$550,909,000. Construction of relocated Missouri Highway M-13 was initiated September 1964 and completed May 1966. Construction of the dam and reservoir was initiated in October 1964. The project was operational for flood control in October 1979, and multipurpose pool was reached in November 1979. The first power unit was placed on line on December 22, 1979. Subsequent problems with the turbine bearings required remedial repair that was completed in FY 1999. Through September 2007, power generation totaled 6,976,932,380 kilowatt-hours. Of the gross income from the sale of power by Southwestern Power Administration, \$175,496,815 was allocated to the Corps of Engineers for project power operating costs, interest, and investment recovery.

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

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Operation During FY. Visitation for FY 2007 was 9,364,977 visitor hours. During FY 2007, 331,280,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical power were generated. Power generation was much greater than normal resulting from two consecutive high water events in May and July. The sixth highest pool of record occurred in July and caused extensive inflow of flood debris. Cleanup costs were \$775,000. Maintenance activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance, road work, boat ramp expansion, and installation of an accessible lift for the disabled at the visitor center. Work continued on certification of hydraulic steel structures in preparation for draft tub bulkhead cylinder repairs.

26. STOCKTON LAKE, SAC RIVER, MO

Location. The Damsite is on the Sac River about 49.5 miles above its confluence with the Osage River, and about 1 mile east of Stockton, Cedar County, Missouri. The lake extends into Dade and Polk Counties.

Existing project. A rock-shell dam with impervious core about 5,100 feet long constructed to an average height of about 128 feet, with a gated overfall spillway and a 45,200-kilowatt power installation. Total reservoir storage capacity is 1,674,000 acre-feet (774,000 for flood control, 25,000 for sediment reserve and 875,000 multipurpose storage for power and recreation). The authorized project purposes are flood control, hydroelectric power, water quality, water supply, recreation, and fish and wildlife. Initial cost of constructing the completed project was \$75,715,300. Cost of the project, including \$3,758,000 for downstream channel work and \$502,057 for supplemental recreational development (Code 710), was \$79,975,357. Construction was initiated in October 1963, and the project was placed in operation in December 1969. Power operation problems were encountered with the initial operation in March 1973 because the downstream channel did not have the capacity which earlier observations and computations indicated. As a result, it has been necessary to restrict the power operation to about the 30,000-kilowatt level. Right-of-way for construction of a channel cutoff and bridge at Horseshoe Bend were acquired, and construction completed. Sloughing easements downstream to Caplinger Mills were acquired. Completion assured downstream channel capacity to Caplinger Mills of 8,000 c.f.s. for powerplant operation. Discharge in this range will accommodate power operations at a 39,500-kilowatt level. Through September 2007, power generation totaled 1,940,562,700 kilowatt-hours. Of the gross

income from the sale of power by Southwestern Power Administration, \$53,580,877 was allocated to the Corps of Engineers for project operating costs, interest, and investment recovery.

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

Operations During FY. Visitation for FY 2007 was 6,627,147 visitor hours. During FY 2007 1,940,562,700 kilowatt-hours of electrical power were generated. Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance and preservation of a downstream archeological site known as "Big Eddy". The 161Kv transmission line owned by KAMO that crosses the Little Sac Arm of Stockton Lake near the 245 Highway Bridge collapsed into the lake leaving the power plant with no direct line to transfer power on the Springfield Morgan Line. Upon receipt of guidance from NWD, the draft tube bulkheads were inspected as part of the HSS program. CXT facilities were installed at the Greenfield, Cedar Ridge North and Hawker Point boat ramps. A double CXT was installed at the Orleans Trail beach. Additional non routine items included replacement of the heating and lighting systems in the maintenance building, replacement of the security fence at the overlook, and chip and seal repairs to the roads and parking lots in the Hawker Point Park. Additional ice guards were added to the roof of the Project Office building. The Cedar Ridge Fee booth was replaced. Cathodic protection testing was accomplished on the gasoline and diesel tanks located in the maintenance yard.

Work Under Special Authorities

27. CONTINUING AUTHORITIES

Small Beach Erosion Control Projects Not Specifically Authorized by Congress (Sec. 103, 1962 River and Harbor Act as amended, Public Law 874, 87th Cong., Oct. 23, 1962, as amended).

Each project selected must be complete in itself, economically and environmentally justified, and limited to a Federal cost of not more than \$3 million. The local sponsoring agency must agree to provide without cost to the Department of the Army, all lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including highway bridge, and utility relocations and alterations; hold and save the Department of the Army free from damages; maintain and operate the project after completion; assume all project costs in excess of the Federal cost limit; and prevent future encroachments on improved channels. The non-Federal sponsors of Section 103 projects are required

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

to pay 50 percent of all feasibility study costs over \$100,000. The sponsor must pay in cash during the construction at least 5 percent of the construction cost. The sponsor's cash and other contributions must equal 35 percent of the total construction cost, but will not be required to exceed 50 percent. There were supervisory and administrative negotiations under the Section 103 Coordination Account in FY 2007. See Table 27-K for expenditures under Section 103 during 2007.

Small Flood Control Projects Not Specifically Authorized by Congress (Sec. 205, 1948 Flood Control Act, Public Law 858, 80th Cong., June 30, 1948, as amended).

Each project selected must be complete in itself, economically and environmentally justified, and limited to a Federal cost of not more than \$7 million. The local sponsoring agency must agree to provide without cost to the Department of the Army, all lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including highway bridge, and utility relocations and alterations; hold and save the Department of the Army free from damages; maintain and operate the project after completion; assume all project costs in excess of the Federal cost limit; and prevent future encroachments on improved channels. The non-Federal sponsors of Section 205 projects are required to pay 50 percent of all feasibility study costs over \$100,000. For structural flood control projects, the sponsor must pay in cash during the construction at least 5 percent of the construction cost. The sponsor's cash and other contributions must equal 35 percent of the total construction cost, but will not be required to exceed 50 percent. There were no Section 205 projects under construction in FY 2007. See Table 27-K for expenditures under Section 205 during 2007.

Emergency Streambank Protection (Section 14, 1946 Flood Control Act, Public Law 526, 79th Cong., July 24, 1946) as amended.

Each project selected must be complete in itself, engineering feasible, economically justifiable environmentally acceptable, and limited to a Federal statutory cost of not more than \$1,000,000. The local sponsoring entity must agree to provide without cost to the Department of the Army, all lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including highway, highway bridge, and utility relocations and alterations required for project construction; provide over the period of construction, an amount equal to not less than 35 percent or more than 50 percent of total project cost, at least 5 percent of which will be cash; operate, maintain, repair, replace, and rehabilitate the project upon completion; hold and save the Department of

the Army free from damages arising from the construction, operation, and maintenance of the completed project; and assume all project costs in excess of the Federal statutory cost limit. See Table 27-K for Emergency Streambank Protection expenditures during FY 2007.

Argosy Road Bridge, Riverside, Missouri

Location. The project is located at the Argosy Road Bridge in Riverside, Missouri on the Line Creek tributary to the Missouri River.

Existing project. The severe bank erosion of Line Creek over a 900 foot length is threatening to undermine the piers and the abutments of the Argosy Road Bridge on a large City of Riverside commercial/industrial access road.

Local cooperation. Section 14, Flood Control Act of 1946 applies.

Operation during fiscal year. During FY 2007, Work continued on the design and plan specifications incurring costs of \$16,538.

Platte River Bridge, Conception, Missouri

Location. The project is located at the City of Conception in northwestern Missouri, in Nodaway County on the Platte River.

Existing project. The severe bank erosion of the Platte River over an 800 foot length is threatening to undermine and cut off access to the major concrete county bridge at Conception, Missouri.

Local cooperation. Section 14, Flood Control Act of 1946 applies.

Operation during fiscal year. During FY 2007, Work continued on the design and plan specifications incurring costs of \$18,251.

Platte City Sewer Stabilization Project, Platte City, Missouri

Location. The project is located at Platte City, Missouri, in Platte County on the Platte River.

Existing project. There is severe bank erosion of the Platte River over a 600 foot length and is threatening to undermine and destroy the City's major sanitary sewer main.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Local cooperation. Section 14, Flood Control Act of 1946 applies.

Operation during fiscal year. During FY 2007, Work continued on the design and plan specifications incurring costs of \$39,453.

Rush Creek at English Landing Park, Parkville Missouri

Location. The project is located at T51N, R34W, Section 35, Platte County, Missouri; approximately 10 miles north of Kansas City, Missouri.

Existing project. Stream bank erosion is occurring on the both the left and right banks of Rush Creek, impacting the historic Waddell "A" Truss Bridge and the Main Street Bridge, the Parkville public water main, sanitary sewer force main, low water crossing, large sanitary pumping station, administrative office, parking lots, and three baseball fields. The Waddell A Truss Bridge, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is used as a footbridge crossing Rush Creek. The erosion area is roughly 2000 feet long and if the site remains unprotected, eventual loss of the bridges, utility lines, pumping station, and ball fields can be expected. A long-term solution to the problem is needed. The area around Rush Creek is a very high public use area, especially for children, and represents an immediate and significant hazard to life safety, the entire area bounded by orange warning fence.

Local cooperation. Section 14, Flood Control Act of 1946 applies.

Operation during fiscal year. During FY 2007, Work continued on the design and plan specifications and completed award of construction contract with the project incurring costs of \$616,228.

South Fork Clear Creek, Route FF, Marysville, Missouri

Location. The project is located at the MoDOT Route FF Bridge on the South Fork of Clear Creek, 7 miles west of Maryville, Missouri in Nodaway County.

Existing project. The severe bank erosion of the South Fork of Clear Creek is threatening to cut off the abutment of the large concrete MoDOT Bridge at on Route FF Highway.

Local cooperation. Section 14, Flood Control Act of 1946 applies.

Operation during fiscal year. During FY 2007, Work continued on the design and plan specifications incurring costs of \$28,249.

Stranger Creek at K-32, Kansas

Location. The project is located along Kansas Highway 32 at Linwood, Kansas adjacent to the Stranger Creek.

Existing project. The severe bank erosion of Stranger Creek over a 1,000 foot length adjacent to Highway K-32 is threatening to cut of access of that important Kansas arterial and flank the bridge abutment.

Local cooperation. Section 14, Flood Control Act of 1946 applies.

Operation during fiscal year. During FY 2007, Work continued on the design and implementation phase incurring costs of \$3,280.

Project Modifications for Improvement of Environment (Section 1135, Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Public Law 662, 99th Cong., November 17, 1986).

Section 1135 authorizes review of the operation of completed water resources projects to determine need for modifications for the purpose of improving environmental quality. See Table 27-K for Section 1135 studies status and expenditures for FY 2007.

Kansas City Riverfront, Missouri

Location. The project will modify the Corps of Engineers Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project (BSNP). The project entails construction of approximately 0.2 acre of emergent wetland, 1.3 acres of planted bottomland hardwood, 3 acres of native grasses and forbs, and preservation of 0.2 acres along the riverfront.

Existing project. The project is located in Kansas City, Missouri on the Port Authority property between downtown Kansas City and the Missouri River. The project is bounded by Interstate 35 to the east and the Corps of Engineers wharf area to the west, at the foot of Main Street.

Local cooperation. Section 1135, Water Resources Development Act of 1986 applies.

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

Operation during fiscal year. During FY 2007, Work continued on design and implementation phase incurring costs of \$54,085 on the project.

Rathbun Lake Habitat Restoration Project, **Iowa**

Location. The Rathbun Lake is located on the Chariton River at river mile 142.3, approximately seven miles northwest of Centerville, Iowa, and 85 miles southeast of Des Moines, Iowa. The restoration project is located on the South Fork Chariton River within the upper portion of the flood control pool of Rathbun Lake.

Existing project. This project is part of a larger restoration and resource protection strategy being undertaken by IDNR and the Corps of Engineers at Rathbun Lake and their associated environs including aquatic restoration opportunities. It consists of wetland, aquatic, shoreline / riparian restoration supporting the lake ecosystem. This wetland project would comprise a total of 200 acres wetlands when the entire area is flooded to provide habitat for migrating waterfowl. The wetland area would be operated, as needed, in series with IDNR's Coffee Marsh wetland located to the east. Water control structures would allow greater control of the seasonal water regime in this wetland and in Coffee Marsh, greatly enhancing effective habitat management. No fee title land acquisition is required for the project. Shoreline restoration will contribute the comprehensive habitat corridor supporting a contiguous ecosystem at the lake.

Local cooperation. Section 1135, Water Resources Development Act of 1986 applies.

Operation during fiscal year. During FY 2007, Work continued on design and implementation phase in restoration incurring costs of \$83,191 on the project.

Smithville Aquatic Plantings

Location. The project is located at Smithville Lake in Clay County, Missouri on the Little Platte River at the town of Smithville, Missouri, 20 miles north of Kansas City, Missouri.

Existing project. The project will improve and restore approximately 3,000 feet of lake shoreline, and up to 75 coves including the stabilization of 5 points bars, providing bank stabilization, food and shelter for fish and aquatic life, sediment reduction,

pollutant/nutrient absorption and a general improvement in water quality.

Local cooperation. Section 1135, Water Resources Development Act of 1986 applies.

Operation during fiscal year. During FY 2007, Work continued on design and implementation phase incurring costs of \$17,945 on the project.

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (Section 206, Water Resources Development Act of 1996, Public Law 303, 104th Cong., October 12, 1996). Section 206 authorizes small aquatic ecosystem restoration projects to improve the quality of the environment if in the public interest and cost effective. The feasibility study continues for the Chariton Watershed Section 206 project. It will authorize and construct an array of several hundred small detention structures and in stream structures to improve aquatic, riparian, and wetland habitat in the basin. It will serve to reduce sediment and contaminant inflow into Rathbun Lake, greatly improving water quality and habitat in the lake. See Table 27-K for Section 206 Studies status and expenditures for FY 2007.

Chariton River/Rathbun Lake Watershed, **Iowa**

Location. The project is located in south central Iowa encompassing portions of Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, and Wayne counties.

Existing project. Rathbun Lake supplies water to the Rathbun Regional Water Association (RRWA). The RRWA provides 7 million gallons of water daily to over 70,000 people in 18 counties in Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri. Rathbun Lake also provides recreation opportunities to over one million visitors annually, flood protection for 150,000 acres of land, fish and wildlife habitat in the 11,000-acre lake and on 21,000 acres of adjacent public lands, and downstream water quality improvement. The watershed of Rathbun Lake includes over 354,000 acres. There are approximately 27,000 acres of floodplain in the watershed. The entire watershed has been subdivided into 61 sub-watersheds ranging in size from approximately 2,589 acres to 16,430 acres. Twenty-two of these sub-watersheds have been identified as priority hydrologic units in terms of the amount of sediment that they contribute to Rathbun Lake. The consequences of increased erosion include: significant degradation of in-stream and lake habitat for fish and aquatic organisms, increased water treatment costs, and reduced sediment storage in Rathbun Lake. This project will

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

identify locations for over 200 structures (small ponds or wetlands) that will reduce the amount of sediment delivered to Rathbun Lake while increasing wildlife habitat, aquatic habitat, water quality in Rathbun Lake, and wetland acreage in the watershed. Additional benefits include: water sources for pastured livestock, recreation opportunities for landowners, and the general public improved subsurface water quality, reduced streambank erosion, slowing of stormwater, and rural fire protection.

Local cooperation. Section 206, Water Resources Development Act of 1996 applies.

Operation during fiscal year. During FY 2007, Work continued on design and implementation phase incurring costs of \$638 on the project.

28. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

A. Disaster Preparedness.

(1) The Disaster Preparedness Program (DPP) involves planning, training, inspection of flood control projects, and maintaining supplies and equipment. Planning activities also involve development of response and recovery plans and exercises in support of natural/national disasters and terrorist activities.

(2) Emergency Management (EM) Branch provided District representation at the monthly meetings for the interagency Kansas City Regional Continuity of Operations (COOP) Working Group and assisted in the development of the Kansas City Regional Interagency Pandemic COOP Exercise (KC PRICE '07). The exercise was an interagency tabletop exercise conducted in June 2007 and focused on a pandemic influenza outbreak.

(3) The National Disaster Program Manager participated in the NWD PDT for development of the All Hazards Policy. The All-Hazards Plan will be used to prepare a command to conduct incident response operations and, on order, provide relief to disaster victims in a timely manner, and to support post-disaster recovery operations.

(4) EM personnel attended the annual conference of the Missouri State Emergency Management Agency in April 2007 and the NWD Regional EM conference Boulder, CO in June 2007.

(5) Disaster preparedness includes operational readiness, maintaining the necessary supplies and equipment to support disaster response. To support flood-fighting efforts, an inventory is maintained of over 1 million sandbags, 55 pumps and 2 sandbag filling machines.

(6) Corp personnel provided flood fight training for the sponsors of the St. Joseph and Marysville, MO Flood Protection Projects in March 2007.

(7) Activities to support disaster preparedness in FY 2007 included training of the District's Emergency Water Planning and Response Team (PRT). In April 2007 the District's Water Team assumed the role as primary National ESF#3 Water Team from the New England District until April 2008. NWK Water Team members attended training during 2007 and selected members participated in an SOP rewrite workshop.

B. Public Law 84-99. Rehabilitation of Flood Control Works. Following the May and July 2007 floods, 30 non Federal and 10 Federal levees experienced some damage. Field inspections were conducted and Project Information Reports were prepared. Rehabilitation efforts consumed most of the year with a goal of having all repaired by the Spring 2008 flood season. Funding was received for these rehabilitation efforts in July and August of 2007.

C. Inspection of Completed Works (ICW) Program. Thirty-nine (39) Federal flood control projects were inspected during FY 2007.

D. Emergency Response.

(1) In early May 2007, the District was impacted by major flooding on the Missouri River. The District activated their EOC with 24 hour coverage. Initial forecasts were for river stages to surpass the record 1993 stages in several locations. Although this did not happen, the River did reach a record stage at Napoleon, Missouri, the site of the Districts' Missouri River Area Office. During the two week response almost 200 District personnel responded in some manner and almost one million sandbag and several pumps were issued to the State and impacted Counties.

(2) The District also responded to flooding in early July 2007 that impacted communities in the Marais des Cygnes River Basin in eastern Kansas as well as Abilene and Salina, KS. Support was given to

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

the City of Osawatomie, the sponsor of the Federal Levee Project there. Numerous sandbags and pumps were also issued. The District also provided these same resources to areas within the Tulsa District as requested.

(3) In FY 2007, the District provided a Water Action Officer to FEMA's NRCC in support of August's Hurricane Dean.

(4) The deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan for the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) missions continued. EM staff facilitated the deployment of District employees during FY 2007. The effort is expected to continue through FY 2008.

General Investigations

29. GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Fiscal year 2007 costs totaled \$1,172,650 for all General Investigations activities. See Table 27-L, which covers Surveys, Collection and Study of Basic Data and Preconstruction Engineering and Design expenditures in FY 2007.

Other Activities

30. CATASTROPHIC DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

FY 2007 expenditures of \$24,290 provided for activities required for local and national preparedness.

31. MISSOURI RIVER BASIN COLLABORATIVE WATER RESOURCES, PLANNING/PARTNERING PROCESS

Missouri River Basin Association and the Corps will manage and facilitate the process of collaboration for some limited studies. The collaborative effort allows input from the states, tribes, and Federal agencies economic and environmental interest groups and the general public on both the operation issues, i.e. Master Manual, and non-operational issues. In addition, the collaborative process could address recreation industry development, ecosystem management, streambank erosion, project mitigation, structural changes for endangered species, environmental monitoring tribal water rights, and support to navigation and agriculture.

32. REGULATORY PROGRAM

Statutes. The Corps of Engineers is charged with regulatory responsibility for all waters of the United States, including wetlands. This is accomplished through a Department of the Army permit program pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Operations During FY 2007. The Kansas City District completed 1,935 permit actions (IP, GP, NWP, and NPR) during the year. A total of 79 violations were reported and evaluated. Sixty-Seven of the violations were resolved by issuance of permits, voluntary restoration, administrative action or other means. The remaining twelve violations were unresolved at the end of the reporting period. The total cost of the regulatory program in the Kansas City District for FY 2007 was \$3,119,842 (including Permit Evaluation - \$2,696,308, Enforcement - \$243,264, and Compliance-Authorized Activities - \$18,270).

Special projects and significant actions during the year included: Mitigation: As a Lead District Initiative project, NWK worked with the other Missouri Districts to complete and implement the Missouri Stream Mitigation Method. The method is a quick conditional assessment of a stream that results in a rationale for required stream mitigation based upon a credit and debit system.

Permit Actions: a.) Commercial Sand Dredging: 1.) Missouri River. Permit reauthorization for the Missouri River was completed. Department of the Army (DA) permits were issued to four active dredging companies and permit denials were issued to four inactive dredging companies and two new dredging companies. The first level permit decision reconsideration process of the Administrative Appeals Program is underway at the request of the applicants. 2.) Kansas River. DA Permits were issued to five active dredging companies for continued operation on the river. The current authorization is valid for a period of five years. b.) Coal Fired Energy. NWK accepted the cooperating agency role in the review of the NEPA document for a proposed Associated Electric Cooperative 660 Megawatt power plant at Norborne, Missouri. The USDA is the lead federal agency. c.) South Lawrence Trafficway. NWK is consulting with the Federal Highway Administration on DA Permit compliance concerning the proposed construction of the South Lawrence Trafficway, Lawrence, Kansas. Federal Highway proposes to adopt the Kansas City

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

District's FEIS, complete their Section 4(f) evaluation, and write their agency's Record of Decision. NWK circulated a request to the signatories of the MOA concerning historic properties to include the FHWA as a signatory. The amendment was signed by all parties. d.) Gardner KS, Intermodal Facility. BNSF submitted an application to construct a large intermodal storage and transport facility at Gardner, Kansas. A public meeting in lieu of a public hearing was conducted and the NEPA document is being developed. Several studies to determine environmental impacts as outlined in NEPA are being conducted by the applicant. e.) TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, L.P. (Keystone). The project proponent applied to the U.S. Department of State (DOS) for a Presidential Permit to construct and operate a crude oil pipeline and related facilities to transport Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin crude oil from an oil supply hub in Alberta, Canada to destinations in the Midwest United States. DOS has initiated an Environmental Impact Statement and NWK is cooperating agency along with other impacted Corps Districts. A draft Section 10 and 404 permit application identifies within NWK Regulatory Boundaries, 305 miles of pipeline in Kansas and 145.5 miles of pipeline in Missouri, with crossings of several hundred potential jurisdictional waters. f.) Rockies Express Pipeline, LLC. NWK completed jurisdictional determinations and Nationwide Permit determinations for 244 miles of natural gas pipeline involving 949 crossings of waterbodies within NWK portions of Kansas and Missouri. g.) East Side Investments, LLC; Newmarket V, LLC; and the City of Wichita, Kansas. Evaluation of this joint application for commercial development and stormwater detention in Cadillac Lake (wetlands) continues. Significant public interest warranted holding a large public meeting for the project. h.) Kansas Watershed District Master Plan Permits. Due to changed conditions, outdated NEPA documents and new environmental concerns, the District Engineer suspended all of these master plan permits. The permits had been issued to individual Watershed Districts in the mid-1990's for hundreds of water control structures included in their Master Plans. A final decision on the disposition of these permits is pending.

General Permits: a.) Lake of the Ozarks. The Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for General Permit 38M (GP-38M) was finalized with AmerenUE. The SOP outlines the verification process and the interagency coordination and reporting requirements. GP-38M authorizes various shoreline activities, which occur below the ordinary high water mark (658.5 Union Electric datum) at the

Lake of the Ozarks. AmerenUE continues to verify authorization of activities under GP-38M. b.) Concurrent with national reissuance of the Nationwide Permits (NWP), NWK implemented regional conditions for the NWPs in Kansas and Missouri. In order to ensure that the NWPs result in only minimal impacts, the Division Engineer approved 16 regional conditions for the State of Kansas and 17 regional conditions for the State of Missouri. Conditional Programmatic Section 401 water quality certifications were obtained for most of the NWPs from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for Indian Country within Kansas.

Mitigation Banks and In-lieu Fee Mitigation:

a.) Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT). The Mari-Osa Delta Wetland and Stream Mitigation Bank was approved and constructed. The bank was the first to be constructed under the approved state-wide Compensatory Mitigation Umbrella Agreement (2005). One additional bank was proposed by MoDOT. It is located on property owned by the Corps of Engineers and located at Blue Springs Lake. b.) Terra Technologies, Inc. This firm proposed three private wetland mitigation banks in Jackson, Cass, and Carroll Counties, Missouri. Decisions to execute a banking agreement are pending. c.) Watershed Institute. Initiated interagency meeting to discuss a proposed In-Lieu Fee mitigation arrangement for the State of Missouri. The Watershed Institute is addressing comments provided at the meeting with the intent of final prospectus submittal in 2008.

Highway Projects: a.) The MoDOT submitted an application for the proposed upgrades to the I-70/I-35/I-29 corridor in downtown Kansas City, Missouri. The project includes construction of a bridge over the Missouri River to replace the existing "Paseo" bridge as a Design-Build project. The DA Permit was issued 14 November 2007 (FY 08). b.) Issued a standard DA Permit to MoDOT for construction of the Route 54 Expressway through Osage Beach, Miller County, Missouri.

Historic Properties: a.) The Section 106 consultation process on the Kenneth Smith Residence and Golf Club Factory is ongoing. The property has been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The consulting party members include; the Kansas State Historical Society, the Kansas Preservation Alliance, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Fairway Hills Homes Association, and the Advisory Council

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

on Historic Preservation. b.) The first amendment to the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) concerning historic properties that will be adversely affected by construction of the South Lawrence Trafficway was initiated. The proposed amendment added the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) as a signatory to the previously executed MOA. FHWA is seeking federal funding to assist with the proposed road construction project. c.) Horse Thief Reservoir by Pawnee Watershed District No. 81. Multiple Tribes invited to consult on proposed impacts to a National Register eligible archeological site within the proposed reservoir construction limits. The Osage Nation has indicated they will sign the final Section 106 Memorandum of Agreement and accept the provisions for mitigating the impacts to the archaeological site. All other parties have signed the agreement.

Appeals: Wet Walnut Watershed Joint District No. 51 appealed their proposed DA Permit based on special conditions of the permit that required maintenance of downstream flows. NWD upheld NWK's permit decision and determined that the applicants appeal did not have merit. The Appeal was received on 18 September 2006, and decision from NWD was rendered on 14 February 2007. The applicant chose to abandon the project rather than comply with or propose an alternate mitigation plan.

Other Items: a.) Participated in pre-application consultation concerning the proposed drinking water reservoir planned by the North Central Missouri

Regional Water Commission in the East Fork Locust Creek Watershed. USDA is the lead federal agency for the project and they are exploring potential mitigation options to offset impacts from lake construction. No permit application has been submitted. b.) Initiated a wetland mitigation study to assess the success of Corps compensatory wetland mitigation in the state of Kansas. Compensatory mitigation sites across the state will be evaluated on meeting wetland criteria, permit compliance and to an extent, wetland functions. The study should be completed by January 2008. c.) Development of a NWK Compliance Inspection Guide will produce a living document that compiles compliance inspection strategies, National SOP, and NWK Policy into one manual. The target date for completion of the inspection guide is January 2008. d.) NWK completed field testing for the Great Plains Regional Wetland Delineation Supplement and participated in the development of the Midwest Regional Wetland Delineation Supplement. e.) NWK presented the Draft Midwest Regional Wetland Document to the South-Central Chapter of the Society for Wetland Scientists. In addition, information on the post Rapanos/Carabell guidance on Clean Water Act jurisdiction was presented. f.) NWK completed the final phase of the RAMS-ORM database conversion. The OMBIL Regulatory Module (ORM) was first implemented in October 2006. Major enhancements to the first version of ORM brought forth a new web-based ORM II application which replaced ORM I in the spring of 2007.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 27-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Total cost to Sep 30, 2007
1.	Missouri River,	New Work:					
	Sioux City, IA to Mouth (Rulo, NE, to Mouth) (Federal Funds)	Approp. Cost					237,942,190 ^{1/}
		Maint. Approp. Cost	10,246,968	5,432,000	4,354,000	4,774,000	381,890,074 ^{2/}
		Cost	10,246,968	5,432,000	3,589,130	5,417,426	281,818,630 ^{3/}
	Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp. Cost	--	--	--	--	816,190
		Maint. Approp. Cost	--	--	--	--	22,642
		Cost	--	--	--	--	22,642
	Consolidated	New Work:					
	Summary	Approp. Cost	--	--	--	--	238,758,380 ^{1/}
		Maint. Approp. Cost	10,246,968	5,432,000	4,354,000	4,774,000	381,912,716 ^{2/}
		Cost	10,246,968	5,432,000	3,589,130	5,417,426	381,841,272 ^{3/}
2.	Missouri River Fish & Wildlife Recovery, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND & SD	New Work: Approp. Cost	7,073,000	6,750,000	21,582,000	32,500,000	114,523,400
		Cost	7,177,611	6,781,183	15,861,545	17,779,444	94,068,990
3.	Blue River Basin	New Work:					
	Kansas City, MO (Federal Funds)	Approp. Cost	2,670,000	757,000	3,660,000	4,600,000	13,624,000
		Cost	2,659,078	436,378	900,318	4,573,756	10,505,680
	Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp. Cost	306,964	50,000	263,033	271,705	891,702
		Cost	243,706	18,106	82,679	59,321	403,812
	Consolidated	New Work:					
	Summary	Approp. Cost	2,976,964	807,000	3,923,033	4,871,705	14,515,702
		Cost	2,902,784	454,484	982,997	4,633,077	10,909,510

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

TABLE 27-A (Continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Total cost to Sep 30, 2007
4.	Blue River Channel	New Work:					
	Kansas City, MO (Federal Funds)	Approp.	5,669,000	8,837,000	4,950,000	9,750,000	215,707,821
	Contributed Funds	Cost	5,713,453	8,570,450	4,731,890	1,620,500	207,070,970
		New Work:					
		Approp.	0	-249,241			9,609,831
		Cost	36,462	3,223			9,609,829 ^{4/}
	Consolidated	New Work:					
	Summary	Approp.	5,669,000	8,587,759	4,950,000	9,750,000	225,317,652
		Cost	5,749,915	8,573,673	4,731,890	1,620,500	216,680,799 ^{4/}
5.	Clinton Lake, Wakarusa River, KS	New Work:					
		Approp.	--	--			57,415,433
		Cost	--	--			57,415,433 ^{5/}
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,199,000	1,885,000	1,747,000	1,849,000	41,928,227
		Cost	2,219,830	1,833,821	1,798,179	1,849,000	41,928,227
6.	Harlan County Lake, Republican River, NE	New Work:					
		Approp.	--	--	--	--	47,111,926
		Cost	--	--	--	--	47,111,926 ^{6/}
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,333,545	2,266,000	1,957,000	2,911,000	51,520,102
		Cost	2,333,545	2,265,500	1,909,649	1,798,442	50,360,193
		Rehab.					
		Approp.	--	--			1,017,623
		Cost	--	--			1,017,623
7.	Hillsdale Lake, Big Bull Creek, KS	New Work:					
		Approp.	--	--			64,161,400
		Cost	--	--			64,161,400
		Maint.					
		Approp.	678,347	749,000	643,000	694,000	19,254,127
		Cost	678,347	749,000	643,000	694,000	19,254,127
8.	Kanopolis Lake, Smoky Hill River, KS	New Work:					
		Approp.	--	--			12,577,227
		Cost	--	--			12,577,227 ^{7/}
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,493,355	1,600,000	1,494,000	1,534,000	46,597,497
		Cost	1,493,355	1,599,000	1,495,000	1,526,107	46,589,604

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 27-A (Continued)			COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT				
See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Total cost to Sep 30, 2007
9.	Little Blue River	New Work:					
	Lakes, Little Blue River, MO	Approp.	--	--			140,809,200
		Cost	--	--			140,809,200 ^{8/}
		Maint.					
		Approp.	841,055	782,000	668,000	704,000	15,908,179
		Cost	841,055	765,500	693,500	704,000	15,908,179
10.	Long Branch Lake	New Work:					
	Little Chariton River, MO	Approp.	--	--			18,216,177
		Cost	--	--			18,216,177
		Maint.					
		Approp.	903,500	908,000	829,000	827,000	17,961,212
		Cost	903,500	908,000	829,000	827,000	17,961,212
	Contributed	New Work:					
	Funds	Approp.	--	--	--		1,139,455
		Cost	--	--	--		1,139,332 ^{9/}
	Consolidated	New Work:					
	Summary	Approp.	--	--	--		19,355,632
		Cost	--	--	--		19,355,509
11.	Melvern Lake	New Work:					
	Osage (Marais des Cygnes) River, KS	Approp.	--	--			37,436,530
		Cost	--	--			37,436,530
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,099,500	2,080,000	1,856,000	2,257,000	47,925,629
		Cost	2,099,500	2,079,500	1,856,500	2,257,000	47,925,629
12.	Milford Lake, Republican River, KS	New Work:					
		Approp.	--	--			49,566,492
		Cost	--	--			49,566,492
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,662,366	2,653,000	1,860,000	1,934,000	59,304,270
		Cost	2,681,366	2,445,453	2,067,547	1,934,000	59,303,820

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

TABLE 27-A (Continued)		COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT					
See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Total cost to Sep 30, 2007
13.	Missouri River	New Work:					
	Levee System	Approp.	12,077,000	2,365,000	528,000	2,500,000	112,232,730
	IA, NE, KS and MO	Cost	12,088,069	2,375,890	533,744	861,944	110,566,588
	(Federal Funds)						
	Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp.	5,500,000	2,206,000	0	0	21,210,000
		Cost	5,418,430	2,365,062	90,548	17,074	21,190,272 ^{10/}
	Consolidated	New Work:					
	Summary	Approp.	17,577,000	4,571,000	528,000	2,500,000	133,442,730
		Cost	17,506,499	4,740,952	624,292	897,018	131,991,700 ^{10/}
14.	Perry Lake, Delaware River, KS	New Work:					
		Approp.	--	--			49,095,918
		Cost	--	--			49,095,918
		Maint. Approp.	3,141,685	2,224,000	1,922,000	2,198,000	60,138,372
		Cost	3,151,685	2,170,500	1,975,500	2,198,000	60,138,372
15.	Pomme de Terre Lake, Pomme de Terre River, MO	New Work:					
		Approp.	--	--			17,365,452
		Cost	--	--			17,365,452
		Maint. Approp.	2,137,688	2,449,000	2,000,000	2,206,000	55,019,582
		Cost	2,137,688	2,254,500	2,194,500	2,206,000	55,019,582
16.	Pomona Lake, One Hundred Ten Mile Creek, KS	New Work:					
		Approp.	--	--			14,003,238
		Cost	--	--			14,003,238
		Maint. Approp.	2,015,000	1,942,000	1,745,000	1,900,000	49,514,028
		Cost	2,015,000	1,941,000	1,746,000	1,900,000	49,514,028
17.	Rathbun Lake, Chariton River, IA	New Work:					
		Approp.	--	--			27,622,159
		Cost	--	--			27,622,159
		Maint. Approp.	2,571,690	2,781,500	2,068,000	2,292,000	62,807,293
		Cost	2,580,690	2,728,000	2,121,500	2,292,000	62,807,293

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 27-A (Continued)			COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT				
See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Total cost to Sep 30, 2007
18.	Smithville Lake,	New Work:					
	Little Platte River, MO	Approp. Cost	--	--			87,685,314
		Maint. Approp. Cost	1,256,011	1,238,500	1,055,000	1,116,000	27,074,304
			1,264,011	1,184,500	1,109,000	1,116,000	27,074,304
19.	Turkey Creek	New Work:					
	Turkey Creek Basin, KS & MO (Federal Funds)	Approp. Cost	386,000	172,000	2,970,000	5,500,000	9,028,000
	Contributed Funds	Approp. Cost	--	--	2,900,000	0	2,900,000
	Consolidated	Approp. Cost	--	--	0	228,700	228,700
	Summary	Approp. Cost	386,000	172,000	5,870,000	5,500,000	11,928,000
			347,555	206,649	1,028,662	5,923,688	7,506,554
20.	Tuttle Creek Lake	New Work:					
	Big Blue River, KS	Approp. Cost	5,300,000	8,997,000	26,730,000	36,000,000	159,411,079 ¹¹¹
		Maint. Approp. Cost	2,060,000	1,998,000	1,947,000	1,866,000	62,161,462
			2,334,622	2,047,821	1,965,800	1,829,776	62,117,463
21.	Wilson Lake,	New Work:					
	Saline River, KS	Approp. Cost	--	--	--	--	20,463,367
		Maint. Approp. Cost	2,508,753	2,485,000	1,426,000	1,497,000	45,838,544
			2,198,753	2,794,000	1,427,000	1,497,000	45,838,544
22.	Scheduling Flood Control Reservoir Operations	Maint. Approp. Cost	277,000	286,000	284,000	275,000	59,235,569
			277,000	286,000	284,000	275,000	59,235,569
23.	Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects	Maint. Approp. Cost	474,000	493,000	483,000	620,000	13,501,731
			474,000	493,000	483,000	620,000	13,501,731

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

TABLE 27-A (Continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Total cost to Sep 30, 2007
24.	Harry S. Truman	New Work:					
	Dam & Reservoir	Approp.	--	--			550,909,000
	Osage River, MO	Cost	--	--			550,908,965
		Maint.					
		Approp.	8,187,500	9,524,000	6,791,000	8,355,000	187,046,819
		Cost	8,299,343	7,983,217	8,122,415	7,892,148	186,374,599
25.	Stockton Lake,	New Work:					
	Sac River, MO	Approp.	--	--			79,975,357
		Cost	--	--			79,975,357
		Maint.					
		Approp.	4,607,500	5,375,000	4,197,000	3,773,000	95,227,503
		Cost	4,608,590	5,096,835	4,409,152	3,874,012	95,212,502
26.	Mississippi River	Maint.					
	Main Stem Model	Approp.	--	--	--	--	90,000
	Development	Cost	--	--	--	--	90,000
27.	Catastrophic	Maint.					
	Disaster						
	Response Planning	Approp.	--	--	62,431	24,290	4,240,152
		Cost	--	--	62,431	24,290	4,240,152
28.	Missouri River	New Work:					
	Basin						
	Collaborative	Approp.	--	--	--	--	508,850
	Effort	Cost	--	--	--	--	508,850
29.	Anti-	New Work:					
	Terrorism/Force						
	Protection	Approp.	-38,443	0	0	0	792,336
		Cost	14,208	0	0	3,419	792,336

1/ Includes \$8,665,595 cost of new work for previous project.

2/ Includes \$738,109 for maintenance of previous project and correction of FY03 total.

3/ Includes funds appropriated under FY 1993 Emergency Flood Supplemental Appropriation, 96 3/7 3123: Missouri River, Rulo NE to Mouth, \$40,000; and Milford Lake, KS, \$40,000

4/ Exclude \$35,296 non-Federal contribution not required for authorized Blue River Channel project (Blue River Channel Mobay Chemical (1984-1987)

5/ Excludes \$118,805 non-Federal contribution not required for authorized Clinton Lake project (1973-1979).

6/ Excludes cost of materials furnished Harlan County project without charge in the amount of \$24,198.

7/ Excludes cost of materials furnished Kanopolis Lake project without charge in the amount of \$7,885.

8/ Excludes \$2,732,554 thru FY 1990 non-Federal contributions not required for authorized Little Blue Lakes project.

9/ Corrected total. Excludes \$42,149 interest during construction at Long Branch Lake project, and \$500,000 work-in-kind.

10/ Corps is relocating utilities requested by sponsor, City of Riverside, MO, that is required for the authorized project.

11/ Dam Safety Assurance.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 27-B		AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	
See Section in Text	Date of Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.		MISSOURI RIVER, SIOUX CITY, IA, TO MOUTH (RULO, NE, TO MOUTH)	
	Jul 25, 1912	Project adopted for securing a permanent navigable channel of 6-foot depth from Kansas City, MO to mouth.	H. Doc. 1287, 61st Cong., (contains latest published map). P.L. 241-62
	Aug 8, 1917	Fixed upstream limit of improvement at upper end of Quindaro Bend (274.8 miles from mouth) and provided for dredging.	H. Doc. 463, 64th Cong., (contains latest published map).
	Mar 3, 1925	For a minimum width of 200 feet and depth of 6 feet, with a reasonable additional width around bends, mouth to upper end of Quindaro Bend, Kansas City, MO.	P.L. 585-68
	Jan 12, 1927	Appropriation of \$12 million authorized for securing a 6-foot channel depth between Kansas City, MO, Quindaro Bend, and Sioux City, IA.	H. Doc. 1120, 60th Cong., P.L. 560-70
	Jul 3, 1930	Appropriation of \$15 million additional authorized; Additional allotments totaling \$29,153,108 were made by Public Works Administration under provisions of National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, and \$9,669,791 allotted under provisions of Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.	P.L. 67-73 H.R. 11781 P.L. 520-71
	Aug 30, 1935	Completion of improvement from mouth to Sioux City, IA.	H. Doc. 238, 73d Cong., (contains latest published map). P.L. 409-73
	Mar 2, 1945	Securing a navigable channel of 9-foot depth and a minimum width of 300 feet.	H. Doc. 214, 76th Cong., (contains latest published map). P.L. 14-79
2.		MISSOURI RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE RECOVERY, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND & SD	
	Nov 17, 1986	Project for mitigation of fish and wildlife losses Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project, MO, KS, IA & NE: April 24, 1984, Report of Chief of Engineers, authorized at estimated cost of \$51,900,000.	Title VI, Section 601(a), Water Resources Development Act of 1986, P.L. 99-662.
	Aug 17, 1999	The above act is modified to increase by 118,650 acres the amount of land and interest in land to be acquired for the project.	Title III, Section 334, Water Resources Development Act of 1999, P.L. 106-53
3.		BLUE RIVER BASIN, KANSAS CITY, MO	
	Oct 12, 1996	Project for flood control along the left bank of the Blue River from U.S. Highway 71 upstream for a distance of about 1 1/4 miles in Jackson County, MO, to the Bannister Federal Complex levee: Report of the Chief of Engineers, dated Sep 5, 1996, at a total cost of \$17,082,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$12,043,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$5,039,000.	Title I, Section 101(a), Water Resources Development Act of 1996, P.L. 104-303

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

TABLE 27-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
4.	Dec 31, 1970	BLUE RIVER CHANNEL, KANSAS CITY, MO Adopted plan for Blue River Basin and authorized \$40,000,000 for initiation and partial accomplishment.	H. Doc. 91-332, 91st Cong.
5.	Oct 23, 1962	CLINTON LAKE, WAKARUSA RIVER, KS The project for the Kansas River, KS, NE and CO is authorized at an estimated cost of \$88,070,000.	1962 Flood Control Act, H. Doc 578, 87th Cong. P.L. 87-874.
6.	Jun 28, 1938	HARLAN COUNTY LAKE, REPUBLICAN, NE Adopted general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$9 million for initiation and partial accomplishment.	Flood Control Committee Doc. 1, 75th Cong., P.L. 761.
	Aug 18, 1941	Modified general comprehensive plan to include Harlan County Dam and Reservoir on Republican River, NE, other supplemental flood control works on upper Republican River, and authorized \$7 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 842, 76th Cong.; P.L. 77-228
	Dec 22, 1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$200 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78th Cong., P.L. 534.
7.	Sep 3, 1954	HILLSDALE LAKE, BIG BULL CREEK, KS The comprehensive plan for the Missouri River Basin, Approved by the Act of June 28, 1938, and as amended and supplemented is further modified to include the project for flood protection on the Kansas River and tributaries. It is further modified to include the project for flood protection on the Osage River and tributaries.	P.L. 780, 83rd Cong., H. Doc. 549, 81st Cong.
8.	June 28, 1938	KANOPOLIS LAKE, SMOKY HILL RIVER, KS Adopted general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$9 million for initiation and partial accomplishment.	Flood Control Committee Doc. 1, 7th Cong., P.L. 761.
	Aug 18, 1941	Modified general comprehensive plan to include Harlan County Dam and Reservoir on Republican River, NE, other supplemental flood control works on upper Republican River, and authorized \$7 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 842, 76th Cong.; P.L. 77-228
	Dec 22, 1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$200 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78th Cong., P.L. 534.
9.	Aug 13, 1968	LITTLE BLUE RIVER LAKES, MO Additional \$38 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin	P.L. 90-483, H. Doc. 169, 90th Cong.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 27-B (Continued)		AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	
See Section in Text	Date of Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
10.		LONG BRANCH LAKE, LITTLE CHARITON RIVER, MO	
	Oct 27, 1965	The project for flood protection on the Chariton and Little Chariton Rivers and tributaries, IA and MO, is authorized at an estimated cost of \$9,167,000.	1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298, H. Doc. 238, 89th Cong
11.		MELVERN LAKE, MARAIS DES CYGNES (OSAGE) RIVER, KS	
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$217,710,000 for additional expenditure.	H. Docs. 642, 549 <u>1</u> / and 561, 81st Cong.; 83rd Cong., P.L. 780
12.		MILFORD LAKE, REPUBLICAN RIVER, KS	
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$217,710,000 for additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 549 <u>1</u> /, 81st Cong.; P.L. 780
13.		MISSOURI RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM, IA, NE, KS AND MO	
	Aug 18, 1941	Levees along both sides of river from Sioux City to Kansas City.	H. Doc 821, 76th Cong. P.L. 77-228
	Dec 22, 1944	Extended project from Kansas City to the mouth and Provided for increased protection.	H. Doc 475 and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78th Cong.
14.		PERRY LAKE, DELAWARE RIVER, KS	
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$217,710,000 additional expenditure.	H. Docs. 642, 549 <u>1</u> /, and 561, 81st Cong.; 83rd Cong., P.L. 780
15.		PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM (KANSAS CITY DISTRICT)	
	Jun 28, 1938	Adopted general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$9 million for initiation and partial accomplishment.	Flood Control Committee Doc. 1, 75th Cong.
	Aug 18, 1941	Modified general comprehensive plan to include Harlan County Dam and Reservoir on Republican River, NE, other supplemental flood control works on upper Republican River, and authorized \$7 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 842, 76th Cong.; P.L. 77-228
	Dec 22, 1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River and authorized \$200 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78th Cong.
	Jul 24, 1946	Additional expenditure of \$150 million for prosecution of General comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	
	May 17, 1950	Additional expenditure of \$250 million for prosecution of General comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

TABLE 27-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$217,710,000 for additional expenditure.	H. Docs. 642 and 549 <u>1</u> / 81st Cong.; 83rd Cong., P.L. 780
	May 2, 1956	Modified general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin by deletion of construction of Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, NE, and addition of construction of Wilson Dam and Reservoir, KS.	
	Jul 3, 1958	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$200 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 409, 84th Cong.
	Jul 14, 1960	Additional expenditure of \$207 million for prosecution of General comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	
	Dec 30, 1963	Additional expenditure of \$80 million for prosecution of General comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and modified plan to include bank protection or rectification works below Garrison Dam.	
	Jun 18, 1965	Additional \$116 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	
	May 12, 1967	Additional \$20 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	
	Aug 13, 1968	Additional \$38 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	
	Dec 24, 1970	Change comprehensive plan name to Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program.	S. Doc. 91-1100, 91st Cong.
	Dec 23, 1971	Additional \$101,000,000 for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program.	S. Doc. 92-222, 92nd Cong.
	Mar 7, 1974	Additional \$72,000,000 for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program.	
16.		POMME DE TERRE LAKE, POMME DE TERRE RIVER, MO	
	Jun 28, 1938	Adopted general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$9 million for initiation and partial Accomplishment.	Flood Control Committee Doc. 1, 75th Cong., P.L. 761.
	Dec 22, 1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$200 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78th Cong., P.L. 534.
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$217,710,000 additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 642, 549 <u>1</u> /, and 561, 81st Cong.; 83rd Cong., P.L. 780.
17.		POMONA LAKE, ONE HUNDRED TEN MILE CREEK, KS	
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$217,710,000 additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 549 <u>1</u> /, 561, 81st Cong.; 83rd Cong., P.L. 780

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 27-B (Continued)		AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	
See Section in Text	Date of Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
18.	Sep 3, 1954	RATHBUN LAKE, CHARITON RIVER, IA Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$217,710,000 additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 561, 81st Cong., 83rd Cong., P.L. 780
19.	Oct 27, 1965	SMITHVILLE LAKE, LITTLE PLATTE RIVER, MO The project for flood protection on the Platte River and tributaries, MO and IA, is authorized at an estimated cost of \$26,889,000.	1965 Flood Control Act, P.L. 89-298 (H. Doc. 262, 89th Cong.)
20.	Aug 17, 1999	TURKEY CREEK BASIN, KS & MO Project for flood control at the lower reaches of Turkey Creek Basin in Kansas City, KS and Kansas City, MO. Report of the Chief of Engineers dated April 21, 1999, at a total cost of \$42,875,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$25,596,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$17,279,000.	Title I Section 101(a) Water Resources Development Act of 1999, P.L. 106-53
	Feb 20, 2003	Authorizing to construct the project in accordance with the plans and subject conditions, recommended in a final report of the Chief of Engineers completed by December 31, 2003 at a total project cost of \$73,380,000 with estimated Federal cost of \$45,304,000 and estimated non-Federal cost of \$28,076,000	Title I Section 101(a) Water Resources Development Act of 2003, P.L. 108-7, Sec. 123
21.	Jun 28, 1938	TUTTLE CREEK LAKE, BIG BLUE RIVER, KS Adopted general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$9 million for initiation and partial accomplishment.	Flood Control Committee Doc. 1, 75th Cong., P.L. 761.
	Aug 18, 1941	Modified general comprehensive plan to include Harlan County Dam and Reservoir on Republican River, NE, other supplemental flood control works on upper Republican River, and authorized \$7 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 842, 76th Cong.; P.L. 77-228
	Dec 22, 1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$200 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Docs. 191 & 247, 78th Cong., P.L. 645
	WRDA 1986	Dam Safety Assurance Program, (DSAP)- On Jan 13 th , 2003, Dwight Beranke, Directorate of Civil Works, HQUSACE, signed Record of Decision on the Evaluation Report and Environmental Impact Statement for Tuttle Creek ground modification project. ASA for Civil Works and/or Congressional authorization was not required for any documents associated with the DSAP.	WRDA 1986, Sec 1203 P.L. 99-662

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

TABLE 27-B (Continued)		AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	
See Section in Text	Date of Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
22.		WILSON LAKE, SALINE RIVER, KS	
	Dec 22, 1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$200 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Docs. 191 & 247, 78th Cong., P.L. 534
	Jul 14, 1960 <u>2/</u>	Additional expenditure of \$207 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin	S. Doc. 96, 86th Cong., P.L. 645
23.		HARRY S. TRUMAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, OSAGE RIVER, MO	
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$217,710,000 additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 549 <u>1/</u> , 81st Cong.; 83rd Cong., P.L. 780
	Oct 23, 1962	The Kaysinger Bluff Reservoir is hereby modified in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in H. Doc. 578, 87th Cong., at an estimated additional cost of \$43,245,000; provided, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the acquisition of additional lands for the establishment of a national wildlife refuge at the reservoir.	1962 Flood Control Act, H. Doc. 578, 87 th Cong., P.L. 87-874
24.		STOCKTON LAKE, SAC RIVER, MO	
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized \$217,710,000 additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 549 <u>1/</u> , 81st Cong.; 83rd Cong., P.L. 780

1/ Contains latest published maps of Missouri River

2/ Report of Chief of Engineers on justification of Wilson Dam and Reservoir, submitted in compliance with Public Law 505, 84th Congress, published as Senate Document 96, 86th Congress, was approved July 14, 1960 (Public Law 645).

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 27-C		OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS		
Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 2007	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Fort Leavenworth Bridge removal	Complete	1965	270,393	--
Gasconade River, MO ^{1/} _{2/}	Complete	1931	139,003	85,077

^{1/} Improvement, adequate for existing needs. Project for maintenance only. Curtailment of project in H. Doc. 467, 69th Congr.

^{2/} Inactive portion of project deauthorized Jan 1, 1990, in accordance with Section 1001(b)(1) of Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986 (P.L. 99-662).

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

TABLE 27-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 2007	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Abilene, KS	Completed	1961	1,099,350	--
Atchison, KS	Completed	1973	4,099,590	--
Barnard, KS ^{1/}	Completed	--	127,860	--
Bartley, NE	Completed	1953	118,269	--
Bedford, East Fork, 102 River, IA ^{1/}	Completed	1974	652,414	--
Big Blue river, Seward, NE ^{1/}	Completed	--	126,887	--
Big Stranger Creek, KS ^{1/}	Completed	--	337,131	--
Blue River Basin, Overland Park KS Indian Creek Channel Modification ^{1/}	Completed	1994	269,288 ^{2/}	--
Chariton-Little Chariton Basin, MO (1965 Act) ^{3/}	Completed	1977	692,706 ^{3/}	--
Chariton River, MO (1944 Act)	Completed	1973	8,052,990	--
Elk Creek, Clyde, KS ^{1/}	Completed	1984	989,015	--
Fairbury, Little Blue River, NE	Completed	1973	726,966	--
Frankfort, Black Vermillion River, KS	Completed	1966	1,271,025	--
Gypsum, Gypsum Creek, KS ^{1/}	Completed	1984	2,782,793 ^{4/}	--
Indianola, NE	Completed	1950	67,275	--
Kansas City, Kansas River, KS (62 Mod)	Completed	1984	25,010,500 ^{5/}	--
Kansas Citys on MO and KS Rivers, MO and KS	Completed	1980	42,434,197 ^{6/}	--
Lawrence, Kansas River, KS	Completed	1985	8,773,488 ^{7/}	--
Little Blue river Channel Improvement, Little Blue River, MO	Completed	1989	25,530,083	--
Manhattan, Kansas River, KS	Completed	1967	2,488,585	--
Missouri River at New Haven, MO (Sec 212, 1950 Act)	Completed	--	139,883	--
Osawatomie, Pottawatomie Creek, KS	Completed	1973	2,036,624	--
Ottawa, Osage, (Marais des Cygnes) River, KS	Completed	1966	4,462,661	--
Perry Lake Area (Road Improvements), KS	Completed	1982	5,315,168	--
Rathbun Lake Fish Hatchery	Completed	1975	700,000	--
Salina, Smoky Hill River, KS	Completed	1967	3,878,668	--
Seward, NE ^{1/}	Completed	--	126,887	--
Stonehouse Creek, Jefferson Co., KS ^{1/}	Completed	1972	246,995	--
Topeka, Kansas River, KS	Completed	1974	21,174,593	--
Trimble Wildlife area, Smithville Lake, MO	Completed	1990	1,570,000	--

^{1/} Authorized by the Chief of Engineers under Section 205, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as amended.

^{2/} Required non-Federal contributions \$129,680.

^{3/} Inactive units Little Chariton River (East and Middle Fork) and Mussel Fork were deauthorized Jan 1, 1990, by Section 1001(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, P.L. 99-662. Construction cost includes \$481,106 cost of completed Shoal Creek Unit and \$211,600 cost of deauthorized Little Chariton River and Mussel Fork units.

^{4/} Includes \$130,841 non-Federal contributions.

^{5/} Inactive units Kansas Avenue Bridge and Approach, and Lower Argentine Units were deauthorized July 9, 1995, in accordance with Section 1001(b)(2) of WRDA of 1986, P.L. 99-662. Construction cost above includes \$67,500 for deauthorized Bridge and Approach Unit; does not include \$1,181,000 non-Federal Contributions.

^{6/} Includes \$619,787 non-Federal contributions for work desired by local interests, but not required under the project. The project as a whole is complete except for Turkey Creek facilities in Central Industrial District Unit.

^{7/} Includes \$153,377 non-Federal contributions.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 27-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS					
Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended	Date Deauthorized
Arlington Lake, MO	1948	Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938 as modified by Flood control Act approved August 18, 1941, and expanded by Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944	\$8,651	--	Aug 5, 1977
Beatrice, Big Blue River, NE	1965	Flood Control Act approved September 3, 1954	\$16,317	--	May 6, 1981
Braymer Lake, Shoal Creek, MO	1966	1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298, (H. Doc. 241, 89 th Cong., 1 st Sess.)	--	--	Jul 16, 2002
Brookfield Lake, Yellow Creek, MO	1976	1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298, (H. Doc. 241, 89 th Cong., 1 st Sess.)	\$451,400	--	Jul 16, 2002
Chariton-Little Chariton Basin, MO (1965 Act)—Inactive Units Little Chariton River (East and Middle Fork) and Mussell Fork Units only 1/	1977	1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298, (H. Doc. 241, 89 th Cong., 1 st Sess.)	\$211,600	--	Jan 1, 1990
Dry fork and East Fork Lakes, Fishing River, MO	1974	1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298, (H. Doc. 241, 89 th Cong., 1 st Sess.)	\$51,989	--	Jan 1, 1990
East Muddy Creek, MO	1966	Authorized by 1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298	--	--	Jul 16, 2002
Fort Scott Lake	1976	1954 Flood control Act (H. Doc. 549, 81 st Cong., 2 nd Sess.)	\$757,500	--	Apr 5, 1999
Garnett Lake, Pottawatomie Creek, KS	1973	Flood Control Act approved September 3, 1954	\$71,466	--	Nov 17, 1986
Gasconade River Navigation, MO	1931	Curtailed of project in H. Doc. 467, 69 th Cong., 1928	^{2/}	--	Jan 1, 1990
Grand River, MO Lower Grand River (1965 Act)	1966	1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298, (H. Doc. 241, 89 th Cong., 1 st Sess.)	--	--	Jul 16, 2002
Upper Grand River (1965 Act)	1966	1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298, (H. Doc. 241, 89 th Cong., 1 st Sess.)	--	--	Jul 16, 2002
Grove Lake, Soldier Creek, KS	1977	1962 Flood Control Act (S. Doc. 122, 87 th Cong., 2 nd Sess.)	\$1,754,019	--	Nov 17, 1986

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

TABLE 27-G (Continued)

DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended	Date Deauthorized
Hackleman corners Lake, Cedar Creek, MO	--	Authorized by Flood Control Act approved September 3, 1954	--	--	Aug 5, 1977
Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir, MO (Downstream Fish and Wildlife Mitigation)	--		--	--	Jul 16, 2002
Hays, Big Creek, KS 3/	1974	1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298, (S. Doc. 22, 89 th Cong., 1 st Sess.)	\$499,200	--	Jan 18, 1978
Indian Lake Blue River, KS	1976	1970 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 332, 91st Cong., 2 nd Sess.)	\$127,297	--	Nov 17, 1986
Kansas City, Kansas River, KS (62 Mod)—Inactive Units	1984	1962 Flood Control Act P.L. 87-874, (S. Doc. 122, 87 th Cong.)	\$67,500 ^{5/}	--	Jul 9, 1995
Kansas Avenue Bridge approach, and Lower Argentine Units Only					
Kansas River Navigation	1980	1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298, (Sec 201)	\$259,900	--	Nov 17, 1986
Lawrence, Kansas River, KS, South Lawrence Unit	1981	1954 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 642, 81 st Cong., 2 nd Sess.)	--	--	Apr 5, 1999
Marysville, KS	--	Flood Control Act of September 3, 1954	\$133,682	--	Jan 1967
Melvorn Lake and Pomona Lake (Road Improvements) KS (1974 Act)	--	Water Resources Development Act of 1974, Section 17	--	--	Jan 1, 1990
Mercer Lake, Weldon River, MO	1976	1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298, (H. Doc. 241, 89 th Cong., 1 st Sess.)	\$432,245	--	Jul 16, 2002
Merriam, Turkey Creek, KS	1970	Flood Control Act of September 3, 1954	\$39,708	--	Nov 27, 1973
Mill Lake, Blue River, MO	1971	1970 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 332, 91st Cong., 2 nd Sess.)	--	--	Nov 17, 1986
Missouri River Levee System, IA, NE, KS, and MO: Deauthorized by Section 1002, Water Resources Development Act of 1968, P.L. 99-662, Section 1002: Units R402; R393-395; and R414	--	Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, P.L. 228, 77 th Cong.	\$57,500	--	Nov 17, 1986

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 27-G (Continued)		DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS			
Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended	Date Deauthorized
Deauthorized by WRDA Section 1001(b)(1): Units L36; R42; L51; R55-59-61; L68-92; R70; L78; R87; L94; L99; L103; R104; R107; R112; L117; L121; L124; L129; L134; L137-139; L145; R150; L154; L157; R161; L164; R169; L175; R179-184; L191-196; L205; L217; R226; R240; R251; L256; R259; L263-270 s/ ; R272; R284; R302; R336; L353; L357; R361; L362; L392; L419-426; L435; R512-513, Section III L330-345; L319-325; L294; L504-512-519; R331; R328; L100	--	Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, P.L. 228, 77 th Cong.	\$1,631,700	--	Jan 1, 1990
Onaga Lake, Vermillion Creek, KS	--	Flood Control Act of 1962, October 23, 1962 (P.L. 87-874)	\$2,178,261	--	Nov 17, 1986
Osage River Navigation, MO, Lock and Dam	1952	Original lock and dam authorized March 3, 1899; improvements authorized in 1928; placed in standby status July 1952, and operation and maintenance discontinued.	\$658,076 ^{6/}	--	Jan 1, 1990
Pattonsburg Lake, Grand River, MO 1965 Act	1976	1965 Flood Control Act, P.L. 89-298	--	--	Jul 16, 2002
I-35 Highway Relocation	1976	(H. Doc. 241, 89 th Cong., 1 st Sess.)	\$393,623	--	Jan 1, 1990
Town Relocation	1976		\$91,929	--	Jan 1, 1990
Pioneer Lake, KS	1952	Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938, as modified by Flood Control Act approved August 18, 1941, and expanded by Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944.	\$95,692	--	Aug 5, 1977
Platte River, MO Channel Improvement	1973	1965 Flood Control Act, P.L. 89-298 (H. Doc. 262, 89 th Cong., 1 st Sess.)	\$222,193	--	Jul 16, 2002
Pomme de Terre Lake (Power Addition), MO	1954 1974	Flood control Act of 1954 (H. Doc. 549, 81 st Cong., 2 nd Sess.)	--	--	Nov 17, 1986
Richland Lake, MO	1948	Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938, as modified by Flood Control Act approved August 18, 1941, and expanded by Flood Control Act approved December 2, 1944.	\$8,548	--	Aug 5, 1977

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

TABLE 27-G (Continued)

DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended	Date Deauthorized
Smithville Channel, Little Platte River, MO	1973	1965 Flood Control Act, P.L. 89-298 (H. Doc. 262, 89 th Cong., 1 st Sess.)	\$6,896	--	Jul 16, 2002
Tomahawk Lake, Blue River, KS	1976	1970 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 332, 91st Cong., 2 nd Sess.)	\$77,189	--	Nov 17, 1986
Trenton Lake, Thompson River, MO	1966	1965 Flood Control Act, P.L. 89-298 (H. Doc. 241, 89 th Cong., 1 st Sess.)	--	--	Jul 16, 2002
Tuttle Creek Lake, KS (Road Improvement—1974 Mod.)	1977	Section 18 of WRDA of 1974	\$3,000	--	Nov 17, 1988
Tuttle Creek Lake, KS Road and Bridge (1976 Act)	--	Water Resources Development Act of 1976, Section 189, P.L. 94-587		--	Jan 1, 1990
Wolf-Coffee Lake, Blue river, KS	1976	1970 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 332, 91st Cong., 2 nd Sess.)	\$1,095,020	--	Nov 17, 1986
				--	

1/ For completed Shoal Creek unit of Chariton-Little Chariton Basin, MO, see Table 27-E.

2/ For completed project see Table 27-C. Deauthorized under Sec. 1001(b)(1) WRDA of 1986, P.L. 99-662.

3/ Hays, Lincoln Draw, KS, Section 205 feasibility study terminated in March 1991 due to lack of identifiable project that would meet dam safety concerns.

4? For completed Argentine, Amourdale, and Central Industrial Units of project, see Table 27-E.

5/ Incorrectly shown as R263-270 in the deauthorization act.

6/ Operation and maintenance costs \$850,495. Deauthorized under Sec. 1001(b)(1) WRDA of 1986, P.L. 99-662.

MISSOURI RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM
(See Section 13 of Text)

TABLE 27-H

Unit	Miles of Levee	Status
R512-513 Richardson Co. D. D. No.7	19.1	Complete -- 1958
R500 Iowa Point D. D. No.4	4.1	Complete – 1954
Kimsey Holly Creek	4.4	Complete – 1970
L497 Forest City L. D.	16.0	Complete – 1962
L488 Holt Co. D. D. No.7	11.5	Complete – 1955
R482 Burr Oak D. D. No.3	8.2	Complete – 1954
L476 Amazonia L. D.	10.8	Complete – 1956
R460-471 Elwood-Gladden L. D.	13.8	Complete – 1968
L455 S. St. Joseph L. D.	15.6	Complete – 1967
L433-448 Halls L. D.	17.3	Complete – 1957
R440 Atchison & Doniphan Co. D. D.	10.7	Complete – 1959
L408 Farley-Beverly D. D.	12.2	Complete (Levee raise modification) – 1972
L400 Waldron L. D.	7.6	Complete – 1957
L385 Riverside-Quindaro D. D.	6.5	Complete – 2005
R351 Atherton L. D.	15.9	Complete – 1966
L330-345 Orrick L. D.	43.4	Inactive
L319-325 Henrietta-crooked river D. D.	35.0	Inactive
L246 Brunswick-Dalton D. D.	20.0	Complete – 1983
L142 Jefferson City	6.0	Planning underway
Remaining Units		Detailed planning not initiated

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

**KANSAS CITY DISTRICT PROJECTS INCLUDED IN PICK-SLOAN
MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM
(See Section 15 of Text)**

TABLE 27-I

Project	Status ^{1/}	Federal Cost ^{2/}	Non-Federal Cost ^{3/}	Non-Federal Reimbursable ^{4/}
Abilene, Smoky Hill River, KS	C	\$1,099,350	\$287,000	
Bartley, Republican river, NE	C	118,269	9,500	
Fort Scott Lake, Marmaton River, KS	D	71,186,000	19,314,000	\$44,800,000 ^{5/}
Garnett Lake, Pottawatomie Creek, KS	D	71,466	--	
Harlan County Lake, Republican River, NE	C	48,129,549	--	
Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir, Osage River, MO	C	550,908,965	--	138,385,000 ^{6/}
Hillsdale lake, Big Bull Creek, KS	C	64,161,400	--	21,145,338 ^{5/}
Indianola, Republican River, NE	C	67,275	7,592	
Kanopolis Lake, Smoky Hill River, KS	C	12,577,227	--	
Lawrence, KS River, KS	C	8,620,111	2,130,000	
Manhattan Kansas River, KS	C	2,488,585	265,000	
Melvorn Lake, Osage (Marais des Cygnes) River, KS	C	37,436,530	--	7,131,834 ^{7/}
Melvorn Lake and Pomona Lake (Road Improvements), KS (1974 Authorization)	D	--	--	--
Milford Lake, Republican River, KS	C	49,566,492	--	12,162,134
Missouri River Levee System ^{8/} Osawatomie, Osage (Marais des Cygnes) River, KS	A	161,184,944	52,520,074	
Ottawa, Osage (Marais des Cygnes) River, KS	C	2,036,624	348,300	
Perry Lake, Delaware River, KS	C	4,462,661	876,000	
Pomme de Terre Lake, Pomme de Terre River, MO	C	49,095,918	--	8,551,805 ^{5/}
Pommona Lake, Osage River Basin, KS	C	17,365,453	--	
Salina, Smoky Hill River, KS	C	14,003,238	--	862,923 ^{5/}
Stockton Lake, Sac River, MO	C	3,878,668	1,960,000	
Topeka, Kansas River, KS	C	79,975,357	--	24,206,593 ^{9/}
Tuttle Creek Lake, Big Blue River, KS	C	21,174,593	10,383,492	
Tuttle Creek Lake, KS—Road and Bridge (1976 Act)	C	80,584,079	--	2,333,916 ^{5/}
Tuttle Creek Lake, (Road Improvement), KS (1974 Modifications)	D	--	--	
Wilson Lake, Saline River, KS	D	3,000	--	
Wilson Lake, Saline River, KS	C	20,463,367	--	

^{1/} Status: A = Active; C = Completed; D = Deauthorized; I = Inactive.

^{2/} Actual appropriations for completed and deauthorized projects; estimated appropriation requirements for active and inactive projects.

^{3/} Estimated cost during construction.

^{4/} Future reimbursement of initial Federal cost.

^{5/} Estimated reimbursement costs allocated to water supply.

^{6/} Estimated reimbursement costs allocated to power.

^{7/} In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the State of Kansas and the Dept. of the army dated 1985, payment in full of \$7,131,834 for 50,000 acre-feet of water supply was made in March 1995.

^{8/} Active portion of project. Currently estimated cost (2005): Deferred portion of project--\$46,753,000 Federal and \$4,336,000 non-Federal; Inactive portion of project--\$104,791,000 Federal and \$11,296,000 non Federal. Actual cost of deauthorized units (1990) is \$1,689,200 Federal.

^{9/} Includes \$22,116,864 estimated reimbursement costs allocated to power, and \$2,089,729 estimated reimbursement costs allocated to water supply.

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

TABLE 27-J

(See Section 28 of Text)

Project	Month Inspected
<u>Missouri River Main Stem</u>	
R482, R500, R440 and Atchison, KS	Apr-2007
L497, L488, L476	Apr-2007
Kimsey Holley Creek, MO	Apr-2007
Birmingham, MO	May-2007
Fairfax Jersey Creek (KCK)	May-2007
North Kansas City, MO (Lower Section)	May-2007
L408, L400, R471-460 and R351-I	May-2007
KCMO Units - CID (MO), East Bottoms, NKC Airport	Jun-2007
L448-443	Jul-2007
L455	Aug-2007
L246, Lower Chariton, MO and New Haven, MO	Aug 2007
R512-513	Sep-2007
<u>Kansas River</u>	
North Topeka, Soldier Creek	Apr-2007
South Topeka Units-Oakland, South Topeka, Auburndale and Waterworks Unit	Apr-2007
Manhattan, KS	May-2007
Ft Riley, KS	Oct-2007
Lawrence, KS	Sep-2007
Kaw Valley--Argentine, Armourdale, Lower Fairfax, CID (KS), Lower Fairfax (all KCK)	Nov-2007
<u>Osage River (MO) Marais des Cygnes (KS)</u>	
Ottawa, KS	Jun-2007
Osawatomie, KS	Jun-2007
<u>Smokey Hill, Saline, Solomon Rivers & Tributaries (KS)</u>	
Abilene, KS	Jun-2007
Salina, KS	Sep-2007
Barnard, KS	Sep-2007
Gypsum, KS	Sep-2007
<u>Republican River</u>	
Clyde, KS	Aug-2007
Indianola, NE	Sep-2007
<u>Big and Little Blue Rivers (KS & NE)</u>	
Frankfort, KS	May-2007
Fairbury, NE, Seward, NE	Oct-2007

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
TABLE 27-J (Continued) (See Section 28 of Text)

Project	Month Inspected
<u>Blue River (MO)</u>	
GSA Complex (KCMO)	Jul-2007
Blue River Channel & Brush Creek (KCMO)	Jun-2007
<u>Little Blue River Channel, Jackson County, MO</u>	
R351-II	May-2007
Little Blue River Channel, Jackson, MO	Jul-2007
Lake City AAP, MO	Jul-2007
<u>Miscellaneous – Improved Channels</u>	
Bedford, IA	May-2007
Shoal Creek, MO	Aug-2007
Macon-Adair Project, Kirksville, MO	Aug-2007
Stonehouse Creek, KS and Stranger Creek, KS	Oct-2007
Stranger Creek, KS	Oct-2007

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITIES

TABLE 27-K

(See Section 27 of Text)

Study	Status	Fiscal Year Cost
Small Beach Erosion Control--Section 103, 1962 River and Harbor Act		
Public Law 874, 87th Congress, October 23, 1962, as Amended		
Section 103 Coordination Account (420) – 163813	O	\$29,776
TOTAL ALL SECTION 103 ACTIVITIES		\$29,776
Flood Control Activities Pursuant to Section 205, 1948 Flood Control Act		
Public Law 858, 80th Congress, June 30, 1948, as Amended		
Section 205 Coordination Account (516) – 062516	O	\$9,853
Crosscreek, Rossville Kansas (516) – 146253	I	2,673
Blacksnake Creek, St. Joseph (516) – 170801	F	<u>83,202</u>
TOTAL ALL SECTION 205 ACTIVITIES		\$95,728
Emergency Streambank Protection—Section 14, 1946 Flood Control Act		
Public Law 526, 79th Congress, July 24, 1946, as Amended		
Section 14 Coordination Account (517) – 062517	O	\$14,938
Delaware Rvr Kickapoo Reservtn (517) – 092942	Z	5,380
Platte River Bridge, Conception, MO (517) – 160258	C	18,251
Middle Fork, Grand US 169, MO (517) – 169051	Z	237
South Fork Clear Creek, Route FF, (517) – 172053	C	28,249
Rush Creek, Parkville, MO (517) – 179930	C	616,228
Stranger Creek at K32, KS (517) – 180343	C	3,280
Argosy Road Bridge, Riverside, MO (517) – 181173	C	16,538
Platte River Sewer, Platte City, MO (517) – 183808	C	<u>39,453</u>
TOTAL ALL SECTION 14 ACTIVITIES		\$742,555
Project Modifications for Improvement of Environment		
Section 1135, Water Resources Development Act of 1986		
Public Law 662, 99th Congress, November 17, 1986		
Section 1135 Coordination Account (722) – 062092	O	\$5,027
Rathbun Lake Habitat Restoration, IA (722) – 096126	C	83,191
Kansas City Riverfront, MO (722) - 169053	C	54,085
Smithville Aquatic Plantings (722) – 174832	C	17,945
Rathbun Shoreline Site Restoration, IA (722) - 183720	Z	<u>7,630</u>
TOTAL ALL SECTION 1135 ACTIVITIES		\$167,878
Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, Section 206, Water Resources Development Act of 1996		
Public Law 303, 104th Congress, October 12, 1996		
Section 206 Coordination Account	O	\$2,257
Chariton River/Rathbun Lake Watershed	F	<u>638</u>
TOTAL ALL SECTION 206 ACTIVITIES		\$2,896

1/ Status: I = Initial; F = Feasibility; C = Design & Implementation; O = Coordination; Z = Complete

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITIES		
TABLE 27-K (Continued) (See Section 27 of Text)		
Environmental Restoration		
Section 514, Water Resources Development Act of 1996		
Public Law 303, 104th Congress, October 12, 1996		
Account	Status	Fiscal Year Cost
Missouri & Middle Mississippi River Enhancement (771) - 010642	C	\$395,003
Emergency Response Activities (See Section 28 of Text)		
Emergency Flood Control Activities – Repair		
Flood Fighting, and rescue Work		
Public Law 99, 84th Congress, and Antecedent Legislation		
Activity	Approp. 96X3125 FY 2007 Expenditures	Total by Category
FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES		
Disaster Preparedness Program -- 100		
Planning Activities SFO/CORP (110) - 000120	\$113,747	
Planning Activities-Spec Supplement (116) - 000120	399,375	
Training and Exercise-Spec Supplement (126) - 000120	39,838	
Equip, Facilities, Supplies SFO/CORP (130) -000120	5,630	
Equip, Facilities, Supplies- Spec Supplement (136) - 000120	8,361	
Total Disaster Preparedness Program -- 100		\$566,953
Emergency Operations -- 200		
Response Operations (210) - 005480	\$518,485	
Response Operations-Spec Supplement (216) - 005480	120	
Operational Support (240) – 005480	305,783	
Operational Deployment	0	
Total Emergency Operations – 200		\$824,389
Rehabilitation and Inspection Program -- 300		
Federal Flood Control Works –Spec Supplemental (317)	\$174,740	
Non-Federal Flood Control Works (320) – 084252	0	
Field Investigation (340) – 018330	16,482	
Initial Inspections (350) - 084000	0	
Continuing Eligibility Inspections (360) - 030548	36,567	
Total Rehabilitation and Inspections Program -- 300		\$227,789
FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES		
TOTAL NON-REIMBURSEABLE ACTIVITIES		\$1,619,130
Activity	Rivers and Harbors Contributed Funds Approp. 96X8862 FY 2007 Expenditures	Total by Category
SPONSOR CONTRIBUTED FUNDS		
Maintenance – 300	\$385,869	
Total Sponsor Contributed Funds		\$385,869
TOTAL ALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES EXPENDITURES		\$2,004,999

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

ACTIVE GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS		
TABLE 27-L (See Section 29 of Text)		
Item and PWI Number	Federal Cost FY2007	Total by Category
SURVEYS (Category 100)		
Flood Damage Prevention Studies – 120		
Kansas Citys, MO & KS (Feas) – 013268	\$ 410,376	
Manhattan, KS (Feas) – 013394	28,295	
Brush Creek Basin (Feas) – 013396	41,520	
Upper Turkey Creek, KS (Feas) – 014411	58,232	
Wears Creek, Jefferson City, MO -- 081377	0	
Topeka, KS (Feas) – 081396	<u>94,500</u>	
Subtotal	\$632,923	
Comprehensive Studies – 150		
Review of Authorized Projects – 160		
MRLS, Units L455 and R460-471 (164) – (Feas)– 013267	\$25,595	
Miscellaneous Activities – 170		
Special Investigations (171) – 017250	87,260	
Interagency Water Resources Development (173) – 014713	16,822	
North American Waterfowl Mgmt (176) – 053904	<u>2,232</u>	
Subtotal	\$106,313	
Coordination with other Agencies and Non-Federal Interests – 180		
Coop with Other Water Resources Agencies (181) – 053907	\$ 2,232	
Planning Assistance to States-KS Rock Creek Basin (186) - 134750	197,820	
Planning Assistance to States-KS River Water Res Study (186) - 144674	<u>12,302</u>	
Subtotal	\$212,354	
TOTAL SURVEYS (Category 100)		<u>\$977,184</u>
COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA (Category 200)		
Flood Plain Management Services – 250		
Flood Plain Management Service Unit – 082030	\$24,889	
Technical Services – 082040	19,923	
Quick responses – 082045	4,969	
Flood Plains Management Study – 082500	0	
Special Studies – SS Union County, Approx. Study, IA – 083945	0	
Special Studies – H&H Data Evaluation of N. Topeka – 134749	<u>9,748</u>	
Subtotal	\$59,528	

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

ACTIVE GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS		
TABLE 27-L Continued	(See Section 29 of Text)	
Item and PWI Number	Federal Cost FY07	Total by Category
COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA (Category 200) Continued		
Hydrologic Studies – 260		
General Hydrology Studies (262) – 053820	\$17,059	
TOTAL COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA (Category 200)		\$ <u>76,587</u>
PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN (PED) (400)		
Flood Control Projects (Projects Not Fully Authorized) – 450		
Swope Park Industrial Kansas City, MO (451) – 012821	\$26,487	
MRLS, Units L455 and R460-471 (451) – 013267	8,139	
Kansas Citys, MO & KS (451) – 013268	6,546	
Topeka, KS (451) – 081396	0	
Subtotal	<u>\$41,172</u>	
Flood Control Projects (Projects Fully Authorized) – (600)		
Kansas Citys, MO & KS (651) – 013268	\$77,705	
TOTAL PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN (PED)		\$ <u>118,878</u> <u>0</u>
GRAND TOTAL ACTIVE GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS		\$1,172,650

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

REGULATORY PROGRAM		
(See Section 32 of Text)		
TABLE 27-M	Federal Cost	Total by
Item and PWI Number	FY07	Category
REGULATORY PROGRAM		
Permit Evaluation -- 100		
REG – Permit Evaluation – 008204	\$2,696,308	
Enforcement -- 200		
REG – Enforcement – 008205	\$243,264	
Environmental Impact Statement -- 500		
REG – Environmental Impact Statement – 088870	\$0	
Administrative Appeals -- 600		
REG – Administrative Appeals – 013579	\$0	
Compliance –Authorized Activities & Mitigation -- 700		
REG – Compliance –Authorized Activities & Mitigation – 008205	<u>\$180,270</u>	
TOTAL REGULATORY PROGRAM		\$3,119,842

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

General Investigations	Page	Tables (Cont'd)	Page
51. Surveys	28-32	Table 28-J Willamette River at Willamette Falls, OR, Principal Features of Existing Canal and Locks	28-61
52. Collections and Study of Basic Data	28-32		
Other		Table 28-K Flood Control Reservoir Operations	28-61
53. Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies	28-32	Table 28-L Work under Special Authorities, Projects Not Specifically Authorized	28-62
54. General Regulatory Functions	28-33		
Tables		Table 28-M Work Under Special Authorities, Emergency Disaster Preparedness Program	28-64
Table 28-A Cost & Financial Statement	28-34	Table 28-N Principal Data Concerning Columbia River Navigation Lock, Spillway Dam, and Power plant	28-65
Table 28-B Authorizing Legislation	28-41	Table 28-O Bonneville Power Admin Costs	28-67
Table 28-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects	28-52	Table 28-P Hydropower Generation	28-67
Table 28-E Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	28-54	Table 28-Q Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects	28-68
Table 28-F Other Authorized Multiple Purpose Projects, Including Power	28-57	Table 28-R Dredging Operations	28-71
Table 28-G Deauthorized Projects	28-58	Table 28-S General Regulatory Functions	28-71
Table 28-H Columbia and Lower Willamette River below Vancouver, WA and Portland, OR	28-60		
Table 28-I Project Condition Surveys	28-60		

Navigation

1. CHETCO RIVER, OR

Location. Rises in Siskiyou Mountains of Coast Range at an elevation of 4,000 feet, flows for about 51 miles in a circuitous route, and empties into Pacific Ocean at Brookings, OR, 300 miles south of entrance to Columbia River and 345 miles north of San Francisco Bay. (See National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Charts 18600 and 18203).

Existing project. Provides for two jetties at the mouth of the river. Modification of 1965 authorized an entrance channel 120 feet wide by 14 feet deep; a barge turning basin about 250 feet wide, 650 feet long, and 14 feet deep; and a small boat access channel 100 feet wide by 12 feet deep. Also authorized was a 450-foot extension of North Jetty with an increase in elevation of existing portion and a protective dike about 1,800 feet long with a top elevation of 18 feet. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 6.9 feet and extreme is about 12 feet.

Construction of jetties was completed December 1957. Removal of rock pinnacles and an abandoned bridge structure was accomplished in June 1959. Under authorized modification of October 1965, two contracts were completed. Construction of entrance channel and extension of North Jetty was completed in July 1969. Construction of a protective dike, turning basin and small boat access channel was completed in March 1970. The authorization was modified by WRDA 92 to "direct the Secretary of the Army to assume maintenance of the approximately 200-foot long access channel to the south commercial boat basin consistent with authorized project depths". This channel will be maintained in lieu of the small boat access channel.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. The Port of Brookings has developed two large boat basins, one for commercial fishing boats and the other for sport boats, and a public boat-launching ramp. There are four fish receiving docks and a sea-going barge dock for lumber loading and storage. There is also a privately owned marina and a Coast Guard Station.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operations and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations.)

2. COLUMBIA AND LOWER WILLAMETTE RIVERS BELOW VANCOUVER, WA AND PORTLAND, OR

Location. The Columbia River rises in British Columbia, through which it flows for 425 miles. It enters the United States in northeastern Washington, and empties into the Pacific Ocean 645 miles north of San Francisco Bay and 160 miles south of Strait of Juan DeFuca. Total length of river is 1,210 miles. (See NOAA Charts 18520, 18521, 18522, 18523, 18524, 18526, and 18531; also Geological Survey Map of Washington.) Willamette River rises in Cascade Range in western Oregon, flows northerly, and empties into Columbia River about 100 miles from the sea. Its length from source of Middle Fork is about 294 miles. Project embraces 103.5 miles of Columbia River below Vancouver, WA, and 14.6 miles of Willamette River below Portland, OR. (See NOAA Chart 18526 and Geological Survey Map, State of Oregon.)

Existing project. Provides for a channel 35 feet deep and 500 feet wide from River Mile 106.5 to 105.5, the distance between existing highway and railroad bridges; a channel 40 feet deep and 600 feet wide from Vancouver, WA, River Mile 105.5 to mouth of Columbia River, River Mile 3; a turning basin at Vancouver, WA, 40 feet deep, 800 feet wide, and about 5,000 feet long; a turning basin at Longview, WA, 40 feet deep, average width of 1,200 feet, and about 6,000 feet long; and a channel 40 feet deep in the Willamette River with varying widths of 600 to 1,900 feet from the mouth (River Mile 0) to Broadway Bridge (River Mile 11.6) which encompasses Portland Harbor area, subject to provisions that channel from mouth of Willamette River to turning basin at Vancouver, WA, be limited to 500 feet in width until need for additional width is demonstrated by developed traffic. Existing project also provides for auxiliary channels 10 feet deep and 300 feet wide near Cathlamet, WA; 30 feet deep and 300 feet wide in St. Helens, (Oregon); and 30 feet deep and 500 feet wide connecting upper end of St. Helens Channel with main ship channel of Columbia; 24 feet deep and 200 feet wide along frontage of town of Rainier, OR, extended to its upper and lower ends to deep water in Columbia River, 8 feet deep and 150 feet wide from this depth in Columbia River through old mouth of Cowlitz River to a point about 3,000 feet upstream from present terminus of harbor line; a channel from Longview Port dock downstream along pier head line and past Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. plant at Longview to a connection with main ship channel below Mount Coffin, the downstream 2,400 feet of this channel to be 30 feet deep and 300 feet

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

wide and remainder to be 28 feet deep and 250 feet wide; construction of a small boat mooring basin at Astoria, OR, to include a sheet pile, sand-filled breakwater about 2,400 feet long with a 30-foot roadway along its full length, and steel pile shore wings totaling about 1,460 feet long and for stone-and-pile dikes and revetments. Plane of reference in estuary from mouth of Harrington Point is mean lower low water; thence to Portland and Vancouver, adopted low water. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water at mouth of Columbia is about 8 feet, and at Portland and Vancouver, about 3 feet at low stage of rivers. Extreme tidal ranges are about 13 and 3 feet, respectively. Annual freshets have little effect on stage of tide at mouth of Columbia; at Portland and Vancouver, they average about 12 feet, while highest now reached a stage of 33 feet above water at Portland.

Work on the 40-foot channel in Columbia River from Portland, OR, and Vancouver, WA, to the sea was completed in 1976. Auxiliary channel in vicinity of Longview was completed in 1949, and improvement of mouth of Cowlitz River and small boat mooring basin at Astoria were completed in 1950. Project depths are maintained all year except for the period immediately following the annual freshet in May-June when shoaling occurs at several locations. Timing of vessel movement with tidal fluctuations permits maximum draft conditions. In Columbia and Willamette Rivers between mouth and Broadway Bridge at Portland a depth of 40 feet at low tide and 42 feet at high tide is practicable all year. In Columbia River between mouth of Willamette River and Vancouver, WA, depths of 40 and 42 feet at low and high tide, respectively, are practicable all year. (For details relating to previous project, see pages 1995 and 1998 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 1746 of Annual Report for 1938.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Requirements are described in full on page 37-3 of FY 1981 Annual Report.

Terminal facilities. At Portland, OR, there are six Port of Portland terminals consisting of 43 berths equipped to handle general cargo, bulk cargo, lumber, automobiles, lift-on-lift-off and roll-on-roll-off containers, and break-bulk vessels. The Port of Portland owns and operates a major ship repair yard, which includes the west coast's largest, and the world's third largest, floating dry dock. Also available in the harbor area are privately operated facilities for receiving, storing and out loading petroleum, wood chips, grain, logs, sand and gravel, cement, and steel products.

At Astoria, OR, there is a terminal with facilities for receiving and handling various types of general cargo.

At Vancouver, WA, there are municipal facilities capable of berthing five ships simultaneously. Each berth is completely outfitted with mechanical and lift facilities for receiving and handling all types of cargo. The port has a low dock to handle roll-on-roll-off and side-port discharging vessels. The grain terminal has a storage capacity of 4,500,000 bushels.

Port of Longview has a public terminal on Columbia River and a privately owned grain elevator with a capacity of 6,900,000 bushels. This port also has a heavy lift facility, with a capacity of 600 tons.

Port of Kalama has two berthing areas, one port owned and one private.

At other locations on the Columbia River between Portland and Columbia River entrance there are sufficient private facilities to accommodate river vessels and fishing craft. These facilities, with planned extensions, are considered adequate for existing commerce. (For details, see Port Series Nos. 33 and 34, Corps of Engineers, published in 1974 and 1975 respectively.)

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operations and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations and Table 28H total cost of existing project.)

3. COLUMBIA RIVER AT BAKER BAY, WA

Location. Baker Bay is a shallow body of water about 15 square miles in extent on the north side of Columbia River Estuary near its mouth. The bay is separated from the river by Sand Island, a low-lying sand bar only a few feet above high tide level. (See NOAA Chart 18521.)

Existing project. A mooring basin 10 and 12 feet deep, about 20 acres in extent with protecting breakwaters; and a west channel 16 feet deep and 200 feet wide for the first 2,000 feet, then 16 feet deep and 150 feet wide to the boat basin; a channel east of Sand Island to Port of Ilwaco, a distance of about 4 miles. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is about 8 feet, and extreme about 13 feet.

Channel extending through easterly passage of Sand Island was completed in 1934. This portion of authorized project is not passable and is not maintained at the present time. Dredging west channel to 8 feet was accomplished September 1948. Deepening west channel to 10 feet, and boat basin and breakwater construction at Ilwaco, WA, was

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

finished December 1957, and again, deepening of the west channel to 16 feet completed in August 1985 under Section 107, finished the project.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Wharves, floats, ramps, and berths, for fishing craft, barges and towboats. Small-boat basin and protecting breakwater provides moorings for numerous fishing and recreational craft all year. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: A project condition survey and miscellaneous inspections were performed.

4. COLUMBIA RIVER BETWEEN CHINOOK, WA, AND HEAD OF SAND ISLAND

Location. At easterly end of Baker Bay, lying on north side of Columbia River near mouth. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6151.)

Existing Project. Channel 10 feet deep and 150 feet wide, extending from head of Sand Island to Chinook; a turning and mooring basin at upper end of channel, 10 feet deep, 660 feet long, and ranging from 275 to 500 feet wide; reconstruction of easterly 393 feet of existing breakwater; and extension of existing breakwater easterly and thence northerly to connect with shore in vicinity of Portland Street, Chinook, WA. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is about 8 feet and extreme about 13 feet.

Project as originally authorized was completed in 1940. The 10-foot channel depth modification was accomplished September 1958. Rehabilitation of existing breakwater was completed September 1962.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Chinook Packing Company owns a wharf for receiving fresh fish, and one additional fish buying company is located at Chinook. A portion of wharf is also used as a public landing. At upper end of channel there is a turning and mooring basin with facilities for mooring 350 fishing and recreational craft. Adequate terminal and mooring facilities include a public launching ramp, hoist with 10-ton capacity and suitable supply facilities.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: A project condition survey and miscellaneous inspections were performed.

5. COLUMBIA RIVER AT THE MOUTH, OR AND WA

Location. The Columbia River entrance is 645 miles north of San Francisco Bay. Project is about 120 miles downstream of Portland, OR and Vancouver, WA. For description of Columbia River see Section 3.

Existing project. Provides for a one-half-mile-wide channel across a bar 55 feet deep (mean lower low water) for the northernmost 2,000 feet, and 48 feet deep (mean lower low water) along the southern 640 feet, to be secured by two rubble mound jetties, spur jetty "A" on the north shore and by dredging. The North Jetty is about 2.5 miles long and the South Jetty about 6.6 miles long; spur jetty "A" is about 0.3 miles long. Tidal range on bar between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is about 8 feet, and extreme about 13 feet. Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Sites include the deep water site and a shallow water site both designated by the Environmental Protection Agency on April 1, 2005. An additional Clean Water Act Disposal Site known as the North Jetty Site is also available for use.

The originally authorized project depth of 40 feet was completed in 1918, South Jetty completed in 1914 and North Jetty in 1917. A spur jetty (jetty "A") was completed in 1939 (repaired in 1961) for the purpose of channel stabilization. Spur jetty "B" currently is classified "inactive." Dredging of the 48-foot bar channel started April 1956 was completed in September 1957. South Jetty rehabilitation started June 1962 was completed September 1964. North Jetty rehabilitation started January 1965 was completed April 1965. Additional rehabilitation of the South Jetty was initiated in May 1982 and completed in September 1982. Deepening bar channel to 55 feet completed September 1984. In FY 95 a 500-foot section of the south jetty was removed to allow unimpeded access by fisheries resources to 603 acres of intertidal habitat under Section 1135 authority. Interim repairs were completed for the North and South Jetties from FY 2004 to 2007. The North Jetty interim repair was completed in November 2005 with 58,000 tons of stone placed over 3,000 feet. The South Jetty interim repair was completed in September of 2007 with 168,000 tons placed over 5,300 feet. Reach A was finished in 2006 with 82,000 tons of stone placed over 2,200 feet and Reach B was completed in 2007 with 86,000 tons placed over 3,100 feet. (For details relating to previous projects, see page 1999 of the Annual Report for 1915 and page 1740 of Annual Report for 1938.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Local interests contributed \$500,000 toward construction of the North Jetty, which was completed in 1917.

Operations During FY. Reach B of the South Jetty interim repair was completed. Maintenance: Routine operations and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations.) Major Rehabilitation Study on-going.

6. COLUMBIA RIVER BETWEEN VANCOUVER, WA, AND THE DALLES, OR

Location. On Columbia River, between Interstate Bridge at Vancouver, WA, 106.5 miles above mouth and The Dalles, OR, mile 191. For description of Columbia River, See Section 3, "Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers below Vancouver, WA, and Portland, OR."

Existing project. Channel 27 feet deep and 300 feet wide between Vancouver, WA, and The Dalles, OR, 84.5 miles; a channel 10 feet deep and 200 feet wide at the upstream entrance to Oregon Slough, OR; a suitable turning basin adjacent to site of port development in the vicinity of Camas and Washougal, WA; a boat basin at Hood River, OR, 500 by 1,300 feet and 10 feet deep at normal Bonneville pool level, with a connecting channel 10 feet deep to deepwater, and a protecting breakwater on easterly side; a barge channel to waterfront at Bingen, WA, 10 feet deep at normal Bonneville pool level, 200 feet wide and about 1 mile long, and an access channel 7 feet deep at normal Bonneville pool level, 100 feet wide and about 1,000 feet long, to a natural mooring basin for small boats near east end of channel; and construction of The Dalles small boat basin, to provide a breakwater and shear boom protected basin about 400 by 800 feet in size with depth of 8 feet below a pool elevation of 72.5 feet at mean sea level. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water at Vancouver is about 3 feet and at Bonneville about 0.2 foot at low stages of the river. Extreme tidal ranges are about 4 feet and 0.4 foot, respectively.

Existing project is complete. Construction of The Dalles small boat basin was completed in 1949. Channel dredging at upper end of Oregon Slough was accomplished in 1957. Project depth of 27 feet between Bonneville and The Dalles, OR, was achieved April 1959. The 27-foot channel depth between Vancouver, WA, and Bonneville, OR, was completed May 1938. Improvement of lower entrance of Bonneville Dam lock was completed in May 1961. At the present time, the channel is maintained to a depth of 17 feet, which is adequate

for user traffic. Construction of a boat basin at Hood River, OR, and of Camas-Washougal, WA, turning basin was accomplished February 1962. Construction of a barge channel in Columbia River near Bingen, WA, was completed September 1963. Small boat recreation channel 100 feet wide 6 feet deep at South Channel Government Island completed 1985 under section 107.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. At Vancouver, WA, upstream of Interstate Highway Bridge at River Mile 108.1 on site of former shipyard are numerous shipbuilding facilities equipped with railway and river moorage facilities. Also in this area are a paper-storage warehouse with barge slip, two boat-building businesses, and a storage dock with gantry crane. Sites are available for development to suit lessee.

At Camas, WA, about 13.5 miles upstream from Vancouver, there is a private wharf used for transfer of paper-mill supplies and paper to and from barges, and facilities for discharging bulk oils from barges.

At Port of The Dalles (mile 44 above Bonneville) there is a municipal wharf 125 by 1,100 feet for use by tugs and barges. There is a one-story timber and corrugated iron warehouse, 94 by 461 feet, on this wharf. A private elevator with a capacity of 40,000 bushels and a public elevator of 1,113,800-bushel capacity for handling bulk grain to barges are also at The Dalles. Public elevator has rail, truck, and water connections. There is a port owned rail connection about three-fourths mile below municipal wharf where certain types of cargo may be handled between railroad cars and barges.

At numerous locations along the entire waterway there are facilities for transfer of logs to water from trucks and public and private boat basins. Facilities are considered adequate for present commerce.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operations and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations.)

7. COLUMBIA RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS, OR

Location. The project area includes the Lower Columbia and Willamette Rivers. Work includes deepening the existing 40 feet deep navigation channel to 43 feet, construction of wildlife mitigation features and environmental restoration features. The Columbia River section extends from the mouth near river mile (RM) 3 to RM 106.5. The Willamette River section extends from the mouth to RM 11.6. The Willamette River portion of the project has been

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

deferred and will be reevaluated in a subsequent NEPA document after resolution of cleanup issues associated with its being named to the federal National Priorities List by USEPA under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

Existing project. Refer to Columbia & Lower Willamette Rivers below Vancouver, WA and Portland, OR project

Local cooperation. The project is sponsored by the five lower Columbia River Ports: Port of Portland, on the Oregon side and the Ports of Vancouver, Woodland, Kalama, and Longview on the Washington side.

Operations During FY. New Work: In September 2007 a contract was awarded to Great Lake Dredge and Dock Company of Chicago, Illinois. The dredge Terrapin Island mobilized to the area during the FY. The majority of the 7.4 million cubic yards of material will be performed in FY 2008.

New work: Consolidated rock contract was awarded in April 2007 to John McAmis, of Chico, California. The dredged Megan Renee was given notice to proceed in May 2007. Work will span two fiscal years with a scheduled completion date of 30 April 2008. Area to be dredged is approximately river mile 104 to 105, near the Port of Vancouver, WA. This one mile of work was awarded for \$9.8 million.

Webb Mitigation Site contract was awarded in May 2007 to Big River construction of Astoria, OR. Work will span two fiscal years. All earth work to construct the levee for the mitigation site was completed in FY 2007. Total amount of the contract was \$2.6 million.

Woodland Bottom, Chumbley property was completed with all hybrid cottonwoods logged off the site.

The Tenasillahe ecosystem restoration site was completed.

8. COOS BAY, OR

Location. On Oregon coast 200 miles south of mouth of Columbia River and 445 miles north of San Francisco Bay. It is about 13 miles long and 1 mile wide, with an area at high tide of about 15 square miles. (See NOAA Charts 18580 and 18587.)

Existing project. Initial Authorization included two rubble mound, high-tide jetties at entrance; a channel across the outer bar 45 feet deep and 700 feet

wide, reducing gradually to 35 feet deep and 300 feet wide near River Mile 1 and continuing to about mile 9; thence a channel 35 feet deep and generally 400 feet wide to mile 15; an anchorage area 35 feet deep, 800 feet wide, and 1,000 feet long at Empire (River Mile 5.5); turning basins at North Bend (River Mile 12.5) and Coalbank (River Mile 14.7) 35 feet deep, 650 feet wide and 1,000 feet long; a channel 22 feet deep and 150 feet wide from Smith's Mill (River Mile 15) to Millington (River Mile 17); a small boat basin, about 500 by 900 feet at Charleston, with a connecting channel, 16 feet deep, 150 feet wide and 6,200 feet long, to deep water in Coos Bay, and construction of a protecting breakwater and bulkhead. Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 7 feet and extreme is about 11 feet at both the entrance and at Coos Bay.

South Jetty was completed in 1928, North Jetty in 1929, and 24-foot channel in 1937. The South Jetty was restored in 1941 and 1942 by construction of a concrete cap for full length of the jetty. Excavation of channel to 30 feet deep and generally 300 feet wide from entrance of Isthmus Slough was completed in 1951. Dredging outer bar channel to a depth of 40 feet, decreasing to 30 feet at Guano Rock was completed in 1952. Construction of the Charleston Channel and small-boat basin was completed in September 1956. Rehabilitation of South Jetty was started in June 1962 and completed December 1963. Repair of North Jetty was completed in August 1989. Construction of the deeper and wider channel to mile 15 was completed in 1979. Deepening of Charleston channel and turning basin was completed in 1985 under Section 107. (For details relating to previous projects, see page 1987 to Annual Report for 1915 and page 1728 of Annual Report for 1938.)

A modification to the existing project was authorized in the FY 1996 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, Public Law 104-46, November 13, 1995. This authorization provided for deepening the channel by 2 feet to 47 feet below mean lower low water (MLLW) from the entrance to Guano Rock (river mile 1) and to 37 feet below MLLW from river mile 1 to 15. Public Law 104-46 also provided for deepening by two feet and expanding the turning basin at river mile 12 by 100 feet from 800 by 1000 feet to 900 by 1000 feet. The excavation material for the channel deepening was transported to the ocean for disposal. The cost for preparation of the plans and specifications and the construction of the project was \$11,616,000, of which \$8,116,000 was federal and \$3,500,000 was non-federal. In addition, the sponsor paid 100 percent of the estimated cost for dredging the berth areas.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Requirements are described in full on page 37-5 of FY 1981 Annual Report.

The sponsor, International Port of Coos Bay, signed a Project Cooperation Agreement on May 8, 1996 for the project modification to deepen the channel as authorized in Public Law 104-46. In accordance with cost sharing requirements of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the Federal Government provided 75 percent of the costs associated with the general navigation features of the project. The non-federal sponsor was required to provide 25 percent of the total construction cost of the general navigation features up front. The sponsor was also required to provide an additional 10 percent of the cost of the general navigation features of the project in cash over a period not to exceed 30 years.

Terminal facilities. At North Bend there is a municipal dock 649 feet long fronting on channel, about 2,380 feet of privately owned mill docks, and three oil receiving terminals in vicinity.

At Coos Bay there is a privately owned dock with a frontage of 1,345 feet, open to the public on equal terms; several small landings for fishing and harbor craft; and three lumber docks with 1,300-foot, 576-foot and 500-foot frontages, respectively.

In the North Spit industrial area, there is one woodchip loading facility having a frontage of 1200 feet and a smaller T-dock operated by the Port of Coos Bay.

At Eastside, on Isthmus Slough, there is a 200-foot dock.

At Empire there is a privately owned lumber dock with frontage of 510 feet, and an oil terminal, owned by Port of Coos Bay, for receipt of petroleum products by barge. A barge slip also owned by the Port was completed in 1986.

At Charleston there are wharves, for receipt of fresh fish and shellfish and large seafood receiving and processing plant. There are also two municipally owned small-boat basins, open to all on equal terms, capable of mooring 250 fishing and recreation craft. Servicing facilities for small craft are available at all facilities and public launching ramps have been constructed in Charleston area by private interests. A privately owned floating moorage on Joe Ney Slough has facilities for mooring about 50 fishing vessels.

At Jordan Cove area there is a dock, 248 feet long, for wood chip ships.

Operations During FY Maintenance: Routine operations and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations.)

9. COQUILLE RIVER, OR

Location. Rises in Coast Range, flows generally westerly for about 100 miles, and empties into Pacific Ocean at Bandon, OR, 225 miles south of mouth of Columbia River and 420 miles north of San Francisco Bay. (See NOAA Charts 18580 and 18186.)

Existing project. Two rubble mound high-tide jetties at river mouth, South Jetty 2,700 feet long and the north, 3,450 feet long; and a channel 13 feet deep at mean lower low water and of suitable width from the sea to a point 1 mile above old Coquille River Lighthouse, and snagging to State Highway Bridge at city of Coquille. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water at mouth is 7 feet and extreme about 10 feet.

Jetties were completed in 1908 and entrance channel in 1933. North Jetty was reconstructed in 1942 and a 750-foot extension to easterly end was constructed in 1951. South Jetty was repaired in 1954 and North Jetty in 1956. Coquille Lighthouse rehabilitation was completed June 21, 1976. Port of Bandon constructed boat basin facility in conjunction with protective breakwater and entrance channel construction in 1985, under Section 107. (For details relating to previous projects, see page 1986 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 1727 of Annual Report for 1938.)

A plan to deepen the entrance channel of the Coquille River from 13 feet to 18 feet was approved in May 1988. The economics were reevaluated in FY1993 and the project was not economically feasible at that time.

Local cooperation. Restoration of lighthouse using Code 710, Recreation Facilities at Completed Projects funding, and required 50 percent cost sharing with non-Federal sponsor (Oregon State Parks).

Terminal facilities. At Bandon: A publicly owned wharf and a small-boat basin open to all on equal terms.

Operations During FY Maintenance: Routine operations and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations.)

10. DEPOE BAY, OR

Location. Harbor on Oregon coast 100 miles south of mouth of Columbia River. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 5902.)

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

Existing project. Two breakwaters north of entrance; an entrance channel 8 feet deep and 50 feet wide; an inner basin 750 feet long, 390 feet wide and 8 feet deep with retaining wall along easterly side; and a stone spending beach. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 8 feet and extreme is about 12 feet. Project as originally authorized was completed in 1939 and project modifications, enlarging the basin and deepening to 8 feet, were accomplished in June 1952 and August 1966.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Facilities, in inner basin, consist of landings and floats to accommodate operators of excursion and commercial fishing boats. Facilities considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Completed final repairs associated with the Depoe Bay slide repair. Specific work included parking lot paving, correcting drainage concerns and replacement/restoration of the dock fencing.

11. PORT ORFORD, OR

Location. On Oregon coast 250 miles south of Columbia River entrance and 390 miles north of San Francisco Bay. (NOAA Chart 18203 and Geological Survey Quadrangle, Port Orford, OR)

Existing project. Improvement of harbor by 55-foot extension of existing locally constructed breakwater and dredging of a channel 16 feet deep, 90 feet wide, and 750 feet long. Breakwater was completed October 1968. Channel was completed September 1971. The authorization was modified by WRDA 92 to allow the Corps to maintain the authorized navigation channel within 50 feet of the port facility.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. In FY 2000 local interests replaced the aging wooden pile dock with a sheet pile bulkhead and backfill dock. This dock provides almost 3 acres of dock area and two large-capacity cranes.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operations and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations.)

12. ROGUE RIVER HARBOR AT GOLD BEACH, OR

Location. Rises in Cascade Range in southwestern Oregon; flows westerly through Coast Range, and empties into Pacific Ocean 264 miles south of mouth of Columbia River and 381 miles north of San Francisco Bay. (See NOAA Chart 18202.)

Existing project. Two jetties at entrance, and a channel 13 feet deep and 300 feet wide from ocean to a point immediately below State highway bridge, about 1 mile, including widening channel at a point about 0.25 mile below bridge to form a turning basin 13 feet deep, 500 feet wide, and 650 feet long, and a Boat Basin Channel 10 feet deep by 100 feet wide approximately 2,500 feet long. At request of local interests, turning basin was located in south portion of estuary downstream from a point 0.25 mile below bridge. This change was effected to permit adequate terminal facilities to be constructed adjacent to turning basin. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Range of tide between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 7 feet, and extreme about 14 feet.

Project as authorized has been completed. Construction of two jetties at entrance was completed September 1960. Dredging river channel by contract and entrance bar by government plant was completed October 1961. North Jetty rehabilitation along channel side was completed October 1966. Breakwater construction and dredging, under contract awarded in September 1964, was 17 percent accomplished when flood of December 1964 destroyed all completed works. Contract was terminated as further construction at that location was considered unfeasible. Bank protection work at Wedderburn location was completed in October 1972. A breakwater, constructed by Port of Gold Beach, was completed during 1973. In 1985, three pile dikes, located on the south side of channel ocean ward of the boat basin entrance, were completed. In 1997, at the direction of Congress, the boat basin entrance channel was relocated approximately 1,000 feet upstream to a new opening in the breakwater provided by the Port of Gold Beach.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. There are various landings for fishing and recreational craft. At Wedderburn, across river from Gold Beach, is a facility to accommodate excursion passengers and small freight items destined for various private landings between Wedderburn and

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Agness, OR. Facilities considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operations and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations.)

13. SIUSLAW RIVER, OR

Location. Rises in coast range, flows about 110 miles westerly and empties into Pacific Ocean about 160 miles south of entrance of Columbia River and 485 miles north of San Francisco Bay, CA. (See NOAA Charts 19583 and 18580.)

Existing project. Provides for 2 high-tide, rubble mound jetties 750 feet apart at the outer end, the North Jetty 8,390 feet long (600 feet un-constructed) and the south jetty 4,200 feet long; an entrance channel 18 feet deep and 300 feet wide from deep water in ocean to a point 1,500 feet inside the outer end of existing North Jetty; thence a channel 16 feet deep, 200 feet wide with additional widening at bends, and about 5 miles long, to a turning basin, 16 feet deep, 400 feet wide, and 600 feet long, opposite Siuslaw dock at Florence; a channel 12 feet deep, 150 feet wide from Florence to mile 16.5; and at River Mile 15.5 a turning basin 12 feet deep, 300 feet wide, and 500 feet long. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water at mouth of river is 7 feet and extreme about 11 feet. During low stages of river, tidal effect extends to Mapleton, 20.5 miles above mouth. (For details relating to previous project, see page 1988 of Annual Report for 1915.)

A modification to the existing project was authorized by public law 96-367, October 1, 1980. North and South Jetty modifications were completed in FY 86. Modifications provide for extending the North and South Jetties by 1,900 and 2,300 feet respectively. The jetty extensions terminate at approximately the minus 25-foot contour. Spur jetties were constructed on each jetty extension to reduce long shore currents from transporting material around the heads of the jetties. Each spur jetty is 400 feet long and originates approximately 900 feet shoreward of the jetty head. The North Jetty spur is oriented 45 degrees to the north of the existing jetty alignment and the South Jetty spur 45 degrees to the south of the jetty alignment.

In cooperation with local interests and the U.S. Coast Guard, the entrance channel was realigned in FY00. This has resulted in a safer entrance and reduced dredging.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Port dock at Florence, 150 feet wide and 350 feet long, is about 5.3 miles above river entrance and accommodates a fish-receiving station at east end of wharf which maintains a 2-ton capacity winch and supplies gasoline, oil and ice to fishermen. Other facilities at Florence consist of various float ways that provide docking facilities for fishing vessels and other small craft and a floating dock with accommodations for 75 commercial fishing vessels. Adjacent to commercial basin is mooring basin with accommodations for 200 sport boats of all sizes.

Modern docks for loading ocean-going barges with packaged lumber is maintained at Mapleton and owned by the Davison Lumber Company.

There are also a number of private landings and log booms between Cushman and Mapleton to accommodate river traffic. These facilities are considered adequate for existing traffic.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operations and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations.)

14. SKIPANON CHANNEL, OR

Location. In tidal waterway extending south 2.7 miles from deep water in Columbia River. Channel enters Columbia about 10 miles above mouth and 4 miles below Astoria, OR. (See NOAA Chart 18523.)

Existing project. Channel 30 feet deep and generally 200 feet wide extending from deep water in Columbia River to railroad bridge at Warrenton, OR, distance of 1.8 miles, turning basin of same depth, mooring basin 12 feet deep at mean lower low water at Warrenton, OR, and channel 7 feet deep, generally 40 feet wide, with increased widths at log dumps and terminals, for 4,500 feet via cutoff channel above railroad bridge. Channel is maintained to 17 feet, which is adequate for user traffic. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is about 8 feet; extreme is about 13 feet.

Project as authorized is complete. Dredging river channel and turning basin was completed in 1939. Construction of small-boat mooring basin at Warrenton, OR, was completed October 1957, and fill stabilization work was accomplished in August 1958.

Local cooperation. None required.

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

Terminal facilities. City of Warrenton owns wharf with a 300-foot frontage open to public on equal terms. One privately owned cannery wharf with a 300-foot frontage is used for unloading fish and handling fishnets. One privately owned boatyard has floats and moorage facilities for use by a maximum of 80 small boats. Small-boat basin has facilities for numerous fishing and recreation craft, and a privately owned lumber mill has a barge loading facility for chips and lumber. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: None. Project depth was adequate for current use.

15. TILLAMOOK BAY AND BAR, OR

Location. Bay is on Oregon coast about 50 miles south of mouth of Columbia River. (See NOAA Charts 18520 and 18558.)

Existing project. Provides for a jetty about 5,700 feet long on north side of entrance and a jetty 8,000 feet long on south side; a channel through bar 18 feet deep and of such width as can be practically and economically obtained; for a channel 200 feet wide and 18 feet deep from deep water in bay to Miami Cove; and for initial dredging to 12 feet deep of a small-boat basin and approach thereto at Garibaldi, OR. Project also provides for improvement of Bay ocean Peninsula, OR, by construction of sand and rock fill dike 1.4 miles long, on alignment extending between Pitcher Point and town of Bay Ocean. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 8 feet; extreme is about 14 feet. Hobsonville Channel portion of project is inactive.

Except for construction of Hobsonville Channel portion, classified inactive, channels were completed in 1927, North Jetty in 1933, improvement of Bay ocean Peninsula in 1956 and small-boat basin in 1958. The North Jetty was rehabilitated in 1965 and again in 1991. South Jetty construction was initiated in 1969, extended in 1974, and completed to the authorized 8,000 feet in 1978. 18-foot channel to Miami Cove is inactive due to mill closure. (For details relating to previous projects, see page 1989 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 1474 of Annual Report for 1936.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Requirements are described in full on page 37-9 of FY 1981 Annual Report.

Terminal facilities. At Garibaldi: A facility owned by the Port of Bay City, for shipping lumber

and receiving logs, a public landing suitable for mooring fishing vessels, towboats, and other craft. Small-boat basin has adequate facilities for mooring fishing and recreational craft. A privately owned boat ramp and moorage is available for recreational craft.

At Bay City: A privately owned wharf used exclusively for receipt of fresh fish and shellfish. Facilities considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: North Jetty shoreline monitoring was completed.

16. UMPQUA RIVER, OR

Location. Rises in Cascade Range, flows westerly about 120 miles, and empties into Pacific Ocean 180 miles south of Columbia River and 465 miles north of San Francisco Bay. (See NOAA Charts 18580 and 18584.)

Existing project. A jetty on north side of entrance about 8,000 feet long, a South Jetty 4,200 feet long extending to a point 1,800 feet south of outer end of North Jetty; dredging to provide a usable entrance channel 26 feet deep, and a river channel 22 feet deep and 200 feet wide, from mouth to Reedsport, a distance of about 12 miles with a turning basin at Reedsport 1,000 feet long, 600 feet wide, and 22 feet deep; deepening of channel at Winchester Bay to 16 feet deep by 100 feet wide for 3,100 feet, then adding 16 feet deep by 100 feet wide for 500 feet, and 12 feet deep by 75 feet wide for 950 feet beyond boat basin making up the East Boat Channel. A new West Boat Channel was added 16 feet deep by 100 feet wide for 4,300 feet and completed in 1984. Project was modified in 1951 to provide a channel in Scholfield River, but this portion of the project is currently inactive. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water at river mouth is 7 feet, and extreme range is about 11 feet.

North Jetty was completed in 1930. Extension to original South Jetty was completed in 1938. Dredging a 22-foot channel from mouth of river to Reedsport was completed in 1941. Gardiner Channel and turning basin was completed in 1949 and Winchester Bay Channel and mooring basin in 1956. Rehabilitation of South Jetty was completed August 1963. Extension of training jetty was completed October 9, 1980. Deepening Winchester Bay East Channel and new West Channel completed 1984 under Section 107. (For details relating to previous projects, see page 2967 of Annual Report for 1898 and page 1732 of Annual Report for 1938.)

Local cooperation. None required.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Terminal facilities. At Gardiner there is about 650 feet of wharf frontage. Port of Umpqua owns one wharf with 456 feet of water frontage, of which 228 feet is usable for vessels and another with about 75 feet of water frontage which has not been used generally for commercial shipping.

On Bolon Island across the river from Reedsport a wharf was constructed which has about 5 acres of open storage for lumber and available to all on equal terms.

At Winchester Bay, 2 miles from river entrance there is a major sports and commercial fishing harbor. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operations and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations.)

17. WILLAMETTE RIVER AT WILLAMETTE FALLS, OR

Location. Locks and dam covered by this project are at Willamette Falls, a rocky reef in Willamette River at Oregon City, OR, about 26 miles above mouth of river.

Existing project. Canal and locks were originally constructed by private interest in 1873 and were purchased by the United States in April 1915 for \$375,000. Final report on purchase and rehabilitation of canal and locks is in the Annual Report for 1923, when project was reported 98 percent complete. The project includes four locks a canal basin and an extra guard lock used to prevent flooding when river levels are high. The system acts as a fluid staircase between the upper and lower reaches of the Willamette River. Total length of existing canals and locks is about 3,500 feet. Principal features of existing canal and locks at Willamette Falls are set forth in Table 28-J. Ordinary fluctuation of stage of water above locks is 12 feet and extreme, due to flood conditions, 20 feet. Below locks, ordinary fluctuation is 15 feet and extreme 50 feet.

Until the 1940's, the gates were opened manually. Now, the gates are operated by hydraulic pumps controlled by switches in two control stations with the aid of closed-circuit television and radio communication. All the gates have been replaced under minor rehabilitation funds. Existing locks and grounds are in good condition and in continuous operation. New service building was completed in 1988 costing \$523,000. The project was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974, and was established as an Oregon Civil Engineering Landmark in 1991.

As a result of the mill closure in 1996, one of two shifts was eliminated and hours of operation reduced.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. 2006 Agreement signed with the Corps of Engineers and the Oregon Department of Transportation to address transportation enhancement activities under provisions of 23 USC 132 and Section 225 of WRDA 1992.

Terminal facilities. Simpson Paper closed the mill in 1996 after over 100 years of operations. The mill was sold to West Linn Paper. West Linn Paper has a timber wharf about 850 feet long, extending to and supported by a concrete division wall built in lock canal by the United States. The use of the wharf for operations purposes by the mill may be changed due to shipping changes by the new owner.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Limited routine operation and maintenance continued, in a caretaker status with contributed funds to operate the lock for a limited period of time annually.

18. YAQUINA BAY AND HARBOR, OR

Location. Yaquina Bay is on Oregon coast, 113 miles south of mouth of Columbia River. (See NOAA Charts 18580 and 18581.)

Existing project. Two high tide rubble mound jetties at entrance, North Jetty 7,000 feet, and South Jetty 8,600 feet long; a spur jetty on channel side of South Jetty 4,700 feet from its sea end, 800 feet long; five groins channel ward from South Jetty; channel 40 feet deep for a general width of 400 feet across bar and at outer end of entrance channel; a channel 30 feet deep and 300 feet wide to a turning basin of same depth, 900 to 1,200 feet wide and 1,400 feet long, and a channel 18 feet deep and 200 feet wide from 30-foot channel at about mile 2.4, thence upstream to abandoned railroad terminus at Yaquina, a distance of about 4.5 miles. Project also provides for two small boat-mooring basins at Newport, OR. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 8 feet and extreme is about 12 feet. At mile 1.2 a 1,300 foot long breakwater protecting the Port of Newport South Beach Marina together with an entrance channel 8 feet long by 100 feet wide for a distance of 2,035 feet.

Project as originally authorized was completed in May 1952. Restoration of jetties was completed in 1934 and extension of North Jetty 1,000 feet seaward was completed in 1940. Construction of mooring basin at Newport and dredging of channel and

turning basin to project dimensions, were completed during FY 1949. Restoration of North Jetty was again accomplished in 1956. Under modification of July 3, 1958, extension of North Jetty was completed in September 1966, dredging of 40-foot bar channel and 30-foot river channel was completed in October 1968, and extension of South Jetty was completed in June 1972. The North Jetty was rehabilitated in 1978, in 1988, and again in 2001. (For details relating to previous projects see Annual Report for 1893, part 4, page 3314, and Annual Report for 1938, page 1736.)

Local cooperation. None required.

Terminal facilities. At McLean Point, on north side of bay, about 2 miles from entrance, Port of Newport has two berths capable of serving ocean-going vessels, one 435 feet long, the second 520 feet long. At the time the second berth was dredged, a retaining wall and fill of 6 acres were constructed adjacent to deep water. There now is 40 acres of filled land adjacent to deep water, and of this total 7 acres were constructed in 1956-57. This facility has necessary carriers and lifts trucks for handling lumber cargoes, warehouse for covered cargo storage, and is open to all on equal terms.

Port of Newport also has a public wharf with 300 feet of frontage for servicing fishing boats. In addition, Port of Newport maintains 510 berths for mooring commercial and sport fishing vessels. There are several seafood companies on the bay, which have their own facilities for handling fresh fish and crab. Supplies and petroleum products are readily available for small vessels. On south side of bay about 1.2 miles above entrance, Port of Newport has constructed South Beach Marina which can handle approximately 600 pleasure craft and shallow draft fishing boats. Public facilities include public automobile and boat trailer parking, boat launching ramp, fuel dock, fishing pier, and picnic area. A dry boat moorage of 120 boats is complete. A swing hoist with 3-ton capacity is currently available and one with 60-ton capacity is planned.

About 2.0 miles above entrance, Oregon State University, in conjunction with the Marine Science Center on 52 acres, maintains a 220-foot pier for docking large and small research vessels and a 100-foot float for docking small boats. Docking facilities are restricted to research vessels and State of Oregon small boats.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operations and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations.)

19. YAQUINA RIVER, OR

Location. Rises in Coast Range, flows about 50 miles in a westerly direction, and empties into Yaquina Bay, on Oregon coast. (See US Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts Nos. 5802 and 6058.)

Existing project. Provides for two controlling half-tide dikes of piling, brush, and stone, each about 1,100 feet long (constructed by local interests), and for a channel 10 feet deep and generally 150 feet wide on Yaquina River and 200 feet wide in Depot Slough, extending from town of Yaquina near RM 4.0 to Toledo at RM 14.4.

Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between lower low water and mean higher high water is 8 feet and extreme about 12 feet. Freshet heights are about 12 feet at mouth of Depot Slough. Channel work authorized March 1913 was completed in 1914. Additional work authorized in 1960 was completed in 1969.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Near town of Yaquina at river mouth, which is also head of Yaquina Bay, there is a moorage for small vessels and a small-craft shipyard. The Port of Toledo has public-terminal facilities for accommodation of local craft. There are also privately owned facilities for loading lumber barges, receipt of bunker fuel, and log rollways for receipt of logs. These facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: None. Project depth was adequate for current use.

20. PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS

Hydrographic surveys are conducted to determine navigation conditions at boat basins, small navigation projects, and channels not funded on a project basis for the current FY. Soundings in subject areas are conducted in order to evaluate shoaling conditions. Hydrographic charts are prepared and distributed. FY costs were \$180,000. See Table 28-I for surveys conducted during the FY.

21. NAVIGATION ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Navigation Activities Pursuant to Section 107 of the 1960 Rivers and Harbors Act, Public Law 645, 86th Congress, as Amended. In addition to general requirements, each project is limited to a federal statutory cost of not more than \$4,000,000 per project. The local sponsor must agree to provide an

amount, in cash, not less than 10 percent or more than 50 percent of total project cost for navigation depending upon the planned depth of channel or basin; pay an additional 10 percent of the construction costs in cash over a period not to exceed 30 years after project completion. The non-federal sponsor must also agree to provide, maintain, and operate an adequate public parking, landing or wharf, service facilities, berthing areas, floats, pier, slips and similar marina and mooring facilities. The remaining portion of the project, such as the access channel or breakwater structure, is maintained by the Corps of Engineers at Federal expense within a limited amount. Federal expenditures for operation and maintenance under the Section 107 authority are administratively limited to the greater of \$4,500,000, or 2.25 times the Federal costs of the project including costs for the feasibility through the construction phases. No projects were under construction during the FY.

See Table 28-L for expenditures during the FY.

Mitigation of Shore Damages Attributable to Navigation Works, Pursuant to Section 111 of the 1968 Rivers and Harbors Act Public Law 483, 90th Congress, as Amended. In addition to general requirements, each project is limited to a federal statutory cost of not more than \$5,000,000. The non-federal sponsor must agree to provide a cost share amount in the same proportion as the cost sharing provisions applicable to the project causing the damage. The non-federal sponsor must also provide interests in real estate in the same manner required for the project causing the shore damage. The non-federal sponsor must also agree to operate and maintain the mitigation measures, and, in the case of interest in real property acquire in conjunction with nonstructural measures, to operate and maintain the property for public purposes in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Corps of Engineers. No projects were under construction during the FY.

See Table 28-L for expenditures during the FY.

Shore Protection

22. SHORE PROTECTION ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Hurricane and storm damage reduction pursuant to Section 103 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962, Public Law 874, 87th Congress, as Amended. In addition to general requirements, each project is limited to a Federal statutory expenditure of not more than \$3,000,000 per project. Costs for protection of federally owned properties are 100

percent Federal. Costs assigned to areas meeting public use criteria are 35 percent non-Federal. Costs assigned to protection of privately owned undeveloped lands and shores that are not open to the public are 100 percent non-Federal. No projects were under construction during the FY

See Table 28-L for expenditures during the FY.

Flood Control

23. APPLGATE LAKE, ROGUE RIVER BASIN, OR

Location. In Jackson County, OR, on Upper Applegate River, a tributary of Rogue River, at River Mile 46, about 23 airline miles southwest of Medford, OR.

Existing project. A gravel-fill embankment dam, 242 feet high from streambed to crest with an overall length of 1,300 feet. A gate-controlled concrete chute-type spillway on the left abutment, and a regulating outlet conduit, and intake tower with multilevel intakes. Applegate Lake, 5 miles long, provides 75,000 acre-feet of usable storage for flood control and water conservation utilization. Project controls runoff from a drainage area of 223 square miles. In addition to flood control, the reservoir is operated to provide irrigation, fish and wildlife enhancement, water quality control, and recreation benefits. Recreation facilities were provided by the Corps of Engineers, with operation and maintenance by the USFS under a memorandum of agreement. Project is complete and operating.

Freshets regulated by Applegate Lake on Applegate River and Rogue River are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. Authorizing act requires that State of Oregon insure maintenance of stream flow released for fishery. In addition, costs allocated to irrigation would have to be repaid in a manner and to an extent consistent with reclamation laws and policies. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife made filing May 31, 1962 with State Engineer for water rights for use of stored water and natural flows for fish habitat improvement in amounts and at times specified in project authorization. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation has made a feasibility study of Applegate Irrigation Division. The results of the study indicate that at present there does not appear to be a feasible Federal irrigation project for the Applegate River valley. Local interests have furnished all local cooperation specified by the 1970 Flood Control Act. The Secretary of the Army approved the assurances on May 8, 1975.

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

24. BLUE RIVER LAKE, OR

Location. On Blue River, a major tributary of McKenzie River, 1.8 miles above confluence of the two streams at the confluence of Quartz Creek and Blue River and about 42 miles easterly of Eugene, OR.

Existing project. A gravel-filled embankment dam of 1,329 feet long at crest including spillway and 319 feet above the lowest point of the general foundation. A concrete gravity chute-type spillway with two gates is located on left abutment. Outlet works are in left abutment. On left shore of reservoir an earth-and-gravel fill embankment, about 1,535 feet long and 70 feet high, closes a low saddle between Blue River and McKenzie River. Project controls runoff from drainage area of 88 square miles. Reservoir provides 85,000 acre-feet of usable flood control storage and is operated as a unit of coordinated reservoir system to protect Willamette River Valley and increase low water flows for navigation and other purposes. The U.S. Forest Service under a Memorandum of Agreement provides recreation facilities. Project is complete. Construction of dam and appurtenant works was initiated in May 1963 and operation for flood control was effective in October 1968. Settlement of claims was completed in May 1974. The project is operated remotely from Lookout Point Dam in Lowell, OR.

Eugene Water and Electric Board (EWEB) were granted a FERC license in November 1989 to install two small hydropower units at Blue River Lake project. EWEB has delayed their plans for hydropower units pending the conclusion of a Corps proposal to add water temperature control to the regulating outlet tower. Refer to the Willamette River Temperature Control project write-up for additional information.

Freshets regulated by Blue River Lake project on Blue River, a major tributary of McKenzie River, are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance work performed.

25. COTTAGE GROVE LAKE, OR

Location. On Coast Fork of Willamette River, 29 miles from mouth. Coast Fork rises in Douglas County, OR, on western slope of Cascade Range and

northern slope of Calapooia Range, flows north for 49 miles, and unites with Middle Fork to form main Willamette River.

Existing project. An earth fill dam, 1,750 feet long at crest, 114 feet high from lowest point of the general foundation, a concrete gravity free overflow spillway 264 feet long near the right abutment, and a concrete gravity non-overflow section 96 feet long forming the right abutment. Total length of dam is 2,110 feet. Outlet works, consisting of three gate-controlled conduits, pass through spillway section. Reservoir provides 30,060 acre-feet of usable flood control storage and controls runoff of drainage area of 104 square miles. Project is operated as a unit of coordinated reservoir system to protect Willamette River Valley and increase low water flow for navigation and for other purposes. Recreational development consists of day use and overnight facilities at five sites operated by the Corps of Engineers. Construction of project initiated August 1940 was completed April 1952. Dam and reservoir have been in continuous operation since September 1942. The project is operated remotely from Lookout Point Dam in Lowell, OR.

Freshets regulated by Cottage Grove Lake on Coast Fork Willamette River are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. Development of additional recreation facilities will require a local sponsor willing to cost share and assume all operation and maintenance of park facilities.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

26. DORENA LAKE, OR

Location. On Row River, OR, 7 miles from mouth. Row River rises in Lane County on western slope of Cascade Range, flows northwest for 19 miles, and enters Coast Fork of Willamette River 19.5 miles above mouth.

Existing project. An earth fill embankment dam of, 3,352 feet long at crest and 145 feet high from lowest point of the general foundation. Concrete gravity free-overflow spillway, 200 feet long, forms right abutment. Outlet works on five slide-gate-controlled conduits pass through spillway section. Reservoir provides 70,500 acre-feet of usable flood control storage and controls runoff of 265 square miles. The Project is operated as a unit of coordinated reservoir system to protect Willamette River Valley and increase low water flows for navigational and

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

other purposes. Construction of project initiated June 1941 was completed October 1952 except for construction of additional recreation facilities that were funded under the Code 710 program. Future recreation facility construction will be accomplished in accordance with the cost-sharing contract with Lane County, OR. Dam and reservoir have been in continuous operation since November 1949. The project is operated remotely from Lookout Point Dam in Lowell, OR.

Freshets regulated by Dorena Lake project on Row and Coast Fork Willamette Rivers are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. A multiple project cost sharing agreement has been in force with Lane County since Sept. 1976. It includes 4 projects and 14 parks. At Dorena Lake, 6 parks included in the agreement are managed by Lane County under a lease agreement. Future recreation development will require cost sharing.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

27. ELK CREEK LAKE, ROGUE RIVER BASIN, OR

Location. In Jackson County, OR at River Mile 1.7 on Elk Creek, a tributary of Rogue River, about 26.5 miles northerly from Medford, OR.

Existing project. Construction work for the 249-foot high roller compacted concrete gravity dam, 2,600 feet long at the crest, with a gate controlled concrete chute spillway, regulating outlet conduits, power penstock and multiple use intake tower attached to the upstream face of the dam has been halted due to a court injunction. The project would control runoff from a drainage area of 135 square miles, and provide future municipal and industrial water supply, irrigation, fish and wildlife enhancement, water quality control, and recreation benefits.

Funds to initiate preconstruction planning were appropriated in FY65, and for construction in FY71. Construction was deferred in FY77 due to a lack of state support. Following significant review, evaluation, and a public hearing, the Water Policy Review Board reversed its position and in April 1981 voted to support Elk Creek. Funds were appropriated in FY82 and FY83 to update and continue project design, plans, and specifications. Funds were appropriated in FY85 to resume construction. After initiation of construction, an injunction was placed against completion of the project and additional

analysis under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was required in order to remove the injunction. Construction of the project was terminated with the project at 83 feet, one-third its design height.

After completion of the final Environmental Impact Statement Supplemental #2, the Department of Justice filed a motion with the Court to remove the injunction. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals issued a ruling on April 21, 1995. In a 2-1 decision, the Court also reversed the District Court decision that EISS #2 met the requirements of the earlier Ninth Circuit opinion and awarded attorneys fees to the plaintiffs. The case was remanded with instructions to prepare a third supplement adequately addressing all issues raised under the NEPA process.

Due to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision and the current Federal budgetary climate, the Corps does not plan to perform the environmental studies under NEPA necessary to remove the Federal court injunction against completion of the project. Therefore, an evaluation of the requirements for long term of the project in its uncompleted state will be required.

The FY97 Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act provided funds for long-term management in an incomplete state, including passive fish passage. Since 1998 the Corps has attempted to remove a section of the Dam to provide a long-term fish passage solution at the project. A National Marine Fisheries Service January 2001 Biological Opinion stated that this was not the only option available to avoid jeopardy to listed Coho Salmon. The Opinion also stated that there was the potential that risks associated with a new trap haul facility could be reduced to an acceptable level. Based on concerns raised by locally elected officials, an agency level review of our plan to remove a section of the Dam was conducted. In order to allow for this review, our effort to remove a section of the Dam was deferred in FY02. Until a permanent fish passage solution is implemented, fish passage around the project will be provided through operation of a temporary trap and haul facility.

Local cooperation. Authorizing act requires that State of Oregon take action prior to construction to insure maintenance in stream of flow to be released for fishery. In addition, costs allocated to irrigation would have to be repaid in a manner and to an extent consistent with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation laws and policies. On February 24, 1966, State of Oregon Water Resources Board filed for withdrawal rights of 25 cubic feet per second to maintain a minimum flow for fish. Development of recreation facilities requires a local sponsor willing to cost share in recreation

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

development and assume operations and maintenance of park facilities.

Operations During FY. New Work: Continued to operate the existing dam and temporary fish trap and haul facility and proceeded with technical work preparatory to construct the “notch” which is necessary to provide permanent fish passage through the incomplete dam structure.

28. FALL CREEK LAKE, OR

Location. On Fall Creek, a tributary of Middle Fork Willamette River, about 7 miles above confluence of the streams and about 19 miles southeasterly of Eugene, OR.

Existing project. An earth-and-gravel fill embankment about 5,100 feet long at crest and 193 feet high from lowest point of the general foundation. A gated concrete gravity spillway is in left abutment. Outlet is in right abutment. Reservoir provides 115,000 acre-feet of usable flood control storage and is operated as a unit of coordinated reservoir system to protect Willamette River Valley and increase low water flows for navigation and other purposes.

Construction of project began May 1962 and was essentially complete November 1965. Reservoir storage for flood control was effective October 1965. The project is operated remotely from Lookout Point Dam in Lowell, OR. Sky Camp Lodge was completed October 1978. Future recreation facilities will be provided in accordance with the cost-sharing contract with Bethel School District. Bethel School District has a sub-agreement with the Springfield Kiwanis Club for management of this facility. The Corps manages one park at the project.

Freshets regulated by Fall Creek Lake project on Fall Creek, a tributary of the Middle Fork, Willamette River are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. Fall Creek parks are managed by Oregon State Parks under lease agreement. Future development will not require a cost sharing agreement.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

29. FERN RIDGE LAKE, OR

Location. On Long Tom River, 23.6 miles from the mouth. Long Tom River raises in Lane County, OR, on eastern slope of Coast Range, flows north for 50 miles, and enters Willamette River 147 miles above its mouth.

Existing project. A main dam of 6,624 feet long at crest and 49 feet high from lowest point of the general foundation and two auxiliary dikes, 915 and 3,929 feet long, along northeasterly boundary of lake. Main dam consists of an earth fill embankment dam 6,330 feet long, a concrete gravity spillway near left abutment with a non-overflow structure 46 feet long, containing outlet works, and an overflow structure, 248 feet long, controlled by six automatic gates. Project includes rectification of channel of Long Tom River downstream of dam. Reservoir provides 110,000 acre-feet of usable flood control storage and controls runoff of tributary drainage area of 275 square miles. Reservoir protects Long Tom River Valley and is operated as a unit of coordinated reservoir system to protect Willamette River Valley generally and to increase low water-flows for navigation and other purposes. Dam was originally constructed in 1941 to height of 47 feet. Provision of additional storage for flood control was obtained in 1965 by raising embankments 2 feet to 49 feet above lowest point of the general foundation. The project is operated remotely from Lookout Point Dam in Lowell, OR.

In December 2004, a panel of experts determined that the embankment dam was in an “active state of failure.” The panel recommended severe restrictions on reservoir operations and immediate repairs to the dam. Subsequent analysis determined that the probability of a storm event that would cause severe flooding downstream, with these new restrictions in place, was very high. Authority for an emergency repair of the dam was supported at all Corps levels. The Portland District began design work in early February 2005, awarded a contract in May and completed a repair of the entire 1.1 mile-long embankment dam prior to the 2005/2006 flood control season. The repair involved removing approximately 1/3rd of the embankment dam, replacing the internal drain system and restoring the embankment. Over 60,000 cubic yards of material excavated from the dam repair were used to develop 3 new sub impoundments comprising 394 acres of sub-impoundments managed for over wintering waterfowl or to control non-native vegetation.

Construction of project initiated April 1940 was completed August 1951, except for provision of additional storage for flood control authorized in 1962 and completed April 1965, and construction of additional recreation facilities funded through the Code 710 program. Construction of three water flow impoundments was completed in 1994 under Section 1135 authority. Dam and reservoir have been in continuous operation since December 1941. Development of future recreation facilities will be in accordance with the cost-sharing contract with Lane

County, and requires a 50 percent contribution by the county. Development is subject to availability of funds by the Government and the county.

Portions of Federal lands surrounding Fern Ridge Lake were recently designated critical habitat for Fender's Blue Butterfly, Kincaid's Lupine and the Willamette Daisy, all federally listed species. Approximately 250 acres of Fern Ridge are designated as one of the Corps' few Research Natural Areas, and provide some of the best examples of remnant Willamette Valley wet prairie. Routine O&M efforts include restoration of both upland and wet native prairie plant communities, in cooperation with many local and regional partners.

Freshets regulated by Fern Ridge Lake project on Long Tom River are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. Fern Ridge Lake is included in the Lane County multiple project cost sharing agreement. Three parks are managed by Lane County under lease agreements. Future development will require cost sharing. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife co-manages 5,000 acres of land and water for migratory waterfowl under a license agreement

Operations During FY. Maintenance:
Routine operation and maintenance continued.

30. LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN BANK PROTECTION, OR AND WA.

Location. Columbia River and tributaries between Sandy River, OR, and Mouth of Columbia River.

Existing project. Provides for construction of approximately 224,000 linear feet of bank protection works at 96 locations along Lower Columbia River below River Mile 125 and along principal tributaries in this reach, to protect existing improvements such as levees and developed industrial lands from further erosion. Existing project is a unit of general comprehensive plan for flood control, navigation, and other purposes in Columbia River Basin. Construction of project began in July 1961 and is 88 percent complete. A total of 191,000 linear feet of bank protection work at 84 locations has been completed.

Local cooperation. Flood Control Act of 1950 provides local interests furnish lands and rights-of-way; make necessary highway, Highway Bridge, and utility alterations; hold the United States free from damages; and maintain and operate completed works. Under Section 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Local Interests will also

be required to make cash contribution for construction of each site.

Operations During FY. New Work: None.

31. MOUNT ST. HELENS SEDIMENT CONTROL, WA.

Location Sediment Retention Structure (SRS) - North Fork Toutle River, 2 miles upstream from its confluence with the Green River, in Cowlitz County, southwest Washington. Levee Improvements - Kelso, Washington on the Cowlitz River (river mile 3 to river mile 8). The river systems impacted by the project include Toutle, Cowlitz and a portion of the Coweeman and Columbia Rivers. Most of the population affected by the problems resides in the communities of Longview, Kelso, Lexington, and Castle Rock, Washington.

Existing project. The project was authorized by the Supplement Appropriations Act, 1985 (Public Law 88, 99th Congress, August 15, 1985). The Act includes authorization "... to construct, operate and maintain a sediment retention structure near the confluence of the Toutle and Green River, Washington, with such design features and associated downstream actions as are necessary, in accordance with the Feasibility Report of the Chief of Engineers dated December 1984." As authorized, the project will provide a permanent solution to potential flooding on the Cowlitz River from sedimentation problems created by the eruption of Mt. St. Helens. The Decision document recommended construction of a single sediment retention structure (SRS) with a 125-foot high spillway at the Green River site on the North Fork Toutle River, improvements to the levee system at Kelso, Washington, and out-year dredging downstream from the SRS and/or other measures to maintain authorized flood protection levels through year 2035.

Local cooperation. Local interests were responsible for provision of all lands, easements, and rights-of-way for the sediment retention structure, dredging disposal areas, and levee improvements. Local interests were also responsible for all alterations and relocations of buildings, roads, bridges and other structures or utilities made necessary by implementation of the project. In addition, operation and maintenance of fish facilities, the levee system at Kelso and dredged material disposal sites are the responsibility of local interests. Non-federal cash contribution is \$3,600,000 and the estimated non-federal land, easements, right-of-ways, and relocations costs are \$21,000,000.

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

Operations During FY. New Work: Cowlitz River monitoring stream gages and hydrographic surveys were used to collect data to assess rates of sediment movement and fill in the river, and ultimately to calculate the current flood protection levels. Verification analysis comparing forecasted vs. actual sediment migration identified the need to update historic assumptions regarding channel geometry and hydrology for use in future Level of Protection forecasting. Current efforts are focused on collecting and analyzing sediment data to assess whether the congressionally mandated flood control can be maintained through the project life, year 2035. Recent monitoring has identified the need to dredge the lower Cowlitz River. The ongoing data collection and analysis work is a critical step in determining what additional measures will be required to maintain long-term flood protection for these communities.

Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

32. WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN BANK PROTECTION, OR.

Location. On Willamette River and tributaries, between Cascade Range and Coast Range, from a point south of Eugene to Portland, OR.

Existing project. Projects provide for clearing, sloping, and riveting riverbanks; construction of pile and timber bulkheads and drift barriers; minor channel improvements; and maintenance of existing works for control of floods and prevention of erosion at various locations along Willamette River and its tributaries to maintain an efficient discharge channel below the flood control reservoirs operated by the Corps. The current scope of the project is a total of 510,000 linear feet of bank protection at 236 locations. Estimated Federal cost is \$30,700,000.

Construction of project began in 1938 and is 96 percent complete. A total of 489,795 linear feet of bank protection work at 230 locations consisting of revetment of riverbanks, pile and timber bulkheads, drift barriers, and channel improvements, have been completed along the Willamette River and its tributaries. The 65 projects completed before the Flood Control Act of 1950 are maintained by the Corps.

Local cooperation. Section 3, Flood Control Act of 1936; the 1950 FCA required local sponsorship and maintenance of revetments. PL 81-516, Flood Control Act of May 17, 1950 (H. Doc. 531, 81st Congress, 2nd Session, 8-volume encyclopedic

project authorization, 1949) and Section 103, Water Resources Development Act of 1986 applies.

Estimated costs for all requirements of local cooperation under terms of project authorization were \$2,300,000.

Operations During FY. New work: None.

Maintenance: Continued coordination and evaluation of local erosion problems. Awaiting publication of the draft Willamette River Basin Biological Opinion to determine future course of actions with regard to revetment maintenance and repairs.

33. WILLOW CREEK LAKE, HEPPNER, OR.

Location. On Willow Creek immediately upstream from Heppner and just downstream from junction of Balm Fork and Willow Creek in Section 35, Township 2 South, Range 26 East, Willamette Meridian.

Existing project. Project provides flood protection to the city of Heppner and downstream area by controlling runoff from a drainage area of 96 square miles. The dam is a roller compacted concrete structure 160 feet high at crest elevation 2,130. Ancillary features include a center uncontrolled spillway with a maximum flood capacity of 93,300 cfs (cubic feet per second), an outlet works with a capacity of 500 cfs, a minor flow works and diversion works. Gross storage capacity of the project is 13,250 acre-feet, consisting of 7,750 acre-feet for exclusive flood control, 1,750 acre-feet for joint flood control and irrigation, 1,750 acre-feet exclusive irrigation, and 2,000 acre-feet dead storage for fish, wildlife, recreation, sediment accumulation, and aesthetics. Limited recreation facilities are being provided.

Willow Creek Parks and Recreation District has leased recreation facilities and operates a campground and day use area at Willow Creek Lake. A courtesy handling dock was constructed by the Recreation District utilizing Oregon State Marine Board funds. A playfield area below the dam has been leased to the City of Heppner. The Corps of Engineers manages a fishing access site and wildlife management area where dispersed recreation occurs.

The final Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on December 20, 1979. The provisions of the Clear Water Act were met by a Section 404(b) (1) Evaluation and a public notice issued January 12, 1980, and a section 401 certification from the State of

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Oregon on February 15, 1980. Land acquisition is about 99 percent complete.

Local cooperation. Development of additional recreation facilities will require a local sponsor willing to cost share and assume all operation and maintenance of facilities.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

34. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Funds appropriated for inspection of completed local flood protection works are used to determine maintenance condition of completed works, and to ascertain whether local interests properly maintain those works. Numerous levied areas and federal constructed bank protection works were inspected at locations along both banks of Lower Columbia River below Bonneville Dam, along Oregon Coast, in eastern Oregon, in southern Oregon and in Willamette River Basin. A representative of sponsoring districts accompanied the Portland the District representatives performing the levee inspections. Deficiencies in maintenance and needs for repair were discussed with sponsoring districts' representatives and a report was sent to each sponsor with outlining the inspection results and recommendations for maintenance. The program to improve maintenance of completed Federal projects initiated by House Appropriations Committee on Civil Functions was continued. A rating of "Fair" will no longer be eligible for rehabilitation consideration per guidance provided in a policy letter dated September 26, 2006.

Refer to Table 28-Q for information relating to completed works. FY costs were \$199,789.

35. SCHEDULING FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

Corps of Engineers monitored flood control operations at four Bureau of Reclamation projects (Prineville, Ochoco, Emigrant, and Scoggins), one local project operated by Douglas County (Galesville), and two municipal power project operated by Tacoma Power (Mossyrock and Mayfield). The projects were partially constructed with flood control funds, thereby subjecting project operation to monitoring by the Corps of Engineers under Section 7, Flood Control Act of 1944.

The four Bureau of Reclamation projects, the Douglas County project, the two Tacoma Power projects were operated during the FY within the flood control regulations specified for each project.

Reservoirs, in particular in western Oregon, were able to capture significant storm runoff during December and January thus providing flood damage reduction benefits. Total cost of monitoring and flood control direction of the six projects during the FY was \$62,045.

36. FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Flood Control Activities Pursuant to Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as Amended: In addition to general requirements, each project selected is limited to a federal statutory cost of not more than \$7,000,000. The local sponsor must agree to provide an amount not less than 35 percent or more than 50 percent of total project cost, at least 5 percent of which will be cash; and operate, maintain, repair, replace, and rehabilitate the project upon completion. No projects were under construction during the FY.

See Table 28-L for expenditures during the FY.

Emergency Stream bank Protection Activities Pursuant to Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act, Public Law 526, 79th Congress, as Amended: In addition to general requirements, each project is limited to a federal statutory expenditure of not more than \$1,000,000 per project. The local sponsor must agree to provide an amount not less than 35 percent or more than 50 percent of total project cost at least 5 percent of which will be cash; and operate, maintain, repair, replace, and rehabilitate the project upon completion. No projects were under construction during the FY.

See Table 28-L for expenditures during the FY.

Snagging and Clearing for Flood Control Activities Pursuant to Section 208 of the 1954 Flood Control Act, Public Law 780, 83rd Congress, as Amended: In addition to general requirements, each project is limited to a federal statutory expenditure of not more than \$500,000 per project. The local sponsor must agree to provide an amount not less than 35 percent or more than 50 percent of total project cost at least 5 percent of which will be cash; and operate, maintain, repair, replace, and rehabilitate the project upon completion. No projects were under construction during the FY.

See Table 28-L for expenditures during the FY.

Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power

37. BONNEVILLE LOCK AND DAM - LAKE BONNEVILLE, OR AND WA

Location. Project is on Columbia River, 40 miles east of Portland, OR, about 146 miles above mouth of river. For description of Columbia River, see Sec # 2.

Existing project. A dam, power plant, and lock for power and navigation. Spillway dam extends across main channel from Cascade Island (WA) to Bradford Island (OR). Overflow crest at 24 feet above mean sea level is surmounted by 18 vertical-lift steel gates, 16 with remote control hoists placed between piers which extend to elevation 99 feet where a service roadway provides access, and two 350-ton gantry cranes for regulating gates. Powerhouse No. 1 extending across Bradford Slough to the Oregon shore has an installation of 10 units, consisting of two units of 48,000 kilowatts, and eight units of 60,000 kilowatts each, totaling 576,000 kilowatts. Ordinary and extreme fluctuations of river at lower lock gate are about 21 and 47 feet respectively. Project includes fish ladders to serve main channel, Bradford Slough Channel, and Powerhouse II channel. Navigation lock and powerhouses are founded on andesite, and main dam rests on solidified sedimentary rock of volcanic origin. The pool created by dam provides a navigable channel 27 feet deep between Bonneville and The Dalles Dams, a distance of 47 river miles. Principal data concerning navigation lock, spillway dam, and power plant are set forth in Table 28-N.

Dam, navigation lock, 10-unit power generating installation, fish ways, and attendant buildings and grounds cost \$83,239,395, of which \$6,072,480 is for navigation facilities, \$39,350,824 for power facilities and \$37,816,091 for joint facilities, consisting of dam, fish ways, buildings and grounds, and headwall section of power units 0 to 6, cost of which \$2,106,000 is allocated to dam and lake facilities.

In response to flow regulations and peaking from upstream plants operating under conditions of Canadian storage and Pacific Northwest-Southwest Intertie, two modifications were undertaken at the Bonneville project. The modification for peaking project was undertaken to minimize adverse environmental effects under rapidly changing flow conditions from upstream dams. The project was completed in 1978 at a cost of \$27,195,000. The second modification provided for increased power installation by building a second powerhouse located on the Washington shore adjacent to the end of the

existing spillway. The new powerhouse contains eight units of 66,500 kilowatts each and two fish attraction turbine generator units of 13,100 kilowatts each for a combined capacity of 558,200 kilowatts, bringing the entire Bonneville capacity to 1,145.7 megawatts. Additional fish facilities consist of the powerhouse collection system, second fish ladder on the Washington shore, transportation channel connecting the Cascade Island fish ladder with new exit control section, and fingerling bypass facilities which include fish screens in both the powerhouses. To provide for the anticipated increased visitor use, onsite visitor facilities are included. Under authority of the Bonneville Project Act (August 20, 1937), a letter from Bonneville Power Administration to North Pacific Division dated January 21, 1965, requested construction of a second powerhouse.

Construction of original project started October 1933, was completed February 1943. Modification of powerhouse control equipment started March 1957 was completed September 1958. First two power units were placed in operation during FY 1938. Powerhouse with complete installation of 10 units was in operation December 1943.

Construction of modification for peaking work commenced in September 1970 and was completed in September 1978.

Construction of second powerhouse is complete. Final environmental impact statement was filed with Council on Environmental Quality in April 1972. In response to increasing visitation which now exceeds 600,000 a year at the dam site itself and 2,700,000 project wide, a visitor center with windows into the fish ladders, a 60-seat theatre, exhibits and displays was completed on Bradford Island in 1975. Units 11 through 18 were on-line by October 1982. The visitor facility for the new powerhouse (which does not require cost-sharing) is an integral part of that structure. The total cost for construction of the second powerhouse was \$678,945,000.

In June 1993 work began on the rehabilitation of the First Powerhouse. In the first phase the existing circuit breakers and eight transformers were replaced and the switchyard was rehabilitated. Circuit breaker work was completed in 1995. The remaining work was completed in 1997. Phase I cost was \$24,120,000. The second phase consists of replacing the windings of six generators and replacing ten turbines. The new turbines have minimum gap runners which will increase efficiency and reduce injuries to fish. Second phase work was contracted in 1994 and is scheduled for completion in 2010. Phase II will cost an estimated \$143,000,000. Phase II has expanded to include all 10 first power house turbines and generator windings.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Construction of a new navigation lock just south of the existing lock was authorized in the FY 1985 Supplemental Appropriations Act, Public Law 99-88, August 15, 1985. Inland Waterways Trust Fund funded 50 percent of the project cost in accordance with the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Public Law 99-662, November 17, 1986. The new lock chamber is 86 feet depth of water over the sill. Cost for construction of the new navigation lock was \$348,100,000. The lock opened to shipping on March 26, 1993. Restoration of the grounds and historic buildings is complete.

The first powerhouse, spillway, navigation lock and associated facilities have been designated as a National Historic District in 1987.

Development of recreation facilities at Home Valley was completed in FY 1989. This is out granted to Skamania County Parks and Recreation Department.

Electrical power generation for the FY is shown on Table 28-P. Net power generated is marketed by Bonneville Power Administration.

Local cooperation. None required, except for non-federal cost sharing for development of recreational facilities.

Operations During FY: Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued. Performed increased activities to protect and enhance the anadromous fisheries in the Northwest. This year we continued the Fish Guidance Efficiency efforts and anticipate completion in early 2008. Continue HTRW site investigation and risk assessment of Bradford Island landfill. Capital improvements include repair/replacement of the static exciters, governors, cranes, power plant efficiency improvements, main unit circuit breakers (completed), and head gates refurbished. Intake Gantry Crane on Powerhouse I was replaced and old crane removed.

Major Rehabilitation: A contract to rehabilitate the generators and turbines in the first powerhouse is in progress. Seven units have been rehabilitated to date.

38. COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY FISHING ACCESS SITES, OR & WA

Location. This project provides for construction of 32 sites along the Columbia River on Bonneville pool, John Day pool, and The Dalles pool.

Existing project. In 1988, Congress provided authority through public law to implement a wide range of land management, transfer, acquisition and development actions to provide fishing access for

Indian tribes who exercise treaty fishing rights on the Columbia River. The law designates certain federal sites on Bonneville, John Day, and The Dalles pools for fishing access. The improvements required at the access sites are specified in the authorizing legislation. They include all weather access roads, camping facilities, boat ramps, docks, sanitation, and fish cleaning facilities. Construction of these facilities will greatly improve access by the four tribes, which have fishing rights along this reach of the Columbia River. In March of 2004, Congress authorized rehabilitation of Celilo Village, OR in conjunction with the ongoing project.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations During FY. New Work: Completed construction of a new water system, a new sewer system, and a temporary housing area at Celilo Indian Village, OR. Completed acquisition of personal property and legal residents were moved into temporary housing. Initiated construction of permanent housing and the balance of new infrastructure at Celilo Village.

39. COUGAR LAKE, OR

Location. At mile 4.4 on South Fork McKenzie River which joins McKenzie River about 56.5 miles above its confluence with Willamette River. Project is about 42 miles east of Eugene, OR.

Existing project. A rock fill dam with an impervious earth core, about 1,738 feet long at crest and 445 feet high above the streambed. Reservoir is 6 miles long with storage capacity at full pool of 219,000 acre-feet and controls runoff of tributary drainage area of 210 square miles. Spillway is on right abutment and outlet and power tunnels in left abutment. Outlet tunnel is provided with a chute and stilling basin. Power plant consists of two 12,500-kilowatt units with minimum provisions for installing a third unit of 35,000 kilowatts for future peaking capacity. Improvement functions as a unit in coordinated system of reservoirs for multiple-purpose development of water resources in Willamette River Basin Recreation facilities are provided by the U.S. Forest Service. Also authorized (but un-constructed) is a re-regulating dam, Strube Lake, below Cougar Lake, which would permit Cougar to operate as a peaking power plant. The Strube dam would contain two units totaling 4,600 kilowatts. Estimated Federal cost of Strube Lake and Cougar Additional Units is \$114,000,000.

Construction of project initiated June 1956 is complete, excluding Strube Lake and Cougar

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

Additional Unit for which planning is essentially complete. Also, plans and specifications for the first construction contract (relocations) have been completed. Generating units 1 and 2 were placed in commercial operation March 23 and February 4, 1964, respectively. Physical in-service date for flood control was November 29, 1963. Turbines were replaced and generating units were re-wound and commissioned in 2005. The project is operated remotely from Lookout Point Dam in Lowell, OR.

Freshets regulated by Cougar Lake on South Fork McKenzie River are shown on Table 28-K.

Electrical power generation for the FY is shown on Table 28-P. Net power generated is marketed by Bonneville Power Administration.

Project water intakes now use the Willamette River Temperature Control Tower. Refer to number 48, Willamette River Temperature Control project for additional information.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

40. DETROIT LAKE - BIG CLIFF, OR

Location. On North Santiam River with dam 50 miles from mouth 40 miles southeast of Salem, OR. North Santiam River flows north and west for 85 miles, and unites with South Santiam River to form Santiam River, which 10 miles downstream enters Willamette River 108 miles above its mouth.

Existing project. Main dam and a re-regulating dam, both with power-generating facilities. Detroit Dam is a concrete gravity structure about 1,522 feet long and 454 feet high from lowest point of the general foundation to roadway deck. Spillway is a gate-controlled overflow section, and outlet works are gate-controlled conduits through dam. Powerhouse with two units having a capacity of 50,000 kilowatts each is in right abutment immediately below dam. Reservoir has a storage capacity at full pool of 454,900 acre-feet and controls runoff of tributary drainage area of 438 square miles. It is being operated as a unit in coordinated reservoir system to protect Willamette Valley from floods, to increase low water flows in interest of navigation and irrigation, to generate power, and for other purposes. Re-regulating dam 3 miles downstream at Big Cliff site is concrete gravity type, about 191 feet high from lowest point of the general foundation to roadway deck. Power installation consists of one unit with a capacity of 18,000 kilowatts. Reservoir has a storage capacity of 5,930 acre-feet at full pool. Project is a

unit of comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in Willamette Basin. Big Cliff is remotely operated from Detroit. Recreation facilities are provided by the U.S. Forest Service, Oregon State Park System and the town of Detroit.

Construction of project begun in May 1947 was completed December 1960. The two powerhouse generating units were placed in commercial operation June and October 1953. At Big Cliff powerhouse, single generating unit was placed on-line June 1954. Use of Big Cliff Dam for re-regulating fluctuating flow from Detroit units was effective October 1953.

Capital improvements complete in 2006 included repair/replacement of the bridge crane and additional plant automation.

A switchgear fire in June, 2007, due to failed relay protection disrupted power generation at Detroit and Big Cliff power plants and caused significant damage to the facility. Big Cliff was returned to service in August, 2007. Detroit is in the process of repair and plant modernization, and is anticipated to return generating units to service in 2008.

Electrical power generation for the FY is shown on Table 28-P. Net power generated is marketed by Bonneville Power Administration.

Freshets regulated by the Detroit Lake project on North Santiam River are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued. Additional automation work is ongoing, as are reliability upgrades, rewinds on Detroit Units 1&2 and Big Cliff.

41. GREEN PETER-FOSTER LAKES, OR

Location. At approximate mile 5.5 on Middle Santiam River which joins South Santiam River about 56.8 miles above its confluence with Willamette River. Dam is about 30 miles southeast of Albany in Linn County, OR.

Existing project. Main dam and a re-regulating dam, both with power-generating facilities. Green Peter Dam is a concrete gravity structure, 1,400 feet long and 385 feet high above the lowest point of the general foundation with a gate-controlled spillway. Outlet works consist of two conduits through spillway, discharging into a stilling basin. Power plant, on right bank adjacent to spillway stilling basin, consists of two units with an installed capacity of 80,000 kilowatts. Reservoir provides storage capacity at full pool of 430,000 acre-feet, extending 6.5 miles up Quartzville Creek and some 7.5 miles up

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Middle Santiam River above creek junction, forming a Y-shaped pool. Reservoir controls runoff of tributary drainage area of 277 square miles.

Foster Dam, 7 miles downstream from Green Peter Dam is located on South Santiam River about 38 miles above its confluence with Santiam River and 1.5 miles below its confluence with Middle Santiam River. Foster Dam consists of an earth, gravel, and rock-filled embankment, 146 feet high from lowest point of the general foundation and a concrete gravity gate controlled spillway and stilling basin for a total length of 4,800 feet. Power installation consists of two units with capacity of 20,000 kilowatts. Foster Lake has a storage capacity, at full pool, of 61,000 acre-feet. Project functions as a unit in coordinated system of reservoirs for multiple-purpose development of water resources in Willamette River Basin. Green Peter is remotely operated from Foster.

All construction on Green Peter-Foster Lakes project initiated June 1961 is completed. Green Peter Lake was placed in operation for useful flood control June 1967 as a unit of coordinated reservoir system for protection of the Willamette River Basin. First power-generation unit was placed on the line June 9, 1967 and second, June 28, 1967. Use of Foster Lake for re-regulating fluctuating flows from Green Peter units was effective December 1967. First power generation unit was placed on-line August 22, 1968 and second, September 6, 1968.

Electrical power generation for the FY is shown on Table 28-P. Net power generated is marketed by Bonneville Power Administration.

Freshets regulated by Green Peter Lake project on Middle Santiam River are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. Future recreation development at Foster or Green Peter will require cost sharing. Recreation facilities at Foster Lake include 4 parks and 2 parks at Green Peter Lake. Five of these parks were developed by the Corps and are operated by Linn County under lease agreement. One park is operated by the Corps.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued. Capital improvements included improvement of main unit exciters.

42. HILLS CREEK LAKE, OR

Location. On the Middle Fork, Willamette River, 47.8 miles from mouth and 26.5 miles upstream from Lookout Point Dam. Middle Fork, Willamette River rises on west slope of Cascade Range and flows northwesterly to its junction with Coast Fork,

Willamette River. Dam is about 45 miles southeast from Eugene, OR.

Existing project. An earth-and-gravel-fill dam about 2,150 feet long at the crest and 338 feet above lowest point of the general foundation. A gate-controlled concrete gravity chute-type spillway is in right abutment. Diversion tunnel, outlet tunnel and power tunnel are in same abutment. Powerhouse with two 15,000-kilowatt units is located next to spillway. Hills Creek Lake is about 8.5 miles long and provides storage capacity at full pool of 356,000 acre-feet. Project controls runoff of drainage area of 389 square miles and is an integral unit of comprehensive plan for development of water resources of Willamette River Basin. Hills Creek Lake and Lookout Point Lake are operated as a unit for control of floods and generation of power on Middle Fork Willamette River. These projects, in conjunction with Dexter re-regulating dam and Fall Creek Lake flood control system, effectively manage flooding risks on the Middle Fork and provide maximum efficient generation of hydroelectric power. The U.S. Forest Service provides recreation facilities. Hills Creek power units are remote controlled from Lookout Point.

Construction of project, initiated May 1956, was completed June 1963. The project was placed in service for useful flood control in November 1961. On May 2, 1962, the two power units were placed on-line. The project is operated remotely from Lookout Point Dam in Lowell, OR.

Electrical power generation for the FY is shown on Table 28-P. Net power generated is marketed by Bonneville Power Administration.

Freshets regulated by Hills Creek Lake on Middle Fork Willamette River are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

43. JOHN DAY LOCK AND DAM – LAKE UMATILLA, OR AND WA

Location. On Columbia River about 3 miles downstream from mouth of John Day River and about 215 miles above mouth of Columbia River.

Existing project. A dam, power plant, navigation lock, fish ladders, and appurtenant facilities with a slack-water lake about 75 miles long extending to McNary Lock and Dam. Included is relocation of railroads, highways, utilities, and communities affected by the impoundment. The project as

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

originally authorized would have provided 2,000,000 acre-feet of flood control storage. As modified, the project provides 500,000 acre-feet of flood control storage between elevations 257 and 268. The structure is 5,900 feet in length and stands about 161 feet above streambed. Powerhouse has space for 20 generating units of 135,000 kilowatts each; 16 units have been installed for a present capacity of 2,160,000 kilowatts. In 1998, synchronous condensing capability was added to four units. It was done to provide increased stability to the BPA transmission system. Principal project data are set forth in Table 28-N.

A detailed description of project as authorized and modified is on pages 1992 and 1993 of Annual Report for 1962 under the Walla -Walla District.

Construction began July 1958 and the project was opened to navigation April 1968. The main dam contract is complete. Lock rehabilitation work begun in FY 1980 was completed in FY 1986. Other significant Lock repair work completed in 2004.

Electrical power generation for the FY is shown on Table 28-P. Net power generated is marketed by Bonneville Power Administration.

Local cooperation. Recreation facilities at five parks and 4 wildlife areas are operated and maintained by local agencies under lease agreement with the Corps. Five developed recreation areas are operated and maintained by the Corps of Engineers. Dispersed recreation is also managed by the Corps and occurs at 4 minimally developed sites as well as over 47,000 acres of lands and natural resource areas surrounding Lake Umatilla. In 2003 Sundale shared use site and shared use ramps at LePage and Railroad Island (North Shore) were developed as part of a test associated with the Columbia River Treaty Fishing Access Site program. Further recreation development will require cost sharing and assumption of operation and maintenance by local, non-federal sponsor

Operations During FY.. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued. Activities to protect and enhance the anadromous fisheries in the Northwest included continuation of a multiyear project to rehabilitate the South Fish Attraction Water Turbines. Capital improvements to the powerhouse included completion of a main unit generator circuit breaker replacement project.

44. LOOKOUT POINT - DEXTER LAKES, OR

Location. On Middle Fork, Willamette River at Meridian site, 21.3 miles from mouth. Middle Fork, Willamette River, rises in Lane County on western slope of Cascade Range and flows northwesterly to its junction with Coast Fork, which is head of

mainstream Willamette River. Dam is about 22 miles southeast from Eugene, OR.

Existing project. A main dam at Meridian site and a re-regulating dam 3 miles downstream at Dexter site. Both dams are earth-and-gravel-fills with concrete spillways and have power generating facilities. Main dam is 258 feet high from lowest point of the general foundation to deck and is 3,381 feet long at crest forming a reservoir 14.2 miles long providing storage of 456,000 acre-feet at full-pool level. Reservoir controls runoff of tributary drainage area of 991 square miles. Spillway, 274 feet long, is a gate-controlled overflow type, forming right abutment. Outlet works consisting of slide-gate-controlled conduits pass through spillway section. Powerhouse has three main generating units with a capacity of 120,000 kilowatts. Dexter re-regulating dam has a maximum height of 107 feet above lowest point of the general foundation and is 2,765 feet long at crest, forming a full pool of 27,500 acre-feet extending upstream to main dam and providing pondage to regulate Lookout Point powerhouse water releases to a uniform discharge. Spillway consists of a gate-controlled overflow section 509 feet long forming right abutment.

Flow regulation is accomplished by use of spillway gates and releases through powerhouse, which contains one 15,000-kilowatt unit. Lookout Point and Dexter Lakes are operated as a single unit of a coordinated system of reservoirs to protect Willamette River Valley against floods; to provide needed hydroelectric power, and to increase low water flows for navigation, irrigation, and other purposes. Existing project authorized as a unit of comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in Willamette River Basin.

Construction of project initiated May 1947 was completed June 1961, except for construction of additional recreation facilities funded through the Code 710 programs. Future recreation facilities will be provided in accordance with the cost-sharing contract with Lane County and will require a 50 percent contribution by Lane County and is subject to funding availability by the Government and the County. At Lookout Point powerhouse, generating units #1, #2 and #3 were placed in commercial operation December 1954, February 1955, and April 1955, respectively. At Dexter powerhouse the single unit was placed on-line May 1955. Dexter was placed in operation for re-regulation in December 1954. Dexter main unit circuit breaker and protective relays were updated in 2006. Dexter is remotely operated from Lookout Point.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Electrical power generation for the FY is shown on Table 28-P. Net power generated is marketed by Bonneville Power Administration

Freshets regulated by Lookout Point Lake project on Middle Fork Willamette River are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. Recreation opportunities are provided at three parks on Dexter Lake, two of which are operated by Oregon State Parks via lease instruments. Another park on Dexter is leased to the City of Lowell, OR. The north shore of Lookout Point Lake is operated by the Corps for recreation purposes; including Signal Point Boat Ramp, which was developed cooperatively with the State of Oregon. Ivan Oakes Campground is also operated by the Corps and was rehabilitated and commissioned during the summer of 2007. Future development will not require a cost sharing agreement.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

45. LOST CREEK LAKE, ROGUE RIVER BASIN, OR

Location. On Upper Rogue River at mile 153.6 about 30 miles northeasterly from Medford, OR.

Existing project. A rock and gravel-fill embankment dam about 327 feet high from streambed to crest, with an overall length of 3,750 feet with an impervious earth core and a gate-controlled concrete spillway. Powerhouse is on right abutment and houses two Francis-type turbines with installed capacity of 24,500 kilowatts each. Regulating outlet facility with provisions for temperature regulation for releases in interest of fishery enhancement is also on right bank. Reservoir 10 miles long provides 315,000 acre-feet of usable storage. Project provides control of runoff of drainage area of 674 square miles. In addition to flood control, project provides hydroelectric power generation, irrigation, municipal and industrial (M&I) water supply, fish and wildlife enhancement, water quality control and recreation benefits.

Construction of project initiated July 1967 is complete. Generating units 1 and 2 were placed in commercial operation July 6 and July 13, 1977, respectively. Physical in-service date for flood control was February 18, 1977. Final environmental statement was filed with Council on Environmental Quality in June 1972. Four parks at the project provide recreation opportunities. The State of Oregon operates 2 parks, including a 200-unit campground, part of Stewart State Park.

Electrical power generation for the FY is shown on Table 28-P. Net power generated is marketed by Bonneville Power Administration

Freshets regulated by Lost Creek Lake on Rogue River are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. Authorizing act required that local agencies furnish assurances prior to construction that demands will be made for future use of water supply storage within a period that will permit repayment of costs, including interest, allocated to water supply within life of the project; that State of Oregon take action, prior to construction to insure maintenance in stream of flows to be released for fishery; in addition, costs allocated to irrigation would have to be repaid in manner and to an extent consistent with reclamation laws and policies; and costs allocated to power will be repaid on a system basis by revenue from sales of power in Pacific Northwest Federal system by Bonneville Power Administration. A survey in September, 1980 of M&I water supply needs showed nine communities with water supply needs. A contract for M&I supply has been completed with five of the communities. Assurances for municipal and industrial water supply were obtained from six communities in Rogue River Valley.

On February 26, 1966 Oregon State Department of Fish and Wildlife agreed to operate Cole M. Rivers Fish Hatchery for mitigation and enhancement of fish. The Corps provides full funding for the operation and maintenance of the hatchery. The hatchery became operational in 1972.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

46. THE DALLES LOCK AND DAM - LAKE CELILO, WA AND OR

Location. On Columbia River at head of pool behind Bonneville Dam, about 192 miles above mouth of river and 88 miles east of Portland, OR.

Existing project. A dam, power plant, navigation lock, and appurtenant facilities. Improvement provides for navigation and hydroelectric power generation. Dam is designed for a normal pool at elevation 160 feet at mean sea level. Normal pool forms a reservoir extending upstream about 23 miles providing slack water to John Day Dam site. The Dalles Dam is 8,700 feet long and consists of a rock, gravel, and sand river closure section from Oregon shore connecting to a non overflow section which in turn joins powerhouse, then concrete non overflow sections connecting spillway with powerhouse and

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

spillway with navigation lock at right abutment on Washington shore. Fish-passing facilities including two ladders and a fish lock are provided. Powerhouse was constructed for 14 units initially with substructure for eight additional units, an ultimate total of 22 units. Initial installation, excluding two 13,500-kilowatt fish-water units, was 1,092,000 kilowatts. The total generating capacity with all units was 1,806,800 kilowatts. Structures are founded on Columbia River basalt.

Principal data concerning lock, spillway, and powerhouse are set forth in Table 28-N.

Major construction of project initiated February 1952, was completed October 1960 when unit No. 14 was placed in commercial operation. Initial contract for additional units 15-22 was awarded in September 1967. Additional 8-unit phase was completed when unit 22 was placed in commercial operation in November 1973. In 1998, synchronous condensing capability was added to six units. It was done to provide increased stability to the BPA transmission system.

Basic recreation facilities were developed with construction funds at 4 parks on Lake Celilo. These parks were further expanded with code 710 funds in the late 60's and early 70's. Washington State Park Commission operates two parks under a lease agreement. In 2003 the Avery shared use site was developed on a test basis as part of the Columbia River Treaty Fishing Access Program. Dispersed recreation occurs at 4 minimally developed sites and upon over 4000 acres of lands and natural resource areas surrounding Lake Celilo. The shared use site and lands are managed by the Corps.

Studies for adding power generation facilities to the North Shore Fish Ladder Auxiliary Water supply System were initiated in October 1979 and completed in December 1980. These facilities would provide base load generation (3.5 megawatts) and would not impact the present operation of the North Fish Ladder. However, it was determined that it was not within the Chief of Engineer's authority to add these power facilities. A local interest, North Wasco County Public Utility District pursued the construction of these power facilities through the FERC license processes and awarded a construction contract in September 1989.

Seufert Visitor Center was completed in September 1980.

In October 1996 work began on major rehabilitation of powerhouse units 1-14. This rehab project was not funded in the FY 05 civil works appropriation. The Bonneville Power Administration, the Northwest Power Marketing Agency, signed an agreement with the Northwestern Division to fund the completion of this rehab project.

Electrical power generation for the FY is shown on Table 28-P. Net power generated is marketed by Bonneville Power Administration.

Local cooperation. Further recreation development will require cost sharing and assumption of operation and maintenance by local, non-federal sponsor.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

Capital improvements included: improvements to the drainage sump oil water separator, replacement of high voltage disconnects and replacement of heat pump #3.

Continued rehabilitation of Units 1-14 with new oil coolers, air coolers, bearings and servo motors.

Environmental

47. COLUMBIA RIVER FISH MITIGATION, OR AND WA

Location. At Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Dams on the Columbia River in the States of Oregon and Washington. This project encompasses work at five other locations within Walla Walla District.

Project Description. The eight Corps hydroelectric projects on the lower Columbia and Snake Rivers have been identified as a contributing factor in significantly reduced runs of migrating salmon and steelhead. Eleven stocks of salmon and steelhead that must pass through the project have been listed by NMFS as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The Corps has recognized the need to reduce juvenile mortality and has undertaken measures that include fish bypass systems, surface bypass and barge and truck transportation. Spill, as an additional bypass route over the spillways, is being used to divert fish from entering turbine units, but it is a significant adverse economic factor due to forgone electric power generation.

The plan of improvement at the three Portland District dams (Bonneville, The Dalles and John Day) includes biological research, prototype development and testing, operational changes, and design and construction of new or modified fish passage facilities to improve passage efficiencies and survival. The types of improvements under investigation and development include modified juvenile guidance, bypass and outfall systems, surface passage technology, spillway gas abatement,

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

reduced turbine passage injury and mortality, adult fish ways, and juvenile and adult fish monitoring facilities. Other related investigations include studies to analyze impacts of federal Columbia River hydro system operation and other activities on estuary habitat, avian and sea lion predation and factors affecting adult returns and spawning.

The estimated project cost, excluding Bonneville Power Administration contributions, is \$1,600,000,000 which includes improvements in Walla Walla District and in Portland District. The Bonneville Power Administration provided \$9,783,000 for design of the Bonneville juvenile fish monitoring facility and contributions to the construction of the monitoring facility at John Day Dam. For information on the planned improvements at McNary and Snake River dams see Walla Walla District's Annual Report

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations During FY. New work: General: Continued to collect biological and hydraulic data, develop alternatives to improve existing fish bypass methodology and systems, install passage monitoring technology, improve turbine passage survival, and evaluate adult lamprey passage issues.

Bonneville Dam: At the 2nd Powerhouse, continued construction of guidance improvements for the screened bypass system. Continued evaluations of 1st Powerhouse passage and spillway measures. Initiated construction of a fore bay guidance curtain to improve juvenile passage through the surface bypass corner collector at the 2nd powerhouse.

Dalles Dam: Continued passage and survival studies, and evaluations of additional spillway measures, fore bay guidance, sluiceway modifications, and adult ladder improvements. Initiated design document for a new extended downstream spill wall to improve juvenile survival in the tailrace.

John Day Dam: Continued evaluations of alternative juvenile passage improvements, including surface bypass facilities and tailrace measures. Initiated construction of spillway surface bypass weirs for testing in 2008.

48. WILLAMETTE RIVER TEMPERATURE CONTROL, OR

Location. At Blue River and Cougar Lake projects in the McKenzie River sub-basin of the Willamette River basin in western Oregon.

Project Description. The initial project authorization provides for retrofitting the intake tower structures with movable weir intakes to allow modification of water temperatures downstream from Blue River and Cougar projects. A new tower was commissioned at Cougar in 2005 and has proven very effective in emulating natural river temperatures, benefiting Willamette Spring Chinook salmon. Previously, water temperatures were cooler in the spring/summer and warmer in the fall/winter than pre-project conditions, impacting fisheries in the McKenzie sub-basin. Especially affected was Willamette spring Chinook salmon and bull trout, both species of national and regional significance. Construction of the Blue River temperature control tower has been deferred. The estimated total project cost is \$55,000,000.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations During FY. New Work: Finalized a Post Authorization Change Report which recommends a permanent fish trap and haul facility below Cougar Dam, extended biological monitoring, and a reduction in future hatchery mitigation if natural production above Cougar Dam, is sustained. Prepared a final design and plans and specifications for the new trap and haul facility.

49. LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

Location. The Lower Columbia River extends from the mouth of the Columbia River to river mile (RM) 145 at Bonneville Lock and Dam. The study areas include the estuary of the Columbia River and all of the tributaries of the Columbia River that are tidally influenced, which include the Willamette River up to Willamette Falls. The river divides the states of Oregon and Washington throughout this area.

Project Description. Section 536 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000, Public Law 106-541. This program provides the authority to the Secretary to conduct studies and implement ecosystem restoration projects for the lower Columbia River and Tillamook Bay estuaries in Oregon and Washington. The projects will be for the protection, monitoring, and restoration of fish and wildlife habitat and are to have no adverse effect on specified water related needs or private property rights. Actions include protection and enhancement of 10,000 acres of tidal wetlands and other key habitats in the Columbia River estuary over 10 years, beginning in 2001, to rebuild productivity for listed

salmon and steelhead populations. Operation and maintenance of projects is a non-Federal responsibility. Implementation costs of projects on Federal lands will be 100% Federal expense and the operations and maintenance will be the responsibility of the Federal agency that manages the lands.

Current year costs are shown in Table 28-A.

Local cooperation. Studies under Section 536 are subject to the cost sharing requirements of Section 105 of WRDA 1986, including studies on Federal lands. Projects implemented under Section 536 will be cost shared 35% Non-Federal and 65% Federal, and up to 50% of the non-Federal share of project implementation costs can be in-kind services.

Operations During FY. New Work: Activities included ecosystem restoration site identification, plan formulation, monitoring and coordination with local sponsors. Construction continued on the Crims Island site with completion scheduled for FY 2008. Construction continued on the Columbia River Riparian site.

50. ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Modifications to Structures and Operations of Constructed Corps Projects to Improve the Quality of the Environment, Pursuant to Section 1135 of the 1986 Water Resources Development Act, Public Law 662, 99th Congress, as Amended.

This program provides the authority to modify existing civil works projects to restore the environment. A non-federal entity is required to sponsor the project. The project must accomplish restoration by modifying a Corps project or operation of a Corps project, or be located on Corps project lands. The project must be feasible and consistent with the authorized purpose. The non-federal sponsor generally must assume responsibility of the operation and maintenance associated with the project.

Planning studies, detailed design, and construction costs are shared by the Corps 75 percent and non-federal sponsor 25 percent. Total project costs cannot exceed \$6.7 million with the federal share limited to \$5,000,000 without specific congressional authorization.

See Table 28-L for expenditures under Section 1135 during the FY.

Four projects were under construction during FY 2006.

Lower Columbia Slough, OR

Location: The project modification is located in the City of Portland, Oregon along the Columbia Slough

Project description: Columbia Slough represents a portion of the historic flood plain of the Columbia River extending about 20 miles eastward from the Willamette River to the Sandy River. In its natural state, the flood plain was unstable and the Columbia River seasonally inundated this area. A network of lakes, waterways and wetlands spread over the entire area. It was thickly forested along shorelines and low areas, and was also made up of wetland prairie and oak savannah, bordered by riparian forest. It supported vast populations of waterfowl and other birds, elk, deer, river otter and other smaller mammals. In the 150 years since the first settlers began to adapt the flood plain to their own uses, the area has been transformed from a natural system of lakes, sloughs, and wetlands into a highly managed water system of levees and pumps to provide drainage and flood damage reduction. The project modifies channel and culvert conditions in the Columbia Slough, creates wetlands and restores portions of the riparian buffer/wildlife corridor along the slough. Specific actions include creation of wetland benches/islands along 7.5 miles of the slough replacement of 5 culverts within the slough system, and restoration of approximately 14 acres of riparian and open water habitat.

Local cooperation: The City of Portland signed a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) for the project on 28 September 2001.

Operations During FY: No construction was completed this FY due to lack of funding.

Fern Ridge Marsh, OR

Location: This project modification is located at the Fern Ridge Lake project on the Long Tom River, a Tributary of the Willamette River approximately 6 miles west of Eugene, Oregon.

Project description: The Fern Ridge Marsh Restoration Project entails marsh restoration and management actions on 347 acres in the western portion of the Fisher Butte Management Unit (West Fisher Butte sub-unit) at Fern Ridge Lake Project. The restoration will restore and provide for management of 347 acres of marsh habitat via construction of 7 water control structures, 15,900 lineal feet of dikes and rock dikes (carp excluders)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

within the drawdown zone of Fern Ridge Lake Project. The general intent of the proposed action is the restoration of a more diverse and productive marsh plant and wildlife community in areas currently dominated by reed canary grass. This species is an exotic plant found in extensive stands in shallow water areas around the reservoir perimeter. The total project cost, including lands, is estimated at approximately \$540,000.

Local cooperation: The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife signed a local cooperation agreement for the project on July 19, 1999.

Operations During FY: No construction activities were performed this FY.

Fox Creek, OR

Location: This project is located in the city Rainier, Oregon at the mouth of Fox Creek. Fox Creek enters the Columbia River at river mile 67+20.

Project description: The Fox Creek project modifies a dredged material disposal site associated with the Federal Navigation Channel. Flows from Fox Creek were routed through a 72-inch culvert during routine O&M maintenance dredge material disposal actions in 1985. Dredged material was then placed over the culvert. The project modification consists of excavating the dredged material from the former streambed (approximately 535 feet) and restoration of the creek to its approximate former course and gradient. Additionally, reed canary grass was removed over approximately 200 feet of the existing stream channel upstream of the dredged material disposal site. Native riparian trees will be planted along the entire length of the project.

Local Cooperation: The City of Rainier signed a Project Cooperation Agreement on 16 August 2001.

Operations During FY: No construction activities were performed this FY.

Amazon Creek Wetlands Restoration, OR

Location: This project modification is located along Amazon Creek at the western edge of the city of Eugene, Oregon. Amazon Creek is a major drainage channel for Eugene, conveying flows into the Long Tom River, a tributary of the Willamette River.

Project description: Prior to settlement in the 1850's, seasonal wet prairie habitat dominated the landscape of the lower Amazon Creek basin and

much of the Willamette Valley. Since then, nearly all of this wetland type has been lost to agriculture and urban uses. The Amazon Creek Flood control Project built by the Corps in the 1950's further degraded the wetland hydrology when the creek and connecting drainages were canalized and lined with levees. It is estimated that less than one percent of the Willamette Valley's historic wet prairies remains today. The lower Amazon Creek Wetlands Project will restore the historic hydrology and vegetation community to almost 400 acres of wet prairie. All of the land within the project area is owned by the City of Eugene and BLM, having been acquired for wetland protection and restoration purposes. The total project cost, including lands and recreation facilities, is estimated at approximately \$6.2 million.

Phase I involved removing existing levees along Amazon Creek and associated drainages and restoring the channels more natural meandering stream configurations. New levees were set back around the margin of the wetland restoration area to maintain the flood control function of the project. Interior wetland areas will now be subject to the high frequency flooding that occurred prior the flood control project. The new levees were seeded with a combination of native upland grass species. A slotted weir was constructed to maintain the complex flow relationship between the connected channels. Culverts, some gated, will also be installed to maintain drainage and to allow manipulation of surface hydrology for wetland management purposes. Disturbed areas along the stream channels and the old levee footprints will be seeded and planted with native wet prairie, emergent marsh and vernal pool species. The total cost for this completed in 1999 was \$2.0 million.

Phase II involves removal of non-native plant materials on about 120 acres of wetlands and replacement with native wet prairie plants. A major portion of this effort has been the collection and propagation of native plants and seeds. Phase II also includes modification of surface hydrology through filling and restoration of old agricultural drainage channels draining into Amazon Creek. Phase II was initiated in 2000 and completed in 2003.

Phase III construction of recreation facilities was initiated in summer 2002 and completed in March 2003. Facilities included access points, viewing structures, interpretive displays and trails.

Local cooperation: The City of Eugene signed a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) for the project on October 26, 1998. The Bureau of Land Management under its West Eugene Wetlands Project also supports the project. In 1999 the City of Eugene requested that the agreement be modified to

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

include the addition of recreation facilities in accordance with recent Corps guidance. The modified PCA was signed in spring 2001

Operations During FY: Activity consisted of developing the Operations Manual.

Restoration and Protection of Aquatic Ecosystems to Improve the Quality of the Environment, Pursuant to Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, Public Law 303, 104th Congress, as Amended. This program provides the authority to perform aquatic ecosystem restoration. A non-federal entity is required to sponsor the project. The non-federal sponsor generally must assume responsibility of the operation and maintenance associated with the project.

Planning studies, detailed design, and construction costs are shared by the Corps 65 percent and non-federal sponsor 35 percent. Total project costs cannot exceed \$6.7 million with the federal share limited to \$5,000,000 without specific congressional authorization. Two projects were under construction during the FY

See Table 28-L for expenditures under Section 206 during the FY.

Eugene Delta Ponds, OR

Location: This project is located in the City of Eugene, Oregon adjacent to the Willamette River.

Project Description: This project is to improve access, connectivity, and water quality within the Delta Ponds by reestablishing a hydrologic connection to the Willamette River and within the pond complex. Further objectives include grading the margins of the ponds to establish flat slopes to restore emergent wetland, forested riparian and other habitats indigenous to this reach of the Willamette River and to control and manage non-native weedy vegetation. Benefits to wildlife and fish habitat would accompany improved water quality, the restoration and enhancement of vegetation, and the establishment of structure such as boulders, large woody debris in the ponds.

Local Cooperation: The City of Eugene, Oregon signed a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) for the project on 22 December 2003.

Operations During FY: A two barreled gated culvert structure was completed connecting the upper ponds to the middle pond complex. This provides surface water and fisheries access to these ponds.

East Birch Creek, OR

Location: This project modification is located along an approximately 1-mile reach of East Birch Creek between river miles 8.0 and 9.5 (river km 12.9 and river km 15.2) in Umatilla County, Oregon approximately 8 miles (12.9 km) south of the town of Pilot Rock. East Birch Creek is a fork of Birch Creek, a headwater tributary of the Umatilla River, which empties into the Columbia River.

Project description: Historically, this reach was an important spawning and rearing area for summer run steelhead trout. The Umatilla stock of summer steelhead was designated part of the Mid-Columbia Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) by National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) when it listed that stock as "Threatened" under the Endangered Species Act. Land use practices and channel modifications have resulted in physical changes that have degraded habitat quality to a considerable extent. Habitat degradation has resulted primarily from removal of riparian vegetation, disruption of natural geomorphic processes, alteration of stream flows and increased sediment input. Bioengineering techniques are being utilized to the extent practicable to restore salmonid habitat quality, reduce unnatural bank erosion, restore natural channel function, and associated aquatic and riparian biological processes in East Birch Creek. This approach involved development of plans for erosion resistant stream restoration treatments using primarily natural fluvial processes and natural materials. The riparian zone, essential for aquatic ecosystem restoration, has been re-vegetated with native species.

The other primary goal of the environmental restoration work is to restore geomorphic function of the channel, which will generally mean a narrower, deeper, more meandering channel with more stable, vegetated banks and more diverse in stream habitat. This will result in a self-maintaining system that meets specific habitat needs of ESA listed summer steelhead. Summer steelhead uses the proposed project reach for spawning and rearing, therefore, our restoration plan will be based largely on habitat requirements for these life stages.

Local cooperation: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife signed a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) for the project on 16 August 2001.

Operations During FY: No construction activities were performed this year.

General Investigations

50. SURVEYS

FY costs were \$688,983 of which \$215,224 was for Ecosystem Restoration Studies, \$53,210 for Watershed/Comprehensive Studies, \$374,788 for Miscellaneous Activities and \$45,761 for Coordination with Other Agencies. Contributed funds in the amount of \$202,646 were expended for: \$14,473 Planning Assistance to States Program, \$47,860 Willamette R. Floodplain Restoration Study and \$140,313 Amazon Creek Study.

52. COLLECTIONS AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Flood Plain Management Services. Flood Plain Management Services Program comes under Section 206 of the 1960 Flood Control Act, PL 86-645, as amended. Through technical services and planning guidance, the program encourages comprehensive flood plain management planning at all levels to reduce the potential for losses to life and property from floods. Federal and non-Federal agencies and the private sector are assisted with planning and development information for flood hazard areas. This assistance is in the form of local flood plain regulations, Federal Insurance Program requirements, and Executive Order 11988 guidelines. Such assistance may include factual flood information (available or determined) and interpretation on flood frequencies, extent of flooding, floodwater velocity, duration of flooding and floodway limits.

FY costs totaling \$152,401 were associated with the following tasks under the Flood Plain Management Services Program: FPMS Unit \$32,000; Technical Services \$29,921 Quick Responses \$3,708; and special studies \$86,772. FPMS staff attended State of Oregon Map Modernization meetings and provided technical and programmatic information for local communities. Portland District FPMS staff also met with several communities in the Portland District and discussed floodplain management issues and methods. Scopes of work for improving mapping and planning were completed for City of Prineville and Winston in Oregon.

Crest stage gages were constructed and installed on streams in an ongoing program to record data from flood events. About 35% of these gages were serviced and data recovered during the year. The Crest stage gage program now has approximately 214 gages located in the Portland District

Hydrologic Studies: Regulated and unregulated flood frequency flow curves for 14 points in the Willamette River Valley and 6 points in the Rogue

River Valley were updated through water year 2005. FY costs were \$31,846.

Other

53. FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

Disaster Preparedness Program: This program encompasses activities associated with preparing and responding to flood events and rehabilitating flood damage reduction systems active in our Rehabilitation and Inspection Program. We are also authorized to plan for all hazards, natural and human caused. Activities include: maintaining an Emergency Operation Center with 24/7 activation capability, publishing plans and procedures, establishing and training response teams, exercising plans and teams, and coordinating with Federal, state and local agencies. This program maintains response supplies and equipment used to supplement state and local requests for flood damage reduction assistance.

Significant activities during FY 2007:

1. Debris Management Team was reduced from three tiers during Hurricane Katrina response, to 24 members.
2. State and Local Liaison program was expanded to include Multnomah County. The program now has at least two liaisons assigned to Multnomah County Drainage District #1, City of Portland, Multnomah County, State of Oregon and four Sectors for a total of 20 members.
3. All Hazard Plans, Training and Exercise Program Manager deployed to Afghanistan for one year. A temporary back fill was obtained from CENAP during August.
4. Department of Homeland Security Top Officials #4 Exercise preparations were conducted during the whole year; exercise in October.

Public Law 84-99 Response: FY 2007 was a drier than normal year; no response.

Public Law 93-288 Assistance to FEMA: No new activity during FY2007.

Public Law 84-99 Recovery: Following the December 2005 – January 2006 coastal storms, rehabilitation assistance was completed in September 2007 for Clatsop County Diking Improvement Company #9, Clatsop County, Oregon.

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

Continuing Eligibility Inspections: New eligibility and inspection standards and FEMA coordination requirements were initiated in FY2007. Portland District was selected to pilot the National Levee Inventory Data Base Development effort. Also, Midland Drainage Improvement Company was selected to pilot the Periodic Inspection; a comprehensive investigation done every five years. Inspections were completed for all Federal and non-Federal flood damage reduction levee systems, but sponsors of bank protection projects received self-inspection letters due to limited funds. The Levee Owner's Manual for Non-Federal Flood Damage Reduction Projects was revised.

Initial Eligibility Inspections: An IEI request was made by the Port of Ridgefield, Clark County, Washington. Project Information Report not initiated due to heavy work load resulting from new CEI standards.

54. GENERAL REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

Regulatory Program regulates activities in all waters of the United States, including wetlands, pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The Corps of Engineers regulatory program is

accomplished through a Department of the Army permit program. During FY 2007, the Portland District completed 700 permit actions during the year and 250 other non-permit regulatory actions, i.e. no permit required, jurisdictional calls, etc. Of the permit actions, only 1 was denied. At the request of permit applicants, another 45 actions were withdrawn.

In addition to these permit actions; the district conducted 300 inspections of issued permits. These inspections identified 24 situations of non-compliance that were subsequently evaluated. During the reporting period 20 compliance violations were resolved by modification of the issued permit, voluntary restoration, administrative action or other means. Additionally, 100 alleged unauthorized activities/violations with no associated permit were reported to the district. Investigations of these activities resulted in 10 new enforcement actions being opened. Issuance of a permit, voluntary restoration, administrative action or other means resolved 16 other pending cases. At the end of the reporting period, 10 enforcement actions remained unresolved.

See Table 28S for expenditures during FY.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 28-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to September 30, 2007	
1.	Chetco River, OR	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	2,043,713	1
		Cost	---	---	---	---	2,043,713	1
		Maint.						
		Approp.	374,000	300,000	409,000	440,000	13,418,738	
		Cost	374,158	300,001	387,751	435,240	13,392,727	
2.	Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers Below Vancouver, WA and Portland, OR (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	28,349,304	2
		Cost	---	---	---	---	28,349,304	2
		Maint.						
		Approp.	14,790,000	16,448,000	17,137,000	17,236,000	542,884,259	3
		Cost	14,787,367	16,203,670	16,533,687	15,459,357	540,255,492	3
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	---	---	---	---	665,954	4
		Cost	---	---	---	---	665,954	4
3.	Columbia River at Baker Bay, WA	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	941,252	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	941,252	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	62,000	---	887,000	38,000	7,495,081	
		Cost	62,331	---	50,467	875,504	7,496,051	
4.	Columbia River Between Chinook, WA, and Head of Sand Island	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	220,283	5
		Cost	---	---	---	---	220,283	5
		Maint.						
		Approp.	637,000	96,000	297,000	31,000	10,626,864	
		Cost	649,633	96,267	45,260	282,733	10,626,852	
5.	Columbia River at The Mouth, OR and WA	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	24,913,661	6
		Cost	---	---	---	---	24,913,661	6
		Maint.						
		Approp.	9,108,000	16,227,000	27,004,000	17,347,000	269,136,434	7
		Cost	9,102,160	13,677,197	26,204,833	19,017,391	267,452,015	7
		Major Rehab.						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	7,322,878	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	7,322,878	
6.	Columbia River Between Vancouver, WA and The Dalles, OR	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	5,989,509	8
		Cost	---	---	---	---	5,989,509	8
		Maint.						
		Approp.	295,000	301,000	211,000	413,000	18,253,591	9
		Cost	295,211	300,988	211,013	412,993	18,253,584	9
7.	Columbia River Channel Improvements, OR (Federal Funds) (Contributed Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	1,404,000	7,435,000	14,850,000	30,500,000	57,923,800	
		Cost	1,407,843	7,361,715	7,264,970	11,168,368	30,916,358	
		New Work						
		Contrib	356,067	3,293,462	9,517,229	12,131,400	33,153,691	
		Cost	705,245	1,219,471	4,071,285	6,485,004	13,392,031	

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

TABLE 28-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to September 30, 2007		
8.	Coos Bay, OR (Federal Funds)	New Work							
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	37,866,092	10	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	37,866,092	10	
		Maint							
		Approp.	2,439,000	4,961,000	3,076,000	5,330,000	147,395,007	11	
	(Contributed Funds)	Cost	2,439,125	4,954,307	3,078,030	5,055,441	147,115,497	11	
		Major Rehab							
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	2,335,966		
		Cost	---	---	---	---	2,335,966		
		New Work							
9.	Coquille River, OR	Contrib	---	---	---	---	3,986,680		
		Cost	---	---	---	---	3,917,729		
		New Work							
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	693,366	12	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	693,366	12	
		Maint.							
		Approp.	281,000	150,000	309,000	274,000	10,922,307	13	
		Cost	281,109	149,997	309,003	273,205	10,921,511	13	
		New Work							
		Approp	---	---	---	---	367,364		
10.	Depoe Bay, OR	Cost	---	---	---	---	367,364		
		Maint.							
		Approp.	1,469,000	512,000	385,000	43,000	5,263,936		
		Cost	1,467,187	392,937	209,789	292,761	5,216,941		
		New Work							
	11.	Port Orford, OR	Approp	---	---	---	---	758,692	14
			Cost	---	---	---	---	758,692	14
			Maint.						
			Approp.	235,000	164,000	642,000	407,000	10,779,707	
			Cost	235,640	164,001	288,299	753,791	10,772,797	
12.	Rogue River Harbor At Gold Beach, OR	New Work							
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	4,156,252	15	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	4,156,252	15	
		Maint.							
		Approp.	374,000	332,000	317,000	481,000	23,260,016	16	
		Cost	374,099	331,998	317,003	454,609	23,233,625	16	
		Major Rehab							
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	635,783		
		Cost	---	---	---	---	635,783		
		New Work							
13.	Siuslaw River, OR (Federal Funds)	Approp.	---	---	---	---	29,502,212	17	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	29,502,212	17	
		Maint.							
		Approp.	197,000	301,000	398,000	484,000	20,534,616	18	
		Cost	207,688	301,001	398,005	480,061	20,530,632	18	
	(Contributed Funds)	Major Rehab							
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	879,285		
		Cost	---	---	---	---	879,285		
		New Work							
		Contrib.	---	---	---	---	493,611		
14.	Skipanon Channel, OR	Cost	---	---	---	---	493,611		
		New Work							
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	280,854		
		Cost	---	---	---	---	280,854		
		Maint.							
		Approp.	12,000	---	---	---	5,649,686		
		Cost	12,766	---	---	---	5,649,686		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 28-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to September 30, 2007	
15.	Tillamook Bay and Bar, OR	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	22,434,827	19
		Cost	---	---	---	---	22,434,827	19
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,059,000	181,000	1,332,000	50,000	10,193,764	20
		Cost	1,050,776	188,637	21,932	129,183	8,962,825	20
		Major Rehab.						
16.	Umpqua River, OR	Approp.	---	---	---	---	17,718,877	21
		Cost	---	---	---	---	17,718,877	21
		Maint.						
		Approp.	397,000	---	603,000	920,000	39,342,037	
		Cost	397,178	---	370,104	1,074,901	39,264,041	
		Major Rehab.						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	2,500,677	
17.	Willamette River at Willamette Falls, OR	Cost	---	---	---	---	2,500,677	
		New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	520,005	22
		Cost	---	---	---	---	520,005	22
		Maint						
		Approp.	283,000	191,000	64,000	72,000	27,225,364	23
		Cost	288,805	191,014	60,983	72,070	27,222,005	23
		Minor Rehab						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	234,794	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	234,794	
18.	Yaquina Bay and Harbor, OR	Maint						
		Contrib.	---	---	156,800	---	---	
		Cost	---	---	89,909	---	---	
		New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	19,242,046	24
		Cost	---	---	---	---	19,242,046	24
		Maint						
19.	Yaquina River, OR	Approp.	1,381,000	1,677,000	1,286,000	1,410,000	68,128,331	25
		Cost	1,380,873	1,677,346	1,286,000	1,226,633	67,944,964	25
		Major Rehab.						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	12,005	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	12,005	
		New Work						
		Approp.	65,000	---	---	---	1,558,694	51
23.	Applegate Lake, Rogue River Basin OR	Cost	65,425	61	---	---	1,558,691	51
		New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	91,642,489	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	91,642,489	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	799,000	716,000	813,000	815,445	16,774,581	48
		Cost	783,864	707,973	583,590	997,932	16,688,758	48
24.	Blue River Lake, OR	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	32,038,225	26
		Cost	---	---	---	---	32,038,225	26
		Maint.						
		Approp.	241,000	354,000	339,000	287,783	6,853,692	53
Cost	231,864	347,884	288,840	332,990	6,833,210	53		

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

TABLE 28-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to September 30, 2007	
25.	Cottage Grove Lake, OR	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	4,013,123	27
		Cost	---	---	---	---	4,013,123	27
		Maint.						
26.	Dorena Lake, OR	Approp.	752,414	877,000	806,000	884,149	24,158,739	28
		Cost	768,662	813,114	815,338	884,872	24,093,117	28
		Maint.						
		Approp.	561,231	557,000	586,000	730,832	16,328,684	55
27.	Elk Creek Lake, Rogue River Basin, OR	Cost	330,253	255,971	286,058	354,059	112,771,290	55
		New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	14,568,262	29
		Cost	---	---	---	---	14,568,262	29
28.	Fall Creek Lake, OR	Maint.						
		Approp.	577,000	494,000	637,000	778,630	15,676,629	30
		Cost	579,143	475,354	518,788	726,496	14,965,550	30
		New Work						
29.	Fern Ridge Lake, OR (Federal Funds)	Approp.	---	---	---	---	8,685,635	31
		Cost	---	---	---	---	8,685,635	31
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,532,000	23,503,066	1,063,000	1,511,257	56,274,508	32
		Cost	1,555,329	19,769,547	4,537,389	1,439,439	55,927,043	32
		New Work						
30.	Lower Columbia River Basin Bank Protection OR&WA (Federal Funds) (Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	---	---	---	---	52,666	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	52,666	
		New Work						
		Approp.	11,000	---	---	---	21,649,745	
		Cost	20,158	---	---	---	21,648,784	
		New Work						
31.	Mt. St. Helens Sediment Control, WA (Federal Funds) (Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	---	---	---	---	114,634	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	114,634	
		New Work						
		Approp.	291,000	301,000	590,000	632,000	115,886,900	
		Cost	286,270	297,069	289,947	674,664	115,619,198	
		New Work						
32.	Willamette River Basin Bank Protection, OR	Contrib.	---	---	---	---	3,703,112	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	3,703,112	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	230,000	245,000	205,000	278,000	6,164,429	
		Cost	223,964	242,086	212,119	202,453	6,086,617	
		New Work						
33.	Willamette River Basin Bank Protection, OR	Approp.	(10,000)	---	---	(1,300)	24,987,516	33
		Cost	---	---	---	---	24,987,516	33
		Maint.						
		Approp.	51,000	57,000	45,000	94,000	6,331,096	
Cost	51,688	56,714	15,853	62,636	6,269,995			

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 28-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to September 30, 2007	
33.	Willow Creek Lake, OR	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	37,260,114	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	37,260,114	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	617,000	546,000	485,000	598,538	12,162,200	
		Cost	601,317	511,788	516,513	546,849	12,076,107	
37.	Bonneville Lock and Dam - Lake Bonneville OR and WA	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	789,836,341	34
		Cost	---	---	---	---	789,836,341	34
		Maint.						
		Approp.	13,634,988	14,025,000	13,959,300	18,334,000	462,137,618	35
		Cost	18,896,630	14,662,775	14,407,292	14,768,007	457,748,963	35
		Major Rehab.						
		Approp.	3,878,000	4,164,893	4,297,000	---	116,340,330	
		Cost	3,884,463	4,165,550	4,305,995	---	116,340,330	
38.	Columbia River Treaty Fishing Access Sites, OR & WA	New Work						
		Approp.	1,347,000	4,042,000	3,539,805	14,002,381	68,837,005	
		Cost	1,349,000	3,674,413	3,281,814	6,605,426	60,791,160	
39.	Cougar Lake, OR	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	58,636,393	36
		Cost	---	---	---	---	58,636,393	36
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,137,000	1,215,000	1,149,000	1,317,508	35,522,752	49
		Cost	1,131,474	1,219,153	946,658	1,497,319	35,438,201	49
40.	Detroit Lake - Big Cliff, OR	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	62,729,698	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	62,729,698	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,752,000	2,055,000	2,204,000	1,696,005	68,081,316	
		Cost	1,844,814	1,902,122	1,917,118	2,006,808	67,926,182	
		Minor Rehab.						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	363,086	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	363,086	
41.	Green Peter-Foster Lakes, OR	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	84,005,788	37
		Cost	---	---	---	---	84,005,788	37
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,871,000	2,328,000	1,911,000	2,405,414	72,550,314	38
		Cost	1,879,700	2,130,576	2,097,704	2,527,270	72,618,686	38
42.	Hills Creek Lake, OR	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	45,700,619	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	45,700,619	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	592,000	715,000	902,000	834,827	22,442,894	39
		Cost	591,073	701,470	712,169	926,524	22,327,783	39
43.	John Day Lock and Dam - Lake Umatilla, OR and WA	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	512,400,246	40
		Cost	---	---	---	---	512,400,246	40
		Maint.						
		Approp.	23,559,846	12,021,000	11,775,300	12,629,000	377,107,681	41
		Cost	27,037,473	11,194,803	11,489,735	13,083,038	375,400,814	41
		Major Rehab.						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	44,005,128	54
		Cost	---	---	---	---	44,005,128	54

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

TABLE 28-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to September 30, 2007	
44.	Lookout Point - Dexter Lakes, OR	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	88,238,395	42
		Cost	---	---	---	---	88,238,395	42
		Maint.						
		Approp.	3,502,000	3,724,000	3,481,000	4,683,090	126,391,484 ⁴³	43
		Cost	6,793,513	3,408,648	3,451,059	3,994,160	125,324,270	
45.	Lost Creek Lake, Rogue River Basin, OR	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	136,408,150	
		Cost	---	---	---	---	136,408,150	
		Maint						
		Approp.	2,789,000	2,957,000	3,097,000	3,418,527	89,417,268	44
		Cost	2,995,053	2,947,788	2,905,027	3,256,240	88,996,510	44
46.	The Dalles Lock and Dam - Lake Celilo, WA and OR	New Work						
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	303,260,288	45
		Cost	---	---	---	---	303,260,288	45
		Maint.						
		Approp.	5,747,000	7,544,000	8,126,000	7,782,000	305,121,921	46
		Cost	9,253,614	7,709,508	7,414,971	7,715,124	303,793,912	46
		Major Rehab.						
		Approp.	41,000	459,108			32,946,008	
		Cost	34,515	466,518			32,946,006	
47.	Columbia River Fish Mitigation OR and WA	New Work						
		Approp.	40,449,000	36,276,000	39,044,116	50,000,000	564,201,003	52
		Cost	40,489,627	34,447,681	39,155,086	38,146,021	550,521,038	52
48.	Willamette River Temperature Control, OR	New Work						
		Approp.	9,488,000	3,277,000	925,000	2,310,000	49,330,400	
		Cost	9,541,823	3,053,048	1,146,016	2,172,041	49,163,254	
49.	Lower Columbia River Ecosystem Restoration	New Work						
		Approp.	1,105,000	1,452,000	1,978,000	2,200,000	7,217,000	
		Cost	991,229	1,571,424	813,761	1,159,149	5,011,687	

Footnotes:

1. Excludes \$17,742 contributed funds for new work.
2. Includes \$1,529,413 for previous project.
3. Includes \$150,955 allotted from deferred maintenance funds, Code 700, \$62,296 for public works accelerated program repair, and \$1,214,865 for previous project. Excludes \$24,320 expended from contributed funds prior to 1964.
4. Excludes \$31,636 contributed by city of Astoria and Bumble Bee Sea Foods, Astoria, OR (not part of regular project). Includes \$223,026 expended from contributed funds prior to 1964 and \$428,136 contributed by Port of Portland and \$14,792 by Port of Vancouver.
5. Includes \$84,930 rehabilitation funds.
6. Includes \$1,986,253 for previous project and \$608,111 allotted and expended under Code 710, recreation facilities at completed project. Excludes \$500,000 contributed funds.
7. Includes \$2,186,000 for previous project and \$1,188,625 under deferred maintenance, Code 700.
8. Includes funds under Code 721 (small authorized projects) \$30,393. Entrance to Oregon slough; \$161,897, Camas-Washougal Turning Basin; \$227,908, Hood River Small Boat Basin; \$157,470, Bingen, WA, Barge Channel; and \$140,619, The Dalles Small Boat Basin.
9. Includes \$2,033,408 under code 700 (Deferred Maintenance).
10. Includes \$802,096 for previous project. Excludes contributed funds.
11. Includes \$178,801 for previous project and \$1,444,640 under Code 700, Deferred Maintenance. Excludes \$8,387 contributed funds.
12. Includes \$340,726 for previous project. Excludes \$72,891 contributed funds. Includes \$36,000 under Code 711.

TABLE 28-A

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Footnotes (Cont'd)

13. Includes \$41,467 for previous project and \$78,500 under Code 700, Deferred Maintenance.
14. Excludes \$9,900 contributed funds.
15. Excludes \$13,779 (other funds) contributed for additional landfill and extension of drainage lines.
16. Includes \$21,000, Wedderburn Study Funds.
17. Includes \$1,159,357 for previous project.
18. Includes \$10,611 for previous project and \$188,000 under code 700, Deferred Maintenance.
19. Includes \$77,209 for previous project and \$57,767 under Code 720 (Small Authorized Projects) Garibaldi Boat Basin. Excludes \$592,622 contributed funds and \$300,000 channel dredging by local interest.
20. Includes \$71,498 for previous project. Excludes \$6,450 expended from contributed funds.
21. Includes \$39,242 for previous project. Excludes \$6,450 expended from contributed funds.
22. Excludes \$300,000 contributed funds.
23. Includes \$452,110 on operation and care from permanent indefinite appropriation and \$150,000 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters.
24. Includes \$707,313 for previous project and \$170,000 appropriated from public works acceleration program for North Jetty rehabilitation.
25. Includes \$6,026 for previous project.
26. Includes \$96,000 pro rata share of site selection costs in lieu of Quartz Creek Lake.
27. Includes \$1,639,828 allotted and expended under Code 710, recreation facilities at completed project.
28. Includes \$167,878 special recreation use fees. Includes \$201,262 under maint. and operation of dams and other improvements to navigable waters.
29. Includes \$1,038,790 allotted and expended under Code 710, recreation facilities at completed project.
30. Includes \$1,026,264 allotted and expended under Code 710, recreation facilities at completed project.
31. Includes \$3,894,673 allotted and expended under Code 710, recreation facilities at completed project and \$136,482 allotted under 721 (small authorized project) reservoir modifications. Excludes \$2,100 (other funds contributed).
32. Includes \$9,750 allotted under Code 700, deferred maintenance. Includes \$241,678 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements to navigable waters.
33. Excludes \$93,733 contributed funds.
34. Includes \$12,200,000 Public Works Administration funds, \$20,240,700 National Recover Act Funds, \$27,195,400 modification for peaking funds, \$136,457 Code 710, recreation facilities at completed project funds and \$6,000 power unit's funds.
35. Includes \$540,000 deferred maintenance funds, Code 700 and \$1,692,148 maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters. Excludes 96-89X4045 funds.
36. Includes \$96,000 pro rata share of site selection costs in lieu of Quartz Creek Lake. Includes \$1,789,988 allotted and \$1,789,954 expended for Strube Lake and Cougar Additional Unit.
37. Includes \$113,000 pro rata share of site selection costs in lieu of Quartz Creek Lake.
38. Includes \$983,934 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters. Excludes 96-89X4045 funds
39. Includes \$82,408 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters. Excludes 96-89X4045 funds.
40. Includes \$25,984 allotted and expended under 710, recreation facilities at completed projects.
41. Includes \$1,361,900 for O&M and fish evaluation of Spring Creek Hatchery (funds revoked and paid to USFWS at OCE level, but a cost to project); includes \$423,800 special recreation use fees. Includes \$933,438 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters. Excludes 96-89X4045 funds.
42. Includes \$457,611 allotted and expended under 710, recreation facilities at completed projects.
43. Includes \$991,562 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters. Excludes 96-89X4045 funds.
44. Includes \$978,478 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters. Excludes 96-89X4045 funds.
45. Includes \$1,140,747 allotted and expended under 710, recreation facilities at completed projects, and \$52,997,220 allotted and expended additional units 15 - 22 funds.
46. Includes \$721,490 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters. Excludes 96-89X4045 funds.
47. Includes \$936,376 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters. Excludes 96-89X4045 funds.
48. Includes \$66,678 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters.
49. Includes \$861,852 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters. Excludes 96-89X4045 funds.
50. Contributed funds initiated w/State of Oregon ODOT Challenge Partnership Agreement 2006.

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

TABLE 28-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.	Mar 02, 1945	CHETCO RIVER, OR To provide for the stabilization of the channel, by constructing jetties and dredging . Modification of channel entrance and channel improvements. Deepen channel 2 feet to 16 feet, extend the existing jetty S. system 750 feet for the North, and 1,250 feet for the South jetty. Assume responsibility for O&M of the approximately 200-foot-long access channel to the south commercial boat basin consistent with authorized project depths.	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1945, H. Doc. 817,77th Cong., 2d Sess S. Doc. 21, 89th Cong., 1st Sess. Doc. 10, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. PL 102-580, 102nd Cong.
	Oct 27, 1965		
	Dec 04, 1981		
	Oct 31, 1992		
2.	Feb 27, 1911	COLUMBIA AND LOWER WILLAMETTE RIVERS BELOW VANCOUVER, WA AND PORTLAND, OR 2 pipeline dredges and accessories. Increasing main channel to 30 feet. Consolidating improvement below Portland, OR and between Vancouver, WA and mouth of Willamette. For the Cathlamet channel. Construct an additional dredge (dredge was not built) and accessories for better maintenance, and construct contraction works. Channel from deep water in Willamette Slough to deep water in Columbia River. Depth of 25 feet and width of 300 feet from mouth of Willamette River to Vancouver, WA. Closing east channel at Swan Island in Willamette River on condition that main channel to be opened to project dimensions on west side of island by Port of Portland. For a 35-foot channel 500 feet wide from Portland to the sea. A channel 28 feet deep and 300 feet wide from mouth of Willamette River to Vancouver, with 2 turning basins, each generally 28 feet deep by 800 feet wide by 2,000 feet long. A channel in Columbia River from mouth of Willamette to interstate highway bridge at Vancouver, WA, 30 feet deep and 300 feet wide, with 2 turning basins at Vancouver. Maintenance of not to exceed 35 foot depth at low water in Portland Harbor and Willamette River between its mouth and Broadway Bridge at Portland. Auxiliary channels, 30 feet deep, 300 feet and 500 feet at St. Helens. Extension of lower turning basin at Vancouver, WA, 1,000 feet downstream. An auxiliary channel 24 feet deep and 200 feet wide along waterfront at Rainier, OR. Improvement of old mouth of Cowlitz River. An auxiliary channel in vicinity of Longview, WA.	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1911, H. Doc. 1278, 61st Cong., 3d Sess. ¹ H. Doc. 1278, 61st Cong., 3d Sess. ¹ No Prior Report H. Doc. 120, 63d Cong., 1st Sess. ¹ H. Doc. 1009, 66th Cong., 3d Sess. H. Doc. 156, 67th Cong., 2d Sess. H. Doc 126, 68th Cong., 1st Sess. Rivers and Harbors Committee, Doc. 10, 69th Cong., 2d Sess. H. Doc. 195, 70th Cong., 1st Sess. Rivers and Harbors Committee, Doc. 8, 71st Cong., 1st Sess. ¹ H. Doc. 249, 72d Cong., 2d Sess. ¹ Rivers and Harbors Committee, Doc. 1, 74th Cong., 1st Sess. Rivers and Harbors Committee, Doc. 6, 73d Cong., 1st Sess. ¹ H. Doc. 235, 72d Cong., 1st Sess. ¹ Rivers and Harbors Committee, Doc. 81, 74th Cong., 2d Sess. H. Doc. 203, 75th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹ H. Doc. 341, 77th Cong., 1st. Sess. ¹ H. Doc. 630. 77th Cong., 2d Sess. ¹
	Jul 25, 1912		
	Jul 27, 1916		
	Aug 08, 1917		
	Sep 22, 1922		
	Mar 04, 1923 ²		
	Mar 03, 1925		
	Mar 03, 1927		
	Jul 03, 1930		
	Sep 06, 1933 ³		
	Aug 30, 1935		
	Aug 30, 1935		
	Aug 30, 1935		
	Aug 26, 1937		
	Mar 02, 1945		
Mar 02, 1945			

TABLE 28-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		COLUMBIA AND LOWER WILLAMETTE RIVERS BELOW VANCOUVER, WA AND PORTLAND, OR (Cont'd)	
	Jul 24, 1946	A small-boat mooring basin at Astoria, OR.	H. Doc. 692, 79th Cong., 2d Sess. ¹
	Oct 23, 1962	A channel 35 feet deep and 500 feet wide from mouth of Willamette River to interstate highway bridge at Vancouver, WA, with 2 turning basins of same depth.	H. Doc. 203, 87th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Oct 23, 1962	A channel 40 feet deep and 600 feet wide from at Vancouver, WA, to mouth of Columbia River; a turning basin Vancouver, WA, a turning basin at Longview, WA, and a channel 40 feet deep in Willamette River from mouth to Broadway Bridge which encompasses Portland Harbor area.	H. Doc. 452, 87th Cong., 2d Sess. ¹ 76 Stat. 1173
3.		COLUMBIA RIVER AT BAKER BAY, WA	
	Dec 11, 1933	East Channel	Public Works Administration
	Aug 30, 1935	Main channel	H. Doc. 44, 73d Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar 02, 1945	West channel 8 feet deep.	H. Doc. 443, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.
	May 17, 1950	West channel 10 feet deep and mooring basin with protecting breakwaters.	S. Doc. 95, 81st Cong., 1st Sess.
4.		COLUMBIA RIVER BETWEEN CHINOOK, WA AND HEAD OF SAND ISLAND	
	Jun 20, 1938	Channel 8 feet deep.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 50, 75th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Sep 03, 1954	Channel 10 feet deep and mooring basin.	S. Doc. 8, 83d Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
5.		COLUMBIA RIVER AT THE MOUTH, OR AND WA	
	Mar 03, 1905	Extend South Jetty and construct North Jetty and dredging.	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1905, H. Doc. 94, 56th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944, As amended
	Sep 03, 1954	Bar channel of 48-foot depth and spur jetty on north shore. ⁹	H. Doc. 249, 83d Cong., 2d Sess. ¹
	Jul 30, 1983	Deepening the northernmost 2,000 feet of the channel	PL 98-63, 97 Stat. 313
	May 24, 1995	Cross-section to 55 feet. Lower a 500' section of south jetty at river mile 7.	Sec. 1135, PL 99-662, As amended
6.		COLUMBIA RIVER BETWEEN VANCOUVER, WA, AND THE DALLES, OR	
	Aug 26, 1937	Construct a channel 27 feet deep by 300 feet from Vancouver, WA, to Bonneville, OR.	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1937, H. Doc. 94, 74th Cong., 2d Sess. ¹
	Mar 02, 1945	Construct Camas-Washougal turning basin.	H. Doc. 218, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul 24, 1946	Construct a channel 27 feet deep by 300 feet wide from Bonneville, OR, to The Dalles, OR.	H. Doc. 704, 79th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jul 24, 1946	Construct a boat basin at Hood River, OR, 10 feet deep, 500 feet wide, by 1,300 feet long.	H. Doc. 704, 79th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jul 24, 1946	Construct a barge channel at Bingen, WA, 10 feet deep, 200 feet wide, by 1 mile long, and an access channel 7 feet deep, 100 feet wide, by 1,000 feet long to natural Mooring basin.	H. Doc. 704, 79th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jul 24, 1946	Construct The Dalles Harbor 8 feet deep, 400 feet wide by 800 feet long.	S. Doc. 89, 79th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
	Aug, 17, 1999	Maintenance of commercial dock facilities navigation Access (part of John Day drawdown study program).	PL 102-104, 102d Cong., 1st Sess., 105 Stat. 507

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

TABLE 28-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
7.		COLUMBIA RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS, OR	
	Aug 17, 1999	Deepen the existing navigation channel to 43 feet.	Water Resources Development Act of 1999, PL 106-53, 113 Stat. 280
8.		COOS BAY, OR	
	Jun 25, 1910	Dredging the Ocean Bar Channel.	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1910, H. Doc. 958, 60th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar 02, 1919	A channel 22 feet deep to Smith's Mill.	H. Doc. 325, 65th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Sep 22, 1922	Restore North Jetty 9,600 feet long, constructs a South Jetty about 3,900 feet long, extend 22-foot bay channel from Smith's Mill to Millington.	H. Doc. 150, 67th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jan 21, 1927	Extend jetties to such lengths as may be practicable within estimate of total cost of jetties, \$3,250,000 given in H. Doc. 150, 67th Cong.	H. Doc. 320, 69th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul 03, 1930	A channel 24 feet deep and 300 feet wide, through Pigeon Point Reef, following a location along westerly side of bay.	H. Doc. 110, 70th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
	Aug 30, 1935	For 24-foot channel from Pigeon Point Reef to Smith's Mill and a turning basin above Marshfield.	S. Committee Print, 73d Cong., 2d Sess. ¹
	Jul 24, 1946	Increased dimensions of channel across bar and to Isthmus Slough and turning basin opposite Coalbank Slough and at city of North Bend; anchorage basins at mile 3.5 and near mile 7.	S. Doc. 253, 79th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jun 30, 1948	A mooring basin and connecting channel at Charleston.	H. Doc 646, 80th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Dec 31, 1970	Increase dimensions to provide for bar channel 45 feet deep, inner channel 35 feet deep to mile 15, and deepening and widening existing turning basins and anchorage area.	H. Doc. 151, 91st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Nov 13, 1995	Deepening the authorized channel by 2 feet and expanding one turning basin. The entrance would be 47 feet deep to River Mile (RM) 1 and the inner channel 37 feet between RM 1 and 15.	PL 104-46, 109 Stat. 409
9.		COQUILLE RIVER, OR	
	Jun 25, 1910	Dredging shoals between mouth and Riverton, and removing obstruction between mouth of North Fork and Bandon.	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1910, H. Doc. 673, 61st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Mar 02, 1919	For a 13-foot channel from ocean to Bandon.	H. Doc. 207, 65th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
	Jul 03, 1930	Deepen channel to 16 feet between sea and eastern end of North Jetty.	H. Doc. 186, 70th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
	Aug 30, 1935	Present project depth between sea and eastern end of North Jetty.	S. Committee Print, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Food Control Act of 1944, As amended
	Mar 02, 1945	For 13-foot depth from sea to a point 1 mile above Coquille River Lighthouse and snagging to State Highway Bridge.	H. Doc. 672, 76th Cong., 2d Sess. ¹

TABLE 28-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
10.	Aug 26, 1937	DEPOE BAY, OR Construction of an inner basin 375 feet long, 125 feet wide and 5 feet deep, with entrance channel of same depth and 30 feet wide.	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1937, H. Doc. 202, 75th Cong. 1st Sess.
	Mar 02, 1945	Construction of an inner basin 750 feet long, 390 feet wide and 8 feet deep, with entrance channel of same depth and 30 feet wide.	H. Doc. 350, 77th Cong. 1st Sess.
	July 14, 1960	Construction of entrance channel 8 feet deep and approved 50 feet wide, concrete breakwater and stone spending beach.	Sec. 107, Rivers and Harbors Act of 1960, PL 86-645, 74 Stat. 486
11.	Oct 27, 1965	PORT ORFORD, OR Extension of existing breakwater by 550 feet.	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1965, S. Doc. 62, 88th Cong., 2d Sess. PL 89-298, 79 Stat. 1073
	Dec 31, 1970	Dredging of turning basin 340 feet long, 100 feet wide, 16 feet deep.	H. Doc 151, 91st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Oct 31, 1992	Maintain the authorized navigation channel including those portions of the channel within 50 feet of the port facility.	Water Resources and Development Act of 1992, PL 102-580, 102nd Cong.
12.	Sep 03, 1954	ROGUE RIVER HARBOR AT GOLD BEACH, OR Two jetties at entrance and improvement of channel.	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1954, S. Doc. 83, 83d Cong. 2d Sess., PL 780
13.	Sep 19, 1890	SIUSLAW RIVER, OR Build two high-tide stone jetties.	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1890 H. Doc. 71, 51st Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jun 25, 1910	Extends North Jetty 3,700 feet from old work constructed under previous project and provides for 4,200 foot south jetty.	H. Doc. 648, 61st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Mar 03, 1925	12-foot deep channel.	S. Committee Print, Serial, 68th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul 03, 1958	18-foot bar channel and 16-foot river channel and a 600-foot extension of North Jetty. (600-foot extension classified deferred.)	H. Doc. 204, 85th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
	Oct 22, 1976	Phase I advance engineering and design for north and south jetty extensions.	Final Report of Chief of Engineers
	Oct 01, 1980	Extending north and south jetties about 2,000 and 2,500 feet, respectively.	PL 96-367
14.	Jul 03, 1930	SKIPANON CHANNEL, OR Channel from deep water in Columbia River to railroad bridge, 30 feet deep.	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1930, H. Doc. 278, 70th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
	Aug 26, 1937	Channel extending upstream from railroad bridge a distance of 4,500 feet.	H. Doc. 201, 75th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jun 30, 1948	Mooring basin 12 feet deep at Warrenton.	S. Doc. 93, 80th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹

TABLE 28-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
15.	Jul 26, 1912	TILLAMOOK BAY AND BAR, OR Construct North Jetty 5,700 feet long and dredging channel 16 feet deep, 200 feet wide, to Bay City. Abandon that portion of project above Bay City. Abandon Bay City Channel and present project x (600-foot extension classified of channels and turning basins with regulating works as needed. Repair damage and check erosion on Bayocean Peninsula caused by storm Jan. 1939. Dredging small-boat basin and approach at Garibaldi, OR , to depth of 12 feet. Closure of breach in Bayocean Peninsula. Construct South Jetty, 8,000 feet long.	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1912, H. Doc. 349, 62d Cong., 2d Sess.
	Mar 02, 1919		H. Doc. 760, 65th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Mar 03, 1925		H. Doc. 562, 68th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Mar 02, 1945		S. Doc. 35, 79th Cong., 1st Sess. ⁴
	Jun 30, 1948		H. Doc. 650, 80th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Sep 03, 1954 Oct 27, 1965		S. Doc. 128, 83d Cong., 2d Sess. ¹ S. Doc. 43, 89th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
16.	Sep 22, 1922	UMPQUA RIVER, OR Construct jetties, bar channel, river channel, and mooring and turning basins. North Jetty, 7,500 feet long. Present project dimensions of North Jetty and dredging ocean bar. A short south jetty A full length south jetty and maintenance dredging to a 26-foot depth. Channel 22 feet deep and 200 feet wide from mouth to Reedsport. Channel 22 feet deep and 200 feet wide from river channel to Gardiner, and turning basin 22 feet deep, 500 feet wide and 800 feet long. Channel 10 feet deep and 100 feet wide from river channel to dock in Winchester Bay with mooring and turning basin 10 feet deep, 175 feet wide, and 300 feet long at inner end. Channel 12 feet deep and 100 feet wide from river channel to dock in Winchester Bay with mooring and turning basin 12 feet deep, 175 feet wide, and 300 feet long at inner end. Channel 12 feet deep, Scholfield River. ⁵	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1922, H. Doc. 913, 65th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jan 21, 1927		H. Doc. 320, 69th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul 03, 1930		H. Doc. 317, 70th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
	Aug 30, 1935		Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 9,72d Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jun 20, 1938		S. Doc. 158, 75th Cong., 3d Sess. ¹
	Mar 02, 1945		S. Doc. 86,76th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
	Mar 02, 1945		S. Doc. 191, 77th Cong., 2d Sess. ¹
	Jun 30, 1948		S. Doc. 154, 80th Cong., 2d Sess. ¹
Sep 03, 1954	S. Doc. 133, 81st Cong., 2d Sess. ¹		
17.	Jun 25, 1910	WILLAMETTE RIVER AT WILLAMETTE FALLS, OR For purchase and rehabilitation of system and construction of concrete division wall. Deepening of locks. Operation and care of canal and locks provided for with funds from War Department appropriations for Rivers and Harbors. Construction of New Willamette Falls Locks.	Act of June 25, 1910, H. Doc. 202, 56th Cong., 1st Sess., and Annual Report, 1900, P. 4374
	Aug 08, 1917		H. Doc. 1060, 62d Cong., 3d Sess. ¹
	Jun 26, 1934 ⁶		
	Mar 02, 1945 ⁸		Rivers and Harbors Act of 1945 H. Doc. 544, 75th Cong.,3d Sess.

TABLE 28-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
18.	Mar 02, 1919	YAQUINA BAY AND HARBOR, OR Restoration and extension of jetties and mooring basin constructed under previous projects, rock removal at entrance and dredging in bay up to railroad terminus at Yaquina.	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1919 H. Doc. 109, 65th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug 26, 1937	Extension of North Jetty seaward 1,000 feet.	S. Committee Print, 75th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar 02, 1945	26-foot channel of suitable width across entrance bar, as far as rock bottom will allow, a 20-foot channel 300 feet wide along south side of bay to and including a turning basin 22 feet deep, 1,000 feet wide and 1,200 feet long.	S. Doc. 119, 77th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
	Jul 24, 1946 Jul 03, 1958	Construct a small-boat mooring basin at Newport, OR. 40-foot bar channel and 30-foot river channel extension of jetties at entrance.	S. Doc. 246, 79th Cong., 2d Sess. S. Doc. 8, 85th Cong., 1st Sess. ¹
	Jul 14, 1960	A small boat basin, south shore.	Section 107, PL 86-645 Authorized by Chief of Engineers, Mar. 4, 1977
19.	Mar 04, 1913	YAQUINA RIVER, OR Construction of channel to Toledo, OR 10 feet deep and generally 150 feet wide on Yaquina River and 200 feet wide in Depot Creek.	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1913 H. Doc. 579, 62d Cong., 2d Sess.
23.	Oct 23, 1962	APPLEGATE LAKE, ROGUE RIVER BASIN, OR Authorizes a rock fill embankment dam. Authorization Act modified Chief's Report on water priorities.	Flood Control Act of 1962, H. Doc. 566, 87th Cong., 2d Sess. PL 87-874, 76 Stat. 1173
	Mar 07, 1974	Authorizes construction of project but no operation for irrigation until local interests agree to repay cost allocated.	PL 93-251
24.	May 17, 1950	BLUE RIVER LAKE, OR Willamette Valley Project authorized as Subbasin system. Authorizes gravel fill embankment dam.	Flood Control Act of 1950, H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., PL 81-516
	Nov 17, 1986	Authorizes Construction of hydroelectric power facilities.	Sec 402, Water Resources Development Act, PL 99-662, 33 USC 701b-12, 100 Stat. 4133
25.	Jun 28, 1938	COTTAGE GROVE LAKE, OR Authorizes earth fill embankment dam.	Flood Control Act of 1938, H. Doc. 544, 75th Cong., 3d Sess., PL 75-685
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec 4, Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended 25.
26.	Jun 28, 1938	DORENA LAKE, OR Authorizes earth fill embankment dam.	Flood Control Act of 1938, H. Doc. 544, 75th Cong., 3d Sess., PL 75-685
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec 4, Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

TABLE 28-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
27.	Oct 23, 1962	ELK CREEK LAKE, ROGUE RIVER BASIN, OR Authorizes roller compacted concrete dam.	Flood Control Act of 1962, H. Doc. 566, 87th Cong., 2d Sess., PL 87-874, 76 Stat. 1173
	Oct 07, 1970	Authorized construction but not operation for irrigation until local interests agree to repay cost allocated.	PL 91-439
28.	May 17, 1950	FALL CREEK LAKE, OR Willamette Valley Project authorized as Subbasin System. Authorizes earth and gravel fill embankment dam.	Flood Control Act of 1950, H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., PL 81-516
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation	Sec 4, Flood Control Act of 1944,
29.	Jun 28, 1938	FERN RIDGE LAKE, OR Authorizes earth fill embankment dam	Flood Control Act of 1938, H. Doc. 544, 75th Cong., 3d Sess., PL 75-685
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec 4, Flood Control Act of 1944, As amended
	Oct 23, 1962	Raise height of dam to obtain additional storage.	H. Doc 403, 87th Cong. 2d Sess.
	Jun 04, 1993	Construction of waterfowl impoundments.	Sec 1135, PL99-662 as amended
30.	May 17, 1950	LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN BANK PROTECTION, OR AND WA Provides bank protection on Columbia River below river mile 125 and along principal tributaries.	Flood Control Act of 1950, H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., PL 81-516
31.	Jul 30, 1983	MT. ST. HELENS SEDIMENT CONTROL, WA Maintain 100 year Flood Protection in Cowlitz River.	PL 98-63
	Aug 15, 1985	Authorized construction of sediment and retention structures.	PL 99-88
32.	Jun 22, 1936	WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN BANK PROTECTION, OR Bank protection works, with channel clearing.	Flood Control Act of 1936, PL 75-685
	Jun 28, 1938	Provide additional protection against flooding.	Flood Control Act of 1938, H. Doc. 544, 75th Cong., 3d Sess.
	May 17, 1950	Addition of 77 locations to scope of projects.	Flood Control Act of 1950, H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., PL 81-516
33.	Oct 27, 1965	WILLOW CREEK LAKE, HEPPNER, OR Storage project for flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife.	Flood Control Act of 1965, H. Doc. 233, 89th Cong., 1st Sess., PL 89-298

TABLE 28-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
34.		BONNEVILLE LOCK AND DAM -- LAKE BONNEVILLE, OR AND WA	
	Aug 30, 1935	Existing project was originally authorized Sep. 30, 1933, by Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. Existing project authorized by Congress.	Act of 1935, S. Committee Print, 73d Cong., 2d Sess., (Report of Chief of Engineers Dated Aug 21, 1933), PL 409
	Aug 20, 1937	Completion, maintenance, and operation of Bonneville project under direction of Secretary of War and supervision of Chief of Engineers, subject to certain provisions herein relating to powers and duties of Bonneville Power Administrator.	Bonneville Project Act of 1937, 16 USC 832, 50 Stat. 731
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec 4, Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended
	May 17, 1950	Columbia River basin master authorization act (Federal Columbia River Power System; Basin Flood Control System; Fish Mitigation for Portland District dams; Subbasin plans including Willamette River Subbasin; etc.)	Flood Control Act of 1950, H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., PL 81-516
	Mar 07, 1974	Authorizes relocation of town of North Bonneville to new town site.	PL 93-251
	Aug 22, 1984 Aug 15, 1985	Acquisition of Steigerwald Lake wetland area. Construction of new navigation lock just south of existing lock	PL 98-396 P.L. 99-88
	Nov 17, 1986	Construction of a new navigation lock to be funded 50%	P.L. 99-662
	Nov 17, 1986	From fuel taxes paid into Inland Waterway Trust Funds Direct Funding for Fish and Wildlife from BPA and others in support of Northwest Power Planning Act,	Sec. 1146 Water Resources Development Act of 1986, PL 99-662, 33 USC 2286 16 USC 839.
	Oct 1992 Oct 24, 1992	Authorizes transfer of lands to town of North Bonneville. Authorizes direct funding from Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain power facilities in the Pacific Northwest and improvements and replacements to the power generation facilities.	PL 102-396, Sec. 9147 PL 102-486, Sec. 2406, 16 USC 839d-1, 106 Stat. 3099
38.		COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY FISHING ACCESS SITES, OR & WA	
	Nov 01, 1988	Authorizes project for mitigation of lost treaty fishing access resulting from construction of Bonneville Dam.	Title IV of PL 100-581, 102 Stat.2944
	Feb 12, 1996	Authorizes transfer of funds to Dept of Interior to be used for purposes of the continued operation and maintenance of improved sites	Sec 15 Native American Technical Corrections Act of 1996, PL 104-109
	Oct 12, 1996	Permits minor boundary adjustments to the 20 recommended treaty fishing access sites set forth in the Post Authorization Change Report dated April 1995.	Sec 512 Water Resources Development Act of 1996, PL 104-303
	Dec 11, 2000	Increases acquisition limit from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000	Sec 555 Water Resources Development Act of 2000, PL 106-541
	Mar 02, 2004	Amends the project authorization to include rehabilitation of Celilo Indian Village, Oregon	Sec 108 Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2004, PL 108-204

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

TABLE 28-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
39.	May 17, 1950	COUGAR LAKE, OR Willamette Valley Project authorized as Subbasin System. Authorizes rock fill embankment dam.	Flood Control Act of 1950, H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., PL 81-516
	Sep 03, 1954	Addition of power.	PL 83-780.
	Oct 23, 1962	Strube Lake re-regulating dam.	PL 87-874
	Oct 24, 1992	Authorizes direct funding from Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain power facilities in the Pacific Northwest and improvements and replacements to the power generation facilities.	PL 102-486, Sec. 2406, 16 USC 839d-1, 106 Stat. 3099
40.	Jun 28, 1938	DETROIT LAKE - BIG CLIFF, OR Authorizes concrete gravity structure.	Flood Control Act of 1938, H. Doc. 544, 75th Cong., 3d Sess., PL 75-685
	Jun 30, 1948	Addition of power and regulating Big Cliff Dam. with power	PL 858, 80th Cong.2d Sess.
	Oct 24, 1992	Authorizes direct funding from Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain power facilities in the Pacific Northwest and improvements and replacements to the power generation facilities.	PL 102-486, Sec. 2406, 16 USC 839d-1, 106 Stat. 3099
41.	May 17, 1950	GREEN PETER-FOSTER LAKES, OR Willamette Valley Project authorized as Subbasin System. Authorized Green Peter Dam in lieu of originally authorized Sweet Home Lake (1938).	Flood Control Act of 1950, H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., PL 81-516
	Sep 03, 1954	Addition of power at Green Peter and White Bridge re-regulating dams.	PL 83-780, F. C. Act 1954
	Jul 14, 1960	Changes location of re-regulating dam from White Bridge location to Foster.	Flood Control Act of 1960, S. Doc. 104, 86th Cong., 2d Sess., 74 Stat. 480
	Oct 24, 1992	Authorizes direct funding from Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain power facilities in the Pacific Northwest and improvements and replacements to the power generation facilities.	PL 102-486, Sec. 2406, 16 USC 839d-1, 106 Stat. 3099
42.	May 17, 1950	HILLS CREEK LAKE, OR Willamette Valley Project authorized as Subbasin System. Authorizes earth and gravel fill dam.	Flood Control Act of 1950, H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., PL 81-516
	Oct 24, 1992	Authorizes direct funding from Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain power facilities in the Pacific Northwest and improvements and replacements to the power generation facilities.	PL 102-486, Sec. 2406, 16 USC 839d-1, 106 Stat. 3099

TABLE 28-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
43.		JOHN DAY LOCK AND DAM - LAKE UMATILLA, OR AND WA	
	May 17, 1950	Columbia River basin master authorization act (Federal Columbia River Power System; Basin Flood Control System; Fish Mitigation for Portland District dams; Subbasin plans including Willamette River Subbasin; etc.)	Flood Control Act of 1950, H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., PL 81-516
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec 4, Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended
	Mar 24, 1965 Oct 24, 1992	John Day waterfowl management area. Authorizes direct funding from Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain power facilities in the Pacific Northwest and improvements and replacements to the power generation facilities.	S. Doc. 28, 89th Cong., 1st Sess. PL 102-486, Sec. 2406, 16 USC 839d-1, 106 Stat. 3099
44.		LOOKOUT POINT - DEXTER LAKES, OR	
	Jun 28, 1938	Authorizes earth and gravel filled dam.	Flood Control Act of 1938, H. Doc. 544, 75th Cong., 3d Sess., PL 75-685
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec 4, Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended
	May 17, 1950 Oct 24, 1992	Addition of power and authorization of Dexter Lake as re-regulating dam. Authorizes direct funding from Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain power facilities in the Pacific Northwest and improvements and replacements to the power generation facilities.	Flood Control Act of 1950, H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., PL 81-516 PL 102-486, Sec. 2406, 16 USC 839d-1, 106 Stat. 3099
45.		LOST CREEK LAKE, ROGUE RIVER BASIN, OR	
	Oct 23, 1962	Authorizes rock and gravel fill embankment dam, including power.	Flood Control Act of 1962, H. Doc. 566, 87th Cong., 2d Sess. PL 89-689, Public Works
	Oct 15, 1966 Oct 24, 1992	Authorizes construction of project but not operation for irrigation until local interests agree to repay cost allocated. Authorizes direct funding from Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain power facilities in the Pacific Northwest and improvements and replacements to the power generation facilities.	Approp. Act, 1967 PL 102-486, Sec. 2406, 16 USC 839d-1, 106 Stat. 3099
46.		THE DALLES LOCK AND DAM -- LAKE CELILO, WA AND OR	
	May 17, 1950	Columbia River basin master authorization act (Federal Columbia River Power System; Basin Flood Control System; Fish Mitigation for Portland District dams; Subbasin plans including Willamette River Subbasin; etc.)	Flood Control Act of 1950, H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., PL 81-516
	Dec 22, 1944 Oct 24, 1992	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities. Authorizes direct funding from Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain power facilities in the Pacific Northwest and improvements and replacements to the power generation facilities.	Sec 4, Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended PL 102-486, Sec. 2406, 16 USC 839d-1, 106 Stat. 3099

TABLE 28-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
47.	Jul 19, 1988	COLUMBIA RIVER FISH MITIGATION, OR and WA Design, test, and construct fish bypass facilities.	PL 100-371
	Oct 12, 1996	Avian Predation	Sec. 511, 1996, Water Resources
48.	Oct 12, 1996	WILLAMETE RIVER TEMPERATURE CONTROL, OR Authorized modifications to Blue River and Cougar intake towers to benefit fish habitat.	Sec. 101(a)(2s), 1996, Water Resources Development Act, PL 104-303
	Aug 17, 1999	Increased authorized cost.	PL 106-53
49.	Dec 11, 2000	LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION Environmental Restoration of fish and wildlife habitat Sec 536 of Water Resource Development Act of 2000.	Sec. 536, Water Resources Development Act of 2000, PL 106-541, 114 Stat. 2661

Footnotes:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Contains latest published maps. | 5. Inactive. |
| 2. Public Resolution 105, 67th Cong. | 6. Permanent appropriations Repeal Act. |
| 3. Public Works Administration. | 7. Flood Control Act |
| 4. Includes following work, classified inactive. A channel to Hobsonville 200 feet wide and 16 feet deep, with a turning | 8. Classified Deferred. |
| | 9. Spur Jetty "B" classified inactive |

TABLE 28-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to Sep 30, 2007	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Alsea River, OR	Completed		2,000	26,237
Astoria Turning Basin, OR ¹	Completed	1977	870,139	
Bandon Small Boat Basin, Coquille, OR ¹	Completed	1985	1,173,524	
Bonneville Navigation Lock OR & WA ²⁰	Completed	2002	175,442,306	
Bridges, Columbia River, Cascade Locks and Hood River, OR (Alteration)	Completed	1944	1,081,806	16,648
Cathlamet, WA ¹	Completed	1971	171,467	
Charleston Channel, Coos Bay, OR ¹	Completed	1985	1,197,300	
Clatskanie River, OR ²	Completed	1969	192,400 ³	194,896 ⁴
Columbia River, Illwaco, WA ¹		1986	1,589,231	
Coos & Millicoma Rivers, OR	Completed	1991	350,238 ¹⁸	2,152,914
Cowlitz River, WA	Completed	1985	277,436 ⁶	1,474,036
Cushman-Mapleton Channels (Siuslaw River), OR ¹	Completed	1975	329,423	
Deep River, WA ²	Completed	1963	15,384	32,768
Depoe Bay, OR ¹	Completed	1971	145,588 ⁵	
Elochoman Slough, WA ²	Completed	1990	18,641 ¹⁷	196,864
Grays River, WA ²	Completed	1941	2,500	35,670
Hammond Small Boat Basin, OR ¹	Completed	1977	519,090 ⁷	
Interstate Bridge, Columbia River, Portland, OR to Vancouver WA (Alteration)	Completed	1961	1,154,162 ⁸	
Interstate Highway Bridge (Barge Channel), OR ¹	Completed	1963	15,281	
Kalama Turning Basin, Kalama, WA ¹	Completed	1986	302,000	
Lake River, WA	Completed	1983	2,700	58,127
Lewis River, WA	Completed	1985	58,132	685,677
Long Tom River, OR	Completed			4,000
Mooring for Battleship Oregon, OR	Completed			25,000
Multnomah Channel, OR ²	Completed	1982	437, 6699	
Nehalem Bay, OR	Completed	1987	302,006 ¹⁰	55,195
Nestucca River, OR	Completed			6,000
Oregon Slough, (North Portland Harbor), OR ²	Completed	1963	16,881	90,514
Salmon River, OR ²	Completed	1949	2,145	
Smith River, OR ²	Completed	1974	143,120	205,130
Skamokawa Creek, WA	Completed	1991	2,400	436,185
South Channel, Government Island, OR ¹	Completed	1985	119,800 ¹¹	
South Slough (Charleston), OR ¹	Completed	1970	26,821	
The Cascades Canal, Columbia River, OR ¹²	Abandoned	1939	3,903,780	559,858
The Dalles-Celilo Canal, OR and WA ¹³	Abandoned	1957	4,716,205	2,833,888
Tongue Point, OR ¹	Completed	1992	2,807,876 ¹⁹	
Umatilla Harbor, OR ¹⁴	Abandoned	1952		
Westport Slough, OR ²	Completed	1966	16,276	171,909
Willamette River above Portland and Yamhill River, OR	Completed	1985	862,918	17,900,293
Winchester Bay, Umpqua River, OR	Completed	1985	1,616,369	
Yaquina Bay and Harbor Small Boat Basin, OR ¹	Completed	1979	891,695 ¹⁵	
Yaquina River, OR ¹	Completed	1971	195,313 ¹⁶	
Youngs and Clatskanie River, OR	Completed		2,000	
Youngs Bay and Youngs River, OR ²	Completed	1979	9,348	34,449
7.5 MCY Standby Time	Completed	1996		4,314,000

TABLE 28-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to Sep 30, 2007	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance

Footnotes:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authorized by Chief of Engineers (sec. 107). 2. Channel adequate for present commerce. 3. Includes \$15,537 for previous project 4. Includes \$23,489 for previous project. District 5. Excludes \$42,000 contributed funds. pool. 6. Includes \$239,529 for Sec. 107 project. 7. Excludes \$75,000 contributed funds. 8. Non-Federal funds, \$1,204,100. 9. Includes \$419,557 for Sec. 107 project. previous project. 10. Excludes \$304,826 contributed funds. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Excludes \$102,000 contributed funds. 12. Project abandoned due to flooding by Bonneville Dam pool. 13. Project abandoned due to flooding by The Dalles Dam pool. 14. Project transferred to Portland District from Walla Walla
FY 1974 and abandoned due to flooding by the John Day Dam 15. Excludes \$969,342 contributed funds. 16. Excludes \$50,565 contributed funds 17. Excludes \$86,586 contributed funds. 18. Excludes \$80,000 contributed funds; includes \$8,000 for 19. Excludes \$1,776,008 contributed funds. 20. Excludes \$180,132,885 contributed funds. |
|---|---|

TABLE 28-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
COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN				
Blind Slough Diking District, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1939	163,397	
Consolidated Diking and Improvement District 1, Cowlitz County, WA	Completed	1941	163,291	
Deep River Area, Wahkiakum County, WA	Completed	1942	69,724	
Deer Island Area, Columbia County, OR	Completed	1943	574,123	
Diking District 2, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1940	25,609	
Diking District 5, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1940	25,609	
Diking and Improvement District 5, Cowlitz County, WA	Completed	1940	161,381	
Diking District 1 and 3 (Puget Island) and Little Island, Wahkiakum County, WA	Completed	1941	258,795	
Diking Improvement District 1, Pacific County WA	Completed	1941	26,810	
Diking and Improvement District 4, Wahkiakum County, OR	Completed	1951	169,542	
Drainage District 1, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1939	240,939	
John Day River Area, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1942	33,080	
Karlson Island, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1941	25,773	
Knappa Area, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1942	18,789	
Lewis and Clark River Area, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1942	158,419	
Lower Cowlitz River Area, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1961	91,652	
Magruder Drainage District, Columbia County, OR	Completed	1940	61,186	
Marshland Drainage District, Columbia County, OR	Completed	1940	39,475	
Midland Drainage District, Columbia County, OR	Completed	1939	77,774 ³	
Multnomah Drainage District 1, OR	Completed	1951	593,034 ⁴	
Peninsula Drainage District 1, Multnomah County, OR	Completed	1942	241,148	
Port of Kalama, WA ¹	Completed		99,844	
Rainier Drainage District, Columbia County, OR	Completed	1942	47,662	
Sauvie Island Areas A and B, Multnomah County, OR	Completed	1951	1,623,505	
Scappoose Drainage District, OR	Completed	2000	4,121,487	
Skamokawa Creek Area, Wahkiakum County, WA	Completed	1946	178,885	
Wahkiakum County Consolidated Diking District No. 1, WA	Completed	1985	5,289,833	
Tenasillahe Island, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1939	133,778	
Upper Grays River Area, WA	Completed	1947	61,263	
State Hwy 101 & 401, Columbia River, WA ¹	Completed	1985	504,642 ¹¹	
Walluski River, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1942	66,932	
Warrenton Diking District, 1, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1940	69,503	

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

TABLE 28-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	<u>Cost to Sep 30, 2007</u>	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN (Cont'd)				
Warrenton Diking District 2, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1940	74,596	
Webb District Improvement Co., Columbia County, OR	Completed	1940	84,592	
Westland District Improvement Co., Columbia County, OR	Completed	1940	205,531	
Westport District Columbia and Clatsop Counties, OR	Completed	1943	40,658	
Woodson Drainage District, Columbia County, OR	Completed	1940	22,797	
Youngs River Dikes, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1942	248,802	
LEWIS RIVER BASIN				
Diking and Improvement District 11, Cowlitz County, WA	Completed	1943	172,521	
COWLITZ RIVER BASIN				
Cowlitz County Drainage Improvement District 1, WA	Completed	1939	42,978	
Diking Improvement District 13, Cowlitz County, WA	Completed	1939	28,592	
Huntington Avenue, Castle Rock, WA ¹	Completed	1985	250,000	
Mt. St. Helens and Vicinity, WA	Completed	1995	42,036,000	
LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN				
Beaver Drainage District, OR	Completed	1984	3,131,944	
Cowlitz County Consolidated Diking Improvement District No. 2, WA	Completed	1977	1,661,367	
Cowlitz County Diking Improvement District 2, WA	Completed	1967	363,000	
Cowlitz County Diking Improvement District 13, WA	Completed	1967	65,345	
Cowlitz County Diking Improvement District 15, WA	Completed	1967	304,794	
Cowlitz River, Hopkins Creek, WA ¹	Completed		236,860	
Hayden Island, OR	Inactive			
Midland Drainage District, OR	Completed	1971	304,511	
Multnomah County Drainage District 1, OR	Completed	1964	1,499,186	
Peninsula Drainage District 2, OR	Inactive	1961	35,265	
Rainier Drainage District, OR	Completed	1967	593,945	
Sandy Drainage District, OR	Completed	1954	154,012 ⁵	
Sauvie Island Drainage District, OR	Completed	1966	674,137	
Vancouver Lake Area, WA	Deferred	1981	889,391	
Wahkiakum Co. Diking District 4, WA	Inactive	1971	48,619	
Washougal Area Levees, Clark County, OR	Completed	1973	1,803,488	
Woodson Drainage District, OR	Completed	1964	162,500	
WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN				
Amazon Creek, OR	Completed	1960	1,214,300 ⁶	
Mill Creek, Salem, OR	Completed	1993	175,800 ¹⁴	
Sandy River and Sleepy Hollow, OR ¹	Completed		276,700	

TABLE 28-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
WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN (Cont'd)				
Whelton Ditch, OR	Inactive	1967	39,624	
ALL OTHER FLOOD CONTROL				
Arlington, Alkali Canyon, OR ⁷	Abandoned	1950	23,439	
Bear Creek, Medford, OR ¹	Completed		23,050	
Beaver Creek near Tillamook, OR ²	Completed	1967	106,198	
Castle Rock, Cowlitz River, WA	Completed	1957	104,921	
Catching Inlet Drainage District Coos River, OR ²	Completed	1959	182,655	
Chewaucan River, Paisley, OR ¹	Completed		42,761	
Clackamas River at Dixon Farm Location, OR	Completed	1952	70,845 ⁸	
Days Creek Lake, OR (Phase I)	Deferred	1982	1,307,216	
Depoe Bay, Lincoln County, OR ¹	Completed		22,963	
Deschutes River, Bend, OR ²	Completed	1988	106,250 ¹³	
John Day River (West), OR ¹	Completed	1986	127,800	
Johnson Creek, OR	Inactive	1981	170,245	
McDonald Dike Road, Nehalem River, OR ¹	Completed	1985	29,500	
McKenzie River near Waterville, OR ²	Completed	1966	148,358	
Miami River, OR ¹	Completed		15,321	
Yaquina River, OR	Completed	1948	118,433	
Molalla River at Milk Creek Location, OR ²	Completed	1955	55,007	
Molalla River at Ressel Location, OR ²	Completed	1952	55,189	
Nestucca River, Condor Road, OR ¹	Completed		11,690	
Nestucca River, Vicinity Pacific City, OR ¹	Completed		16,000	
Pendleton Levees, Umatilla River, OR ⁹				
(a) Riverside Area Units	Deferred	1960	9,100	
(b) State Hospital and City Areas (Zone 1)	Completed	1959	267,748	
(c) State Hospital and City Areas (Zone 2) ²	Completed	1960	161,540	
Pendleton, Umatilla River, OR ⁹	Completed	1939	143,263	
Reedsport Levees, Umpqua River, OR ²	Completed	1971	968,716 ¹⁰	
Rogue River, OR ¹	Completed		86,230	
Salmon Creek at Oakridge, OR ²	Completed	1960	288,447	
Salmon Creek near Vancouver, WA ¹	Completed	1985	435,000 ¹²	
Sandy River, City of Troutdale, OR ¹	Completed	1994	365,000 ¹⁵	
Siuslaw River, Lane County, OR ¹	Completed		215,939	
Stillwell Drainage District, Tillamook Bay, OR ²	Completed	1961	176,351	
Sumner Parker Airport, OR ¹	Completed		92,500	
Trask River, Tillamook County, OR ¹	Completed	1984	121,273	
Tualatin, OR	Completed	1985	1,803,094	
Umatilla River, Stanfield, OR ¹	Completed		33,835	
Umatilla River, Thorn Hollow, OR ¹	Completed	1985	154,600	
Umpqua River and Tributaries, OR	Completed	1952	428,881	
Vicinity of Nehalem, Nehalem River, OR	Completed	1952	45,677	
West Makinster Rd., Wilson River, OR ¹	Completed	1986	176,000	
Wilson River, Vicinity Highway 101, OR ¹	Completed		30,000	

TABLE 28-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Footnotes:

1. Authorized by Chief of Engineers (Sec. 14).
2. Authorized by Chief of Engineers (Sec. 205).
3. Includes \$26,241, Emergency Relief Act Funds.
4. Excludes \$25,000 contributed funds.
5. Previous completed project, \$138,956; \$15,056 engineering costs project constructed by local interests.
6. Excludes \$154,751 contributed funds.
7. Project transferred from Walla Walla District FY 1974 and abandoned due to flooding by the John Day Dam pool. Includes \$3,328 FY 1960 preauthorization costs, Sec. 205, P.L. 80-85. See FY 1960 Annual Report, page 1887.
8. Excludes \$2,520 contributed funds.
9. Reported by Walla Walla District prior to 1974.
10. Excludes \$230,070 contributed funds for new work and \$31,284 Government furnished sheet steel pile.
11. Includes \$254,642 contributed funds.
12. Includes \$185,000 contributed funds.
13. Excludes \$5,822 contributed funds.
14. Excludes \$31,031 contributed funds.
15. Excludes \$98,313 contributed funds.

TABLE 28-F OTHER AUTHORIZED MULTIPLE PURPOSE PROJECTS, INCLUDING POWER

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to Sep 30, 2007	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Restoration of Indian Fishing Grounds Bonneville, OR	Completed	1969	185,000	
Columbia and Snake Rivers Ports Dredging, OR & WA	Inactive	1994		5,799,926

TABLE 28-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Area East of Albany, OR		1977		
Bachelor Island, WA		1977		
Bear Creek, Long Tom River, OR	1966	1971	4,559	
Calapooya River, OR	1959	1965	11,595	
Cascadia Lake, OR		1987	954,114 ¹	
Chetco River, OR		1997	235,353	
Clatskanie River Area, Columbia County, OR	1960	1965	268	
Clatskanie Drainage Dist. 1, OR	1964	1978	18,543	
Clatsop County Drainage District 1, OR	1960	1974	4,472	
Clatsop County Diking District 3, OR	1938	1961	258	
Clatsop County Diking District 4, OR		1978		
Clatsop County Diking District 6, OR	1961	1978	8,824	
Columbia Drainage District No. 1, OR		1987		
Columbia River, Seafarers Memorial	2000	2000	52,024	
Columbia Slough, OR	1953	1978	21,352	
Coquille River, OR	1948	1953	908	
Cowlitz County Consolidate Diking Improvement District 1, OR		1977		
Cowlitz River at Randle, WA	1962	1977	11,095	
Coyote and Spencer Creek, Long Tom River, OR	1960	1970	6,819	
Deer Island Drainage District, OR		1987		
East Muddy and Lake Creek, OR	1959	1970	6,465	
Ferguson Creek Long Tom River, Or		1978		
Flat Creek, Long Tom River, OR		1977		
Floodwall and Levees at Portland, OR		1977		
Gate Creek Lake, OR		1987	745,001 ²	
Holley Lake, OR	1963	1987	241,992 ³	
John Drainage District, OR	1961	1979	23,754	
John Day River, OR	1974	1974	210,220	
Kalama River (South Area) Levee, Cowlitz County, WA	1969	1978	55,594	
Lake River Delta Area, WA		1977		
Lewis River Area, WA		1978		
Magruder Drainage District, OR	1940	1974	774	
Mud and Basket Slough				
Rickreall Creek, OR		1977		
Pendleton Levees, Riverside Area, OR		1987	9,000	
Peninsula Drainage District 1, OR	1942	1977	43,292	
Pilot Rock, Birch Creek, OR	1963	1968	4,558	
Prescott Area, Columbia County, OR	1941	1978	125	
Prineville Area, Crooked River and				

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

TABLE 28-G (CONT'D) DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Ochoco Creek, OR	1962	1977	11,318	
Pudding River, OR	1950	1979	5,000	
Shelton Ditch, Marion County, OR	1967	1987	39,624	
Skamokawa (Steamboat Slough), WA	1939	1979		
Soap Creek, WA		1977		
Turner Prairie, Mill Creek, OR		1978		
Umatilla River (Echo), OR	1960	1964	24,145	
Umpqua River-Scholfield River, OR		1987	4,000	
Waldo Lake Tunnel, OR		1958		
West Muddy Creek and Mary's River, OR	1962	1970	4,056	
Westport Slough, OR (Modification for 32-foot channel)	1966	1977		
Wiley Creek Lake, OR	1960		112,000	
Willamette River above Portland and Yamhill River, OR (uncompleted portions)		1987		
Willamette Falls Fish ladder, OR	1961			
Willamette River at Willamette Falls, OR	1948	1987	142,883	

Footnotes:

1. Excludes Pro-rata share of \$112,000 for Sweet Home Reservoir.
2. Excludes Pro-rata share of \$95,000 for Quartz Creek Reservoir.
3. Excludes \$100,000 preauthorization study costs.

TABLE 28-H **COLUMBIA AND LOWER WILLAMETTE RIVER**
BELOW VANCOUVER, WA, AND PORTLAND, OR
TOTAL COST OF EXISTING PROJECT TO SEP. 30, 2007
 (SEE SECTION 2 OF TEXT)

Funds	New Work	Maintenance	Total
Regular	28,349,304	540,255,492	568,604,796
Public Works	446,296	14,414	460,710
Emergency Relief Administration	138,449	98,668	237,117
Total U.S.	28,934,049	524,909,217	553,843,266
Contributed Prior to 1964	223,026	24,320	247,346
Contributed (1975) 35 to 40-foot Channel	442,928		442,928
Total Contributed	665,954	24,320	690,274
Total All Funds	29,600,003	524,933,537	554,533,540

TABLE 28-I **PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS**
 (SEE SECTION 20 OF TEXT)

Project	Date Survey Conducted
Umpqua River, OR	13 Nov 2006 22-23, 29-31 May 2007
Columbia River at Baker Bay, WA	5, 9 Jul 2007
Tillamook Bay, OR	24 Oct 2006 18-19 Dec 2006 30 Jul 2007 14-15 Aug 2007
Depoe Bay, OR	20-21 Dec 2006
Port Orford, OR	6 Mar 2007 9, 19 Jul 2007
Siuslaw River, OR	29 Mar 2007
Yaquina Bay, OR	17, 31 Jul 2007 13 Aug 2007
Rogue River Harbor @ Gold Beach, OR	2-3, 12 Jul 2007
Chetco River, OR	24 Sep 2007
Columbia River between Chinook, WA and Head of Sand Island	2-3 Jul 2007
Columbia River @ Vancouver to The Dalles, OR	26 Jun 2007 10-12 July 2007

**TABLE 28-J WILLAMETTE RIVER AT WILLAMETTE FALLS, OR
PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF EXISTING CANAL AND LOCKS
(SEE SECTION 17 OF TEXT)**

Usable Lock Dimensions	Series of 4 locks, each 175 feet by 37 feet ¹
Lift of each lock	Lock 1 (Lower), 22.5 feet; Lock 2, 8.7 feet; Lock 3, 10.9 feet and Lock 4 (Upper), 8.1 feet ²
Depth of Miter Sills at Lower Water	Lower Lock, 8.4 feet; Upper Lock, 6 feet
Character of foundation	Rock
Kind of Dam	Fixed ³
Type of Construction	Concrete
Year of Completion	1873; Purchased by United States Apr. 26, 1915
Cost.....	Unknown; purchase price \$375,000

Footnotes:

1. A guard lock 210 by 40 feet, which is used only at higher states of water, is at upper end of canal basin.
2. A concrete division wall, 1,227 feet long, extending from Lock 4 to Guard Lock, separates upper basin of canal from head race, which formerly led directly from basin and supplied water for power plants operated by Crown Zellerbach Corp., and Portland Ry., Light & Power Co., which is now being operated by Portland General Electric Co.
3. The dam is owned by private parties.

TABLE 28-K FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

See Section in Text	Project	Date of Peak Inflow	Peak Inflow Cu. Ft./Sec.	Storage Used 1000 Acre/feet
23.	Applegate Lake, OR	December 30, 2005	17,500	20.5
24.	Blue River Lake, OR	December 30, 2005	12,100	52.3
25.	Cottage Grove Lake, OR	December 30, 2005	7,020	19.9
39.	Cougar Lake, OR	December 30, 2005	13,700	82.8
40.	Detroit Lake, OR	January 10, 2006	30,800	228.3
26.	Dorena Lake, OR	December 30, 2005	19,700	61.4
28.	Fall Creek Lake, OR	December 30, 2005	10,200	69.0
29.	Fern Ridge Lake, OR	December 31, 2005	13,900	92.9
41.	Foster Lake, OR	December 31, 2005	17,400	10.6
41.	Green Peter Lake, OR	January 10, 2006	29,800	195.4
42.	Hills Creek Lake, OR	December 30, 2005	25,600	153.4
44.	Lookout Point Lake, OR	December 30, 2005	30,300	255.2
45.	Lost Creek Lake, OR	December 30, 2005	15,900	51.9

TABLE 28-L

**WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITIES
PROJECTS NOT SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED**

Project	Status ¹	Fiscal Year Costs		Total
		Federal	Non-Federal	
Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction Projects Pursuant to Section 103 of the 1962 Rivers and Harbors Act, Public Law 874, 87th Congress, As Amended (See Section 22 of text)				
Seaside, OR	F	7,611	---	7,611
Coordination		43,410	---	43,410
		---	8,565	---
Total Section 103		51,021	---	51,021
Navigation Activities Pursuant to Section 107 of the 1960 Rivers and Harbors Act, Public Law 645, 86th Congress, as Amended (See Section 21 of text)				
Skamokawa CR, WA	F	22	---	22
Port Orford Dredging	F	136	---	136
Coos Bay Turning Basin	F	17	---	17
Coordination		7,780	---	7,780
Total Section 107		7,955	---	7,955
Mitigation of Shore Damages Attributable to Navigation Works, Pursuant to Section 111 of the 1968 Rivers and Harbors Act, Public Law 483, 90th Congress, as Amended (See Section 21 of text)				
Puget Island Shoreline, WA and OR	F	5,972	---	5,972
		---	---	3,505
Total Section 111		5,972	3,505	5,972
Flood Control Activities Pursuant to Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as Amended (See Section 36 of text)				
Coordination		9,937	---	9,937
Total Section 205		9,937	---	9,937
Emergency Streambank Protection Activities Pursuant to Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act, Public Law 526, 79th Congress as amended (See Section 36 of text)				
St Johns Landfill, OR	D	38,109	---	38,109
Coordination		9,233	---	9,233
Total Section 14		47,342	---	47,342

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

TABLE 28-L (Cont'd)

**WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITIES
PROJECTS NOT SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED**

Project	Status	Fiscal Year Costs		Total
		Federal	Non-Federal	
Project Modifications for Improvement of the Environment Pursuant to Section 1135 of the 1986 Water Resources Development Act, Public Law 662, 99th Congress, as Amended (See Section 50 of text)				
Amazon Creek Wetlands, OR	C	3,452	---	3,452
Fox Creek, OR	C	---	---	---
Lower Columbia Slough, OR	C	207,823	---	207,823
Fern Ridge Marsh Restoration, OR	C	19,658	(19,658)	---
Coordination		3,952	---	3,952
Total Section 1135		234,885	(19,658)	215,227
Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Pursuant to Section 206 of the 1996 Water Resources Development Act, Public Law 303, 104th Congress, as Amended (See Section 50 of text)				
Arrowhead Creek, OR	F	100,200	---	100,200
East Birch Creek Restoration, OR	C	---	---	---
Eugene Delta Ponds, OR	C	511,462	---	511,462
Johnson Creek / Springwater, OR	F	25,985	---	25,985
Kellogg Creek, OR	F	6,152	---	6,152
Oaks Bottom, OR	F	---	---	---
Springfield Millrace, OR	P	6,784	---	6,784
Westmoreland Park, OR	F	---	---	---
Coordination		5,790	---	5,790
Total Section 206		656,373	---	656,373
Snagging and Clearing for Flood Control Pursuant to Section 208 of the 1954 Flood Control Act, Public Law 780, 83rd Congress, as Amended (See Section 36 of text)				
Coordination		---	---	---
Total Section 208		---	---	---

1/ Status: C = Construction; D = Planning and Design Analysis; F = Feasibility; P = Plans and Specifications; R = Preliminary Restoration Plan; X = Fiscal Close Out

TABLE 28-M

**FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES
WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITIES
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM
(SEE SECTION 53 OF TEXT)**

	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Disaster Preparedness Program (Category 100)		
Planning	413,287	0
Training and Exercise	1,625	0
Equipment, Facilities and Supplies	16,835	0
National Center for Expertise	0	0
Total Disaster Preparedness Program	<u>431,747</u>	<u>0</u>
Emergency Operations (Category 200)		
Response Operations	61,066	0
Post Flood Response	0	0
Acquisition of Supplies/Equip	11,088	0
Operational Deployment	0	0
Total Emergency Operations	<u>72,154</u>	<u>0</u>
Rehabilitation (Category 300)		
Federal Flood Control Works	111,420	0
Non-Federal Flood Control Works	0	0
Field Investigations	0	0
Initial Eligibility Inspections	0	0
Continuing Eligibility Inspections	23,112	0
Total Rehabilitation	<u>134,532</u>	<u>0</u>
Reimbursement Activity		
Other Agencies	0	0
Other Corps Offices	906,511	0
Total Reimbursement Activity	<u>906,511</u>	<u>0</u>

TABLE 28-N

**PRINCIPAL DATA CONCERNING COLUMBIA RIVER
NAVIGATION LOCK, SPILLWAY DAM, AND POWERPLANT**

Project

Bonneville Lock and Dam OR and WA - Lake Bonneville (See Section 37 of Text)	NAVIGATION LOCK (NEW)	
	Dimensions:	
	Clear Width of Chamber	86 Feet
	Greatest Length Available for Full Width	675 Feet
	Lift (Vertical):	
	At Extreme Low Water and Normal Pool Level	66 Feet
	At Normal River Stage	59 Feet
	At Extreme High Water	About 30 Feet
	Depth Over Miter Sills at Adopted Low Water	19 Feet
	Character of Foundation	Andesite
	Open to Navigation	March 1993
	SPILLWAY DAM	
	Type of Construction	Concrete Gravity
	Completed	1938
	Capacity	1,600,000 CFS
	Elevation of Gate Sills on Crest of Spillway	23.3 Feet
	Height above Lowest Foundation	About 170 Feet
	Length of Dam Proper	1,090 Feet
	Length of Dam Overall	1,230 Feet
	Width at Base	200 Feet
	Gate Openings	18
	Crest Overflow (Above Mean Sea Level)	24 Feet Pool
	Elevation (Normal)(Above Mean Sea Level)	72 Feet
	POWERPLANT	
	Length (First Powerhouse)	1,027 Feet
Length (Second Powerhouse)	953 Feet	
Width (First Powerhouse)	190 Feet	
Width (Second Powerhouse)	235 Feet	
Height (Roof to Bedrock) (First Powerhouse)	190 Feet	
Height (Roof to Bedrock) (Second Powerhouse)	200 Feet	
Generator (Station Unit)	1 @ 5,000 kW	
Generators (First Powerhouse)	1 @ 48,000 kW	
	1 @ 59,500 kW	
	8 @ 60,000 kW each	
Generators (Second Powerhouse)	8 @ 66,500 kW each	
Fish water Supply Units (Second Powerhouse)	2 @ 13,100 kW each	
Total Rated Capacity	1,145,700 kW	
Speed	75 Revolutions per Minute	
John Day Lock and Dam, OR and WA - Lake Umatilla (See Section 43 of Text)	NAVIGATION LOCK	
	Clear Width	86 Feet
	Clear Length	669 feet
	Lift:	
	Minimum	97 Feet
	Average	105 Feet
	Maximum	113 Feet
	Minimum Water Depth Over Sills	15 Feet
	Opened to Navigation	April 1968
	SPILLWAY DAM	
	Type of Construction	Concrete Gravity
	Completed	March 1968
	Maximum Capacity	2,250,000 cfs
	Crest Elevation	210 Feet
	Control Gates:	
Type	Tainter	
Size, Width by Height	50 ft. by 58.5 Ft.	
Number	20	

**TABLE 28-N
(Cont'd)**

**PRINCIPAL DATA CONCERNING COLUMBIA RIVER
NAVIGATION LOCK, SPILLWAY DAM, AND POWERPLANT**

Project

	POWERPLANT	
	Length	1,975 Feet
	Width	243 Feet
	Generating Units:	
	Number Installed	16
	Space for Additional	4
	Rating, Each	135,000 kW
	Total Installed Capacity	2,160,000 kW
	Total Potential Capacity	2,700,000 kW
	Maximum Structural Height	235 Feet
	First Power-On-Line	July 1968
	IMPOUNDMENT	
	Elevations: Normal Operating Range	268-257 Feet
	Maximum	276 Feet
	Flood Control Storage	500,000 Ac.-ft.
	Lake Length	76.4 Miles
	Lake Water Surface Area at Elevation 268	55,000 Acres
	Navigation Channel, Depth by Width	15 Ft. by 250 Ft.
	Length of Shoreline	200 miles
	NAVIGATION LOCK	
	Type	Single Lift
	Lift Normal	87.5 Feet
	Net Clear Length	675 Feet
	Net clear Width	86 Feet
	Normal Depth Over Upper Sill	20 Feet
	Minimum Depth Over Lower Sill	15 Feet
	Opened To Navigation	March 17, 1957
	SPILLWAY DAM	
	Type	Controlled
	Elevation of Crest	121 Ft. msl
	Top of Crest Gates	162 Ft. msl
	Number of Gates	23
	Size of Gates	50 by 43 Feet
	Height (Foundation to Crest)	120 Feet
	Design Flood	2,290,000 cfs
	POWERPLANT	
	Powerhouse Dimensions	240 by 2,150 feet
	Generators Main Units	14 @ 78,000 kW each
		8 @ 86,000 kW each
	Fish water Supply Units	2 @ 13,500 kW each
	Total Rated Capacity	1,807,000 kW
	Station Service Units	2 @ 3,000 kW each
The Dalles Lock and Dam, OR and WA - Lake Celilo (See Section 46 of Text)		

TABLE 28-O **96-89X4045 Appropriation**
Bonneville Power Administration

Project	Total Cost	Expenditures					Total Cost
	To 30-Sep-06	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	To 30-Sep-07
Bonneville	76,781,922	10,350,276	17,611,602	17,791,948	18,569,766	18,677,008	95,458,930
Bonneville Rehab	14,041,885	0	1,560,038	7,205,554	5,276,293	12,678,114	26,719,999
Columbia Rvr Fish Mitigation	6,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,000,000
Cougar	12,899,995	1,499,576	5,449,994	3,684,089	1,536,615	2,259,192	15,159,187
Detroit/Big Cliff	15,567,901	612,816	5,469,233	4,469,904	4,157,995	12,251,586	27,819,487
Green Peter/Foster	10,194,976	2,014,847	1,821,494	1,763,478	1,860,380	2,403,765	12,598,741
Hills Creek	3,504,260	722,124	674,111	612,840	1,324,956	1,117,451	4,621,711
John Day	51,010,057	3,317,866	12,261,495	12,913,395	15,698,251	12,889,001	63,899,058
John Day Rehab	3,857,532	0	0	0	0	0	3,857,532
Lookout/Dexter	11,779,379	453,644	4,033,770	2,868,657	3,540,383	3,538,237	15,317,616
Lost Creek	5,645,719	0	1,547,548	2,406,311.41	1,689,537	1,523,084	7,168,803
The Dalles Rehab	6,145,207	0	2,226,081	2,119,327.27	1,799,799	800,995	6,946,202
The Dalles	<u>79,927,066</u>	<u>4,139,142</u>	<u>16,915,004</u>	<u>19,720,695</u>	<u>25,127,978</u>	<u>19,580,636</u>	<u>99,507,702</u>
Total	297,355,899	23,110,291	69,570,370	75,556,198	80,581,953	87,719,068	385,074,967

TABLE 28-P **HYDROPOWER GENERATION**

Project	FY07 Generation of Electricity in Megawatt-Hours (MWH)
Bonneville	4,683,356
The Dalles	6,662,889
John Day	9,132,049
Cougar	112,817
Detroit/Big Cliff	299,368
Green Peter/Foster	307,804
Hills Creek	155,893
Lookout Point/Dexter	436,946
Lost Creek	296,236
Total	22,087,358

TABLE 28-Q INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
(SEE SECTION 34 OF TEXT)

State/County/Location	Sponsor	River	Date of Last Inspection	Rating * (1)
<u>State of Oregon</u>				
Clackamas County				
Dixon Farm	Lower Clackamas Water Control District	Clackamas	11/9/07	MA
Sleepy Hollow Location	Clackamas County	Sandy	8/28/07	MA
Clatsop County				
Clatsop #15 Dr. Improv. Co.	Clatsop No. 15, Drainage Improvement Co.	Columbia	7/16/07	MA
Clatsop Co. Dr. Imp. Co. #1	Clatsop Co Drainage, Improvement Co No. 1	Columbia	9/27/07	MA
Clatsop Co. Dk. Dist. #5	Clatsop County Diking	Columbia	10/12/07	MA
Clatsop Co. Dk. Dist. #7	Clatsop County Diking, District No. 7	Blind Slough	9/27/07	MA
Youngs River	Clatsop Co Diking, Improvement Co No. 9	Youngs	8/7/07	MA
Tucker/Battle Creek	Clatsop Co Diking Improvement Co No. 9	Youngs	8/7/07	MA
Grant	Clatsop Co Diking Improvement Co No. 9	Youngs	8/7/07	U
Tansy Point Location	Port of Astoria	Columbia	10/24/07	A
Warrenton Dr. Dist. #1	City of Warrenton	Columbia	10/24/07	A
Warrenton Dr. Dist. #2	City of Warrenton	Skipanon	10/24/07	A
Warrenton Dr. Dist. #3	City of Warrenton	Columbia	10/24/07	MA
Svensen Is Dist. Imprv. Co	Svensen Island District Improvement Company	Columbia	10/25/07	FD **
John Day River Road Location	Clatsop County	John Day	9/13/07	MA
Tansy R.R. Location	City of Warrenton	Columbia	10/24/07	A
Columbia/Multnomah County				
Sauvie Island	Sauvie Island Drainage Improvement Company	Columbia	7/02/07	MA
Columbia County				
Scappoose Dr. Imp. Company	Scappoose Drainage Improvement Company	Columbia	9/15/07	MA
Deer Island D. I. Company	Deer Island Drainage District	Columbia	10/27/07	MA
Rainier Water Imp District	Rainier Water Improvement District	Columbia	8/21/07	MA
Beaver Drainage Improv. Co.	Beaver Drainage Improvement Co., Inc.	Columbia	9/10/07	MA
Magruder Dr. Improv. Co.	Magruder Drainage Improvement Co., Inc.	Columbia	10/23/07	MA
Midland Dr. Improv. Co.	Midland Drainage Improvement Co., Inc	Columbia	6/26/07	MA
Marshland Dr. Improv. Co.	Marshland Drainage Improvement Co., Inc	Columbia	10/22/07	MA
Webb District Improv. Co.	Webb District Improvement Company	Columbia	10/23/07	MA
Woodson Drainage District	Woodson Drainage District	Columbia	8/9/07	MA
Westland Dist. Improv. Co.	Westland District Improvement Company	Columbia	10/22/07	MA
Coos County				
Catching Inlet Dr Dist	Catching Inlet Drainage District	Catching Slough	8/2/07	MA
Deschutes County				
Bend Ice Boom	City of Bend	Deschutes	8/16/07	A
Douglas County				
Reedsport Levee	City of Reedsport	Umpqua	8/2/07	MA
Jackson County				
Bear Creek	City of Medford	Bear Cr	9/12/06	VG

PORTLAND, OR, DISTRICT

TABLE 28-Q INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
(Cont'd) (SEE SECTION 34 OF TEXT)

State/County/Location	Sponsor	River	Date of Last Inspection	Rating * (1)
Josephine County				
Pierce Riffle	Grants Pass Irrigation District	Rogue	9/12/06	G
Pierce Riffle U/S Ext.	Grants Pass Irrigation District	Rogue	9/12/06	G
Rogue River at Grants Pass	City of Grants Pass	Rogue	9/12/06	E
Lake County				
Paisley Revetment	City of Paisley	Chewaucan	4/25/06	VG
Lane County				
Rhododendron Drive	Lane County Public Works	Siuslaw	8/1/07	MA
Amazon Creek	City of Eugene Public Works Department	Amazon	9/19/07	MA
Lincoln County				
Depoe Bay	City of Depoe Bay	S. Depoe Bay Cr	7/31/07	MA
Mill Four	Mill Four Drainage District	Yaquina	7/31/07	MA
Depoe Creek	Lincoln County Drainage District No. 1	Depoe Cr	7/31/07	MA
Linn County				
Landfill Location	City of Albany	Calapooia	8/20/07	MA
Marion County				
Mill Creek (Salem)	City of Salem Public Works Department	Mill Creek	8/20/07	A
Keizer River Wall	City of Keizer	Willamette	9/11/07	MA
Multnomah County				
Sandy Dr. Improvement Co	Sandy Drainage Improvement Company	Columbia	9/4/07	A
Multnomah Co. Dr. Dist. #1	Multnomah County Drainage District No. 1	Columbia	9/5/07	A
Peninsula Dr. Dist. No. 2	Peninsula Drainage District No.2	Columbia	9/4/07	MA
Peninsula Dr. Dist. No. 1	Peninsula Drainage District No. 1	Columbia	9/4/07	A
Tillamook County				
Sunset Drainage District	Sunset Drainage District	Nehalem	10/10/07	MA
McDonald Road Location	Tillamook County Department of Emergency Services	Nehalem	8/31/06	G
Wilson River (Hwy 101)	Tillamook County Department of Emergency Services	Wilson	9/18/07	MA
West Makinster Road Location	Tillamook County Department of Emergency Services	Wilson	7/18/07	MA
Stillwell Drainage District	Stillwell Drainage District	Tillamook/Trask	7/18/07	MA
Tone Road	Tillamook County Department of Emergency Services	Trask	7/18/07	MA
Beaver Creek	Tillamook County Department of Emergency Services	Beaver Cr	7/18/07	MA
Pacific City	State of Oregon Aeronautics Division	Nestucca	8/04/04	G
Miami River	Tillamook County	Miami R	8/30/06	VG
Umatilla County				
Pendleton Zone 2 Levees	Umatilla River Water Control District No	Umatilla	6/19/06	E
Pendleton Levee Zone 1	City of Pendleton	Umatilla	8/15/07	MA
Simon Springs	City of Pendleton	Umatilla	8/14/07	A
Rattlesnake	City of Pendleton	Umatilla	8/14/07	A

TABLE 28-Q INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
(Cont'd) (SEE SECTION 34 OF TEXT)

State/County/Location	Sponsor	River	Date of Last Inspection	Rating * (1)
<u>State of Washington</u>				
Clark County				
Salmon Creek Location	Clark County	Salmon Cr	9/6/07	MA
Washougal Area Levees	Port of Camas/Washougal	Columbia	8/29/07	MA
Cowlitz County				
Port of Kalama	Port of Kalama	Columbia	8/21/07	MA
Cowlitz Co Cons Dk Imp # 1	Cowlitz County Consolidated Diking Improv District No. 1	Cowlitz	8/1/07	A
Cowlitz Co Dr Imp # 1	Cowlitz County Drainage Improvement District No. 1	Columbia	7/12/07	A
Cowlitz Co Cons Dk Imp # 2	Cowlitz County Consolidated Diking Improv District No. 2	Lewis	7/13/07	A
Cowlitz Co Cons Dk Imp # 3	Cowlitz County Consolidated Diking Improv District No. 3	Cowlitz	7/13/07	A
Cowlitz Co Dk Impt # 15	Diking Improvement District No. 15 of Cowlitz County	Columbia	7/12/07	A
Castle Rock	City of Castle Rock	Cowlitz	7/10/07	A
Huntington Avenue Location	City of Castle Rock	Cowlitz	7/10/07	A
Lewis County				
Fulton Location	Lewis County Public Works Department	Cowlitz	7/23/07	A
Holder Location	Lewis County Public Works Department	Cowlitz	7/23/07	A
Kirkendoll Location	Lewis County Public Works Department	Cowlitz	7/23/07	A
Hopkins Creek Location	Lewis County Public Works Department	Cowlitz	8/2/07	A
Pacific County				
Megler Location	Washington State Department of Transportation	Columbia	9/13/07	MA
Wahkiakum County				
Wahkiakum Co Cons Dk # 1	Consolidated Diking District No. 1 of Wahkiakum County	Columbia	9/17/07	A

Rating:

(1) A = Acceptable MA = Minimally Acceptable U = Unacceptable FD = Flood Damage

* Project rating system changed in 2008 in accordance with current guidance for the Inspection of Flood Damage Reduction Systems.

** Svensen Is Dist. Imprv. Co in Clatsop County remains Flood Damaged from a Dec. 2003 breach. Sponsor has been unable to make required repairs.

Rating:

(1) E = Excellent VG = Very Good G = Good F = Fair P = Poor FD = Flood Damage

TABLE 28-R DREDGING OPERATIONS

See Section In Text	Project	Cubic Yards of Material
1.	Chetco River, OR	31,089
2.	Columbia River and Lower Willamette Rivers below Vancouver, WA and Portland, OR	4,296,193
3.	Baker Bay West Channel	84,614
4.	Chinook Channel	30,918
5.	Columbia River at the Mouth, OR and WA	3,962,597
6.	Columbia River between Vancouver, WA and The Dalles, OR	90,533
8.	Coos Bay, OR	1,133,483
9.	Coquille River, OR	16,141
11.	Port Orford, OR	30,962
12.	Rogue River Harbor at Gold Beach, OR	30,924
13.	Siuslaw River, OR	76,030
16.	Umpqua River, OR	106,801
18.	Yaquina Bay and Harbor, OR	197,609

**TABLE 28-S GENERAL REGULATORY FUNCTIONS
(SEE SECTION 54 OF TEXT)**

	FY07 Funds Expended
Permit Evaluation (Category 100)	2,593,700
Enforcement (Category 200)	310,429
Studies (Category 300)	---
Environmental Impact Statement (Category 500)	3,583
Administrative Appeals (Category 600)	---
Compliance – Authorized Activities (Category 800)	296,574
Reimbursable Activities	14,427
 Total General Regulatory	 <u>3,218,713</u>

Navigation

1. EDIZ HOOK, WA

Location. Ediz Hook and city of Port Angeles are on the Strait of Juan de Fuca in Clallam County, WA, about 100 miles northwest of Seattle. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18468.)

Existing project. Provides approximately 16,400 linear feet of rock revetment, together with initial beach replenishment and periodic renourishment. Project was completed in October 1978. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1979.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 37. Surveys are displayed at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Water Resources Support Center and Navigation Data Center.

Operations During FY. Maintenance, erosion control, hired labor: Nearshore hydrographic survey was conducted. Preliminary planning activities in support of the navigation project were performed by the Project Manager.

Maintenance contract. None

2. EVERETT HARBOR AND SNOHOMISH RIVER, WA

Location. From Port Gardner Bay, at northern end of Possession Sound, an arm of Puget Sound at Everett, in northwestern Washington; and Snohomish River for 6.3 miles upstream of mouth. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18444.)

Existing project. Training dike extending from a point opposite 23rd Street northward 12,550 feet to outlet of Snohomish River, with spur dike extending 400 feet to pier-head line from north end of main dike; spur dike extending 1,410 feet westward from Preston Point; removal of a section of training dike north of Snohomish River outlet; channel 150 to 425 feet wide and 15 feet deep from deep water in Port Gardner Bay to 14th Street dock; thence a settling basin 700 feet wide, 1,200 feet long, and 20 feet deep, thence a channel 150 feet wide and 8 feet deep upriver to head of Steamboat Slough, a total distance of about 6.3 miles; settling basin within upper channel reach about one mile long with a capacity of one million cubic yards and maintaining East Waterway to 30 feet deep. Plane of reference is

mean lower low water. Range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 11.1 feet. Extreme tidal range is an estimated 19 feet. Project was completed in April 1963. (For further details, see page 1683 of Annual Report for 1963. For details relating to previous projects, see page 704 of Annual Report for 1905, page 2005 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 1883 of Annual Report for 1938.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Requirements are described in full on page 38-3 of Annual Report for FY 1981.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 37. Surveys are displayed at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Water Resources Support Center, and Navigation Data Center.

Operations During FY. Maintenance, hired labor: hydrographic condition surveys and coordination for upstream settling basin maintenance dredging in FY08.

Maintenance contract. Hydraulic pipeline dredging of 75,000 cy at the downstream settling basin and river channel was completed February 20, 2007 at a cost of \$855,000. All material was placed at the Port-sponsored Jetty Island area to preserve salt marsh habitat.

3. FRIDAY HARBOR, WA

Location. Friday Harbor is located on the eastern shore of San Juan Island on the inland waters of northwestern Washington, about 28 nautical miles east of Victoria, British Columbia, and 60 nautical miles north of Seattle, Washington. San Juan Island is one of over 170 islands in the San Juan Archipelago. Friday Harbor is the San Juan Island county seat and a United States Customs Port of Entry. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18425.)

Existing project. Concrete floating breakwater (1,600 feet) to protect the existing port facilities and to allow the Port of Friday Harbor to provide 294 additional permanent moorage spaces and 44 additional transient spaces. Construction was completed in March 1984.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with requirements which are described in full on page 38-4 of Annual Report for 1981.

Operations During FY. Maintenance, hired labor: Routine coordination with the Port of Friday Harbor, U.S. Coast Guard, and navigation users. Port

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

continues to maintain, electrical utilities, bullrails and moorage cleat hardware to best accommodate moorage demands and public access on the Federal breakwater.

Maintenance contract. None.

4. GRAYS HARBOR AND CHEHALIS RIVER, WA

Location. Grays Harbor is a coastal inlet at mouth of Chehalis River, in southwestern Washington, 45 miles north of entrance to the Columbia River. Chehalis River rises in southwestern part of Washington about 40 miles east of Pacific Ocean, flows generally northwesterly and empties into eastern part of Grays Harbor. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18502.)

Existing project: (including navigation improvements to date). Provides an entrance channel across the bar and through the entrance 600 to 1,000 feet wide and 38 to 46 feet deep, secured by a south jetty 13,734 feet long and a north jetty 17,200 feet long, and by annual maintenance dredging; maintenance of channel 36 feet deep and 350 feet wide from deep water in Grays Harbor 14 miles upstream to Port of Grays Harbor terminals at Cow Point; thence 32 feet deep and 200 feet wide, suitably widened at bends, to the head of deep draft navigation at Cosmopolis, a distance of 4.1 miles; a turning basin 36 feet deep, 900 feet wide, and 1,000 feet long opposite the Port of Grays Harbor terminals at Cow Point; a turning basin 30 feet deep, 550 feet wide, and 1,000 feet long near upstream end of 32-foot channel at Junction City; three breakwaters at, and maintenance of entrance channel to Westhaven Cove; protection of Point Chehalis for an exposed length of about 7,500 feet; and removal of 350-foot southwestern extension of the breakwater, replacing it with an 865-foot northeastern extension, and adding a 200-foot spur breakwater along the southerly entrance, constructed under authority of Section 107, P.L. 86-645. Construction cost for this feature is recorded in Table 29-C. Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 8.9 feet at Point Chehalis, 10.1 feet at Aberdeen, and 8.1 feet at Montesano. Extreme range is 17.5 feet at Point Chehalis, 17.8 feet at Aberdeen, and 23.8 feet at Montesano (river flood of 1935). (For details relating to previous projects, see pages 2002-03 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 1863 of Annual Report for 1938.)

Improved project. Authorized by Section 202 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. Phase I of project construction was started in 1990 and completed in 2000. Final fiscal requirements remain for Phase I, and coordination with Port of Grays Harbor continues. A second project phase to deepen the improved downstream channel to the 38-foot fully authorized depth is possible in the future if project economics and environmental considerations warrant and funding is available.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Requirements for improved project are described in full on page 29-4 of Annual Report for 2001.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 35. Surveys are displayed at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Water Resources Support Center, and Navigation Data Center. The Port of Grays Harbor continues to improve operations at their new bulk agricultural commodity loading facility and market their other facilities for redevelopment including a biodeisel refinery.

Operations During FY. New work, hired labor: Coordinated with Port of Grays Harbor (local sponsor), resource agencies, Grays Harbor pilots and interested parties.

Maintenance, hired labor: Channel condition surveys were conducted throughout the year. The Corps hopper dredge Essayons dredged in South Reach,, Crossover, Point Chehalis channels, and performed test dredging on a potential entrance channel realignment removing 332,611 cy that were disposed at the Point Chehalis open water disposal site at a cost of \$978,629. The Corps hopper dredge Yaquina dredged the Point Chehalis channel reaches, removing 377,612 cy at a cost of \$1,435,362 with 140,406 cy of dredged materials being placed in Half Moon Bay and 237,206 cy at the Point Chehalis disposal site. NWS prepared plans and specifications for inner harbor maintenance dredging. Supervised contract work.

Maintenance contract. The FY 2006/07 clamshell-dredging contract for the maintenance of the Inner Harbor was completed at a cost of \$2,116,112. A dredged material total 418,564 cy were disposed into the South Jetty and Pt. Chehalis disposal sites.

5. LAKE CROCKETT, WA

Location. The basin (and harbor of refuge) is on the western shores of Whidbey Island, Island

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

County about 35 nautical miles north of Seattle, Washington. The lake lies parallel to Admiralty Bay and is separated from it by a narrow strip of gravel beach. (See NOAA Survey chart 18441.)

Existing project. Provides for a mooring basin (and harbor of refuge) next to Lake Crockett with an area of about six acres and 25 feet deep at mean lower low water, connected with Admiralty Bay by a channel of the same depth and 200 feet wide, protected by a breakwater; and navigation improvement by dredging, constructed under authority of Section 107, P.L. 86-645. Construction cost for this feature is recorded in Table 29-C (Keystone Harbor, Admiralty Inlet). The diurnal tidal range in Admiralty Bay is 8.4 feet, and the extreme range is about 16.0 feet. Project deepening and widening was completed in March 1993. For further details, see Annual Report for 1993. The project is located next to a state park and with the bounds of the Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve.

Local cooperation. None required.

Terminal facilities. The Washington State Ferry System operates one publicly owned passenger and automobile ferry landing within the dredged basin is open for public use. The basin contains two publicly owned boat ramps open for public use. The ramps are adequate for recreational craft. The Washington State Ferry system is considering a Keystone-Port Townsend Terminus Improvement Project. The state is currently reviewing the feasibility of modifications to the existing ferry facilities. The improvement project addresses a need to accommodate larger ferries, with drafts 4-feet deeper than existing vessels, at the Keystone terminal when the current ferry is retired. Construction for ferry terminal improvements is scheduled to start in 2008.

Operations During FY. Maintenance, hired labor: Channel condition surveys were conducted during the year. Real Estate activities were also performed in support of the navigation project.

6. LAKE WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL, WA

Location. Entirely within city of Seattle and extends from Puget Sound through Shilshole Bay, Salmon Bay, Lake Union, Portage Bay, and Union Bay to deep water in Lake Washington. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18447.)

Existing project. Provides for a double lock and fixed dam from gated spillway and necessary accessory works, including fish ladder, at the Narrows at entrance to Salmon Bay, about 1.25 miles from deep water in Puget Sound; for a channel 34 feet deep and 300 feet wide from Puget Sound to Burlington Northern Railway bridge, about 5,500 feet, with a passing basin 34 feet deep and log basin 8 feet deep at turn below railway bridge; then 34 feet deep and 150 feet to 200 feet wide to locks, about 900 feet; and a guide pier 600 feet long; for revetment of canal banks between locks and Lake Union and between Lakes Union and Washington; and for a channel 30 feet deep with a width of 100 feet from locks to Lake Union, 200 feet thence to Portage Cut, 100 feet through Portage Cut, and thence 200 feet wide through Union Bay to Lake Washington. Section included in project is about 10 miles long. Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Extreme tidal range is 19.3 feet. Range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 11.3 feet, and between mean lower low water and extreme low water is 4.6 feet. Ordinary fluctuation in upper pool is 24 inches; extreme fluctuation has been 3.6 feet. Principal features of double lock and dam are set forth in Table 29-K. Project was completed in 1934. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1935. For details relating to previous projects, see page 2003 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 1880 of Annual Report for 1938.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 36. Surveys are displayed at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Water Resources Support Center, and Navigation Data Center.

Operations During FY. Maintenance, hired labor: Locks were operated and maintained all year, conducting 14,655 lockings, passing 8,546 commercial vessels, 39,005 pleasure vessels, and 1.2 million tons of commerce. Adult salmon returning to spawn reported 69,271 sockeye 12,084 Coho and 31,631 Chinook passing through the locks and fish ladder. Project visitation exceeded 1.2 million visitors.

Maintenance contract. Dolphin Replacement contract nearing completion. Project scheduled completion 2nd Quarter FY08.

7. OLYMPIA HARBOR, WA

Location. Near southern end of Puget Sound at head of Budd Inlet, about 45 miles southwest of

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

Tacoma, Washington. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18456.)

Existing project. Channel 30 feet deep in Budd Inlet to Port of Olympia marine terminal, 30 feet deep at mean lower low water and 500 feet wide, with a bend and channel to the turning basin adjacent to the marine terminal 30 feet deep, 3,350 feet long and 500 to 800 feet wide including the Port's Marine Terminal Berth width of 110 feet and 42 foot depth. Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 14.4 feet. Extreme range is about 22.5 feet. (For further details see the Annual Reports for 1973 and 1981.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 35. Surveys are displayed at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Water Resources Support Center, and Navigation Data Center.

Operations During FY. Maintenance, hired labor: Channel condition surveys were conducted. Maintained coordination with Port of Olympia, interested parties and navigation users regarding proposed clamshell maintenance dredging for the Federal channel and Port berth area. FY07 funded O&M clamshell dredging of clean sediments in the federal channel bend and minor widening area was advertised and awarded. Approximately 97,300 cubic yards of clean (suitable) sediments were dredging in November 2007 and placed in the Anderson Island open water site at a cost of \$649,050.

Maintenance contract. None.

8. NEAH BAY, WA

Location. On south side of the mouth of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, about six miles east of Cape Flattery and about 80 miles west of Port Angeles, Washington. (See NOAA Survey Charts 18480, 18484 and 18485.) The project is located at the Makah Indian Reservation in Clallam County.

Existing project. Provides for a rubble-mound breakwater about 8,000 feet long between Waadah Island and the westerly shore of the bay; reinforcement of existing rock revetment extending approximately 2,200 feet west from Baada Point, and about an 800-foot extension of the revetment westward. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 8.0 feet (Epoch

1983-2001). Project was completed in July 1956. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1957.) Also provides for marina breakwater, fish gap and adjacent clamming beach, construction completed in 1997 under authority of Section 107, Public Law 86-645.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. There are six wharves at Neah Bay, including two owned by the United States which are used by the Coast Guard, and four privately owned wharves, three of which are open to general public use to accommodate small commercial fishing vessels. In addition to the wharves, there is a public commercial fishing marina for 200 boats and a facility for dumping and rafting logs. The marina serves a seasonal mooring for Washington Spill Response tug. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During FY. Maintenance, hired labor: Hydrographic surveys were conducted in the vicinity of the fish gap. A study is underway to review the design memorandum of 1979 and determine the stability of the existing 8,000-foot breakwater.

Maintenance contract. None.

9. PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS

Hydrographic surveys and inspections to determine navigation conditions at boat basins, small navigation projects, and channels not funded on a project basis for the current fiscal year. Soundings and visual inspections in subject areas are conducted in order to evaluate shoaling conditions. Hydrographic charts are prepared and distributed. Other work performed includes preparation and updating of base maps, channel alignments, and other computations needed to accommodate changes in vertical or horizontal datums. Fiscal year 2007 costs were \$332,573.

SURVEYS CONDUCTED

Bellingham Harbor	Apr 2007
Ediz Hook	Mar 2007
Kenmore	Oct 2006
Lake Crockett	Nov 2006

10. PUGET SOUND AND ITS TRIBUTARY WATERS, WA

Location. Puget Sound is in the western part of Washington. Cities of Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia,

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Everett, Bellingham, and many small towns are on its bays and inlets. (See NOAA Survey Charts 18440, 18441, and 18448).

Existing project. Maintenance of Puget Sound and its tributary waters by snagging and dredging; and removal, in cooperation with the U.S. Coast Guard and city of Seattle, of floating debris from the Seattle Harbor area. Work consists of collecting large pieces of drift, waterlogged pilings, logs and other debris considered hazardous to navigation from Puget Sound and Federally authorized channels. (For details relating to previous projects, see page 2003 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 1869 of Annual Report for 1938).

Local cooperation. None required. Cities of Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Everett and Bellingham and the State of Washington are cooperating in a program for control of floating debris in their harbors and setting up collection sites for the debris vessel.

Terminal facilities. Terminal facilities at numerous localities on Puget Sound and its tributary waters are, in general, considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During FY. Maintenance, hired labor: The debris vessel Puget operated continuously throughout Puget Sound and its tributary waters and removed approximately 2,443 tons of floating debris and hazards to navigation. Debris was off-loaded aboard barges at Lake Washington Ship Canal and disposed of by contract. Snagging operations were accomplished at Blaine Harbor, Bellingham Harbor, Swinomish Channel, Skagit Bay, Everett Harbor, Lake Washington Ship Canal, Lake Washington, Tacoma Harbor, Olympia Harbor, Duwamish River, and Elliott Bay. Puget participated with the Coast Guard and Navy in a spill clean-up response exercise in Everett Harbor in Aug 07. Puget also, provided assistance to local Harbor Police and Fire Departments in response to cars in the water, boating accidents and boat fires on numerous occasions.

Maintenance contract. Over 2,443 tons of harbor debris was disposed of at a cost of \$180,840 with 991.34 tons that went to the land fill and the remaining 1451.66 tons recycled at no cost. Contractor continues to recycle much of the debris, reducing the cost of disposal by contract. Remainder of debris is placed in a demolition landfill or recycled through other government agencies.

11. QUILLAYUTE RIVER, WA

Location. The river is formed by the confluence of the Soleduc and Bogachiel rivers, in northwestern Washington and flows westerly five miles to the Pacific Ocean at La Push, about 30 miles south of Cape Flattery. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18480.)

Existing project. Provides for: jetty 15 feet high on easterly side of river mouth and a dike eight feet high on westerly side, to stabilize entrance; channel 10 feet deep and 100 to 275 feet wide extending 2,800 feet upstream from deep water; basin 10 feet deep, 300 to 425 feet wide and 2,400 feet long; and maintenance of an ocean spit and training walls. Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water at La Push is 8.7 feet (Epoch 1983-2001). Extreme tide range is about 15 feet. The spit is nourished with dredged material in conjunction with channel dredging. The spit was rehabilitated with quarry rock in 1974, 1979-1980 and in 1982. Also in 1982, armor rock was used to extend the spit 500-feet parallel to the channel. In 1995, the revetment on the downstream end of the ocean spit was extended 200 feet. In 1996, after the river breached the natural spit, the revetment on the ocean spit was extended approximately 1,700 feet to the north, and the boat basin training wall was raised from elevation +9.0 feet to elevation +16.0 feet, all under O&M authority and completed in February 1997. The channel and boat basin were last dredged in 2003.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. There is one dock owned by the Quileute Tribe at La Push, near the mouth of the Quillayute River. There is also a protected boat basin owned by the Quileute Tribe Port Authority which is used by fishing boats, pleasure craft and the U. S. Coast Guard, which has a separate pier.

Operations During FY. Maintenance, hired labor: Hydrographic condition surveys were conducted, additional condition survey conducted to capture any shoaling that may have occurred. Engineering, Design and Solicitation of the Dredging Contract were performed during FY 2007. A maintenance dredging contract was awarded in September 2007 and dredging was performed in October and November 2007 and repairs made to the training wall. Approximately 63,600 cubic yards of material were removed from the Federal navigation channel.

12. SEATTLE HARBOR, WA

Location. Harbor at Seattle, WA, includes all waterways within city limits. Chief anchorage basin is Elliott Bay, an arm of Puget Sound. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18450.)

Existing project. Maintenance of East and West Waterways, 34 feet deep and 750 feet wide for 6,500 and 5,200 feet, respectively, from pier-head line in Elliott Bay, the 30-foot by 200-foot-wide channel from West Waterway to 1st Avenue South Bridge, and the 20-foot by 150-foot-wide channel from 1st Avenue South Bridge to 8th Avenue; dredging Duwamish Waterway 150 feet by 15 feet from 8th Avenue to a point about 1.4 miles above 14th Avenue South Bridge, and turning basin 500 by 250 feet and 15 feet deep at the upper end of the waterway; maintenance of East Waterway between upper end of 750-foot section and Spokane Street, 34 feet deep, 700 feet long and 400 feet wide, and a turning basin, including head of East Waterway at junction of waterways south of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad bridge, to 30 feet deep, after these sections of waterway are dredged by local interests to full project dimensions. Total length of all waterways included in project is about 7.5 miles. Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 11.3 feet. Extreme tidal range is 19.3 feet. Project was completed in 1931, excluding maintenance of East Waterway above the 750-foot section. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1932.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Local sponsor has no maintenance responsibility.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 36. Surveys are displayed at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Water Resources Support Center, Navigation Data Center.

Operations During FY. Maintenance, hired labor: Hydrographic condition surveys of the turning basin area and entire Duwamish waterway. Engineering, Design and preparation of Solicitation documents were performed during FY 2007 for clamshell dredging. The dredging contract was awarded in September of 2007 and the dredging was accomplished during December 2007 and January 2008. Approximately 160,000 cubic yards were removed from the Federal navigation channel.

13. SWINOMISH CHANNEL, WA

Location. An inland passage, 11 miles long, between Saratoga Passage and Padilla Bay, in northwestern part of Washington, about 60 miles north of Seattle. (See NOAA Survey Charts 18400, 18427 and 18421.)

Existing project. A channel 100 feet wide and 12 feet deep for 11 miles from deep water in Saratoga Passage to deep water in Padilla Bay, by dredging and dike construction where necessary; and removal of projecting rocky points of McGlenn and Fidalgo Islands obstructing navigation at "Hole-in-the-Wall". Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 11.5 feet at south end of channel, 8.4 feet at north end, and 10 feet at La Conner. Extreme tidal range is about 19.5 feet at south end of channel and about 16 feet at north end. Project was completed in March 1965. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1965.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. There are 18 wharves, docks, and piers on Swinomish Channel, all but 3 of which are privately owned. Of these, one is used for handling general cargo; five are used exclusively for moorage, unloading and servicing of fishing vessels; two are used for handling petroleum products; three facilities are used for log dumps; and two for handling non-metallic minerals. Three publicly owned facilities for launching; mooring, and servicing small craft are within the limits of the town of LaConner.

Operations During FY. Maintenance, hired labor: Maintained project coordination with Swinomish Tribal Community, Port of Skagit County, Port of Anacortes, U.S. Coast Guard, and navigation users. Channel condition surveys were conducted.

Maintenance contract. None, as Swinomish Channel is considered a low use, shallow-draft navigation project.

14. WILLAPA RIVER AND HARBOR AND NASELLE RIVER, WA

Location. Willapa Harbor consists of lower reaches of Willapa River and Bay, a coastal inlet of Pacific Ocean about 30 miles north of mouth of Columbia River in Washington. Willapa River rises about 30 miles east of harbor, flows generally

westerly, and empties into the bay. Naselle River enters the bay near its southerly end. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18504.)

Existing project. Provides for: channel over bar at mouth of Willapa Bay, 26 feet deep and at least 500 feet wide; channel 24 feet deep and 200 feet wide from deep water in Willapa Bay to foot of Ferry Street at South Bend, thence 300 feet wide to westerly end of narrows, thence 250 feet wide to forks of river at Raymond, including a cutoff channel 3,100 feet long at narrows and a closing dike at Mailboat Slough; channel 24 feet deep and 150 feet wide up south fork to deep basin above Cram Lumber Mill, and up north fork to 12th Street, with a turning basin 250 feet wide, 350 feet long, and 24 feet deep at latter point; channel 10 feet deep and 40 feet wide from deep water in Palix River to Bay Center dock, with widening at shoreward end to provide a small mooring basin; mooring basin 15 feet deep, 340 feet wide, and 540 feet long adjacent to port wharf at Tokeland; entrance channel at Nahcotta 10 feet deep and 200 feet wide, and mooring basin 10 feet deep, 500 feet wide, and 1,150 feet long, protected by a rubble-mound breakwater about 1,500 feet long; and removal of snags, piles, and other obstructions in navigable channel of Naselle River between Naselle and mouth. Project includes about 26 miles of channel from entrance through Willapa River forks, 2,800 feet of Palix River-Bay Center channel, and 9 miles of Naselle River upstream of U.S. Highway 101 Bridge. Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 8.9 feet at Toke Point, 9.9 feet at Raymond, 8.9 feet at Bay Center, and 10.8 feet near Naselle. Extreme range is 18 feet at Toke Point, 19.3 feet at Raymond, 16 feet at Bay Center, and 18 feet near Naselle. Project was completed in November 1958. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1959. For details relating to previous projects, see page 968 of Annual Report for 1910, page 2001 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 1861 of Annual Report for 1938.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. There are 24 wharves on Willapa River and Harbor, including five in Willapa Bay, four in Bay Center, 12 in Raymond and South Bend, and one in Tokeland. Two of the wharves at Raymond and South Bend are suitable for use by ocean-going vessels. One of the wharves is publicly owned and operated as a general cargo terminal, and the other is located at a sawmill. Shallow-draft vessels use the other wharves, including three that are

publicly owned and operated. These facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations During FY. Maintenance, hired labor: Continued condition surveys on the Willapa Harbor navigation features to report conditions to users and the U.S. Coast Guard. NWS performed routine coordination with the Port of Willapa Harbor and the Port of Peninsula. The Port of Willapa and Corps performed a joint sediment sample characterization at the Toke Point Marina and entrance channel. Assisted the Port of Willapa with their consideration of hydraulic pipeline dredging at Toke Point with flowlane disposal of dredged materials as a potential time and cost saving alternative to clamshell dredging.

Maintenance contract. None.

Beach Erosion Control project activities pursuant to Section 103, Public Law 874, 87th Congress, as amended (preauthorization).

Coordination Account	\$31,433
----------------------	----------

Shore Protection

15. SHOALWATER BAY SHORELINE EROSION, WA

Location. The Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation is located on the north shore of the mouth of Willapa Bay, Pacific County, Washington, approximately 104 miles southwest of Seattle, WA and 28 miles north of the mouth of the Columbia River.

Existing project. In 2001, following a storm at extreme high tide in March 1999, the Corps constructed a 1,700-foot-long shoreline flood berm on the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation under the Corps' Flood Control & Coastal Emergency authority. In December 2007, an additional 500 feet of emergency shoreline flood berm was constructed by the Corps. A plan of improvement has been formulated to provide a long term solution to coastal erosion and related storm damage affecting the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation. Due to erosion of the barrier dune on Graveyard Spit, storm events at extreme high tide have caused the Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe to lose much of its intertidal shellfish habitat in the North Cove embayment, and to experience upland flooding and damage due to storm-generated ocean waves. Restoration of the eroded barrier dune on Graveyard Spit has been identified as

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

the most appropriate long-term solution to coastal erosion problems affecting the Shoalwater Reservation.

Local cooperation. The Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe will provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas necessary for implementation of the project, in accordance with the project authorization contained in Section 545 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 2000, as amended by Section 5153 of WRDA 2007.

Operations During FY. New work, hired labor: Completed draft decision document and environmental assessment and conducted public review and a public meeting. Responded to public review comments and revised reports. Submitted draft final decision document and environmental assessment to Corps headquarters for final policy compliance review. Continued close coordination with the Shoalwater Indian Bay Indian Tribe and local community.

New work contract. None.

Flood Control

16. COEUR D'ALENE RIVER (SOUTH FORK), WALLACE, ID

Location. Project is located along the left bank of the south fork of the Coeur d'Alene River in Wallace, Idaho.

Existing project. The retaining wall, which lines the riverbank, was collapsing in stages. Approximately 700 feet of wall was replaced with a mix of concrete and gabion walls. Project is functionally complete, with only closeout activities remaining.

Local cooperation. Under current cost sharing requirements, the local sponsor (city of Wallace) will provide 35 percent of project cost. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was signed on August 02, 2002.

Operations During FY. Hired labor: Closeout activities.

17. HOWARD A. HANSON DAM, WA

Location. Green River, in northwestern Washington, flows westerly for 40 miles to Auburn, thence northerly 32 miles to its mouth in Elliott Bay

at Seattle. Dam is at river mile 64; 6 miles southeast of Kanaskat, and 1 mile downstream from mouth of north fork. (See Geological Survey topographic sheet, "Cedar Lake Quadrangle, WA".)

Existing project. Rock-fill dam about 235 feet high, with gated spillway having a concrete weir at elevation 1,176 feet above mean sea level and top of gates at elevation 1,206, creating a reservoir with capacity of 106,000 acre-feet. Dam along crest is about 675 feet long. Project is designed to control flooding in Green River valley to alleviate agricultural and urban flood damage, and make possible further expansion of Seattle industrial area. Project was completed in June 1963. (For further details, see the Annual Report for 1963.) Under the dam safety assurance program, the reservoir outlet control tower and bridge were strengthened to withstand the maximum, credible earthquake. Work was completed in FY 1998. Year 2007 was the first year HHD stored additional water in the conservation pool elevation to supplement Tacoma water supply, which was included as betterment. Additional staffing will be brought on in 2008 to handle the increased workload due to AWS.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations During FY. Recording daily hydrological data, regulating the river, dam inspections, and right bank monitoring, coordinating with other concerned agencies, for daily activities. Maintenance, hired labor: Operation continued all year. Routine maintenance was accomplished on roads, gages, debris booms, ditches, power line, hydrological equipment, ground water monitoring equipment, rolling support equipment, and other project features. Stilling basin inspection was not accomplished. Work continued on water quality and sediment surveys. Project provided major flood damage reduction benefits during the November 2006 flood. By storing flood waters, the river stage of the Green River near Auburn was limited to 63.6 feet. Without the dam, the river stage would have been 7.5 feet higher, at 71.1 feet.

Maintenance contract: None

18. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Inspections are made of Federally constructed local flood protection projects which are maintained by local interests and agencies responsible for their operation and maintenance are advised of any needed repairs. During the fiscal year, inspections were

made on Chehalis River at Aberdeen, Dungeness River at Dungeness, Green River at Tukwila and Kent, Lummi Shore at Bellingham, Okanogan River at Omak and Oroville, Sammamish River at Redmond, Shelton Creek at Shelton, Skykomish and Wallace Rivers at Startup, Swinomish Channel at LaConner, American Lake, Wynoochee Dam and Yakima River at Yakima in Washington State; Lightning Creek at Clark Fork, Placer Creek at Wallace, Coeur d'Alene River at Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe River at St. Maries in Idaho; and Clark Fork River at Missoula in Montana.

19. MUD MOUNTAIN DAM, WA

Location. On White River, principal tributary of Puyallup River, near Mud Mountain, 28 miles above its confluence with Puyallup River, and 38 miles above mouth of Puyallup River. Dam is 6 miles upstream and southeast of Enumclaw, in northwestern Washington, and 38 miles east of Tacoma. (See Geological Survey topographic sheet "Cedar Lake Quadrangle, Washington".)

Existing project (including dam safety assurance improvements to date). Rock-fill dam, 810 feet long at crest elevation, rises 432 feet above bedrock. Reservoir has storage capacity of about 106,000 acre-feet. Flood control outlet works are in right abutment and permit an authorized, controlled discharge of 17,600 cubic feet per second through two concrete-lined tunnels, with a maximum capacity discharge of 21,500 cfs. Uncontrolled discharge over the spillway is maximum capacity for 245,000 cubic feet per second. Project affords flood protection to White and Puyallup River valleys and protects Tacoma industrial district, in conjunction with Puyallup River project at Tacoma, against floods about 50 percent greater than maximum discharge of record. Original project was completed in June 1953. To date, the Corps has constructed two vista areas, a picnic area, a wading pool, and playground adjacent to the project office, and a 1,760-foot trail leading to the lower vista area. Installation of an approximately 400-foot-deep concrete cutoff wall in the core of the dam was completed in November 1990 under the major rehabilitation program. Under dam safety assurance, spillway walls were raised, the dam crest was heightened, river diversion facilities required for excavation for the new tower were completed, the 9-foot diameter and the 23-foot diameter tunnels were refurbished, and a new reservoir outlet tower was constructed. This construction was completed in 1995. Stabilization of 1245 Road, 9 Foot Tunnel Bypass Plug, and Intake Works Hydraulic System Rehabilitation were completed this year.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations During FY. Maintenance, hired labor: Project features were operated all year. Maintenance was accomplished on dam facilities, intake structure, gages, debris booms, power lines, roads, ditches, hiking trails, vista observation deck, recreation area, and fish facilities. NWS continued to work jointly with Puget Sound Energy to maintain the Buckley Diversion Dam. Fish were transported from the fish collection facility to the upstream release point. To get an updated fish count by calendar year please access the Mud Mountain Dam website at http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/PublicMenu/Doc_list.cfm?sitename=MM&pagename=FISHCOUNTS. There were 84,702 project visitors. Early in November of 2006 Mud Mountain experienced the second highest pool of record at apx 1170'. Large amounts of woody debris were captured and managed by project staff. Two hundred habitat logs were taken by tribal and other government agencies. Seattle District's Emergency Management made repairs to basin access roads. Project provided significant flood damage reduction during November 2006 flood. By storing flood waters, the river stage of the Puyallup River at Puyallup was limited to 28.4 feet. Without the dam, the river stage would have exceeded 32 feet.

Maintenance, contract: None

Dam Safety Assurance. New work, hired labor: Study to identify problem areas with the new dam safety features is complete. New studies include additional tunnel armor, modified gate cylinders, new intake stop logs, and demolition of old intakes. Supervised construction work.

New work contract. Install reusable coffer dam, inspect 9 foot intake apron.

20. SCHEDULING FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

Flood control storage space was available in Hungry Horse Reservoir, MT, Flathead Lake, MT (controlled by Kerr Dam), Grand Coulee project, WA, Wynoochee Dam, WA, Upper Baker and Ross Reservoirs, WA. Scheduled reservoir operations were conducted with Puget Sound Energy on the Upper Baker project, with Seattle City Light on the Ross project, and with Tacoma Power on the Wynoochee project during the November 2006 flood event, and several smaller flood events in December and January. Serious flood damages in the lower basins were prevented or reduced through SRO of these

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

reservoirs during these events. Issues relating to project operations were addressed. Regulation instructions were provided for flood control operations. Guidance forecasts were made during the flood control season, as required. Daily and/or hourly data were collected and tabulated as required to check compliance with operating criteria. Real-time forecast and river stage data were provided to Emergency Management office as needed and as requested for use in staging flood teams and equipment during several flood events. Coordination necessary in preparation or revision of reservoir regulation manuals was carried on during the year with agencies responsible for the operation of these projects. Fiscal year costs were \$382,252. Total costs to date have been \$9,125,422.

New work contract. None.

21. STILLAGUAMISH RIVER, WA

Location. Formed by confluence of its north and south forks at Arlington, in northwestern Washington, Stillaguamish River flows westerly 22 miles to Puget Sound, entering Port Susan through Hat Slough and South Pass, and Skagit Bay through West Pass. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18441, and Geological Survey Quadrangles Stanwood, Marysville, and Stillaguamish, WA.)

Existing project. Works to reduce bank erosion and channel changes on Stillaguamish River 15 miles between Arlington and head of Hat Slough, and on Cook Slough, 3 miles long, as follows: revetment at 26 places on river and Cook Slough; concrete weir (including a fishway) 275 feet long between steel sheet-pile piers at head of Cook Slough to limit flow through Slough; and two cutoff channels, each about 900 feet long, to eliminate sharp bends in Cook Slough. Tidal influence extends about 3 miles into improved section. Flood stages of 16 feet above low water at Cook Slough weir have been observed. Project was completed in July 1939. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1940.)

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations During FY. Maintenance, hired labor: Utilized in-house labor to supervise removal of brush from approximately half of the Segments along bank slopes.

Conducted preliminary study for repair of the damaged weir on Cook Slough. Findings indicate work is needed to prevent the possible failure of control weir which will impact flows in the mainstem

and Cook slough. Funding has been requested for construction for FY08.

22. TACOMA, PUYALLUP RIVER, WA

Location. Puyallup River has its source in glaciers on western slopes of Mount Rainier, flows northwesterly 50 miles, and empties into Commencement Bay, an arm of Puget Sound at Tacoma, WA. Work covered by this project is on Puyallup River, within city limits of Tacoma. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18453).

Existing project. A channel with a capacity of 50,000 cubic feet per second between East 11th Street Bridge and lower end of inter-county improvement, a distance of about 2.2 miles, by straightening channel, building levees, revetting channel and levees, and making necessary bridge changes. The 11th Street Bridge at lower end of project is 0.75 mile above mouth of Puyallup River. Diurnal tidal range at mouth of river is 11.8 feet and extreme range is 20 feet. Project was planned in conjunction with Mud Mountain Dam and affords protection against floods about 50 percent greater than maximum discharge of record. Project was completed in May 1950. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1950). A real estate design memorandum, approved by Office of the Chief of Engineers on October 2, 1985, changed the project boundary to allow the City of Tacoma to create a wetland adjacent to the project. This action resulted in the Corps acquiring approximately 2,450 linear feet of setback levee in fee simple. Maintenance funds to cover the increased length of the project have been provided by the Port of Tacoma for the project life. The Project Boundary was modified again on September 17, 2004 to include more wetland habitat on the left bank. The easement for the setback levee was conveyed to the Corps on November 28, 2005. Construction of an additional wetland by the Port of Tacoma on the right bank adjacent to Gog-Li-Hi-Ti 1 was initiated in the spring of 2007. This action resulted in the Corps acquiring approximately 2000 linear feet of setback levee.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations During FY. Maintenance, hired labor: Utilized in-house labor to supervise removal of brush from the project along slopes of levee. Maintenance, contract: Awarded equipment rental contract to remove brush.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Flood Damage Reduction activities pursuant to Section 205, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as amended (preauthorization).

See Table 29-L

Emergency Streambank & Shoreline Erosion activities pursuant to Section 14, Public Law 526, 79th Congress, as amended (preauthorization).

Coordination Account	\$3,259
Total FY Costs	\$3,259

Emergency flood control activities - repair, flood fighting, and rescue work (Public Law 99, 84th Congress, and antecedent legislation).

Disaster Preparedness Program	\$ 509,625
Emergency Operations	\$ 2,804,411
Rehabilitation & Inspection Program	\$ 3,934,884
Rehab & Insp Prog Contributed funds	\$ 1,382,812
Advance Measures	\$ 0
Misc Reimbursable Work	\$ 836,112
Total FY Costs	\$ 9,467,844

Multiple-Purpose Power Projects

23. ALBENI FALLS DAM, ID

Location. On Pend Oreille River about 25 miles west of Sandpoint, in northern Idaho, and 50 miles northeast of Spokane, Washington. Dam is 838 and 90 miles upstream from mouths of Columbia and Pend Oreille Rivers, respectively. (See Geological Survey topographic sheets, Sandpoint, ID, and Newport, WA.)

Existing project. Provides flood control, hydroelectric power, and related water uses on Pend Oreille River as a part of the multiple-purpose plan for development of Columbia River Basin, including recreation development. At the dam, an island and a low waterfall of about 7 feet formerly divided the river channel. Dam is a gated, gravity-structure spillway in left channel and a powerhouse having an installation of 42,600 kilowatts in right channel, creating a reservoir with a usable storage capacity of 1,153,000 acre-feet. Project was operational and essentially complete in December 1955, with

miscellaneous contracts completing by June 1957. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1957.) Recreational facilities for public use have been provided at Albeni Cove, Priest River, Riley Creek, Johnson Creek, Trestle Creek, Strongs Island, and Springy Point. (Strongs Island was closed in FY82 to reduce O&M costs.) (Refer to Albeni Falls Master Plan dated June 1981 for further planned development.)

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations During FY. Maintenance, hired labor: Reservoir was operated through its annual cycle of storage and release. Routine structural, mechanical, and electrical maintenance was performed on spillway, dam, powerhouse, and equipment. New equipment and instrumentation included auto start/stop generator controls, oil containment bulkhead, and hydraulic gate hoists. Existing analog generator protective relays were replaced with digital multi-function protective relays.

Maintenance contract. Contracts awarded and continuing include update project master plan, hazardous water signage, park maintenance, grounds maintenance, and replace power feeder to Visitors Center.

24. CHIEF JOSEPH DAM - RUFUS WOODS LAKE, WA

Location. On Columbia River in north central Washington, at river mile 545, just upstream from mouth of Foster Creek, 1.5 miles upstream from town of Bridgeport Washington. (Geological Survey topographic sheet, Okanogan, WA, shows general locality.)

Existing project. A concrete gravity structure, which consists of a 19-gate spillway and a 27-unit powerhouse. The powerhouse has sixteen 88,274 kilowatt and eleven 95,000 kilowatt generators with nameplate capacity of 2,457,384 kilowatts. The original 16 units were completed in 1962. Additional construction work was completed in 1994 and included a 10' pool raise and 11 additional units which went online 1977-1979. Recreation facilities were completed in 1972.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations During FY. Total Project electrical generation for FY07 was 11,561,224 megawatt-hours (11,561,224,000 kilowatt-hours). This energy was marketed for \$635,867,320 in

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

revenues (based on the Bonneville Power Administration's daily net market price for electrical energy). Approximately \$636 million in revenue produced on an annual operating budget of about \$18 million for a return of over \$35 for each \$1 of operations and maintenance (O&M) cost. Overall Unit availability was 93% and forced outage rate was 1.3%. O&M activities utilized hired labor and contract work to perform: routine structural, mechanical, and electrical maintenance on powerhouse, spillway, dam, power equipment, auxiliary systems, recreation grounds, and wildlife mitigation areas. The CJD maintenance program was ranked "industry top performer" in an independent performance benchmarking study. Non-routine maintenance activities included repairs to 10 of 19 spillway monolith joints and replacement of Log Boom midstream anchor cables. Log boom work was completed through a synergistic effort with Army Dive Teams, completing critical Project work while providing invaluable training for the Dive Teams. Excess generator circuit breaker parts, with replacement value of \$800k, were packaged and shipped to Haditha Dam in Iraq. This provided, for about \$30k and in a matter of weeks, electrical generation parts vital to the GWOT and Iraqi infrastructure reconstruction efforts, that would have taken nearly 1 year to procure through normal channels. Capital improvement work included: completed contract replacement of all 27 main generator circuit breakers; completed construction on 10 of 19 Gas Abatement spillway flow deflectors and successful deflector spill test (Gas Abatement FY07 execution = \$7.1M); contract for Units 1-16 turbine runner replacement was awarded to Alstom Hydro US Inc in May 2007 for \$165M (total including optional Units 1-4,15,16 and all optional work), turbine contractor is developing design and turbine model, with on-site turbine replacement work scheduled to begin 4th quarter FY09; developed plans and specs to repair Unit 21 damage from synchronizing failure.

Maintenance Contract. None

25. LIBBY DAM - LAKE KOOCANUSA, MT

Location. On Kootenai River in Lincoln County, Montana, about 17 miles upstream from Libby, and 219 miles upstream from confluence of Kootenai and Columbia Rivers. (See Geological Survey topographic sheet, Thompson Lakes, MT).

Existing project. Provides storage for local flood control protection in Montana and Idaho, main stem flood control in Lower Columbia River, and

hydroelectric power generation at site and at downstream plants through storage release. Project is operated as a unit of a comprehensive system for improvement of Columbia River basin for flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power, and other purposes. Lake Koocanusa is 90 miles long, backing water 42 miles into Canada and has a usable storage capacity of 4,965,000 acre-feet at 50 percent drawdown. Construction of dam was in accordance with a treaty between United States and Canada relating to international cooperation in water resource development of the Columbia River basin. Dam is a straight-axis concrete gravity overflow type, 420 feet high, 3,055 feet long, with normal full pool at elevation 2,459 feet above mean sea level. Powerhouse has an initial installed capacity of 480,000 kilowatts from four hydroelectric generating units; first power went on-line in 1975. A fifth generating unit (Libby Additional Units Project) was completed in 1984 with an additional capacity of 120,000 kilowatts. Fabrication of generators for units six through eight is completed and parts have been stored at the site. Project is completed with units one through five operational. Units six through eight have been reclassified inactive. The Libby Re-regulating Dam Project provided for construction of a re-regulating dam about 10 miles downstream of Libby Dam. Funds were allocated for a construction start in 1977; however, courts have found that Congress did not authorize construction of the dam. In FY 1982, all work was terminated due to court direction. The Libby Re-regulating Dam Power Units Project provided for installation of three hydroelectric generating units at the re-regulating dam with 78,900 kilowatt installed capacity. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1995).

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations During FY. Maintenance, hired labor: Reservoir was operated through its annual cycle of storage and release, with concurrent power production. Spring runoff in 2007, although significant, did not necessitate forced spill or result in significant flood fighting effort in areas downstream. Routine structural, mechanical, and electrical maintenance was performed on spillway, dam, powerhouse and equipment. Fish hatchery operation continued under contract with the State of Montana. The 2000 Biological Opinion on sturgeon was updated in FY06 with a large part being played by Libby Dam's staff biologist, who authored the flow plan. Release operations supported environmental goals for sturgeon recovery efforts.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Maintenance contract. Excitor replacement is currently scheduled to begin in fall of 2008. Project intends to begin installation of a microhydro plant at Murray Springs Fish Hatchery to recover the energy from the constant flow of 4500gpm coming from the hatchery raceways. Also plan to let a contract for transformer leakage on MN Transformer #2. Buffer zone at Murray Springs Fish Hatchery is nearly resolved with an appeal pending from plaintiff; Security upgrade is complete with some warranty work on cameras, lighting sensors, and automated card key system planned in 2008. Efforts continue on upgrades to O&M manuals that began in June 2007 by scanning in the old documents.

Environmental

26 CHIEF JOSEPH DAM DISSOLVED GAS ABATEMENT, WA

Location. On Columbia River in north central Washington, at river mile 545, just upstream from mouth of Foster Creek, 1.5 miles upstream from town of Bridgeport.

Existing project. The ecosystem restoration project would construct flow deflectors in all 19 bays of the spillway at Chief Joseph Dam to abate total dissolved gas levels in the Columbia River downstream of the dam. Scheduled completion date is 2009.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations During FY. New work, hired labor: Construction phase activities included continuation of installation of the spillway deflectors. The multi-year contract includes the addition of spillway deflectors to all 19 spillway bays. Contract is approximately 65% complete.

New work contract. None.

27. CODIGA FARMS, TUKWILA, WA

Location. Project is located in Tukwila, Washington, in King County, approximately 10 miles south of Seattle along the Duwamish River.

Existing project. Restores tidal and riverine hydrology to the site in the form of an off-channel slough, estuarine marsh and riparian buffer. Construction was initiated in August 2003.

Local cooperation. Under current cost sharing requirements, the local sponsor (city of Tukwila and

Washington Department of Natural Resources) will provide 25 percent of project restoration, 50 percent of associated recreation, and 100 percent of hazardous waste issues. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was signed on December 17, 2002.

Operations During FY. Physical tasks to complete include installation of a permanent fence (currently there is only temporary construction fence), and park features; parking lot, trails, signage, picnic tables, etc. However, funds cannot be committed until cost-sharing and LERRD-crediting issues are resolved. The sponsor's land value is very low, thereby increasing their cash required, which they have not provided. The PDT will be working to resolve these issues, complete remaining construction, and close-out the project.

28. GREEN DUWAMISH RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, WA

Location. The Green Duwamish River Basin encompasses over 450 square miles in northwest Washington State. This river starts high in the Cascade Mountains and ends in enters Elliott bay in Seattle.

Existing project. This program provides for ecosystem restoration in the Green Duwamish River Basin and includes 45 restoration projects throughout the entire river basin. The program was estimated to take 10 years to complete.

Local cooperation. King County was the primary sponsor for the Feasibility Study. This effort includes the financial support of 17 cities throughout the basin and King County and as well as help from the state and federal resource agencies and tribes.

Operations During FY. New work, hired labor. Construction of Meridian Valley Creek was completed. Construction of Lake Meridian Outlet Phase I was complete and Preparation of design for the Site 1 tidal marsh project and the Riverview Park habitat project continued.

New work contract. Construction was completed on The first Phase of Lake Meridian Outlet, with construction of a new lake outlet and 400 feet of stream restoration.

29. HOWARD A. HANSON DAM, WA

Location. Howard A. Hanson Dam is located on the Green River, in King County, about 35 miles southeast of Seattle in Western Washington State.

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

Existing project. The project will add ecosystem restoration and municipal and industrial (M&I) water supply to the existing flood control project and will meet Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements necessitated by the listing of the Puget Sound Chinook Salmon. Phase I construction will raise the existing flood control reservoir pool 20 feet (from elevation 1,147 feet to elevation 1,167 feet) to increase storage by 20,000 ac-ft for water supply use. Water will be stored in the spring for M&I use in the summer and fall with no changes to flood control capacity. The additional storage will not require structural changes to the existing dam. Minor right abutment seepage remedies were installed in the dam prior to initial M&I storage. Phase I will also include construction of a new full height fish passage facility and miscellaneous ESA and environmental restoration features (reconnection of side channels, gravel nourishment, planting of sedge meadows, and placement of large woody debris at multiple locations). Phase II construction will commence only with the concurrence of the resource agencies, the sponsor, and the Muckleshoot Tribe. It will consist of raising the pool another 10 feet (to elevation 1,177 feet) to store an additional 2,400 ac-ft of M&I water, plus 9,600 ac-ft of low flow augmentation water, for a combined project total of 32,000 additional ac-ft of storage. Scheduled completion date is 2016.

Local cooperation. Under current cost sharing requirements, the local sponsor (city of Tacoma) will provide a cost share based on separable project purpose estimated to be 15 percent of total project cost. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was signed on July 19, 2003.

Operations During FY. New work, hired labor: Continued S&A of the various current Fish Passage construction contracts. Continued development of design of future Fish Passage construction contracts. Prepared plans and specifications for fish habitat restoration and mitigation.

New work contract. Awarded various contracts for Fish Passage. Awarded contract for miscellaneous fish habitat restoration and mitigation and performed S&A of the contract after award. Awarded miscellaneous A-E design contracts for fish passage plans and specs.

30. PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS, WA

Location. The Puget Sound and adjacent waters region encompasses over 15,000 square miles

in northwest Washington State and incorporates all waters in the Puget Sound drainage basin and the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

Existing project. This program provides for ecosystem restoration in the Puget Sound area and to expedite construction of critical restoration projects by developing an identification and prioritization process using existing locally provided information, conducting project implementation studies, and constructing specific projects. The program will require approximately 10 years.

Local cooperation. The program includes authorization to consult on restoration priorities with a variety of state, federal, local and non-profit organizations. In addition, each project implemented under the program authority will be cost shared with a local sponsor providing 50 percent of study costs and 35 percent of project cost after respective Cooperation Agreements are signed.

Operations During FY. New work, hired labor. The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works and the Office of Management and Budget determined that a feasibility report documenting the priority projects for the full authorization should be submitted for their approval to confirm consistency with Administration policies. Decision document were approved for two more selected projects, Skokomish Estuary Restoration and Lake Washington Gravel Nourishment. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife constructed Skokomish Estuary Restoration in 2007 using non-federal funds with the Skokomish Tribe, City of Tacoma, and Mason County. The Lake Washington Gravel Nourishment Project Cooperation Agreement was signed with the City of Seattle and constructed in the summer 2007. Decision documents are being prepared for additional projects with Cities of Bellingham and Burien; and the Tulalip Indian Tribe to aid recovery of endangered species, including bull trout and Chinook salmon.

The State of Washington enacted legislation authorizing a new state agency, The Puget Sound Partnership. A federal caucus, currently comprised of 10 federal agencies, is working with the new state agency to advance restoration actions within the basin. The program is consulting with the federal caucus to coordinate activities.

New work contract. none in 2006.

31. RURAL IDAHO

These projects are a joint effort of Walla Walla and Seattle Districts. The Seattle District projects follow:

Bonnors Ferry, ID

Location. Bonnors Ferry is located on US 95, at the intersection with the Kootenai River, approximately 30 miles north of Sandpoint, in northern Idaho.

Existing project. The purpose of this project is to purchase and install water meters and incidental piping for City of Bonnors Ferry service area in order to decrease the demand for a limited water supply.

Local cooperation. Under current cost-sharing requirements, the local sponsor (City of Bonnors Ferry) will provide 25 percent of design and construction cost.

Operations During FY. Purchasing of water meters was completed and partial installation was done. Phase 2 of construction is underway.

Smelterville, ID

Location. Smelterville is located on I-90 approximately 70- miles east of Spokane, WA.

Existing project. The purpose of this project is to provide engineering and design services in preparation for construction activities to repair the 50 year old treatment and waste water system to bring it up to state and federal standards while also protecting the cities water supply.

Local cooperation. Under current cost-sharing requirements, the local sponsor (City of Smelterville) will provide 25 percent of design and construction cost.

Operations During FY. Engineering and design is completed, Project Cooperation Agreement and Project Management Plan has been developed and signed. Construction was initiated in FY 2007 and is expected to wrap up in late 09.

32. RURAL MONTANA

These projects are a joint effort of Omaha and Seattle Districts. The Seattle District projects follow:

Drummond, MT

Location. Drummond is located adjacent to I-90 approximately 50 miles east of Missoula in Granite County, Montana.

Existing project. The purpose of this project is to design and construct an appropriate fix for Drummond's sewer lines by means of slip lining and/or pipe replacement to update the system to a safe and operable level.

Local cooperation. Under current cost-sharing requirements, the local sponsor (Town of Drummond) will provide 25 percent of design and construction cost.

Operations During FY. Construction was completed in FY 2007.

Butte, MT

Location. Butte is located in south-western Montana.

Existing project. The purpose of this project is to design and construct a system upgrade to the current wastewater treatment plant for the City and County of Butte-Silver Bow (BSB) that will meet state and federal standards. The upgrade improves the biological nutrient removal capability to 8 mgd.

Local cooperation. Under current cost-sharing requirements, the local sponsor City and County of Butte-Silver Bow (BSB) will provide 25 percent of design and construction cost.

Operations During FY. Engineering and design was completed in FY 2007. Will initiate implementation of design in FY 2008

Stevensville, MT

Location. The Town of Stevensville is located in the Bitterroot Valley in the northern portion of Ravalli County approximately 25 miles south of Missoula in western Montana. The Town is situated on the east side of the Bitterroot River and east of US Highway 93.

Existing project. Project will upgrade the existing deteriorated water supply system. The existing water supply system cannot meet the current peak demand and projected future Town growth daily water supply needs.

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

Local cooperation. Under current cost-sharing requirements, the local sponsor (city of Stevensville) will provide 25 percent of design cost. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was signed in 2006.

Operations During FY. Engineering and design was completed in FY07 and the project is waiting funding for construction.

Big Fork, MT

Location. The City of Bigfork is located approximately 18 miles southeast of Kalispell, Montana on Hwy 35. The Ranch County Water/Sewer District is located a half mile east of Highway 35, one mile south of Bigfork in Flathead County. The homes in the area are located in the foothills alongside the lake.

Existing project.The purpose of this project is to design and construct a water system for the Ranch Water District located in Bigfork, Montana which will allow them to supply the city with a clean, safe water system and also provide fire protection.

Local cooperation. Under current cost-sharing requirements, the local sponsor (Ranch Water District) will provide 25 percent of design cost. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was signed for design and construction during 2006.

Operations During FY. Engineering and design work was competed and project construction was initiated in FY07. The project will complete additional phases of construction in FY 2008.

33. UNION SLOUGH, WA

Location. The proposed project is located on the left bank of Union Slough, Snohomish River, near Everett, WA.

Existing project. The restoration project has restored fish and wildlife habitat, which has been adversely affected by the past construction of the Everett Harbor and Snohomish River Navigation Project. It included the construction of a new 6,800-foot setback levee around the entire 93-acre site, construction of about 2,800 feet of fish access channels to interior locations, filling the borrow ditches behind the abandoned levee, and construction of three breaches and a 180-foot long bridge across each breach. The project is essentially complete, with some landscaping and scour repair to be completed in 2008.

Local cooperation. Under current cost sharing requirements, the local sponsor (city of Everett) will provide 25 percent of project cost. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was signed on May 16, 2003.

Operations During FY. Hired labor: landscaping and scour repair.

New work contract. None.

Environmental activities (Section 1135, Public Law 99-662, as amended; Section 206 Public Law 104-303).

See Table 29-M.

Aquatic Plant Control

34. Aquatic Plant Control

Location. Pend Oreille River near the town of Cusack, Washington

Existing project. This was a one year pilot study to study the effects of a new herbicide formulation (Renovate™ On Target Flake) on the invasive aquatic plant- Eurasian Water Milfoil. Environmental documents in order to permit the project were completed in June, a public meeting was held in July and the pilot application of the herbicide was conducted in August. There are two monitoring events scheduled to determine the effectiveness of the application planned.

Local cooperation. There was not to much local cooperation with the exception of the local weed control board. The company that produces the herbicide provided it free of charge. The project was funded completely from federal dollars under ERDCs Aquatic Weed Research Program.

Operations During FY. New work, hired labor: none.

New work contract. none

General Investigations

35. SURVEYS

Fiscal year costs were \$257,149 for flood damage prevention studies, \$571,186 for shoreline

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

protection studies, \$983,472 for special studies, \$29,245 for review of authorized projects, \$220,837 for miscellaneous activities, and \$126,000 for coordination with other agencies and non-Federal interests, a total of \$2,204,945. In addition, contributed funds were expended for the following: \$21,397 for review of authorized projects, \$27,058 for coordination with other agencies and non-Federal interests, a total of \$48,455.

36. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

The work programmed for collection and study of basic data covers international water studies, flood plain management services, and hydrologic studies. Work on international water studies included checking Kootenay Lake storage computations to determine compliance of Fortis BC with orders of International Joint Commission, and coordination with International Kootenay Lake and Osoyoos Lake Boards of Control in enforcement of International Joint Commission orders. Technical assistance was provided other Federal and non-Federal agencies and Indian tribes in flood hazard evaluation, flood reduction methods, and related services as requested. Fiscal year costs were \$37,517 for international water studies, \$87,697 for flood plain management services, and \$10,000 for hydrologic studies, a total of \$135,214.

37. PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

Centralia, WA

The city of Centralia lies in west central Washington at the confluence of the Chehalis and Skookumchuck Rivers, about midway along the Chehalis River from its source in the Willapa Hills to its mouth at Aberdeen in Grays Harbor. Floods of record on Skookumchuck, Newaukum, and Chehalis Rivers occurred in February 1996.

The plan of improvement authorized in P.L. 99-662 would substantially reduce flooding in the Skookumchuck River valley for the 22 miles between Skookumchuck Dam and the river mouth, including a major portion of Centralia, and provide minor reductions along the Chehalis River downstream from Centralia for about 20 miles to Oakville. The improvement, as recommended in the feasibility report, consisted of structural modifications (flood control outlet tunnel and spillway gate), which would enable the existing, private water supply dam to provide flood control storage during winter months.

Preconstruction Engineering and Design (PED) was started in FY 1988 to refine the project design recommended in the feasibility report. In FY 1990, refinement of project design to a less costly, gated spillway sluice and reevaluation of hydrology, existing local levees and embankments, estimated flood damages, and potential flood reduction benefits were completed. Studies determined the Skookumchuck Dam modification no longer appeared economically justifiable and further work was suspended. In FY 1992 a wrap-up report presenting results of the technical analyses completed to date was provided to local governments.

Following the severe flooding in the Centralia-Chehalis area in 1996, there was a renewed public interest in flood damage reduction. Using state and local funding sources, Lewis County reviewed past study efforts and developed a revised flood damage reduction plan that would combine the authorized dam modification with over bank excavation and flow bypass measures. The revised project would provide substantial benefits to both Centralia and Chehalis and appeared to be economically justified. In July 1998, Lewis County requested resumption of the PED for the project with a view toward preparing a General Reevaluation Report and Environmental Impact Statement for an expanded project. Work resumed soon thereafter. A General Reevaluation Report (GRR) Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) and Chiefs Report for the project were completed with the Chief's Report was signed on September 27, 2004. Pre-construction, Engineering and Design (PED) was initiated and the development of a Project Management Plan (PMP) and Design agreement was started in FY05 and due to lack of funding and identification of a non-federal sponsor it has extended into FY 07.

In late 2007 severe flooding occurred again, causing damages to the local communities and the closure of I-5 for 4 days, the main route between Seattle and Portland. The closure caused rerouting of traffic and loss of commerce. The State of Washington in cooperation with the local governments is currently working with the Corps to re-initiate the study, develop a current PMP and Design Agreement. Fiscal year FY07 costs were \$36,410. Total cost to date is \$8,085,919.

39. GENERAL REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

Permit Evaluation	\$4,178,570
Enforcement	231,969
Environmental Impact Statement	2,416
Appeals	0
Compliance	455,866
TOTAL	\$4,868,821

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

TABLE 29-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total To Sep. 30, 2007	
1	Ediz Hook, WA (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	5,878,740	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	5,878,740	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	0	0	0	10,000	2,693,564	
		Cost	0	0	0	9,922	2,693,486	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	385,850	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	385,850	
		Maint.						
		Contrib.	19,539	0	0	0	323,554	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	284,477	
2	Everett Harbor and Snohomish River, WA (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,723,745	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,723,745	1
		Maint.						
		Approp.	280,063	3,065,000	1,338,000	1,066,000	26,957,412	
		Cost	321,955	3,055,965	1,267,226	1,131,888	26,903,491	2
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	116,618	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	116,618	
		Maint.						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	548,090	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	548,090	
3	Friday Harbor, WA (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,575,500	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,575,500	3
		Maint.						
		Approp.	-	-7,984	0	0	794,310	
		Cost	1,867	-7,984	-1,530	1,511	798,882	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	1,267,881	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,267,881	
4	Grays Harbor and Chehalis River, WA (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	9,000	20,000	0	0	23,247,248	4
		Cost	17,805	0	12,191	563	23,269,950	5
		Maint.						
		Approp.	11,794,98	8,166,841	8,875,000	6,605,000	245,630,512	
		Cost	11,727,48	8,237,155	8,736,119	6,069,463	245,008,852	6
		Minor						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	9,592	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	9,592	7
		Major						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	4,606,145	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	4,606,145	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	8,832	1,068	0	0	6,417,900	
		Cost	10,465	0	0	0	6,406,934	8
		Maint.						

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 29-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total To Sep. 30, 2007	
	Grays Harbor and Chehalis Cont'd	Contrib.	0	0	0	0	55,889	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	55,889	
5	Lake Crockett, WA (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	377,990	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	377,990	9
		Maint.						
		Approp.	0	64,000	428,000	0	1,686,626	
		Cost	0	52,942	39,989	391,041	1,678,601	
6	Lake Washington Ship Canal, WA (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	4,611,436	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	4,611,436	10
		Maint						
		Approp.	5,691,100	7,320,000	6,761,900	6,806,000	192,631,406	
		Cost	5,954,807	6,911,581	6,126,917	6,269,114	190,990,802	11
		Major						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	7,465,230	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	7,465,230	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	185,499	52,982	0	0	488,481	
		Cost	133,845	37,453	0	0	421,298	12
		Maint.						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	40,000	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	39,964	
7	Neah Bay, WA	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	2,057,266	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	2,057,266	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	179,297	32,000	888,000	0	5,072,136	
		Cost	179,297	29,542	59,725	113,220	4,351,623	
8	Olympia Harbor, WA Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	337,709	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	337,709	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	0	0	276,000	938,000	1,347,162	
		Cost	0	0	198,135	239,628	1,269,297	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	0	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Puget Sound and its Tributary Waters, WA	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	43,337	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	43,337	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	995,265	992,000	772,000	1,127,000	32,320,361	
		Cost	996,345	968,733	745,057	881,115	32,019,168	13
11	Quillayute River, WA Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	521,850	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	521,850	14

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

TABLE 29-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total To Sep. 30, 2007	
	Ouillavute River, WA Cont'd	Maint.						
		Approp.	86,046	90,000	51,000	1,913,000	31,432,361	
		Cost	81,398	89,971	53,707	662,017	30,176,251	
	Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	20,000	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	20,000	
12	Seattle Harbor, WA (Federal Funds)	New Work		-				
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	170,335	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	170,335	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	689,013	90,000	493,000	592,000	20,537,993	
		Cost	690,244	89,839	82,343	99,697	19,636,682	15
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	69,333	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	69,333	
		Maint.						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	2,357,450	16
		Cost	0	0	0	0	2,283,011	17
13	Swinomish Channel, WA (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	808,332	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	808,332	18
		Maint.						
		Approp.	544,978	30,728	0	0	9,866,024	
		Cost	561,003	30,728	0	0	9,866,023	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	32,000	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	32,000	
		Maint.						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	379,248	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	379,248	
14	Willapa River and Harbor and Naselle River, WA (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	1,386,955	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,386,955	19
		Maint.						
		Approp.	70,533	25,000	140,000	53,000	24,608,150	
		Cost	70,530	24,513	93,173	58,450	24,566,283	20
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	78,372	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	78,372	21
15	Shoalwater Bay, Tokeland, WA	New Work						
		Approp.	735,600	367,000	1,390,000	328,000	3,891,600	
		Cost	753,050	350,151	323,417	412,718	4,890,378	
16	Coeur d' Alene River (South Fork), Wallace, ID (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	193,000	28,000	19,500	0	860,883	
		Cost	192,760	30,118	14,939	20,439	861,445	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	97,014	54,987	13,871	3,100	543,222	
		Cost	272,519	77,208	4,657	27,061	405,526	

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 29-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total To Sep. 30, 2007	
17	Howard A. Hanson Dam, WA (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	38,311,834	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	38,311,834	22
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,316,600	1,779,000	1,949,500	2,314,000	36,006,653	
		Cost	1,319,233	1,647,143	1,722,727	2,352,857	35,676,937	23
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	2,009,742	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	2,009,742	24
19	Mud Mountain Dam, WA (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	1,162,000	2,836,000	4,346,000	3,470,000	108,419,075	25
		Cost	1,145,263	2,031,386	2,970,103	3,574,205	106,289,929	26
		Maint.						
		Approp.	2,208,200	3,360,000	3,364,000	4,176,000	61,243,843	
		Cost	2,221,583	3,192,066	3,050,567	3,229,824	59,807,434	27
		Minor Rehab.						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	285,908	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	285,908	
		Major Rehab.						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	30,437,500	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	30,437,500	
	(Contrib. Funds)	Maint.						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	3,928	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	3,928	
21	Stillaguamish River, WA (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	-187	0	134,408	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	134,595	28
		Maint.						
		Approp.	235,000	379,000	201,000	278,000	5,174,100	
		Cost	235,041	372,434	207,604	249,063	5,151,774	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	7,104	0	0	0	28,104	
		Cost	-4,978	0	0	0	16,022	
22	Tacoma, Puyallup River, WA (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	3,947,853	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	3,947,853	29
		Maint.						
		Approp.	107,000	212,000	100,000	140,000	2,093,221	
		Cost	111,218	212,007	92,327	142,645	2,086,690	
	(Contrib. Funds)	Maint.						
		Contrib.	3,427	0	0	0	57,832	
		Cost	3,393	0	0	0	54,371	
23	Albeni Falls Dam, ID	New Work						
		Approp.	1,942,000	0	0	0	34,053,561	30
		Cost	2,062,878	41,243	0	0	34,053,481	31
		Maint.						
		Approp.	2,929,233	2,233,465	1,525,164	3,973,700	121,331,429	32
		Cost	3,265,979	2,221,510	1,423,852	3,657,678	119,163,584	33

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

TABLE 29-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total To Sep. 30, 2007	
24	Chief Joseph Dam - Rufus Woods Lake, WA	New Work						
		Approp.		0	0	0	540,341,235	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	540,341,235	34
		Maint.						
		Approp.	4,238,500	1,521,000	830,000	7,023,300	313,401,262	35
		Cost	6,570,330	2,991,540	840,958	5,992,764	305,848,852	36
		Major Rehab.						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	297,630	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	297,630	
25	Libby Dam – Lake Koocanusa, MT (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	543,726,140	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	543,726,140	37
		Maint.						
		Approp.	4,773,055	2,271,571	1,661,048	4,794,000	146,994,466	38
		Cost	4,575,315	522,166	3,257,122	5,032,415	144,277,910	39
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	1,458,252	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,458,252	40
26	Chief Joseph Dam Dissolved Gas Abatement, WA	New Work						
		Approp.	943,020	1,708,000	7,914,000	8,163,000	19,096,020	
		Cost	928,153	1,620,359	3,981,366	8,779,287	15,673,898	
27	Codiga Farms, Tukwila, WA (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	267,000	55,000	22,000		1,375,000	
		Cost	285,786	7,231	888		1,290,038	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	70,332	0	0		82,232	
		Cost	60,830	9,213	0		77,710	
28	Duwamish and Green River Basin, (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	386,000	1,110,000	1,769,000	950,000	4,215,000	
		Cost	362,775	709,829	687,147	413,802	2,173,553	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.		0	337,000	289,750	849,750	
		Cost		0	127,050	135,845	265,895	
29	Howard A. Hanson Dam, WA (Sec. 101(b)(15)) (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	9,907,380	9,519,000	13,957,000	15,128,000	64,664,952	41
		Cost	10,162,21	8,912,550	13,363,785	14,752,833	62,971,509	42
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	59,643	3,875,569	0	-1,898,872	8,096,340	43
		Cost	59,242	1,939,686	1,299,509	-1,058,452	6,342,250	44
30	Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters, WA (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	201,000	974,000	709,000	1,178,000	3,155,000	
		Cost	206,028	965,925	313,356	209,172	1,766,585	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	0	0	0	69,100	69,100	
		Cost	0	0	0	11,175	11,475	

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 29-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total To Sep. 30, 2007
31	Rural Idaho Program, ID	New Work					
		Approp.		974,000	932,000	0	2,660,000
		Cost		818,960	865,776	218,423	2,390,969
32	Rural Montana Program, MT	New Work					
		Approp.	276,000	494,000	816,000	40,000	1,726,000
		Cost	305,677	143,135	658,384	495,625	1,659,694
33	Union Slough, WA (Federal Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	594,000	280,000	439,000	1,423,000	3,378,000
		Cost	521,479	329,811	128,725	941,554	2,546,463
	Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Contrib.	283,296	0	96,000	381,000	947,446
		Cost	107,957	87,565	128,408	341,915	816,788
34	Aquatic Plant Control (Federal Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.				35,000	35,000
		Cost				30,146	30,146
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Contrib.				0	0
		Cost				0	0

1. Includes \$418,209 appropriated and expended for previous projects. Excludes \$43,000 Coast Guard funds expended.
2. Includes \$5,869 for previous project and \$120,000 for Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters, appropriated and expended.
3. Includes \$1,180,500 expended under Productive Employment Appropriation Act of 1983 (P.L.98-8).
4. Includes \$4,881,882 appropriated for former project, \$18,128,287 for current project which includes \$3,530,000 PED, \$124,945 for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710), and \$113,134 for previous project. Excludes \$161,909 Navy funds and \$6,000 Coast Guard funds.
5. Includes \$4,881,882 expended for former project, \$18,119,430 for current project which includes \$3,530,000 PED, \$124,945 for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710), and \$113,134 for previous project. Excludes \$161,909 Navy funds and \$6,000 Coast Guard funds.
6. Includes \$37,415 for previous projects and \$3,923,511 for Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters, appropriated and expended. Excludes \$409,660 Emergency Relief funds and \$57,000 Public Works Administration funds expended.
7. Excludes \$111,000 Public Works Acceleration Act funds expended.
8. Excludes \$3,418,000 contributed by Port of Grays Harbor in fulfilling requirements of local cooperation.
9. Includes \$117,750 appropriated and expended for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710).
10. Includes \$779,655 for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710) and \$485,002 for previous projects, appropriated and expended. Excludes \$246,567 expended by State of Washington and \$742,071 expended by King County. Excludes \$192,516 Public Works Administration funds expended.
11. Includes \$1,631,195 (1916 to 1936) and \$338,163 subsequently appropriated and expended under Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters.
12. Previous project.
13. Includes \$64,996 appropriated and expended for previous project.
14. Excludes Navy funds expended on dredging river channel in 1944 and Coast Guard funds expended for channel dredging in 1948 and 1949.
15. Includes \$3,349,600 appropriated and expended for East Waterway.
16. Includes \$2,262,975 contributed for East Waterway.
17. Includes \$2,188,536 expended for East Waterway.
18. Excludes \$1,000 Coast Guard funds expended.
19. Includes \$228,084 appropriated and expended for previous projects. Excludes \$40,000 Coast Guard funds and \$192,314 Emergency Relief funds expended.
20. Includes \$309,177 appropriated and expended for previous projects. Excludes \$78,532 Public Works Administration funds expended.
21. Includes \$6,597 expended for previous projects.
22. Includes \$37,048,061 appropriated and expended for original project.
23. Includes \$66,678 appropriated and expended under Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters.
24. Includes \$2,000,000 contributed for original project.
25. Includes \$13,182,063 appropriated for original project, \$87,785 appropriated for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710). Excludes \$26,000 Emergency Relief funds.
26. Includes \$13,182,063 expended for original project, \$87,785 expended for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710). Excludes \$26,000 Emergency Relief funds expended.
27. Includes \$198,578 appropriated and expended under Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters.

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

28. Excludes \$281,000 Works Progress Administration funds and \$85,999 Emergency Relief funds expended.
29. Includes \$5,035 appropriated and expended for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710).
30. Includes \$370,000 appropriated for current project (Riley Creek Recreation Area), \$30,769,614 for original project, and \$971,947 for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710). Excludes \$136,736 Public Works Acceleration Act funds for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710).
31. Includes \$207,799 expended for current project (Riley Creek Recreation Area), \$30,769,614 for original project, and \$971,947 for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710). Excludes \$136,736 Public Works Acceleration Act funds expended for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710).
32. Includes funds appropriated for project O&M (\$85,922,261), Special Recreation Use Fees (\$174,776), Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters (\$1,875,446), BPA/COE Merged, CAT 390 (\$20,064,224) and BPA-4045 Large Capital Sub agreements, CAT 300 (\$2,633,164).
33. Includes funds expended for project O&M (\$85,896,005), Special Recreation Use Fees (\$174,776), Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters (\$1,875,446), BPA/COE Merged, CAT 390 (\$18,485,286) and BPA-4045 Large Capital Sub agreements, CAT 300 (\$2,163,052).
34. Includes \$144,338,252 appropriated and expended for original project, \$395,855,000 for additional units, and \$147,983 for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710). Excludes \$58,000 Public Works Acceleration Act funds for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710).
35. Includes funds appropriated for project O&M (\$203,476,357), Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters (\$774,561), BPA/COE Merged, CAT 390 (\$73,117,551), and BPA-4045 Large Capital Sub agreements, CAT 300 (\$22,419,992).
36. Includes funds expended for project O&M (\$200,320,554), Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters (\$774,561), BPA/COE Merged, CAT 390 (\$70,508,655), and BPA-4045 Large Capital Sub agreements, CAT 300 (\$17,849,490).
37. Includes \$484,753,143 appropriated and expended for original project, \$42,221,634 for additional units, \$16,276,363 for re-regulating dam, and \$475,000 for power planning.
38. Includes funds appropriated for project O&M (\$93,484,278), Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters (\$774,561), BPA/COE Merged, CAT 390 (\$35,962,264), and BPA-4045 Large Capital Sub agreements, CAT 300 (\$3,273,690).
39. Includes funds expended for project O&M (\$93,154,571), Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters (\$774,561), BPA/COE Merged, CAT 390 (\$33,981,169), and BPA-4045 Large Capital Sub agreements, CAT 300 (\$2,980,592).
40. Excludes \$161,849 expended by Federal Aviation Agency, \$32,000 expended by Lincoln County- City of Libby Joint Airport Board, \$8,000 expended by Bonneville Power Administration, and \$379,555 expended by U.S. Forest Service.
41. Includes \$5,735,572 appropriated under Preconstruction Engineering and Design.
42. Includes \$5,733,801 expended under Preconstruction Engineering and Design.
43. Includes \$2,010,000 contributed under Preconstruction Engineering and Design.
44. Includes \$1,835,774 expended under Preconstruction Engineering and Design.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 29-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1		EDIZ HOOK, WA	
	Mar. 7, 1974	Construction of 10,000 linear feet of rock revetment, together with initial beach replenishment and annual nourishment. Emergency interim measures necessary to prevent breaching of Ediz Hook prior to construction of authorized project.	H. Doc. 101, 93d cong., 1st Sess. P.L. 93-251
2		EVERETT HARBOR AND SNOHOMISH RIVER, WA	
	June 25, 1910	Training dike 10,500 feet long extending across bar at outlet of old river channel.	H. Doc. 1108, 60th Cong., 2d Sess.
	July 3, 1930	Raise 6,000 feet of training dike, extend spur dike, widen gap in dike as required, maintain East Waterway and channel to gap.	H. Doc. 377, 71st Cong., 2d Sess.
	June 20, 1938	Abandon project for Snohomish River and re-designate as Everett Harbor and Snohomish River. Provide settling basin near 14th Street.	H. Doc. 546, 75th Cong., 3d Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Construct spur dike at Preston Point, remove training dike north of river outlet, enlarge channel to 14th Street, and deepen settling basin.	H. Doc. 569, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.
	July 14, 1960	Widen channel from settling basin to gap; extend channel to head of Steamboat Slough; and a settling basin within upper channel reach.	H. Doc. 348, 86th Cong., 2d Sess.
3		FRIDAY HARBOR, WA	
	July 14, 1960 as amended	Construction of 1,600 feet of concrete floating breakwater.	Sec. 107, P.L. 86-645 Authorized by Chief of Engineers July 9, 1981
4		GRAYS HARBOR AND CHEHALIS RIVER, WA	
	June 3, 1896	South jetty.	Annual Report, 1895, pp. 3517-3533
	Mar. 2, 1907	A north jetty 9,000 feet long.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 2, 59th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1907	The 18-foot channel.	H. Doc. 507, 59th Cong., 1st Sess.
	June 25, 1910	Extend north jetty 7,000 feet; length of south jetty fixed at 13,734 feet	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 29, 61st Cong., 2d Sess.
	June 25, 1910	A 6-foot channel above Cosmopolis.	H. Doc. 1125, 60th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug. 8, 1917	Dredging in bar channel.	H. Doc. 1729, 64th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jan. 21, 1927	Dredging in bar channel.	H. Doc. 582, 69th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Reconstruct north and south jetties to an elevation of 16 feet above mean lower low water.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 2, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Maintain 26-foot channel below Aberdeen (as authorized by Public Works Administration Dec. 11, 1933) and combining projects for Grays Harbor and bar entrance and Grays Harbor, inner portion, and Chehalis River under a modified project for Grays Harbor and Chehalis River	H. Doc. 53, 73rd Cong., 1st Sess. Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 2, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Dec. 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	P.L. 78-534
	Mar. 2, 1945	Maintain 30-foot depth in channel from deep water in Grays Harbor to Port of Grays Harbor Commission terminal, which was deepened from 26 to 30 feet with Navy funds.	Report in Office, Chief of Engineers
	June 30, 1948	14-foot channel to Bay City; breakwater at Westhaven; and maintenance of Westhaven entrance channel.	H. Doc. 635, 80th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Dredging and maintenance of a 30-foot channel and turning basin from Aberdeen to Cosmopolis.	H. Doc. 412, 83d Cong., 2d Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Additional breakwater, 1,400 feet long, at Westhaven Cove.	H.Doc. 30, 84th Cong., 1st Sess.

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

TABLE 29-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		GRAYS HARBOR AND CHEHALIS RIVER, WA (cont'd)	
	July 14, 1960 as amended	Westhaven Cove small boat basin.	Sec. 107, P.L. 86-645. Authorized by Chief of Engineers Feb. 7, 1979
	Nov. 17, 1986	Improve project features with accompanying fish mitigation.	P.L. 99-662
5		LAKE CROCKETT, WA	
	Mar. 2, 1945	Small-boat basin.	H. Doc. 303, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Dec. 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	P.L. 78-534
	July 14, 1960 as amended	Change authorized channel depth from -18 mean lower low water to -25 mean lower low water by dredging.	Sec. 197, P.L. 86-645 Authorized by Chief of Engineers Nov. 7, 1988
6		LAKE WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL, WA	
	June 25, 1910 Mar. 4, 1913	Provides for a double lock and fixed dam with gated spillway and necessary accessory works at entrance to Salmon Bay, dredging a channel from locks to deep water in Puget Sound, and excavation by local interests of a channel from locks into Lake Washington.	H. Doc. 953, 60th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 8, 1917	Dredging below locks and revetting canal banks.	H. Doc. 800, 64th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Sep. 22, 1922	Increased dimensions of channel between Puget Sound and locks and a 600-foot extension of lower guide pier.	H. Doc. 324, 67th Cong., 2d Sess.
	June 26, 1934	1 Operating and care of locks and dam provided for with funds from War Department appropriations for Rivers and Harbors.	
	Aug. 30, 1935	2 Enlarge channel between locks and Lake Washington.	H. Doc. 140, 72d Cong., 1st Sess.
	Dec. 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	P.L. 78-534
	July 24, 1956	Government Locks to be known as Hiram M. Chittenden Locks.	P.L. 84-779
7		NEAH BAY, WA	
	June 20, 1938	Rubble stone breakwater.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 51, 75th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Reinforcement of existing revetment.	H. Doc. 404, 83d Cong., 2d Sess.
8		OLYMPIA HARBOR, WA	
	Jan. 21, 1927	Channel 22 feet deep and 150 feet wide	H. Doc 244, 69 th Cong. 1 st Sess.
	Jul 3, 1930	Channels of 26-foot depth on east side of harbor.	Rivers and Harbor Committee Doc 5, 71 st Cong., 1 st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Elimination from project of 12-foot channel on east and west sides of harbor, and for a channel 30 feet deep and 300 feet wide between Budd Inlet and port terminal, with turning basin of same depth.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 21, 73 rd Cong., 2 nd Sess.
		Widen entrance to turning basin.	Doc 75, 74 th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Entrance channel 500 feet wide to and including a turning basin 3,350 feet long and generally 960 feet wide, all at a depth of 30 feet at mean lower water	H.Doc 699, 76 th Con., 3d Sess
10		PUGET SOUND AND ITS TRIBUTARY WATERS, WA	
	July 13, 1892	Maintenance of the rivers tributary to Puget Sound by snagging and dredging, and removal of floating debris from Seattle Harbor.	Annual Report for 1893, page 3425

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 29-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
11		QUILLAYUTE RIVER, WA	
	July 3, 1930	Jetty (5 feet high) on easterly side of mouth, and a dike on westerly side, to stabilize entrance.	H. Doc. 125, 71st Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Maintenance dredging to provide a channel 6 feet deep and of suitable width from ocean to within river mouth.	H. Doc. 218, 78th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	3 Raising jetty to 15 feet; channel 10 by 100 feet, 2,000 feet long; moorage basin.	H. Doc. 579, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.
12		SEATTLE HARBOR, WA	
	Mar. 2, 1919	Maintenance of East and West Waterways 750 feet wide and 34 feet deep, and of Duwamish Waterway 20 feet deep and 150 feet wide as far south as Eighth Avenue South Bridge.	S. Doc. 313, 65th Cong., 3d Sess.
	Mar. 3, 1925 July 3, 1930	Enlargement of Duwamish Waterway.	H. Doc. 108, 68th Cong., 1st Sess. H. Doc. 126, 71st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Maintenance of East Waterway between 750-foot section and Spokane Street, and turning basin at junction of East and Duwamish Waterways.	H. Doc. 211, 72d Cong., 1st Sess.
	Oct. 12, 1996	East Waterway channel deepening.	P.L. 104-303
13		SWINOMISH CHANNEL, WA	
	July 13, 1892	Channel 4 feet deep and 100 feet wide, and dike construction.	H. Doc. 31, 52d Cong., 1st Sess., and Annual Report for 1892, p. 2752
	Aug. 30, 1935	Enlargement of channel to present project dimensions.	S. Committee Print, 73d Cong., 1st Sess.
	Oct. 23, 1962	Removal of navigation hazards at "Hole-in-the-Wall".	H. Doc. 499, 87th Cong., 2d Sess.
14		WILLAPA RIVER AND HARBOR AND NASELLE RIVER, WA	
	July 27, 1916	Channel 24 feet deep, 200 feet wide in Willapa River, and 150 feet wide in the forks.	H. Doc. 706, 63d Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	2 Maintenance of channel over bar to a depth of 26 feet and minimum width of 500 feet.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 41, 72d Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	4 For cutoff channel at Narrows.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 37, 73d Cong., 2d Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Channel from deep water in Palix River to Bay Center dock.	H. Doc. 481, 76th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Widen Willapa River channel to 360 and 250 feet between South Bend and the forks; Tokeland and Nahcotta basins; and Naselle River clearance. Willapa River and Harbor re-designated as Willapa River and Harbor and Naselle River.	H. Doc. 425, 83d Cong., 2d Sess.
15		SHOALWATER BAY, TOKELAND, WA	
	Dec. 11, 2000	Coastal erosion reduction.	Sec. 545, WRDA 2000 P.L. 106-541
16		COEUR D'ALENE RIVER (SOUTH FORK), WALLACE, ID	
	Jul. 24, 1946	Replace approximately 700 feet of retaining wall.	Sec. 14, P.L. 79-526 Authorized by Chief of Engineers May 8, 2003
17		HOWARD A. HANSON DAM, WA	
	May 17, 1950	Eagle Gorge flood control dam on Green River.	H. Doc. 271, 81st Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 6, 1958	Re-designation of project as Howard A. Hanson Dam.	P.L. 85-592

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

TABLE 29-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
19		MUD MOUNTAIN DAM, WA	
	June 22, 1936	Flood control dam on White River.	S. Committee Print, Puyallup River, WA, 74th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Dec. 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	P.L. 78-534
21		STILLAGUAMISH RIVER, WA	
	June 22, 1936	Improvement of flood channel by clearing and bank revetment at 26 sites; concrete weir at head of Cook Slough; and 2 cutoff channels in Cook Slough.	H. Doc. 657, 71st Cong., 3d Sess.
	June 28, 1938	Maintenance of improvements.	P.L. 75-761
22		TACOMA, PUYALLUP RIVER, WA	
	June 22, 1936	Channel improvement to protect people and industrial section of city of Tacoma.	S. Committee Print, Puyallup River, WA, 74th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Dec. 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	P.L. 78-534
23		ALBENI FALLS DAM, ID	
	May 17, 1950	Multi-purpose dam with powerhouse.	S. Doc. 9, 81st Cong., 1st Sess.
	Dec. 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	P.L. 78-534
	Dec. 22, 1944 as amended	Modernize recreation area at Riley Creek.	P.L. 78-534
24		CHIEF JOSEPH DAM - RUFUS WOODS LAKE, WA	
	July 24, 1946	Multi-purpose dam and powerhouse on Columbia River at Foster Creek.	H. Doc. 693, 79th Cong., 2d Sess.
	June 30, 1948	Re-designation of the project as Chief Joseph Dam.	P.L. 858, 80th Cong., 2d Sess.
	July 9, 1952	Designation of reservoir as Rufus Woods Lake.	P.L. 469, 82d Cong., 2d Sess.
	Dec. 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	P.L. 78-534
	Oct. 22, 1976 as amended	School facilities for education of dependents of construction personnel.	P.L. 94-587
	May 4, 1977		P.L. 95-26
25		LIBBY DAM - LAKE KOOCANUSA, MT	
	May 17, 1950	Multi-purpose dam and powerhouse, and re-regulating facilities.	H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Nov. 7, 1966	School facilities for education of dependents of construction personnel, Libby projects.	P.L. 89-789
	Jan. 2, 1968	Airport facility at Kelley Flats, MT.	P.L. 90-239 5
	Aug. 13, 1968	Design standards for relocation of Montana State Highway 37 to be those adopted by State of Montana pursuant to provisions of Highway Safety Act of 1966	P.L. 90-483 6
	June 19, 1970	Participation with State of Montana in construction, operation and maintenance of fish hatchery facilities.	P.L. 91-282 7
	Dec. 31, 1970	Designation of lake formed by the waters impounded by Libby Dam as Lake Koocanusa.	P.L. 91-625
	Dec. 31, 1970	Design and construction of sewage collection and sewage treatment facility as part of relocation of municipal facilities of Rexford, MT; and compensation for railroad employees suffering long-term economic injury through reduction of income as result of the relocation of rail transportation facilities due to the construction of Libby Dam	P.L. 91-611

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 29-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		LIBBY DAM - LAKE KOOCANUSA, MT (continued)	
	Mar. 7, 1974	Phase I design memorandum stage for installation of power generating facilities at Libby Re-regulating Dam.	S.Doc. 29, 93d Cong., 1st Sess. P.L. 93-251
	Mar. 7, 1974	Construction of fish production measures to compensate for fish losses attributed to the project, and for acquisition of necessary real estate, construction of access roads and utilities (amends P.L. 91-282 by increasing limitation from \$750,000 to \$4,000,000).	P.L. 93-251
	Mar. 7, 1974	Acquisition of land (not to exceed \$2,000,000) for prevention of wildlife grazing losses caused by the project.	P.L. 93-251
	Mar. 7, 1974	Reimbursement (not to exceed \$350,000) to Boundary County, ID, for reconstruction of Deep Creek Bridge made necessary by duration of high flows during drawdown operations at Libby Dam.	P.L. 93-251
	Mar. 7, 1974	Compensation (not to exceed \$1,500,000) to Drainage Districts and owners of levied and unlevied lands in Kootenai Flats, Boundary County, ID, for damages caused by duration of higher flows during drawdown operations at Libby Dam.	P.L. 93-251
	Oct. 22, 1976	Amends P.L. 93-251 by increasing limitation from \$350,000 to \$380,000 for reimbursement to Boundary County, ID, for reconstruction of Deep Creek Bridge.	P.L. 94-587
	Nov. 17, 1988	Alleviate low water impact on existing facilities and protect Indian archeological sites exposed during course of operations, at an estimated cost of \$750,000.	H. Doc. 1098, 100th Cong., 2d Sess. P.L. 100-676
26		CHIEF JOSEPH DAM DISSOLVED GAS ABATEMENT, WA	
	July 24, 1946	In conjunction with Fish and Wildlife Services, investigate operational and structural gas abatement measures.	H. Doc. 693, 79th Cong., 2d Sess.
27		CODIGA FARMS, WA	
	Nov. 17, 1986 as amended	Environmental restoration.	Sec. 1135, P.L. 99-662 Authorized by Chief of Engineers June 23, 2003
28		DUWAMISH and GREEN RIVER BASIN, WA	
	Dec. 11, 2000	45 Habitat restoration projects throughout the Duwamish Green River Basin. The mouth of the river empties into Elliot Bay in Seattle.	Section 101(b) WRDA 2000 PL 106-541. Chief of Engineers Report dated 29 December 2000.
29		HOWARD A. HANSON DAM, WA	
	Aug. 17, 1999	Environmental mitigation, restoration, and protection.	Sec. 101(b) (15) WRDA 1999 P.L. 106-53
30		PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS RESTORATION, WA	
	Dec. 11, 2000	Environmental mitigation, restoration, and protection.	Sec. 544 WRDA 2000 P.L. 106-541
31		RURAL IDAHO, ID	
	Aug. 17, 1999	Environmental infrastructure.	Sec. 595 WRDA 1999 P.L. 106-53
32		RURAL MONTANA, MT	
	Aug. 17, 1999	Environmental infrastructure.	Sec. 595 WRDA 1999 P.L. 106-53

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

TABLE 29-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
33	Oct. 12, 1996	SWEENEY CREEK, WA Aquatic ecosystem restoration.	Sec. 206, P.L. 104-303 Authorized by Chief of Engineers Aug. 12, 2002
34	Nov. 17, 1986 as amended	UNION SLOUGH, WA Environmental restoration.	Sec. 1135, P.L. 99-662 Authorized by Chief of Engineers July 30, 2003
35	Aug. 17, 1999	AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL	Aquatic Plant Control Research and Development program. The Authority for this program is section 104 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1958, (P.L. 85-500), as amended, (33 U.S.C. § 610); sections 103, 105, and 712 of Water Resource Development Act of 1986, (P.L. 99-662, 33 U.S.C. §§ 2213, 2215, 2289); sections 225 and 540 of the Water Resource Development Act of 1996, (P.L. 104-303, (33 U.S.C. § 610); and section 205 of the Water Resource Development Act of 1999, (P.L. 106-53, 33 U.S.C. § 610).

1. Permanent Appropriations Repeal Act.
2. Included in Public Works Administration program.
3. Maintenance of these items, as well as sand spit north of James Island, is included in this modification.
4. Included in Emergency Relief program, May 28, 1935.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 29-C

OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Projects	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to Sep. 30, 2006		
			Construction	Operation And Maintenance	
Anacortes Navigation Channel, WA	1 Completed	1977	825,263	7	\$ 1,279,687
Bellingham Harbor, WA (I&J Street Waterway)	1 Completed	1966	125,634	8	6,264,435
Blaine Harbor, WA	Completed	1958	346,650		-
Blair Waterway, Tacoma, WA	1 Completed	2002	1,942,054	9	-
Columbia River, Wenatchee to Kettle Falls, WA	Completed	1923	274,391	10	7,693
East Bay Small Boat Basin, Olympia, WA	1 Completed	1985	1,619,956	11	-
Edmonds Harbor, WA	2 Completed	1987	-		224,756
Flathead River, MT	Completed	1901	9,811		-
Grays Harbor, Point Chehalis, WA	3 Completed	1998	1,421,000		-
Hammersley Inlet, WA	Completed	1950	9,000		10,683
Hoquiam River, WA	Completed	1950	18,921	12	5,316
Kenmore Navigation Channel, WA	1 Completed	2002	946,000		925,996
Kingston Harbor, WA	Completed	1967	262,570	13	5,000
Kootenai River, ID and MT	Completed	1933	9,255		5,643
Mats Mats Bay, WA	1 Completed	1970	137,679	15	-
Olympia Harbor, WA	Completed	2000	337,709	16	1,269,297
Okanogan and Pend Oreille Rivers, WA	Abandoned	1913	63,879		7,634
Polson Bay, Flathead Lake, MT	Completed	1918	4,491		259
Port Angeles Harbor, WA	4 Completed	1960	470,873		-
Port Gamble Harbor, WA	Completed	1953	11,911	20	13,337
Port Orchard Bay, WA	5 Completed	1928	42,804		-
Port Townsend, WA	Completed	1999	480,899	21	118,656
Prototype Breakwater Test Program, WA	1 Completed	1985	1,461,590		-
Shilshole Bay, Seattle, WA	6 Completed	1962	2,575,091	22	-
Skagit River, WA	Completed	1950	102,330	23	36,258
Squalicum Small Boat Harbor, Bellingham, WA	1 Completed	1981	1,744,025	24	-
Tacoma Harbor, WA	Completed	2001	2,383,891	25	1,557,020
Waterway Connecting Port Townsend and Oak Bay, WA	Completed	1987	73,322		378,753
Westhaven Cove Small Boat Basin, WA	1 Completed	1981	2,000,000	27	-

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under authority of Section 107, Public Law 86-645. 2. Constructed by local interests at a cost of \$415,000. Excludes \$1,000 Coast Guard funds expended for new work. Corps of Engineers is responsible for maintenance. 3. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under authority of Section 111, Public Law 90-483. 4. Maintenance by Port of Port Angeles. 5. No maintenance required. 6. Maintenance by Port of Seattle. 7. Excludes \$457,200 contributed funds expended. 8. Excludes \$2,500 Coast Guard funds expended. 9. Excludes \$1,883,278 contributed funds expended. 10. Includes \$8,005 appropriated and expended for previous project. 11. Excludes \$2,184,766 contributed funds expended. 12. Excludes \$32,373 Emergency Relief funds expended. 13. Excludes \$390,753 contributed funds and \$3,000 Coast Guard funds expended. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Mitigation of shore damages study. 15. Excludes \$28,288 contributed funds and \$9,000 Coast Guard funds expended. 16. Excludes \$528,188 contributed funds expended. 17. Includes \$14,418 appropriated and expended for previous project. 18. Excludes \$21,260 contributed funds expended. 19. Excludes \$92,423 contributed funds expended. 20. Excludes \$15,000 Coast Guard funds expended. 21. Includes \$2,500 appropriated and expended for previous project. 22. Excludes \$1,570,886 contributed funds expended. 23. Includes \$159,585 appropriated and expended for previous project. Excludes \$51,609 Public Works Administration funds and \$1,147,208 contributed funds expended. 24. Includes \$5,347 appropriated and expended for previous projects. Excludes \$222,500 contributed funds expended. 25. Excludes \$1,230,035 contributed funds expended.
---	---

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

TABLE 29-D OTHER AUTHORIZED SHORE PROTECTION PROJECTS

Projects	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007 Contributed Funds
Lincoln Park Beach, Seattle, WA	Completed	2002	1,039,500	446,345
Lummi Shore Road, WA	Completed	1999	1,980,391	924,195

*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 29-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Projects	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007 Contributed Funds
American Lake, Vicinity of Fort Lewis, WA	1 Completed	1957	59,582	10,000
Bear Creek, Flathead County Bridge, near Essex, MT	2 Completed	1971	1,424	7,000
Bitterroot River, Florence, MT	2 Completed	1990	180,950	49,759
Blackfoot River, Matt Little Road, MT	2 Completed	1964	17,836	-
	2			
Bogachiel River, Highway 101, near Forks, WA	2 Completed	1981	156,000	-
Bogachiel River, Undie Road, Forks, WA	2 Completed	1981	57,000	-
Cedar River, King County, WA	3 Completed	1953	3,229	-
Cedar River, Renton, WA	1 Completed	2001	5,292,186	3,198,738
Cedar River, Renton, WA	2 Completed	1949	32,264	-
Chehalis River, City of Chehalis Raw Water Pumphouse, WA	2 Completed	1966	35,454	-
Chehalis River, Independence Road, Thurston County, WA	2 Completed	1965	47,916	-
Chehalis River, Montesano, WA	2 Completed	1977	140,080	-
Chehalis River at South Aberdeen and Cosmopolis, WA	Completed	1998	8,301,833	5 1,538,784
Clallam Bay, Sekiu, WA	2 Completed	1977	48,698	-
Clallam Bay at Sekiu, Clallam County, WA	2 Completed	1994	178,800	39,818
Clallam River, Highway 112, WA	2 Completed	1981	43,500	-
Clark Fork River, near Garrison, MT	2 Completed	1993	80,611	16,973
Clark Fork River, Drummond, MT	2 Completed	1978	18,660	-
Clark Fork River, Missoula, MT	2 Completed	1978	31,548	-
Clark Fork River, Superior, MT	2 Completed	1971	28,357	-
Clark Fork River, Vicinity of Plains, MT	2 Completed	1950	27,947	-
Clearwater River, Jefferson County Road, WA	2 Completed	1968	50,000	24,728
Clearwater River, Queets River Bridge, WA	2 Completed	1950	49,165	-
Coeur d'Alene, Spokane River, ID	Completed	1941	152,872	-
Coeur d'Alene River, Springston, ID 2	2 Completed	1950	25,452	-
Coffee Creek, WA	3 Completed	1966	15,000	-
Columbia River Basin, Local Protection Projects, ID, MT, and WA				
Clark Fork River, Missoula, MT	Completed	1983	384,862	6 13,500
Lightning Creek, Clark Fork, ID	Completed	1959	42,726	-
Deschutes River, Gleason Road Bridge near Tumwater, WA	2 Completed	1965	26,292	-
Deschutes River, Rich Road Bridge, near East Olympia, WA	2 Completed	1967	22,956	-
Dungeness River, Area 5, WA	2 Completed	1950	2,155	2,155
Dungeness River, Area 8, WA	2 Completed	1950	2,895	2,895
Dungeness River, Clallam County, WA	1 Completed	1964	52,040	7 -
Dungeness River, Sequim, WA	2 Completed	1981	99,000	-
Dungeness River, Clallam County, WA	2 Completed	1986	47,500	-
Dungeness River, Taylor Cut-off Road, WA	2 Completed	1961	14,093	3,314
Elwha Klallam Reservation, Elwha River, WA	1 Completed	1991	1,455,023	119,449
Elwha River, Clallam County, WA	2 Completed	1951	17,303	-
Entiat River, WA	3 Completed	1971	49,300	-
Entiat River, Chelan County, WA	2 Completed	1978	38,000	-
Flathead River, MT	2 Completed	1972	20,940	-
Flathead River, Bradley Channel Area, MT	2 Completed	1955	26,265	-
Flathead River, near Kalispell, MT	1 Completed	1995	81,500	13,467
Flathead River, near Kalispell, MT	2 Completed	1948	33,347	-
Flathead River, Old Steel Bridge, near Kalispell, MT	2 Completed	1964	13,438	-
Flathead River (North Fork), MT	Completed	1999	79,105	-
Flower and Parmenter Creeks, MT	3 Completed	1950	2,320	-
Foster Creek (West Fork), WA	2 Completed	1958	19,513	-
Foster Creek Road, Douglas County, WA	2 Completed	1962	50,000	-
Green River between Kent and Auburn, WA and Allentown, WA	2 Completed	1972	24,605	-
Green River, State Highway 181, WA	2 Completed	1976	27,001	-
Henderson Bay, Purdy, WA	2 Completed	1977	37,359	-

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

TABLE 29-E

OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Projects	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007 Contributed Funds
Hoh River, County Road 216, WA	2 Completed	1980	143,000	-
Hoh River, U.S. Highway 101, WA	2 Completed	1980	194,000	-
Hoh River Road, Jefferson County, WA (HO 1360)	2 Completed	1956	22,082	21,807
Hoh River Road, Jefferson County, WA (HO 1361)	2 Completed	1961	11,916	-
Hoh River Road, Jefferson County, WA (HO 1362)	2 Completed	1964	41,622	-
Hoh River, near Forks, WA	2 Completed	1983	173,000	8 -
Hoko River, Sekiu, WA	2 Completed	1977	21,083	-
Hood Canal, Hoodspout, WA	2 Completed	1977	59,812	-
Hoquiam River, WA	2 Completed	1977	52,600	-
Horseshoe Bend, WA	1 Completed	1997	204,989	9,146
Jackman Creek, Skagit River, WA	3 Completed	1962	24,000	-
Kootenai River, Bonners Ferry, ID	2 Completed	1950	42,325	-
Kootenai River, Kootenai Flats Area, District #1, ID	2 Completed	1965	14,885	-
La Conner, WA	Completed	1996	955,000	9 246,889
La Conner, Swinomish Channel, WA	2 Completed	1979	40,525	-
Long Road, Chehalis River, WA	1 Completed	2001	413,817	140,015
Lower Green River, King County, WA	1 Completed	1993	912,000	120,518
Lummi Shore Road, Whatcom County, WA	2 Completed	1995	482,000	134,772
Methow River, WA (MET 1-74)	2 Completed	1974	15,700	-
Methow River, WA (MET 2-74)	2 Completed	1974	11,200	-
Methow River, WA (MET 3-74)	2 Completed	1974	13,450	-
Methow River, Barclay Canal, WA	2 Completed	1976	19,810	-
Methow River, State Highway No. 16 Bridge, Twisp, WA	2 Completed	1949	31,783	-
Methow River, Twisp-Carlton Highway, Vicinity of Twisp, WA	2 Completed	1951	33,300	6,786
Methow River, Vicinity of Pateros, WA	2 Completed	1951	11,726	11,726
Milo Creek, Kellogg, ID	Completed	2001	1,000,000	-
Mineral Creek, Lewis County, WA	2 Completed	1972	11,836	-
Missoula, MT (Sewage Treatment Plant)	2 Completed	1965	50,000	-
Moclips River, Moclips, WA	2 Completed	1977	17,608	-
Naches River, Naches, WA	2 Completed	1982	59,000	-
Neah Bay, Clallam County, WA	2 Completed	1991	253,995	78,433
Newaukum River, Lewis County, Hamilton, WA	2 Completed	1972	24,792	-
Nisqually River, near Elbe, WA	2 Completed	1948	37,636	-
Nisqually River, Thurston County, WA	2 Completed	1960	26,790	-
Nisqually River, Vicinity of Elbe, WA	2 Completed	1952	19,345	-
Nooksack River, WA	3 Completed	1948	24,006	-
Nooksack River, Acme, WA	2 Completed	1985	77,300	-
Nooksack River, Guide Bridge Location, WA	2 Completed	1950	6,075	6,075
Nooksack River, Middle Fork, Deming, WA	2 Completed	1986	79,000	-
Nooksack River, above Highway 12 Bridge, WA	2 Completed	1960	10,807	-
Okanogan River, WA	2 Completed	1974	10,100	-
Okanogan River at Outlet of Osoyoos Lake, WA	3 Completed	1949	52,100	-
Okanogan River, Tonasket Creek and Osoyoos Lake, WA	3 Completed	1953	7,987	-
Okanogan River, Omak, WA	1 Completed	1981	2,231,030	-
Okanogan River, Oroville, WA	1 Completed	1982	1,787,630	-
Pilchuck River, WA	3 Completed	1948	25,401	-
Pilchuck River, WA	2 Completed	1985	81,000	-
Pilchuck River, WA	2 Completed	1971	10,713	-
Pilchuck River, Everett, WA	2 Completed	1980	54,000	-
Pilchuck River, State Highway 92, Granite Falls, WA	2 Completed	1971	30,973	-
Placer Creek, ID	Completed	1986	5,865,000	-
Powell County High School, Deer Lodge, MT 2	2 Completed	1964	11,291	-
Puyallup River, WA	Completed	1937	50,000	10 -
Pysht River, Sekiu, WA	2 Completed	1977	86,160	-
Queets River, Jefferson County Sewage Lagoon, WA	2 Completed	1981	125,000	-
Quillayute River, Quileute Tribal Float and Bridge, WA	2 Completed	1972	39,300	-
Quinalt River, Grays Harbor, WA	2 Completed	1981	208,000	-
Quinalt River Road, Jefferson County, WA	2 Completed	1961	15,928	4,943
Rock Creek, Granite County, MT	2 Completed	1974	49,657	-
Rock Creek, Missoula County, MT	2 Completed	1973	31,565	-

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 29-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Projects	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007 Contributed Funds
Rock Creek Road, MT	2 Completed	1980	50,000	-
Rye Creek, MT	2 Completed	1973	22,819	-
St. Maries, St. Joe River, ID	2 Completed	1942	357,698	-
St. Maries, ID	1 Completed	2006	938,005	-
St. Regis River, MT	3 Completed	1942	7,234	11
St. Regis River at St. Regis, MT	3 Completed	1951	2,983	-
Sammamish River, WA	Completed	1967	2,582,536	12 696,959
Sauk River, WA	2 Completed	1974	20,860	-
Sauk River, Skagit County, WA	2 Completed	1989	119,600	32,778
Shelton Creek, WA	1 Completed	1979	872,021	-
Skagit River at Burlington Bend, WA	2 Completed	1949	50,000	-
Skagit River, Cape Horn Road, WA	2 Completed	1966	46,489	-
Skagit River, Deadman's Slough, WA	2 Completed	1980	93,000	-
Skagit River, Pressentin Creek, WA	2 Completed	1980	137,000	-
Skagit River, South Skagit Highway, WA	2 Completed	1963	40,753	-
Skagit River, South Skagit Highway, WA (Job 66-1)	2 Completed	1966	17,719	-
Skagit River, South Skagit Highway, WA (Job 67-1)	2 Completed	1967	50,000	24,488
Skykomish River, North Fork, Index, WA	2 Completed	1981	222,500	-
Snohomish River, Lowell-Snohomish River Road, WA	2 Completed	1969	44,227	-
Snohomish River, Snohomish, WA	2 Completed	1970	60,900	14,307
Snoqualmie River, West Snoqualmie, WA	2 Completed	1977	15,565	-
Soleduck River Bridge, WA	2 Completed	1961	16,437	1,960
Soleduck River, near Mora Road Bridge, WA	2 Completed	1963	11,433	-
Spokane River, Spokane, WA	2 Completed	1989	122,138	79,311
Startup, Skykomish and Wallace Rivers, WA	1 Completed	1970	271,713	-
Stillaguamish River, South Fork, Mountain Loop Highway near Robe, WA	2 Completed	1964	50,000	46,182
Stillwater River, MT	2 Completed	1973	17,457	-
Stillwater and Whitefish Rivers, MT	2 Completed	1977	34,513	-
Strong Creek, Hope, ID	2 Completed	1970	8,442	-
Tahola, WA	2 Completed	1979	223,893	-
Upper Puyallup River, WA	4 Completed	1938	71,495	13 13,704
Willapa River, Raymond, WA	2 Completed	2000	88,504	32,101
Wynoochee Lake, WA	Completed	1994	23,494,445	14 -
Wynoochee River, County Road 141, WA	2 Completed	1976	111,072	-
Wynoochee River, near Montesano, WA	2 Completed	1969	50,000	21,311
Wynoochee River, near Montesano, WA (WR-1-72)	2 Completed	1972	50,000	15 -
Yakima, Yakima River, WA	Completed	1948	381,961	-
Yakima River, Cle Elum, WA	2 Completed	1949	8,047	-
Yakima River, below mouth of Teanaway River near Cle Elum, WA	2 Completed	1947	48,272	-
Yakima River, West Richland, WA	2 Completed	1977	36,768	-
Yakima River, Yakima WA	2 Completed	1983	125,500	16 -

1. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under authority of Section 205, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as amended.
2. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under authority of Section 14, Public Law 526, 79th Congress, as amended.
3. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under authority of Section 2, Public Law 406, 75th Congress, as amended.
4. Authorized by Works Progress Administration Project No. OP 65-93-917.
5. Includes \$2,212,000 for Preconstruction Engineering and Design, appropriated and expended.
6. Includes \$7,850 appropriated and expended for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710).
7. Excludes \$340,066 Public Works Acceleration Act funds expended.
8. Productive Employment Appropriation Act of 1983 (P.L. 98-8). Excludes \$189,000 Federal Highway Administration funds expended.
9. Includes \$183,000 for Preconstruction Engineering and Design, appropriated and expended.
10. Emergency Relief funds, Works Progress Administration.
11. Excludes amount expended by Works Progress Administration, which is not available.
12. Excludes \$1,000 Coast Guard funds expended.
13. Emergency Relief funds, Works Progress Administration.
14. Includes \$102,200 appropriated and expended for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710). Excludes \$17,070,670 for project maintenance and \$66,678 for Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters, appropriated and expended.
15. Excludes \$17,988 Office of Emergency Planning funds expended.
16. Includes \$118,000 expended under Productive Employment Appropriation Act of 1983 (P.L. 98-8).

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

TABLE 29-F OTHER AUTHORIZED MULTIPLE-PURPOSE POWER PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost Sep 30, 2007 Operation and Maintenance
Priest Rapids Dam, Columbia River, WA	1954	\$350,000	1
			-

1. For partnership planning. Excludes funds expended for acquisition of lands under partnership arrangement for Priest Rapids and Wapum Dams, in accordance with Public Law 544, 83d Congress. Project constructed by Grant County Public Utility District.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 29-G

DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last	Date	Federal	Contributed
	Full Report See Annual Report For			
Blair and Sitcum Waterways, Tacoma Harbor, WA 6	-	2002	1,310,000	14,19 -
Calispell Creek, WA 1	1968	1968	25,000	14 -
Columbia River Basin, Local Protection Projects, ID, MT, and WA				-
Crab and Wilson Creeks, WA 2	1958	1964	9,000	14 -
Entiat River, WA 3	1958	1986	-	-
Methow River, WA 3	1958	1986	-	-
Okanogan River, WA 3	1958	1986	1,100	14 -
St. Regis River, MT 4	1958	1978	1,400	14 -
Wenatchee River, WA 4	1958	1978	-	-
Yakima River at Ellensburg, WA 3	1980	1986	44,300	14, 15 -
East, West and Duwamish Waterways, Seattle Harbor, WA 6	-	2002	663,000	14 -
Everett Harbor and Snohomish River, WA (RH 68) 7	1973	1990	52,000	14 -
Flathead River at Kalispell, MT 7	1981	1995	300,000	14 -
Grays Harbor and Chehalis River, WA (RH 48) (Un- constructed Portion) 7,8	1962	1990	-	-
Grays Harbor and Chehalis River, WA (RH 30) 7,9	1933	1990	35,834	35,834
Hammersley Inlet, WA (RH 30) (Un-constructed Portion) 4,10	1950	1978	-	-
Hoquiam, Aberdeen, and Cosmopolis, Chehalis River, WA 5	1948	1952	83,631	14 -
Olympia Harbor, WA (RH 45) 7	1973	1990	21,606	14,16 -
Port Angeles Harbor, WA (RH 35) 4	1960	1977	-	-
Port Gamble Harbor, WA (RH 35) 4	1953	1977	-	-
Quillayute River, WA(RH 30) (Un-constructed Portion) 3,11	1986	1986	-	-
Seattle Harbor, WA (RH 30) (Un-constructed Portion) 3,12	1986	1986	-	-
Skagit River, WA (RH 10) (Un-constructed Portion) 4,13	1950	1978	-	-
Skagit River, WA (RH19) 4	1950	1978	-	-
Skagit River, WA (Avon Pass) 7	1968	1990	54,468	14 -
Skagit River, WA (Levee and Channel Improvements) 7	1982	1995	1,934,792	-
Spokane River, Spokane, WA 3	1939	1986	2,944	14 -
Stillaguamish River, WA (RH 45) 3	1946	1986	4,234	17 -
Wenatchee, Canyons 1 and 2, WA 7	1978	1990	544,331	14 -
Willapa River at Raymond, WA 7	1982	1995	508,130	14, 18 -
Yakima River at Union Gap, WA 6	-	2002	502,000	14 -

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authority for project expired October 27, 1968. 2. Authority for project expired July 1964. 3. De-authorized under authority of Section 1002, P.L. 99-662 dated November 17, 1986. 4. De-authorized under authority of Section 12, P.L. 93-251 dated March 7, 1974. 5. Authority for project expired in October 1952. 6. De-authorized under authority of Section 1001 (b) (2), P.L. 99-662 dated November 17, 1986, as amended. 7. De-authorized under authority of Section 1001 (b) (1), P.L. 99-662 dated November 17, 1986. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. 2200 linear feet of revetment at Point Chehalis. 9. 16-foot channel from Cosmopolis to Montesano. 10. Deepening shoal area near Cannery Point from 10 to 13 feet. 11. Groin feature of the project. 12. Settling basin at upper end of existing Duwamish Waterway, about 1.4 miles above 14th Avenue South Bridge. 13. 5500-foot extension of training dike. 14. Preconstruction planning only. 15. Includes \$14,300 expended for restudy, FY 1970. 16. Includes \$18,700 expended for restudy, FY 1968-1973 |
|--|--|

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

TABLE 29-I OTHER AUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Projects	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007 Contributed Funds
Aquatic Plant Control	Completed	1997	6,023,906	
Green River, King County, WA	Completed	1985	498,320	
Oak Harbor, WA	Completed	1983	519,000	

TABLE 29-J OTHER AUTHORIZED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS

Projects	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007 Contributed Funds
Cherry Creek, ID	2 Completed	2006	125,644	5,735
Deepwater Slough, WA	1 Completed	2001	1,999,006	254,583
Goldsborough Creek, WA	2 Completed	2002	3,405,965	3,443,337
Howard A. Hanson Dam, WA	1 Completed	2002	355,900	354,605
Lake Washington Ship Canal, WA	1 Completed	2001	1,715,186	584,162
Loomis Lake, WA	2 Completed	2002	62,453	0.00
Porter Levee, WA	1 Completed	2000	158,471	23,901
Puget Creek, WA	1 Completed	2000	111,894	-
Sammamish River Restoration, WA	1 Completed	1995	326,900	64,333
Sammamish River Weir Restoration, WA	1 Completed	2000	185,246	38,244
Sweeney Creek	2 Completed	1006	323,000	
Thornton Creek, WA	1 Completed	2000	286,364	28,500
Turning Basin #3, Seattle, WA	1 Completed	2001	1,907,458	-

1. Section 1135, Public Law 99-662, as amended
2. Section 206, Public Law 104-302.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 29-K

LAKE WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL, WA, PRINCIPAL
FEATURES OF DOUBLE LOCK AND DAM
(SEE SECTION 8)

Section			Large Lock	Small Lock
Miles above mouth			1 ¼	1 ¼
Clear width of chamber		Feet	80	28
Maximum available length		Feet	760	123
Lift		Feet	26	26
Depth on upper miter sill	1	Feet	33 ½	16
Depth on intermediate miter sill	2	Feet	29	—
Depth on lower miter sill	2	Feet	29	16
Character of foundation			Clay	Clay
Kind of dam			Fixed dam with gated spillway	Fixed dam with gated spillway
Type of construction			Concrete	Concrete
Year completed			1916	1916
Cost			3	3

1. Low water in upper pool.
2. Mean lower low water in Puget Sound.
3. Cost of double lock and dam was \$2,382,200 and the emergency gates, completed in 1923, \$262,300.

TABLE 29-L

FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 205,
PUBLIC LAW 858, 80TH CONGRESS, AS AMENDED
(PREAUTHORIZATION)

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs (2006)
Section 205 Coordination	6,426
Snoqualmie River, WA	457,362
Goose Creek, Wilbur, WA	1,409
TOTAL	\$465,197

1. Excludes \$-175,100 contributed funds expended.

SEATTLE, WA, DISTRICT

TABLE 29-M ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs (2006)	
Carpenter Creek, WA (Sec. 206)	62,336	2
Codiga Farms, WA (Sec 1135)	888	1
Deepwater Slough Monitoring (Sec 1135)	13,364	1
Goldsborough Creek, WA(Sec 206)	8,965	2
Issaquah Creek, WA (Sec 206)	78,671	2
Mapes Creek, WA (Sec 1135)	159,000	1
Old Soldier's Home, Orting, WA (Sec 206)	10,421	2
Port of Sunnyside, WA (Sec 206)	66,147	2
Section 1135 Coordination	3,443	1
Squak Valley Park, WA (Sec 206)	5,366	2
Sweeney Creek, WA (Sec 206)	3,947	2
Union Slough, WA (Sec 1135)	128,725	1
TOTAL	\$541,273	

1. Section 1135, Public Law 99-662, as amended.
2. Section 206, Public Law 104-303.

WALLA WALLA, WA, DISTRICT

This U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Walla Walla District (District), consists of all Columbia River drainage and tributaries thereto between the head of McNary Reservoir (Lake Wallula) (river mile 345.4) and Umatilla Bridge (river mile 290.5) below McNary Lock and

Dam, except the Yakima River Basin above Van Giesen Street Bridge (river mile 8.4) near Richland, WA. The primary tributary drainage area is the Snake River that includes more than 107,000 square miles in six states: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, and small portions of Nevada and Utah.

IMPROVEMENTS

Flood Control

	Page
1. Columbia River Basin, Local Flood Protection Projects	30-2
2. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects	30-2
3. Jackson Hole, WY	30-2
4. Lucky Peak Lake, ID	30-3
5. Mill Creek, Bennington Lake, WA.....	30-3
6. Scheduling Flood Control Reservoir Operations.....	30-4
7. Tribal Partnership Program.....	30-4
8. Flood Control Activities Under Special Authorization	30-4

Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power

9. Columbia River Fish Mitigation Program (Walla Walla Projects), OR, WA, and ID	30-5
10. Dworshak Dam and Reservoir, ID.....	30-8
11. Ice Harbor Lock and Dam, Lake Sacajawea, WA.....	30-8
12. Little Goose Lock and Dam, Lake Bryan, WA.....	30-9
13. Lower Granite Lock and Dam, Lower Granite Lake, WA	30-10
14. Lower Monumental Lock and Dam, Lake Herbert G. West, WA	30-11
15. Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan, WA, OR, and ID.....	30-11
16. McNary Lock and Dam, Lake Wallula, OR and WA	30-12
17. Snake River Downstream from Johnson Bar Landing, OR, WA, and ID...	30-12
18. Rural Idaho, ID, Environmental Infrastructure and Resource Protection and Development Program	30-13
19. Environmental Activities under Special Authorization	30-13

General Investigations

	Page
20. Collection and Study of Basic Data	30-14
21. Preconstruction, Engineering, and Design	30-14
22. Surveys	30-14

Other Activities

23. Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness	30-14
24. Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies ..	30-14
25. General Regulatory	30-14

Tables

Table 30-A Cost and Financial Statement.....	30-15
Table 30-B Authorizing Legislation	30-17
Table 30-C Principal Data Concerning Navigation Lock, Spillway Dam, Powerplant, and Impoundment	30-19
Table 30-D Snake River Downstream from Johnson Bar Landing, OR, WA, and ID.....	30-24

Flood Control

1. COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN, LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECTS

Location. Improvements included in this project are along the Columbia River and its tributaries.

Existing project. The Flood Control Act of 1950 approved a general comprehensive plan for the Columbia River Basin for flood control and other purposes based on plans in H. Doc. 531, 81st Congress, 2nd Session, and authorized \$75 million to be appropriated for partial accomplishment of certain projects. From that authorization, an amount (not to exceed \$15 million) was allotted for construction of local flood protection works throughout the Columbia River Basin, subject to conditions that all work undertaken pursuant to authorization would be economically justified prior to construction, and local cooperation specified in the Flood Control Act of 1936, as amended, should be required.

Local cooperation. Section 3, Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, applies.

Operations during fiscal year (FY). No projects were de-authorized.

2. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Federal law requires local interests to maintain and operate completed local protection projects in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army. Inspections were made to determine the extent of compliance and advise local interests, as necessary, of measures required to correct deficiencies.

The FY costs were \$112,483. Total costs through September 30, 2007, were \$3,439,653.

3. JACKSON HOLE, WY

Location. This project is located on the banks of the Snake River, Teton County, west of Jackson, WY.

Existing project. On the Snake River, approximately 23.5 miles of Federally-constructed levees consisting of the following: (1) On the right bank: a series of levees, off-set levees, and bank protection structures, all with full riprap protection from 10 miles upstream of the Jackson-

Wilson Bridge to 3.5 miles below the bridge for a total of 13.5 miles; and (2) On the left bank: a series of Federally-constructed levees and bank protection structures, all with full riprap protection, extending from 10 miles upstream of the Jackson-Wilson Bridge to 5 miles upstream. The project resumes 1.5 miles immediately upstream of the same bridge and continues to 3.5 miles below the bridge for a total of 10 miles. In addition, a series of Federal and non-Federally constructed levees, with a total length of approximately 5 miles, most having some or full riprap protection, are interspersed along both banks of the Snake River from Highway 26 Bridge to 4 miles downstream of the Jackson-Wilson Bridge.

The project also includes riprap-protected levees on the left and right banks of the Gros Ventre River. The left bank levee begins 1.5 miles west of Cattlemen's Bridge and extends 0.5 mile east of the same bridge. The right bank levee begins 0.5 mile west of Cattlemen's Bridge and extends 0.3 mile east of the same bridge.

The project is authorized by Public Law (PL) 81-516, Flood Control Act of 1950, for flood control protection by channel improvements consisting of channel rectification, levees, and revetments along the Snake River in the vicinity of Wilson, WY. The Water Resources Development Act of 1986, PL 99-662, authorized the Secretary of the Army to assume responsibility for operation and maintenance of the "Federal Levees" and additions and modifications thereto. It states, "the project for Jackson Hole . . . is modified to provide that the operation and maintenance of the project. . . shall be the responsibility of the Secretary: Provided, that the . . . sponsors shall pay the initial \$35,000 in cash or materials . . . plus inflation . . ."

The Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (PL 104-303) amended PL 99-662 by including in-kind services and adding ". . . the Secretary may enter into agreements with the non-Federal sponsor permitting the non-Federal sponsor to perform operation and maintenance for the project on a cost-reimbursable basis."

Local cooperation. Non-Federal sponsors pay the initial \$35,000 in cash or materials of any such costs expended in any 1 year, plus inflation as of the date enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

Since 1978, \$130,614,000 [cumulative nominal dollars (\$)] in potential flood damages has been prevented by the levees.

WALLA WALLA, WA, DISTRICT

Operations during FY. Teton County, under their Local Cooperative Agreement, worked with the Corps performing levee maintenance. Surveys were completed for the ongoing Levee Capacity Study. The elevation of Imeson Road was lowered. The FY costs were \$585,089. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

The Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (PL 106-541) authorized the Upper Snake River Restoration Project. Congress added new start funding to the FY 03 budget and also in FY 04. The project is located in and along a 22-mile stretch of the Upper Snake River near Jackson, WY, in Teton County. It is partially in and adjacent to Grand Teton National Park, the National Elk Refuge, and in close proximity to Yellowstone National Park. The project will restore fish and wildlife habitat that was lost as a result of construction, operation, and maintenance of levees constructed by Federal and non-Federal interests. Restoration measures include eco-fences, channel capacity excavation, spur dikes, anchored rootwads, rock grade control, secondary channels, off-channel, and channel stabilization pools. The project has a 14-year phased construction schedule and includes continuing construction, adaptive management, and monitoring to provide implementation flexibility. The rock grade structure, a separable element of site 9 completed in FY 05, performed as designed by protecting the island habitat during spring 2007 runoff conditions. There were no FY 07 Construction General costs. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

4. LUCKY PEAK LAKE, ID

Location. This project is located on the Boise River in southwestern Idaho about 10 miles southeast of the city of Boise, ID. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The project includes a rolled earthfill dam about 250 feet above the streambed and 1,700 feet long at the crest, with a lake providing a total storage at an upper operating lake level of 306,000 acre-feet. The project provides for flood control, irrigation, and recreation.

Construction of the existing project was initiated in November 1949 and completed in June 1961. Since 1961, \$1,027,028,000 (cumulative nominal \$) in potential flood damages has been prevented by the project.

During a detailed study of outlet capacity and potential for adding hydropower to the existing project, a need for an auxiliary outlet became apparent. Construction of an auxiliary outlet was

authorized in the Water Resource Development Act of 1976. In FY 78, an *Interim Feasibility Report on Modification of Lucky Peak Dam and Lake* (power facilities) was submitted to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors and approved. States, agencies, and the Chief of Engineers commented on the report to the Secretary of the Army. The report was forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget in February 1982.

A license to construct and operate power facilities at the project was issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) (Project #2832) to the Boise Project Board of Control on June 10, 1980, and modified on October 9, 1980, and in 1982. Construction of the auxiliary outlet facility began in May 1984 and was completed in August 1986. Construction of modifications to the existing outlet tunnel and powerhouse excavation began in August 1986 and were completed January 1987. Powerhouse general contract construction began in April 1986. The project was completed and dedicated on October 7, 1988. Power on-line for all units was initiated on August 18, 1988. A Federally authorized second outlet was de-authorized in FY 90.

Recreation facilities at Lucky Peak Lake consist of 20 picnic/day-use areas, 4 boat launch ramps, and 3 swimming areas. The FY visitation to Lucky Peak Lake was 858,225.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during FY. Operation and Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance, which included the dam structures and recreation areas, continued. The FY costs were \$1,737,494. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

5. MILL CREEK, BENNINGTON LAKE, WA

Location. This project is located in and upstream from Walla Walla, WA, on Mill Creek, a tributary of the Walla Walla River. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The project includes an off-stream earthfill storage dam, about 125 feet above the streambed and 3,200 feet long at the crest, two concrete-lined outlet channels, an earthfill diversion dam, and diversion structures. The project provides for flood control and recreation. Authorizing legislation to provide a channel through the city of Walla Walla was added to the project in 1941. Recreation was added to the project purposes through the Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was completed in 1942. Paving of the channel through the city of Walla Walla was completed in 1966. Since 1942, \$57,125,000 (cumulative nominal \$) in potential flood damages has been prevented by the combined storage and channel operation.

Rehabilitation of the existing project was initiated in FY 78 and completed in FY 79. The plan of rehabilitation included action to correct the seepage and internal erosion that has occurred during each subsequent filling of the reservoir. A cutoff wall was constructed but did not alleviate the seepage problem, thus requiring limited flood control use of the project. The seepage and internal erosion create a high vulnerability for dam failure.

Mill Creek/Bennington Lake offers visitors three day-use/picnic areas and one boat launch ramp. Visitation to Mill Creek/Bennington Lake for the FY was 264,461.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during FY. Operation and Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance continued, which included regulation of water control structures and care of recreation areas. The FY costs were \$1,200,339. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

6. SCHEDULING FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

Functional regulation of non-Corps projects is accomplished as authorized under Section 7, Flood Control Act of 1944, and coordinated with the Bureau of Reclamation for Jackson, Palisades, Ririe, Little Wood, Arrowrock, Anderson Ranch, and Malheur River Basin.

Flood control operations at Jackson Lake, Palisades, Ririe, Little Wood, Boise River Reservoirs, and the Malheur River Reservoirs are in accordance with formal agreements with the Bureau of Reclamation. Flood control regulation for Brownlee Reservoir was accomplished under flood control regulation provisions in the Federal Power Commission license to Idaho Power Company. The FY 07 costs associated with flood control operation of non-Corps and Corps-owned projects was \$438,407.

7. TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

Location. The Shoshone Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall Reservation and the study area are located

just northwest of Pocatello, ID, in the southeastern corner of Idaho.

Existing project. Section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000, Tribal Partnership Program, authorized the Corps to undertake a reconnaissance phase study to determine if there is a Federal (Corps) interest in participating in a cost-shared feasibility phase study with the Shoshone Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall. This study is to determine if there is Federal interest in providing, collecting, and evaluating critical data and information relevant to protecting ecologically and culturally sensitive areas in the Fort Hall "Bottoms" and adjacent lands. It would evaluate alternatives that would restore lost environmental qualities of the original ecosystems; develop and analyze key risk reduction actions that would reduce the impacts of floods and flood damage in both developed tribal lands and culturally sensitive lands. The study would assess methods and alternatives that would improve water quality and quantity; identify areas on and directly adjacent to the reservation where erosion control would improve, protect, and enhance riparian/wetlands areas, total maximum daily loads, etc.; and develop comprehensive environmental and floodplain solutions for "natural" river corridor improvements to the Fort Hall "Bottoms" watershed and adjacent lands.

Local cooperation. The 905b study is 100 percent Federally funded. The Shoshone Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall have been participating in the development of this study.

Operations during FY. A draft report of the 905b study has been developed and is under internal review. The FY costs were \$22,524. Total costs through September 30, 2007, were \$88,525.

8. FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Flood control activities pursuant to Section 205, PL 858, 80th Congress, as amended: The FY costs were \$4,000 for Section 205 coordination. There were no new flood control activities.

Emergency flood control activities-repair, flood fighting, and rescue work (PL 99, 84th Congress, and antecedent legislation): There were no Federal costs this FY.

Emergency bank protection (Section 14, Flood Control Act of 1946, PL 526, 70th Congress): The FY costs were \$1,000 for Section 14 Coordination.

Snagging and clearing of navigable streams and tributaries in interest of flood control (Section 208, Flood Control Act of 1954, PL 780, 83rd Congress): The FY costs were \$3,690 for Section 208 coordination.

Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power

9. COLUMBIA RIVER FISH MITIGATION PROGRAM (WALLA WALLA PROJECTS), OR, WA, AND ID

Location. This project is located at Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite Locks and Dams on the lower Snake River in the State of Washington and McNary Lock and Dam on the Columbia River in the states of Oregon and Washington. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The eight Corps hydroelectric projects on the Columbia and lower Snake Rivers have been identified as a major contributing factor in causing mortality to downstream migrating juvenile salmon and steelhead. Without adequate bypass facilities to guide these juvenile fish away from the power turbines at the dams, mortalities incurred through project passage severely impact the commercial, recreational, and Indian fisheries. The Corps has recognized the need to reduce juvenile fish mortality and has undertaken bypass measures that include mechanized fish bypass systems with barge and truck transportation. Spill as an additional bypass route over the spillways has been used to divert fish from entering turbine units, but it is a significant adverse economic factor due to lost power revenues. Congress passed, and the President signed, the FY 89 Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act (PL 100-371), which mandated the expenditure of funds for the design, testing, and construction of new or improved fish bypass facilities for the Columbia River fish mitigation projects. Completion of bypass and transportation facilities will significantly increase the survival of migrating downstream juvenile fish. The mitigation study will determine the overall scope of the fish mitigation facilities for these Columbia and

lower Snake River dams. The mitigation study project was added to the President's FY 91 budget.

The plan of improvement includes the following facilities: (1) Ice Harbor Lock and Dam (Ice Harbor): screens, new gantry crane, collection bypass facility, intake gate raise, spillway deflectors, surface bypass, and fish ladder temperature control; (2) Lower Monumental Lock and Dam (Lower Monumental): hold/load and collection bypass facility, screens, passive integrated transponder tag (PIT-Tag) facility, barge load facility modifications, barges, gate raise modifications, gantry crane, fish ladder temperature control, and surface bypass; (3) Little Goose Lock and Dam (Little Goose): screens, gantry crane modification, collection bypass facility, outfall pipe, fish ladder temperature control, fallout fences, gate raise, deck screen modifications, PIT-Tag facility, and surface bypass; (4) Lower Granite Lock and Dam (Lower Granite): juvenile fish facility, gantry crane, gate raise, outfall pipe, fish barges, screens, additional moorage facility, fish slot closures, juvenile fish facility improvements, barge exit modifications, deck screen modifications, fish ladder temperature control, surface bypass, PIT-Tag facility, and fallout fences; and (5) McNary Lock and Dam (McNary): gantry crane, screens, hold/load facility, gate raise modifications, tilted weirs fish ladder, maintenance facility, fish ladder exits, hold/load facility, adult/juvenile collection channel stoplogs, juvenile fish facility, surface bypass, and gantry crane modifications.

In response to the 1995 *Endangered Species Act, Section 7 Consultation Biological Opinion* issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the District conducted a feasibility study (Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Study) to evaluate salmon migration problems on the lower Snake River. The objective of the study was to improve salmon migration conditions through the four Corps-operated dams and reservoirs on the lower Snake River. The study focused on how these dams could be changed to improve survival and recovery prospects for Snake River salmon stocks under the Endangered Species Act. The total completed cost of the study was \$31.1 million.

The District is currently managing a surface bypass and collection technology development effort that focuses on improving juvenile fish passage for endangered and threatened salmon migration past all Corps hydroelectric projects on the Columbia and lower Snake Rivers. It is an aggressive, nontraditional approach to prototype development that involves fast-track design, construction, testing, and evaluation.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

The fully funded Federal project cost is estimated at \$682,700,000 for District projects.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during FY. The following improvements and studies were accomplished during FY 07:

- Awarded contract and completed construction of the McNary Temporary Spillway Weirs (TSWs). The TSWs are prototype surface passage structures that were constructed quickly and economically and deployed in the spring of 2007. They provide the ability to evaluate fish behavior through a surface passage route on the spillway. This information will aid designers in developing permanent surface passage alternatives at this project.
- Initiated studies to evaluate the effect of TSWs on approach, passage, and survival of juvenile salmon (run-of-river spring Chinook, steelhead, and fall Chinook) at McNary. Two spill operations in the spring and two spill levels in the summer were evaluated. Spill patterns were developed to optimize passage through the TSWs and provide a surface passage route to reduce migration delay through the forebay. Research methodologies during both the spring and summer spill season included acoustic telemetry and fixed aspect hydroacoustics for vertical passage distribution. Preseason post-construction testing of TSWs for injury included research using balloon tags for direct injury, sensor fish to characterize the passage route, and a protein biomarker to detect internal head injury.
- A study to examine fine scale juvenile fish movement near surface flow outlets was initiated at McNary. The research utilized simultaneous data collection with a Didson camera and an acoustic doppler current profiler (ADCP). This research is meant to provide criteria for use as design specifications for future surface flow outlet technology development.
- Initiated preliminary design and hydraulic modeling of surface passage alternatives for McNary. Alternatives being considered include surface passage outlets at the spillway, north concrete non-overflow, powerhouse, and south earthen non-overflow. Behavioral Guidance Structure (BGS) alternatives to guide fish to these surface passage outlets are also being considered.
- Continued the McNary forebay temperature evaluation to alleviate or minimize water temperature gradients that develop in the forebay during the summer months.
- Constructed a safety boom in the Ice Harbor forebay to alleviate safety concerns with recreational boaters in the proximity of the removable spillway weir (RSW).
- Third year, post-construction biological testing was conducted at Ice Harbor to evaluate efficiency of the RSW during both spring and summer operations.
- Continued construction of the Lower Monumental RSW. The RSW will be installed for spring operation by April 2008.
- Fish behavior, relative project- and route-specific survival, and spill efficiencies were estimated for juvenile salmon at Lower Monumental under the court negotiated spill operations for 2007. This work provides the fourth year of spring Chinook data, the second year of steelhead data, and the third year of fall Chinook data for the baseline data set, to which the new RSW performance will be compared. The spill pattern evaluated in both 2006 and 2007 was developed to promote passage through spillbay 8 where the RSW has been installed.
- The second year of a study was conducted to evaluate the relationship between hydraulic conditions and juvenile fall Chinook migration behavior during summer and early fall months in the Lower Monumental reservoir. Specific objectives focused on conditions that simulated holding behavior and re-initiation of migrations. A model is being developed for distinguishing residualization behavior from mortality for tagged fish not leaving the reservoir. This information provided

WALLA WALLA, WA, DISTRICT

further baseline data for comparing with post-construction RSW operations.

- Completed construction of the Lower Monumental juvenile PIT-Tag monitoring facilities on the main transportation flume. The new system, installed prior to the 2007 fish passage season, will improve detection of migrating PIT-Tagged juveniles.
- Completed design of the Little Goose juvenile PIT-Tag monitoring facilities on the main transportation flume, dewatering structure modifications, and juvenile outfall relocation. The new system will be installed prior to the 2009 fish passage season and will improve detection of migrating PIT-Tagged juveniles, mitigate for excessive vibrational forces causing stress in dewatering structure members, and improve survival at the outfall location respectively.
- Continued engineering design and hydraulic modeling for a surface passage alternative at Little Goose.
- Performed studies to provide baseline information on project- and route-specific survival at Little Goose in preparation for design, positioning, and installation of a surface passage structure. Survival of yearling Chinook, steelhead, and fall Chinook was evaluated under a tapered bulk spill operation.
- Completed the sixth-year prototype testing of a stand-alone RSW at Lower Granite for summer operations. The RSW performance was collected for the third consecutive year with respect to the passage of fall Chinook.
- Removed the prototype BGS at Lower Granite. The prototype BGS was a temporary structure intended to provide information on the performance of this and similar structures in guiding juvenile migrants away from the powerhouse turbines to a more benign surface passage route.
- Continued preliminary design for improvements to the Lower Granite juvenile bypass/holding and loading facilities. The existing facilities were the

first to be constructed on the Snake River and have many features that do not meet current criteria for the passage of juvenile salmon.

- Several mitigation analysis studies continued throughout FY 07, including the Turbine Survival Program Study. In 2007, turbine passage studies continued to investigate effects of rapid pressure changes on fish injury and survival and the contribution of high levels of dissolved gas typically found in the river to increased injury rates. The Turbine Survival Program estimated injury and survival rates of juvenile salmon passing unit 3 at Ice Harbor.
- Continued the system-wide spillway evaluation study to determine impacts of increased spill frequency and duration on Columbia and lower Snake River dams. These impacts are a result of voluntary spill operations that aid juvenile fish passage. In 2007, the study focused on identifying causal mechanisms for erosion and possible operational solutions.
- Continued studies evaluating impacts of avian predation on salmon smolts from the Columbia and Snake Rivers. This included monitoring the Caspian tern colony on Crescent Island, determining stock-specific predation rates on juvenile salmonids, surveying and monitoring for new or existing tern and cormorant colonies in the mid-Columbia River, and PIT-Tag recovery from avian islands. Research provided an estimate of relative magnitude of impacts among multiple avian predators in the mid-Columbia River.
- Conducted research on estuarine detection of juvenile salmon using paired PIT detection trawls. This research was to estimate salmon hydrosystem survival for determining annual performance of the hydrosystem. Increased late season monitoring to determine if sufficient PIT-Tagged fall Chinook were present to warrant future monitoring in the fall.
- Continued studies to answer key uncertainties regarding delayed mortality of juvenile salmon with different migration

histories. This included effects of disease load, disease susceptibility, changes in physiological dysfunctions, size selective predation, and alternate barge release locations.

- Researchers evaluated Pacific adult lamprey passage success through the adult fish ladders at McNary and Ice Harbor.
- Initiated efforts to develop a separator for juvenile lamprey. These efforts included work identifying behavioral reactions to light, current direction, and vertical/horizontal passage preference.

The FY costs were \$46,370,514. Total project costs are \$600,759,326. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

10. DWORSHAK DAM AND RESERVOIR, ID

Location. The dam is on the North Fork of the Clearwater River, 1.9 miles above its junction with the Clearwater River, near Orofino, ID, and about 35 miles east of Lewiston, ID. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The project includes a dam, powerplant, public parks, and appurtenant facilities. The project provides for flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power generation, recreation, and area redevelopment. The reservoir has a normal operating range between the elevations of 1,600 and 1,445 mean sea level (msl). The reservoir has a gross storage capacity of 3,468,000 acre-feet (2 million acre-feet of which are effective for both local and regional flood control and for at-site and downstream power generation). In addition, the reservoir, which extends 59 miles into rugged and relatively inaccessible timberland, provides cost-effective transportation for moving marketable logs. The reservoir provides habitat for elk, deer, and other wildlife. The dam structure is about 3,287 feet long and about 717 feet above the streambed. Fish passage is not feasible due to the height of the dam. A hatchery has been built below the dam to assure continuance of anadromous fish runs. The powerhouse has two 90,000-kilowatt (kW) and one 220,000-kW generating units in operation for a capacity of 400,000 kW.

Provisions had been made for three additional 220,000-kW generating units for an ultimate installed capacity of 1,060,000 kW. A reconnaissance report justifying the feasibility and cost benefits for the

addition of a fourth 200,000-kW generating unit was completed in FY 78. However, environmental and economic studies on additional generating units were curtailed due to public opposition. Unit 4 is undeveloped. Units 5 and 6 were de-authorized in FY 90, and Unit 4 was de-authorized in FY 95. Principal project data are set forth in table 30-C.

Construction of the project began in July 1966. It was placed in operation in 1972 and completed in 1986. Since the project became operational in June 1972, it has prevented about \$2,836,000 (cumulative nominal \$) in potential flood damages. Power generation through September 2007 was 60.63 billion kW hours.

At Dworshak Reservoir, recreation facilities consist of 12 day-use/picnic areas, six camp areas, six boats launches, and two swim areas. The Dworshak Information Center provides a regional overview of the Corps' efforts in the Clearwater River Basin. Total visitation to Dworshak Reservoir for the FY was 119,278.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during FY. Operation and Maintenance: Management of wildlife habitat browse continued on project lands to provide winter browse for elk and deer. During the FY, 1.8 billion kW hours of electrical power was generated by the three generating units. The FY costs were \$10,301,229 (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

11. ICE HARBOR LOCK AND DAM, LAKE SACAJAWEA, WA

Location. This dam is located on the Snake River, 9.7 miles above the river mouth at the head of Lake Wallula (McNary Reservoir) and 12 miles east of Pasco, WA. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The project includes a dam, powerplant, navigation lock, two fish ladders, recreation areas, and appurtenant facilities. The project provides navigation, hydroelectric power generation, recreation, and incidental irrigation. The reservoir has a normal operating range between elevations 440 and 435 msl. Lake Sacajawea extends upstream about 31.9 miles and provides slack water to Lower Monumental. The dam structure is approximately 2,822 feet long and approximately 130 feet above the streambed. The fish passage facilities include two fish ladders. The powerhouse has three 90,000-kW units and three 111,000-kW

WALLA WALLA, WA, DISTRICT

generating units in operation for a capacity of 603,000 kW.

The spillway dam is 590 feet long, and the overflow crest at elevation 391 msl is surmounted by 10 tainter gates, 50 feet wide and 52.9 feet high, that provide the capacity to pass a design flood of 850,000 cubic feet per second (cfs). The deck is at elevation 453 msl and provides a service road and track for a gantry crane. The navigation lock is a single-lift type with clear plan dimensions of 86 by 675 feet and a 16-foot minimum depth over the sills. A navigation channel 250 feet wide, 14 feet deep, and 41.6 miles long is provided from the mouth of the Snake River to the dam and from the dam to Lower Monumental. Principal data are set forth in table 30-C.

Construction of the original project began in December 1955. It was placed in operation in 1961 and completed in 1971. Construction of the additional generating units was started in 1971 and completed in 1981. Power generation through September 2007 was 94.31 billion kW hours.

Recreation areas on Lake Sacajawea include 11 picnic/day-use sites, four camping areas, seven areas with boat launching, and four swimming areas. There are 32 miles of the Northwest Discovery Water Trail. The Ice Harbor Information Center provides a regional overview of the Corps' efforts in the Snake River Basin. Total visitation on Lake Sacajawea for the FY was 331,352.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during FY. Operation and Maintenance: During the FY, 1.5 billion kW hours of electrical power was generated by the six generating units. Traffic through the navigation lock consisted of grains, petroleum products, fertilizer, wood products, and miscellaneous cargo that amounted to 3,332,300 tons during calendar year 2007. The FY costs were \$9,256,732. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

12. LITTLE GOOSE LOCK AND DAM, LAKE BRYAN, WA

Location. The dam is 70.3 miles above the mouth of the Snake River and at the head of Lake Herbert G. West (Lower Monumental Reservoir), about 40 miles northerly of Walla Walla, WA, and 50 miles westerly of Lewiston, ID. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The project includes a dam, powerplant, navigation lock, fish ladder, and appurtenant facilities. The project provides for navigation, hydroelectric power generation, recreation, and incidental irrigation. The reservoir has a normal operating range between elevations 638 and 633 msl. Lake Bryan extends upstream about 37.2 miles and provides slack water to Lower Granite. The dam structure is 2,655 feet long and approximately 165 feet above the streambed. Fish passage facilities include one ladder with entrances on both shores and a fish channel through the spillway, which connects to the powerhouse fish collection system and south shore ladder. The powerhouse has six 135,000-kW generating units in operation for a capacity of 810,000 kW. The spillway dam is 512 feet long, and the overflow crest at elevation 581 msl is surmounted by eight tainter gates, 50 feet wide and 60 feet high, that provide the capacity to pass a design flood of 850,000 cfs. The navigation lock is a single-lift type with clear plan dimensions of 86 by 668 feet and a 15-foot minimum depth over the sills. A navigation channel 250 feet wide, 14 feet deep, and 37.2 miles long is provided from the dam to Lower Granite. Relocations along the lake included 32 miles of Camas Prairie Railroad, 6.8 miles of county roads, 2.2 miles of state highways, and the Central Ferry Bridge. Principal project data are set forth in table 30-C.

Construction of the original project began in 1963. It was placed in operation in 1970 and completed in 1976. Construction of additional generating units started in 1974 and was completed in 1984. Power generation through September 2007 was 90.76 billion kW hours.

Lake Bryan provides seven day-use sites, five campgrounds, five boat-launching areas, and two swimming areas. There are 39 miles of the Northwest Discovery Water Trail. Total FY visitation to Lake Bryan was 194,708.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during FY. Operation and Maintenance: During the FY, 1.8 billion kW hours of electrical power was generated by the six generating units. Traffic through the navigation lock consisted of grains, petroleum products, fertilizer, wood products, and miscellaneous cargo that amounted to 2,739,800 tons during calendar year 2007. The FY costs were \$7,136,670. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

**13. LOWER GRANITE LOCK AND DAM,
LOWER GRANITE LAKE, WA**

Location. This dam is at river mile 107.5 on the Snake River at the head of Lake Bryan (Little Goose Reservoir) and about 33 miles downstream from Lewiston, ID. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The project includes a dam, powerplant, navigation lock, fish ladder, appurtenant facilities, and includes approximately 8 miles of slack water levees along the Snake and Clearwater Rivers at Lewiston, ID. The project provides for slack water navigation, hydroelectric power generation, recreation, and incidental irrigation. The reservoir has a normal operating range between elevations 738 and 733 msl in Lewiston, ID, and Clarkston, WA. Lower Granite Lake extends upstream approximately 38 miles and provides slack water to the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. The dam structure is approximately 3,200 feet long and approximately 146 feet above the streambed. Fish passage facilities include one ladder with entrances on both shores with a fish channel through the spillway that connects to the powerhouse fish collection system and south shore ladder. The powerhouse has six 135,000-kW generating units in operation for a capacity of 810,000 kW. The spillway dam is 512 feet long, and the overflow crest at elevation 681 msl is surmounted by eight tainter gates, 50 feet wide and 60 feet high, which provide the capacity to pass a design flood of 850,000 cfs. The navigation lock is single-lift type with clear plan dimensions of 86 by 674 feet and 15-foot minimum depth over the sills. A navigation channel 250 feet wide, 14 feet deep, and 39.3 miles long is provided from the dam to the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. Principal data are set forth in table 30-C.

Construction of the original project started in July 1965. It was placed in operation in 1975 and completed in 1984. Construction of additional generating units was started in 1974 and completed in 1979. Power generation through September 2007 was 81.78 billion kW hours. Approximately \$25,418,000 (cumulative nominal \$) in potential flood damages has been prevented since the levees became functional.

Lower Granite Lake offers visitors 16 day-use/picnic sites, 6 sites with camping, 12 boat launch ramps, and 4 swimming areas. There are 45 miles of the Northwest Discovery Water Trail. Total recreation visitation to Lower Granite Lake for the FY was 1,386,700.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during FY. Operation and Maintenance: During the FY, 1.4 billion kW hours of electrical power was generated by the six generating units. Traffic through the navigation lock consisted of grains, petroleum products, fertilizer, wood products, and miscellaneous cargo that amounted to 1,624,900 tons during calendar year 2007. The FY costs were \$8,736,258. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

Juvenile Fish Transportation Program. As the first collector dam on the Snake River, Lower Granite is a primary component of the Juvenile Fish Transportation Program. Transport began in the late 1960s as a research program on how to bypass juvenile salmon and steelhead around dams and reservoirs of the Corps' Columbia and Snake River dams. Transport became an operational program in 1981 with collection and transport from Lower Granite, Little Goose, and McNary. Transport was expanded in 1993 to include Lower Monumental. Development and improvement of collection and bypass systems continue with a new collection system completed at McNary in 1994; a new bypass system completed at Ice Harbor in 1996; and extended-length submersible bar screens installed at Lower Granite, Little Goose, and McNary in 1996 and 1997. In 2003, a new RSW was tested at Lower Granite. A second RSW was tested at Ice Harbor in 2005 (fish were not collected here for transport in 2006). A third RSW, delivered to Lower Monumental in October 2007, is expected to become operational prior to the 2008 fish passage season. During the 2007 season, 2 TSWs were tested in spillbays 20 and 22 at McNary.

The 2007 juvenile fish transport season was marked by well below normal river flows in the Snake River, and average river flows in the Columbia River. The three Snake River transport projects operated under regionally coordinated, court approved operations, including daily spill from April 3 through August 31, with transportation of juvenile fish collected. Spill at McNary took place from April 10 through August 31. During the court ordered spill period, emphasis was placed on a mix of fish transportation and in-river migration.

The start of juvenile fish transport operations were staggered and commenced at a later date at Snake River projects in 2007 to allow early season fish to migrate in river. This resulted in lower collection and transport numbers than in past years. Juvenile fish collection at Lower Granite was 3,201,658, as compared with 5,797,384 in 2006 and

WALLA WALLA, WA, DISTRICT

13,030,967 in 2005. A total of 679,205 fish were bypassed back to the river in 2007 and 2,516,948 were transported. At Little Goose, a total of 2,098,951 juvenile salmon and steelhead were collected in 2007, as compared to 7,253,631 collected in 2006. A total of 150,613 fish were bypassed back to the river in 2007, as compared to 964,141 fish in 2006. A total of 1,947,018 juvenile fish were transported from Little Goose in 2007. At Lower Monumental, 900,533 juvenile salmon and steelhead were collected, as compared to 2,314,392 in 2006. A total of 10,438 fish were bypassed from Lower Monumental in 2007, as compared to 74,659 in 2006. A total of 888,962 juvenile fish were transported from Lower Monumental in 2007.

At McNary, normal operations are to bypass fish in the spring until approximately mid-June when collection and transport of summer migrants begin. This was not the case in 2007, as TSW operations precluded the transport of fish by barge. No fish were transported until truck operations began August 18. A total of 4,303,284 juvenile salmon and steelhead were collected in 2007, as compared to 3,463,338 in 2006. Approximately 4,262,552 of the fish collected were bypassed back to the river to meet fishery agency requirements. A total of 35,933 juvenile fish were transported from McNary, notably lower than the 1,005,373 transported in 2006 and 2,927,613 transported in 2005.

A grand total of 10,504,426 juvenile salmon and steelhead were collected at all projects in 2007, compared to 18,828,745 in 2006. A total of 5,388,861 fish were transported in 2007, 51 percent of those collected, compared to 77 percent in 2006. Of the fish transported, 5,342,289 were transported by barge (99 percent) and 46,572 were trucked (less than 1 percent).

14. LOWER MONUMENTAL LOCK AND DAM, LAKE HERBERT G. WEST, WA

Location. This dam is on the Snake River at the head of Lake Sacajawea (Ice Harbor Reservoir), about 45 miles northeast of Pasco, WA, and 41.6 miles above the river mouth. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The project includes a dam, powerplant, navigation lock, two fish ladders, and appurtenant facilities. The project provides for navigation, hydroelectric power generation, recreation, and incidental irrigation. The reservoir has a normal operating range between elevations 540 and 537 msl. Lake Herbert G. West extends

upstream approximately 28.7 miles and provides slack water to Little Goose. The dam structure is approximately 3,791 feet long and approximately 135 feet above the streambed. The fish passage facilities include two fish ladders, one at each end of the dam. The powerhouse has six 135,000-kW generating units in operation for a capacity of 810,000 kW. The spillway dam is 572 feet long, and the overflow crest at elevation 483 msl is surmounted by eight tainter gates, 50 feet wide and 60 feet high, that provide capacity to pass a design flood of 850,000 cfs. The deck is at elevation 553 msl and provides a service road and track for a gantry crane. The navigation lock is a single-lift type with clear plan dimensions of 86 by 666 feet and a 15-foot minimum depth of the sills. A navigation channel 250 feet wide, 14 feet deep, and 28.1 miles long is provided from the dam to Little Goose. Relocations along the lake included railroads and highways. Principal data are set forth in table 30-C.

Construction of the original project started in June 1961. It was placed in operation in 1969 and completed in 1976. Construction of the additional generating units started in 1975 and was completed in 1981. Power generation through September 2007 was 105.70 billion kW hours.

Lake West offers seven day-use areas, five areas offering camping, five boat launch areas, and one designated swimming beach. There are 28 miles of the Northwest Discovery Trail. Total visitation on Lake West for the FY was 119,552.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during FY. Operation and Maintenance: During the FY, 1.7 billion kW hours of electrical power was generated by the six generating units. Traffic through the navigation lock consisted of grains, petroleum products, fertilizer, wood products, and miscellaneous cargo that amounted to 3,053,800 tons during calendar year 2007. The FY costs were \$8,061,341. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

15. LOWER SNAKE RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE COMPENSATION PLAN, WA, OR, AND ID

Location. This project is at various locations within the Columbia and Snake River drainages in the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The project consists of a series of fish hatcheries, wildlife development areas, and purchase of off-site project lands for fishing and hunting access and further habitat development. The project will compensate for loss of wildlife habitat and anadromous and resident fisheries due to impacts from the construction of four multipurpose dams and reservoirs on the lower Snake River (Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite).

The real estate design memorandum and feature design memorandums on all hatcheries and satellites, the off-project wildlife lands, and the site selection report have all been approved. A final Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Council on Environmental Quality on November 2, 1977. The Dworshak National Fish Hatchery Expansion, Irrigon, Hagerman, Lyons Ferry, Lookingglass, McCall, Sawtooth, Magic Valley, and Clearwater hatcheries (including their respective satellite facilities) are all in operation. Transfer actions were completed in FY 04 for Big Canyon and Pittsburg Landing. Captain John Rapids is scheduled to be completed by the end of FY 08. Fencing is complete at all wildlife development areas. Off-project land acquisition is 100-percent complete. Habitat development continues at many of these sites. A plan for woody riparian habitat development has been initiated to compensate for habitat losses resulting from the inundation of habitat. This will result in creation of new riparian habitat areas. The compensation project is contingent on appropriations and currently scheduled for completion in FY 18.

Estimated Federal cost for the project is \$261,000,000. The FY costs were \$534,336. Total project costs are \$237,312,107. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement)

Local Cooperation. None required.

16. McNARY LOCK AND DAM, LAKE WALLULA, OR AND WA

Location. This dam is on the Columbia River, 292 miles above the mouth, near Umatilla, OR, and 3 miles above the mouth of the Umatilla River. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The project includes a dam, powerplant, navigation lock, two fish ladders, appurtenant facilities, and a system of levees and pumping plants. The project provides for slack water navigation, hydroelectric power generation,

recreation, and incidental irrigation. The reservoir has a normal operating range between elevations 340 and 335 msl. Lake Wallula extends upstream approximately 64 miles and provides slack water to Ice Harbor. The dam structure is 7,365 feet long and approximately 183 feet above the streambed. Fish passage facilities include two fish ladders. The powerhouse has fourteen 70,000-kW generating units in operation for a capacity of 980,000 kW. The spillway dam is 1,310 feet long, and the overflow crest is at elevation 291 msl and surmounted by 22 vertical lift gates, 50 feet wide and 51 feet high, which provide the capacity to pass a design flood of 2.2 million cfs. The navigation lock is a single-lift type with clear plan dimensions of 86 by 683 feet and a 15-foot minimum depth over the sills. A navigation channel (250 feet wide, 14 feet deep, and 32 miles long) is provided from the dam to the mouth of the Snake River. Relocations along the lake included railroad bridges over the Columbia and Snake Rivers in order to eliminate hazards to navigation. Principal project data are set forth in table 30-C.

Construction began in May 1947. It was placed in operation in 1953 and was completed in 1982. Power generation through September 2007 was 334.15 billion kW hours.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during FY. Operation and Maintenance: During the FY, 5.4 billion kW hours of electrical power was generated by the 14 generating units. Traffic through the navigation lock consisted of grains, petroleum products, fertilizer, wood products, and miscellaneous cargo that amounted to 6,805,700 tons during calendar year 2007. The FY costs were \$15,729,025. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

Recreation areas on Lake Wallula include 19 sites offering day use or picnicking, 4 campgrounds, 14 boat launching ramps, and 9 swimming areas. There are 45 miles of the Northwest Discovery Water Trail. The Pacific Salmon Visitor Information Center at McNary, which is staffed by park rangers, provides a regional overview of Corps efforts in salmon recovery issues. Total visitation on Lake Wallula for the FY was 4,025,959.

17. SNAKE RIVER DOWNSTREAM FROM JOHNSON BAR LANDING, OR, WA, AND ID

WALLA WALLA, WA, DISTRICT

Location. This project is on the Snake River, downstream from Johnson Bar Landing, at river mile 230. The Snake River, which is the largest tributary of the Columbia River, rises in Yellowstone National Park in western Wyoming, flows generally in a westerly direction for approximately 1,000 miles, and empties into the Columbia River, near Pasco, WA, 324 miles from the Pacific Ocean. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The River and Harbor Act of 1945 authorized construction of dams, as necessary, for power, incidental irrigation, and open channel improvements for purposes of providing slack water navigation and irrigation between the mouth of the Snake River and Lewiston, ID. That authorization modified previous authorizations only for the portion of improvement below Lewiston, ID. Acts of June 13, 1902, and August 30, 1935, as they pertain to open river improvement from Lewiston, ID, to Johnson Bar Landing, remain part of the existing project.

Improvements included in existing projects are Ice Harbor, Lake Sacajawea; Little Goose, Lake Bryan; Lower Granite, Lower Granite Lake; Lower Monumental, Lake Herbert G. West; and open-river improvement, Lewiston to Johnson Bar Landing. Each of the four locks and dams is described in an individual report, and cost and financial data for the entire project are shown on tables 30-A and D.

Ice Harbor, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Lower Monumental are in full operation.

Local cooperation. None required.

Terminal facilities. On the Snake River from the mouth to Johnson Bar Landing, there are 18 privately-owned barge terminals in use for shipping grain, petroleum products, fertilizers, wood products, cement, and other general cargo. There are also 5 marinas and 28 small-boat launching ramps, all open to the public. The facilities serve slack water navigation to river mile 140, the site of Lewiston, ID. That slack water reaches the Lewiston, ID, and Clarkston, WA, area since the lake behind Lower Granite was filled in February 1975.

Operations during FY. See individual reports for Ice Harbor, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and Lower Monumental. On the Snake River from Lewiston, ID, to Johnson Bar Landing, reconnaissance and condition surveys were conducted and survey markers were maintained.

18. RURAL IDAHO, ID, ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCE PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Location. Projects are at various locations within the state of Idaho.

Existing project. The primary objective of this program is to provide design and construction assistance to non-Federal interests for carrying out water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects. Projects may include wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply and related facilities, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection and development. Projects are authorized under Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, PL 106-53, as amended.

Local cooperation. Local sponsors are responsible for 25 percent of costs associated with the projects.

Operations during FY. The following improvements were accomplished in FY 07:

- Completed design and initiated construction for wastewater treatment plant improvements with the City of Emmett, ID.
- Continued sewer line improvements with the City of Burley, ID.
- Initiated construction of wastewater treatment plant improvements with the City of Rupert, ID.
- Initiated design for the Shelley Regional Wastewater Treatment and Collection System with the City of Shelley, ID.
- Completed design and initiated construction for the City of Donnelly, ID, sewer collection System infiltration and inflow repairs and surface water protection.

The FY 07 costs were \$1,738,028. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

19. ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Project modification for the improvement of the environment (Section 1135(b), PL 99-662, as

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

amended): The FY costs were \$89,023 for continuation of four environmental restoration projects and coordination funds including: (1) Coordination Account (\$5,000); (2) Walla Walla River, OR (\$25,031); (3) City of Richland Ecosystem Restoration (\$4,852); and (4) Bennington Lake Diversion Dam, WA (\$54,140). There were no new section 1135 projects.

Project modification for Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (Section 206, PL 104-303, as amended): The FY costs were \$293,317 for continuation of six aquatic ecosystem restoration projects and coordination account, including: (1) Coordination Account (\$5,000); (2) Salmon River, ID (\$5,297); (3) Indian Creek Ecosystem Restoration, ID (\$48,571); (4) Camp Creek, OR (\$197,384); and (5) Paradise Creek, ID (\$37,065).

General Investigations

20. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

During the FY, flood hazard data for a number of locations in the District were collected and analyzed. Flood information was provided to several Federal agencies; the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington; various cities and counties in those states; and some private organizations.

Total cost of collection and study of basic data during the FY was \$153,555, which included: Flood Plain Management Services (\$16,000); Technical Services (\$39,760); Quick Responses (\$5,000); and Special Studies (\$92,794).

21. PRECONSTRUCTION, ENGINEERING, AND DESIGN

None.

22. SURVEYS

Little Wood River. Lack of sponsor.

The total FY 07 costs for surveys were \$746,713, including Boise River (\$349); special studies [Walla Walla River Watershed (\$549,390)]; miscellaneous activities [special investigations, FERC licensing activities, North American Waterfowl Management Plan, and Interagency Water Resource Development (\$105,066)]; coordination with other Federal agencies (\$8,766); and Planning Assistance to States (\$83,142).

Other Activities

23. CATASTROPHIC DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

PL 93-228	
Continuity of Operations (510)	\$11,379
National Preparedness Planning (520)	0
Emergency Operations Center Support (530)	6,164
Catastrophic Disaster Training and Exercise (560)	<u>4,538</u>
Total Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness Program	\$22,081

24. FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES (FCCE)

Flood Control work under Authorization Emergency Flood Control Activities, Flood Fighting, PL 84-99

Disaster Preparedness (100)	\$471,382
Emergency Operations (200)	-103
Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (300)	43,905
Drought Assistance (400)	0
Advance Measures (500)	0
Hazard Mitigation (600)	<u>0</u>
Total FCCE	\$515,184

25. GENERAL REGULATORY

Permit Evaluation (100)	\$1,275,150
Enforcement (200)	69,409
Studies (300)	0
Environmental Impact Statement (500)	0
Administrative Appeals (600)	0
Compliance – Authorized Activities (800)	<u>49,863</u>
Total Regulatory	\$1,394,422

WALLA WALLA, WA, DISTRICT

TABLE 30-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04 (\$)	FY 05 (\$)	FY 06 (\$)	FY 07 (\$)	Total Cost to 30-Sep-07 (\$)
3.	Jackson Hole, WY	New Work					
		Approp.	76,000	637,000	-	-	3,271,070
		Cost	75,000	638,000	-	-	3,271,070
		Maint.					
		Approp.	420,933	255,100	875,000	850,000	14,067,160
		Cost	335,979	330,775	239,206	585,089	13,112,426
	(Contributed funds)	Maint.					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	378,798
		Cost	-	-	-	-	378,798
4.	Lucky Peak Lake, ID	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	19,652,081
		Cost	-	-	-	-	19,652,081
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,596,328	2,700,800	1,543,720	1,744,000	37,088,200
		Cost	1,572,487	2,024,084	2,105,109	1,737,494	36,842,581
5.	Mill Creek, WA	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,258,495
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,258,495
		Maint.					
		Approp.	798,352	1,257,000	917,000	1,198,000	26,639,810
		Cost	794,416	836,523	1,263,181	1,200,339	26,549,614
		Rehab					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	17,714,102
		Cost	-	-	-	-	17,714,102
7.	Tribal Partnership Program	New Work					
		Approp.	-	133,000	-	-	133,000
		Cost	-	27,599	38,402	22,524	88,525
		Maint.					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	-
		Cost	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Columbia River Fish Mitigation Program, OR, WA, and ID	New Work					
		Approp.	25,490,000	39,100,000	45,070,000	45,000,000	614,074,000
		Cost	25,488,956	36,080,539	33,419,273	46,370,514	600,759,326
10.	Dworshak Dam and Reservoir, ID	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	327,482,196
		Cost	-	-	-	-	327,482,196
		Maint.					
		Approp.	8,225,299	9,144,089	10,618,201	9,950,147	229,537,095
		Cost	10,239,516	8,421,941	8,751,310	10,301,229	227,215,247

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 30-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04 (\$)	FY 05 (\$)	FY 06 (\$)	FY 07 (\$)	Total Cost to 30-Sep-07 (\$)
11.	Ice Harbor Lock and Dam, WA	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	210,249,757
		Cost	-	-	-	-	210,249,757
		Maint.					
		Approp.	8,200,227	9,208,513	9,562,802	8,351,749	229,336,142
		Cost	8,726,044	8,674,176	7,700,743	9,256,732	227,661,266
12.	Little Goose Lock and Dam, WA	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	262,632,022
		Cost	-	-	-	-	262,632,022
		Maint.					
		Approp.	5,738,585	6,232,405	6,890,289	8,022,390	162,121,768
		Cost	5,978,700	5,792,860	5,839,669	7,136,670	159,559,460
13.	Lower Granite Lock and Dam, WA	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	400,080,315
		Cost	-	-	-	-	400,080,315
		Maint.					
		Approp.	8,396,622	9,601,213	14,012,075	9,898,152	235,623,989
		Cost	8,554,949	9,385,610	13,250,126	8,736,258	232,754,606
14.	Lower Monumental Lock and Dam, WA	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	238,612,732
		Cost	-	-	-	-	238,612,732
		Maint.					
		Approp.	7,034,642	9,177,702	8,546,230	8,950,072	180,049,269
		Cost	7,402,506	8,849,851	7,869,170	8,061,341	177,823,774
15.	Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan WA, OR, and ID	New Work					
		Approp.	1,539,000	1,337,000	668,000	850,000	237,876,000
		Cost	1,511,000	885,524	899,247	534,336	237,312,107
	(Contributed funds)	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	223,965
		Cost	-	-	-	-	223,965
16.	McNary Lock and Dam, Lake Wallula, OR and WA	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	375,214,469
		Cost	-	-	-	-	375,214,469
		Maint.					
		Approp.	14,446,807	16,410,555	17,295,783	15,639,490	405,179,388
		Cost	17,342,655	15,800,378	14,612,871	15,729,025	401,571,293
	(Contributed funds)	Maint.					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	43,707
		Cost	-	-	-	-	43,707
18.	Rural Idaho, ID,	New Work					

WALLA WALLA, WA, DISTRICT

TABLE 30-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04 (\$)	FY 05 (\$)	FY 06 (\$)	FY 07 (\$)	Total Cost to 30-Sep-07 (\$)
	Environmental	Approp.	809,900	1,565,000	4,157,000	3,200,000	9,731,900
	Infrastructure and	Cost	778,201	1,463,746	875,291	1,738,028	4,855,266
	Resource Protection	Maint.					
	and Development	Approp.	-	-	-	-	-
	Program	Cost	-	-	-	-	-

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 30-B		AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	
See Section In Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
4.	Jul 24, 1946	LUCKY PEAK LAKE, ID Dam for flood control, irrigation, and recreation.	PL 79-526, Chief of Engineers Report, dated May 13, 1946.
	Oct 22, 1976 Dec 22, 1944 as amended	Second outlet for stream flow maintenance. De-authorized in 1990. Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	PL 94-587 Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944
5.	Jul 28, 1938 as amended Aug 18, 1941	MILL CREEK, WALLA WALLA, WA Off-stream storage project upstream from Walla Walla. Channel improvement through Walla Walla; concrete-lined channel.	H. Doc. 578, 75th Cong., 3rd Session H. Doc. 719, 76th Cong. Sec 377, PL 77-228, Cong. 3rd Session
	Oct 31, 1992	Redesignation of reservoir to the Virgil B. Bennington Lake.	Sec. 118 PL 102-580 102nd Cong.
9.	Jul 19, 1988	COLUMBIA RIVER FISH MITIGATION PROGRAM Design, test, and construct fish bypass facilities at Lower Monumental, Ice Harbor, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and McNary Locks and Dams.	PL 100-371
10.	Jul 3, 1958	DWORSHAK DAM AND RESERVOIR, ID Preparation of detailed plans.	S. Doc. 51, 84th Cong., 1st Session
	Aug 15, 1963 Oct 23, 1962	Redesignation of project as Dworshak Dam and Reservoir. Dworshak Dam added Units 4, 5, and 6, Idaho. Units 5 and 6 were de-authorized in FY 1990. Unit 4 was de-authorized in FY 95.	PL 88-96 PL 87-874
11.	Mar 2, 1945	ICE HARBOR LOCK AND DAM, LAKE SACAJAWEA, WA Unit 1 of 4, Lower Snake River Project. Lock and dam for navigation, power, recreation, and incidental irrigation.	H. Doc. 704, 75th Cong., 3rd Session
	Dec 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944
12.	Mar 2, 1945	LITTLE GOOSE LOCK AND DAM, LAKE BRYAN, WA Unit 3 of 4, Lower Snake River Project. Lock and dam for navigation, power, recreation, and incidental irrigation.	H. Doc. 704, 75th Cong., 3rd Session
	Dec 31, 1970	Designation of reservoir as Lake Bryan.	PL 91-638
13.	Mar 2, 1945	LOWER GRANITE LOCK AND DAM, LOWER GRANITE LAKE, WA Unit 4 of 4, Lower Snake River Project. Lock and dam for navigation, power, recreation, and incidental irrigation.	H. Doc. 704, 75th Cong., 3rd Session
14.	Mar 2, 1945	LOWER MONUMENTAL LOCK AND DAM, LAKE HERBERT G. WEST, WA Unit 2 of 4, Lower Snake River Project. Lock and dam for navigation, power, recreation, and incidental irrigation.	H. Doc. 704, 75th Cong., 3rd Session
	May 25, 1978	Designation of reservoir as Lake Herbert G. West.	PL 95-285

WALLA WALLA, WA, DISTRICT

TABLE 30-B (Continued)		AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	
See Section In Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
15.		LOWER SNAKE RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE COMPENSATION PLAN, WA, OR, AND ID	
	Oct 22, 1976 as amended	Fish hatcheries and replacement of wildlife habitat.	PL 94-587
	Nov 17, 1986	Changes to land acquisition authority.	H.R. 6 PL 99-662
16.		McNARY LOCK AND DAM, LAKE WALLULA, OR AND WA	
	Mar 2, 1945	Lock and dam for navigation, power, recreation, and irrigation.	H. Doc. 704, 75th Cong., 3rd Session
	Dec 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944
	Nov 17, 1986	Construction, operation, and maintenance of a second powerhouse. McNary Lock and Dam Second Powerhouse automatically de-authorized on Nov 16, 1991.	H.R. 6, PL 99-662 Sec. 1001, PL 99-362
17.		SNAKE RIVER TO JOHNSON BAR, OR, WA, AND ID	
	Jun 13, 1902	Open-river navigation Riparian to Pittsburg Landing.	H. Doc. 127, 56th Cong, 2nd Session
	Jun 25, 1910	Mouth to Riparian.	H. Doc. 411, 55th Cong, 2nd Session
	Aug 30, 1935	Pittsburg Landing to Johnson Bar.	Rivers and Harbors Committee, Doc. 25, 72nd Cong, 1st Session
	Mar 2, 1945	Supersedes previous legislation, mouth to Lewiston, ID, only. See Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite Locks and Dams.	H. Doc. 704, 75th Cong., 2nd Session

**TABLE 30-C PRINCIPAL DATA CONCERNING NAVIGATION LOCK,
SPILLWAY DAM, POWERPLANT, AND IMPOUNDMENT**

Project			
Dworshak Dam and Reservoir, ID (see Section 10 of text)	SPILLWAY DAM		
	Type of Construction	Concrete Gravity	
	Completed	September 1974	
	Maximum Capacity	150,500 cfs ¹	
	Crest Elevation	1,545 ft ²	
	Control Gates:		
	Type	Tainter	
	Size, Width by Height	50 by 56.4 ft	
	Number	2	
	POWERPLANT		
	Length	428 ft	
	Generating Units:		
	Number Installed	3	
	Rating, Each	2 @ 90,000 kW ³	
		1 @ 220,000 kW	
	Total Capacity Installed	400,000 kW	
	Space for Additional	3	
	Rating, Each	3 @ 220,000 kW	
	Total Potential Capacity	1,060,000 kW	
	Maximum Structural Height	717 ft	
	First Power-On-Line	March 1973	
	IMPOUNDMENT		
	Elevations:		
	Normal Operating Range	1,600 to 1,445 ft	
	Maximum	1,605 ft	
	Flood Control Storage	2,000,000 ac-ft ⁴	
	Lake Length	53.6 mi ⁵	
	Lake Water Surface Area at Elevation 1,600	17,090 ac ⁶	
	Length of Shoreline	175 mi	
	Ice Harbor Lock and Dam, WA (see Section 11 of Text)	NAVIGATION LOCK	
		Clear Width	86 ft
		Clear Length	675 ft
		Lift:	
		Minimum	97 ft
		Average	100 ft
		Maximum	105 ft
		Minimum Water Depth Over Sills	16 ft
		Open to Navigation	May 1962
		SPILLWAY DAM	
		Type of Construction	Concrete Gravity
		Completed	January 1962
		Maximum Capacity	850,000 cfs
		Crest Elevation	391 ft
		Control Gates:	
	Type	Tainter	
Size, Width by Height	50 by 52.9 ft		
Number	10		

WALLA WALLA, WA, DISTRICT

**PRINCIPAL DATA CONCERNING NAVIGATION LOCK,
TABLE 30-C (Continued) SPILLWAY DAM, POWERPLANT, AND IMPOUNDMENT**

Project	
	POWERPLANT
	Length 671 ft
	Generating Units:
	Number Installed 6
	Rating, Each 3 @ 90,000 kW
	3 @ 111,000 kW
	Total Capacity Installed 603,000 kW
	Maximum Structural Height 226 ft
	First Power-On-Line December 1961
	IMPOUNDMENT
	Elevations:
	Normal Operating Range 440 to 437 ft
	Maximum 446 ft
	Lake Length 31.9 mi
	Lake Water Surface Area at Elevation 440 8,375 ac
	Navigation Channel, Depth by Width 14 by 250 ft
	Length of Shoreline 80 mi
Little Goose Lock and Dam, WA (see Section 12 of text)	NAVIGATION LOCK
	Clear Width 86 ft
	Clear Length 668 ft
	Lift:
	Minimum 93 ft
	Average 98 ft
	Maximum 101 ft
	Minimum Water Depth Over Sills 15 ft
	Opened to Navigation May 1970
	SPILLWAY DAM
	Type of Construction Concrete Gravity
	Completed January 1970
	Maximum Capacity 850,000 cfs
	Crest Elevation 581 ft
	Control Gates:
	Type Tainter
	Size, Width by Height 50 by 60 ft
	Number 8
	POWERPLANT
	Length 656 ft
	Width 243 ft
	Generating Units:
	Number Installed 6
	Rating, Each 135,000 kW
	Total Capacity Installed 810,000 kW
	Maximum Structural Height 226 ft
	First Power-On-Line March 1970

**PRINCIPAL DATA CONCERNING NAVIGATION LOCK,
TABLE 30-C (Continued) SPILLWAY DAM, POWERPLANT, AND IMPOUNDMENT**

Project		
	IMPOUNDMENT	
	Elevations:	
	Normal Operating Range	638 to 633 ft
	Maximum	646.5 ft
	Lake Length	37.2 mi
	Lake Water Surface Area at Elevation 738	10,025 ac
	Navigation Channel, Depth by Width	14 by 250 ft
	Length of Shoreline	92 mi
Lower Granite Lock and Dam, WA (see Section 13 of text)	NAVIGATION LOCK	
	Clear Width	86 ft
	Clear Length	674 ft
	Lift:	
	Minimum	95 ft
	Average	100 ft
	Maximum	105 ft
	Minimum Water Depth Over Sills	15 ft
	Opened to Navigation	May 1975
	SPILLWAY DAM	
	Type of Construction	Concrete Gravity
	Completed	February 1975
	Maximum Capacity	850,000 cfs
	Crest Elevation	681 ft
	Control Gates:	
	Type	Tainter
	Size, Width by Height	50 by 60 ft
	Number	8
	POWERPLANT	
	Length	656 ft
	Width	243 ft
	Generating Units:	
	Number Installed	6
	Rating, Each	135,000 kW
	Total Capacity Installed	810,000 kW
	Maximum Structural Height	228 ft
	First Power-On-Line	April 1975
	IMPOUNDMENT	
	Elevations:	
	Normal Operation Range	738 to 733 ft
	Maximum	746.5 ft
	Lake Length	39.3 mi
	Lake Water Surface Area at Elevation 738	8,900 ac
	Navigation Channel, Depth by Width	14 by 250 ft
	Length of Shoreline	91 mi

WALLA WALLA, WA, DISTRICT

**PRINCIPAL DATA CONCERNING NAVIGATION LOCK,
TABLE 30-C (Continued) SPILLWAY DAM, POWERPLANT, AND IMPOUNDMENT**

Project	
Lower Monumental Lock and Dam, WA (see Section 14 of text)	NAVIGATION LOCK
	Clear Width 86 ft
	Clear Length 666 ft
	Lift:
	Minimum 97 ft
	Average 98 ft
	Maximum 103 ft
	Minimum Water Depth Over Sills 15 ft
	Opened to Navigation April 1969
	SPILLWAY DAM
	Type of Construction Concrete Gravity
	Completed March 1969
	Maximum Capacity 850,000 cfs
	Crest Elevation 483 ft
	Control Gates:
	Type Tainter
	Size, Width by Height 50 by 60 ft
	Number 8
	POWERPLANT
	Length 656 ft
	Width 243 ft
	Generating Units:
	Number Installed 6
	Rating, Each 135,000 kW
	Total Capacity Installed 810,000 kW
	Maximum Structural Height 242 ft
	First Power-On-Line May 1969
	IMPOUNDMENT
	Elevations:
	Normal Operating Range 540 to 537 ft
	Maximum 548 ft
	Lake Length 28.7 mi
	Lake Water Surface Area at Elevation 540 6,590 ac
	Navigation Channel, Depth by Width 14 by 250 ft
	Length of Shoreline 78 mi
McNary Lock and Dam, OR and WA (see Section 16 of text)	NAVIGATION LOCK
	Clear Width 86 ft
	Clear Length 683 ft
	Lift:
	Minimum 67 ft
	Average 75 ft
	Maximum 83 ft
	Minimum Water Depth Over Sills 15 ft
	Open to Navigation November 1953

**PRINCIPAL DATA CONCERNING NAVIGATION LOCK,
TABLE 30-C (Continued) SPILLWAY DAM, POWERPLANT, AND IMPOUNDMENT**

Project	
SPILLWAY DAM	
Type of Construction	Concrete Gravity
Completed	October 1953
Maximum Capacity	2,200,000 cfs
Crest Elevation	291 ft
Control Gates:	
Type	Vertical Lift
Size, Width by Height	50 by 51 ft
Number	22
POWERPLANT	
Length	1,348 ft
Generating Units:	
Number Installed	14
Rating, Each	70,000 kW
Total Capacity Installed	980,000 kW
Maximum Structural Height	220 ft
First Power-On-Line	November 1953
IMPOUNDMENT	
Elevations:	
Normal Operating Range	340 to 335 ft
Maximum	356.5 ft
Lake Length	64 mi
Lake Water Surface Area at Elevation 340	38,800 ac
Navigation Channel, Depth by Width	14 by 250 ft
Length of Shoreline	242 mi

¹ cubic feet per second

² feet

³ kilowatt

⁴ acre-feet

⁵ miles

⁶ acres

WALLA WALLA, WA, DISTRICT

**SNAKE RIVER DOWNSTREAM FROM
JOHNSON BAR LANDING, OR, WA, AND ID
(SEE SECTION 17 OF TEXT)**

TABLE 30-D

Project	Estimated Cost (Corps of Engineers Funds Only)	New Work to September 30, 2007 Approp.	Cost	Maintenance to September 30, 2007 Approp.	Cost	Percent Completed	Constr. Started
Ice Harbor Lock and Dam							
Initial Project	\$374,617,095	\$172,587,480	\$172,587,480	\$229,336,142	\$227,661,266	107	FY 56
Code 710 Rec Facilities	914,256	914,256	914,256	0	0	100	FY 57
Power Units 4-6	36,748,021	36,748,021	36,748,021	0	0	100	FY 71
Fish Bypass Program	88,085,000	87,855,350	87,855,350	0	0	99	FY 91
Totals	500,364,372	298,105,107	298,105,107	229,336,142	227,661,266	105	
Little Goose Lock and Dam							
Initial Project	342,480,476	201,690,215	201,690,215	162,121,768	159,559,460	105	FY 63
Power Units 4-6	60,941,807	60,941,807	60,941,807	0	0	100	FY 74
Fish Bypass Program	85,508,000	55,437,827	55,437,827	0	0	65	FY 89
Totals	488,930,283	318,069,849	318,069,849	162,121,768	159,559,460	98	
Lower Granite Lock and Dam							
Initial Project	555,186,593	353,803,981	353,803,981	235,623,989	232,754,606	106	FY 65
Code 710 Rec Facilities	63,800	63,800	63,800	0	0	100	FY 84
Power Units 4-6	46,212,534	46,212,534	46,212,534	0	0	100	FY 74
Fish Bypass Program	58,620,000	37,113,840	37,113,840	0	0	63	FY 88
Totals	660,082,927	437,194,155	437,194,155	235,623,989	232,754,606	101	
Lower Monumental Lock and Dam							
Initial Project	339,994,773	186,951,361	186,951,361	180,049,269	177,823,774	107	FY 61
Power Units 4-6	51,661,371	51,661,371	51,661,371	0	0	100	FY 75
Fish Bypass Program	90,134,000	68,243,526	68,243,526	0	0	76	FY 90
Totals	481,790,144	306,856,258	306,856,258	180,049,269	177,823,774	101	
Open River Lewiston to Johnson Bar Landing	34,613	34,613	34,613	401,583	401,583		
Open River Pasco to Lewiston	0	0	0	4,350	4,350		
Totals Existing Project	2,131,202,339	1,360,259,982	1,360,259,982	807,537,101	798,205,039	101	
Previous Projects Pasco to Lewiston	400,150	400,150	400,150	186,570	186,570		
Totals Authorized Project	\$2,131,602,489	\$1,360,660,132	\$1,360,660,132	\$807,723,671	\$798,391,609		

HONOLULU ENGINEER DISTRICT

The civil works responsibilities of the Honolulu District encompass the State of Hawaii, the Territory of Guam, the Territory of American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The

district is unique in that its area of responsibility is totally comprised of islands dispersed over an ocean environment exceeding 6 million square miles.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation	Page	Tables (Contd.)	Page
1. Kikiaola Small Boat Harbor, Kauai, Hawaii	31-2	Table 31-B Authorizing Legislation	31-6
2. Maalaea Harbor, Maui, Hawaii.....	31-2	Table 31-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects	31-7
3. Kaunalapau Harbor, Lanai, Hawaii	31-2	Table 31-D Other Authorized Beach Erosion Control Projects	31-8
4. Kahului Light Draft Harbor, Maui, Hawaii..	31-2	Table 31-E Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	31-9
5. Reconnaissance and Condition Surveys.....	31-3	Table 31-F Other Authorized Multiple Purpose Projects, Including Power.....	31-9
6. Inspection of Completed Flood Control and Beach Erosion Control Projects	31-3	Table 31-G Deauthorized Projects	31-10
7. Navigation Work Under Special Authorization	31-3	Table 31-H Condition Surveys of Navigation Projects.....	31-11
Erosion Control		Table 31-I Inspection of Completed Flood Control and Beach Erosion Control Projects	31-12
8. Launiupoko Shoreline Protection, Maui Hawaii	31-3	Table 31-J Navigation Activities Pursuant to Section 107	31-12
9. Beach Erosion Work Under Special Authorization	31-3	Table 31-K Emergency Stream Bank and Shoreline Protection Pursuant to Section 14	31-13
Flood Control		Table 31-L Beach Erosion Control Activities Pursuant to Section 103	31-13
10. Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization	31-3	Table 31-M Flood Control Activities Pursuant to Section 205.....	31-13
General Investigations		Table 31-N Modifications for Improvement to Environment Pursuant to Section 1135	31-14
11. Surveys.....	31-4		
12. Collection and Study of Basic Data	31-4		
Tables			
Table 31-A Cost and Financial Statement	31-5		

Navigation

1. KIKIAOLA SMALL BOAT HARBOR, KAUAI, HAWAII

Location. Kikiaola Harbor is located on the southwest coast of the island of Kauai, approximately 1 mile southeast of Kekaha and approximately 2 miles west of Waimea (See NOAA Chart 19386)

Existing project. The authorized project consists of removing a 150-foot long portion from an existing outer east stub breakwater; removing and reconstructing a 71-foot long inner east stub breakwater; modifying 245-foot long portion of the existing west breakwater; modifying 820-foot long portion of the existing east breakwater; dredging a new 725-foot long entrance channel to a depth of 11-feet and varying in width from 105 to 205-feet; and dredging a 320-foot long access channel to a 7-foot depth and varying in width from 70 to 105-feet.

Local cooperation. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed in August 2005. Requirements are described in full on page 31-2 of the Fiscal Year 2006 Annual Report.

Terminal facilities. There is an existing 1,280-foot long east breakwater with two short stub breakwaters; a 600-foot long west breakwater; a 225-foot long inner breakwater; a 150-foot long by 10-foot wide wooden wharf; a 50-foot long loading dock and adjacent launch ramp, all constructed by the State of Hawaii.

Operations during fiscal year. Work during the Fiscal Year included evaluating and incorporating cost savings measures, incorporating survey bench marks for compliance with HQUSACE guidelines, revising and finalizing plans and specifications and advertising and awarding the construction contract on 6 September 2007. Total costs incurred during the Fiscal Year were \$339,483.

2. MAALAEA HARBOR, MAUI, HAWAII

Location. Maalaea Bay is situated on the southwest coast of Maui, approximately 7 miles south of Wailuku, the county seat of Maui. (See NOAA Chart 19350)

Existing project. For a description of the existing project, see page 36-3 of the Fiscal Year 1989 Annual Report. (See Table 36-B for Authorizing Legislation)

Local cooperation. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) is delayed due to concerns raised as a result of the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement review.

Terminal facilities. There is an existing 1,000-foot long south breakwater, a 870-foot long east breakwater,

300-foot long wharf, 90-foot wide entrance channel, and a single lane launch ramp, all constructed by the State of Hawaii.

Operations during fiscal year. The local sponsor requested that the Project work be held in abeyance during the Fiscal Year. Total costs incurred during the Fiscal Year were \$578.

3. KAUMALAPAU HARBOR, LANAI, HAWAII

Location. The project is located on the southwestern coast of the Island of Lanai. (See NOAA Chart 19351)

Existing project. The project repaired the existing breakwater built in 1925 that was previously owned by private interests. The existing breakwater was repaired using 35-ton Core Loc concrete armor units. The length of the breakwater will be 320 feet long.

Local cooperation. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed in September 2003. Requirements are described in full on page 31-2 of the Fiscal Year 2003 Annual Report.

Terminal Facilities. A 200-foot long rubblemound breakwater with a crest elevation of about +10 feet protects a 400-foot long wharf which is operated and owned by the State of Hawaii Harbors Division.

Operations during fiscal year. Repair work on breakwater using 819 35-ton Core-loc units was physically completed on 8 June 2007. The dedication ceremony with the Congressional delegation in attendance was held on 7 July 2007. Total costs incurred during the Fiscal Year were \$6,943,369.

4. KAHULUI LIGHT DRAFT HARBOR, MAUI, HAWAII

Location. The Kahului Light Draft Harbor site is located within the Kahului Deep Draft Harbor on the northern coast of the Island of Maui. (See NOAA Chart 19342)

Existing project. The project includes removing an existing rock groin; constructing a 130-foot long rubblemound breakwater structure; dredging an entrance channel 1,030 feet long, 50 feet wide and 9.5 feet deep; and dredging a turning basin 100 feet long, 100 feet wide and 8.5 feet deep.

Local cooperation. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed in May 2003. Requirements are described in full on page 31-2 of the Fiscal Year 2004 Annual Report.

Terminal Facilities. A damaged rubblemound breakwater protects the harbor basin approximately 30 feet in length, with a crest elevation of about 8 feet. There is an existing single-lane boat launch ramp, a

wooden dock, and an entrance channel and turning basin dredged to a depth of minus 6.0 feet mean lower low water. All existing facilities were constructed by the State of Hawaii.

Operations during fiscal year. Contractor As-built drawings were finalized and the warranty inspection was accomplished during the Fiscal Year. Total costs incurred during the Fiscal Year were \$313,557.

5. RECONNAISSANCE AND CONDITION SURVEYS

Condition surveys were conducted by the Portland District at Barbers Point Harbor, Honolulu Harbor on the island of Oahu, HI; Kahului Deep Draft Harbor, Kahului Light Draft Harbor on the island of Maui, HI; Kaunakakai Harbor on the island of Molokai, HI; Nawiliwili Deep Draft Harbor, Nawiliwili Small Boat Harbor, and Port Allen Harbor on the island of Kauai, HI. Total costs to conduct the surveys were \$42,335. Costs for inspections of protective structures at navigation projects, management of Honolulu District's maintenance dredging program and comprehensive evaluation of project datum's at navigation projects totaled \$348,052 during the Fiscal Year. See Table 31-H for navigation inspections performed during the Fiscal Year.

6. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL AND BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS

Inspection of completed local flood protection projects is performed 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 June 22, 1936.

Costs to complete evaluation of existing I-wall structures at 2 flood damage reduction projects; the comprehensive evaluation of project datum and inspection costs for completed flood control and beach erosion control projects incurred during the Fiscal Year were \$183,998. See Table 31-I for inspections performed during the Fiscal Year.

7. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Navigation activities pursuant to Section 107, Public Law 86-645, as amended (Preauthorization). See Table 31-J.

Beach Erosion Control

8. LAUNIUPOKO SHORELINE PROTECTION, MAUI, HAWAII

Location. The project is located on the western coast of the Island of Maui. The Island of Maui is located approximately 100 miles southeast of Honolulu, Hawaii. (See NOAA Chart 19348)

Existing project. The project construction consists of two reaches, totaling approximately 500 feet, of rubble mound revetments with a crest elevation of +12-feet (MLLW). The single layer revetment will be constructed of 1600-2500 pound armor stone, over a 2-foot thick underlayer of 50-150 pound stone.

Local cooperation. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed in January 2002. Requirements are described in full on Page 31-3 of the Fiscal Year 2002 Annual Report.

Operations during fiscal year. The construction contract for improvements was terminated for convenience by the Government on March 2005 due to significant differing site conditions. Preparation of permit applications continued during the Fiscal Year. Total costs incurred during the Fiscal Year were \$500.

9. BEACH EROSION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Emergency streambank and shoreline protection activities pursuant to Section 14, Public Law 79-526, as amended (Preauthorization). See Table 31-K.

Beach Erosion control activities pursuant to Section 103, Public Law 87-874, as amended (Preauthorization). See Table 31-L.

Flood Control

10. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Flood control activities pursuant to Section 205, Public Law 80-858, as amended (Preauthorization). See Table 31-M.

Project Modifications for Improvements of Environment pursuant to Section 1135, Public Law 99-662, as amended (Preauthorization). See Table 31-N.

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration pursuant to Section 206, Public Law 104-303. (Preauthorization)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Fiscal Year costs were \$38,263 for Saipan Lagoon, CNMI; \$133,730 for Mokuhinia/Mokuula, Maui, HI; and \$4,310 for coordination with other agencies.

Emergency flood control activities pursuant to Public Law 84-99.

Federal cost during the Fiscal Year for Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies appropriation was \$1,409,997 of which \$504,570 was for disaster preparedness; and \$132,774 for emergency operations; \$771,776 for rehabilitation and field inspections.

General Investigations

11. SURVEYS

Fiscal Year costs were \$745,915 of which \$204,895 was for navigation studies; \$39,647 was for flood damage prevention studies; \$318,243 for special studies; \$151,214 for miscellaneous activities; and \$31,916 for coordination with other agencies. In addition, \$218,966 in non-Federal funds for coordination with other agencies; \$236,189 for cost-shared navigation studies; \$123,669 for cost-shared flood damage reduction studies and \$31,500 for cost-shared special studies.

12. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Flood plain management services. The Flood Plain Management Services Program is authorized and implemented under Section 206, PL 86-645, 1960 Flood Control Act, as amended. Through technical

services and planning guidance, the program provides information on floods and flood related information to improve planning for the careful use of the nation's flood plains, thereby reducing the potential for losses to life and property from floods and wave actions. Non-Federal agencies are assisted with flood hazard evaluation and planning information for flood and coastal hazard areas without charge.

As of November 1991, Federal agencies and private entities were also offered these services on a cost recovery basis. This assistance is in the form of local flood plain regulations, National Flood Insurance Requirements, and Executive Order 11988 requirements for federal agencies. Such assistance may include flood information and timing, floodwater velocity, extent of flooding, duration of flooding, flood frequency and regulatory floodway limits.

Services accomplished during fiscal year. There were 384 site requests for technical services and planning assistance and publication responses. These services were requested and provided to Federal agencies, state and local government agencies, individuals, realtors, corporations, lending institutions, engineers, architects and other private parties. Costs for providing these services during the fiscal year were \$469,108.

Hydrologic Studies. Storm studies cost was \$12,034. Total costs for collection and study of basic data during the Fiscal Year were \$481,142.

HONOLULU DISTRICT

TABLE 31-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
1.	Kikiaola Small Boat Harbor Kauai, HI (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	219,000 158,277	2,221,000 300,276	2,401,000 256,141	15,746,000 339,483	22,147,000 2,605,975
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib. Cost	--- ---	785,000 ---	1,793,000 ---	--- ---	2,578,000 ---
2.	Maalaea Harbor Maui, HI (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	198,000 175,515	89,000 145,717	-8,000 36,216	--- 578	4,768,700 4,637,727
3.	Kaunapali Harbor Lanai, HI (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	2,483,000 207,762	2,978,000 3,202,872	12,870,000 9,613,593	--- 6,943,369	23,619,000 20,488,894
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib. Cost	1,500,000 ---	642,000 522,361	695,000 1,252,396	--- 958,544	2,837,000 2,733,301
4.	Kahului Light Draft Harbor, Maui, HI (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	200,000 ---	2,196,000 1,896,616	200,000 318,412	--- 313,557	2,596,000 2,528,585
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib. Cost	244,000 ---	114,000 280,056	--- 53,310	14,500 36,495	372,500 369,861
8.	Launiupoko Shoreline Protection Maui, HI (Federal Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost	210,000 10,570	--- 73,984	360,000 11,930	--- 500	960,000 328,784
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib. Cost	--- 5,001	--- 90,550	--- 5,885	--- 9,830	244,000 126,959

TABLE 31–B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section In Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.	Aug. 3, 1968	KIKIAOLA SMALL BOAT HARBOR, KAUAI, HAWAII A 700-foot long, 105 to 205-foot wide, and 11-foot deep entrance channel; a 320-foot long, 70 to 105-foot wide, and 7-foot deep access channel; modification of 220-foot portion of the existing west breakwater; and modification of 820-foot portion of the existing east breakwater; removal and reconstruction of an 85-foot long inner east breakwater; removal of a 150-foot long portion of the existing outer east stub breakwater.	Sec 101, PL 90–483 Cong., 2nd sess.
2.	Aug. 3, 1968	MAALAEA HARBOR, MAUI, HAWAII A 620-foot long extension of the south breakwater, a new 610-foot length, 150 to 180-foot width, 12 to 15-foot depth entrance channel, a 1.7 acre and 12-foot depth turning basin and a 720-foot length, 80-foot width and an 8-foot deep access channel.	Sec 101, PL 90–483 Cong., 2nd sess.
3.	Oct. 27, 2000	KAUMALAPAU HARBOR, LANAI, HAWAII Repair existing breakwater using 35-ton core loc concrete armor units. The length of the repaired breakwater will be 320 feet.	Sec 1(a), PL 106-377 Cong., 2 nd sess.
4.	Jul. 14, 1960 As amended	KAHULUI LIGHT DRAFT HARBOR, MAUI, HAWAII Removal of existing rock groin; a 130-foot long rubblemound breakwater structure; a 1,030-foot long, 50-foot wide and 9.5-foot deep entrance channel; and a 100-foot long, 100-foot wide, and 8.5-foot deep turning basin.	Sec 107, PL 86-645 Authorized by POD Sep. 4, 2002
8.	Jul. 24, 1946 As amended	LAUNIUPOKO SHORELINE PROTECTION, MAUI, HAWAII Two reaches of rubble mound revetment totaling 500 feet in length; the single layer revetment constructed of 1,600 to 2,500 pound armor stone, over a 2-foot underlayer of 50 to 150 pound stone.	Sec 14, PL 79–526 Authorized by POD Dec. 27, 2001

HONOLULU DISTRICT

TABLE 31-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for:	Cost to September 2007	
			Construction	Operations and Maintenance
Agana Small Boat Harbor, Guam	Completed	1978	\$ 937,798 ¹	\$ 52,555
Agat Harbor, Guam	Completed	1989	2,000,000 ²	---
Auasi Harbor, American Samoa	Completed	1982	1,033,015 ³	141,797
Aunuu Harbor, American Samoa	Completed	1982	1,783,129 ⁴	1,413,179
Barbers Point Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	Completed	1990	53,519,193 ⁵	2,247,953
Haleiwa Small Boat Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	Completed	1978	527,047 ⁶	498,402
Hilo Harbor, Hawaii, Hawaii	Completed	1991	5,512,440	4,106,308
Honokohau Small Boat Harbor, Hawaii, Hawaii	Completed	1971	781,036 ⁷	63,693
Honolulu Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	Completed	1985	16,044,095 ⁸	4,803,941
Kahului Beach Road, Maui, Hawaii	Completed	1976	751,867 ⁹	---
Kahului Harbor, Maui, Hawaii	Completed	1984	7,203,221 ¹⁰	9,103,320
Kalaupapa Harbor, Molokai, Hawaii	Completed	1968	157,997 ⁹	3,127
Kaulana Bay Boat Harbor, Hawaii, Hawaii	Inactive	1990	171,400	---
Kawaihae Harbor, Hawaii, Hawaii	Completed	1998	12,043,843 ¹¹	61,800
Keehi Lagoon, Oahu, Hawaii	Completed	1956	3,348,000 ¹²	41,857
Kikiaola Small Boat Harbor, Kauai, Hawaii	Active	1981	193,000	---
Laupahoe Harbor, Hawaii, Hawaii	Completed	1990	3,623,450 ¹³	---
Manele Bay Small Boat Harbor, Lanai, Hawaii	Completed	1986	372,000 ¹⁴	1,407,473
Nawiliwili Harbor, Kauai, Hawaii	Completed	1987	2,127,724 ¹⁵	11,047,275
Nawiliwili Small Boat Harbor, Kauai, Hawaii	Completed	1976	584,513 ¹⁶	30,707
Ofu Small Boat Harbor, American Samoa	Completed	1976	980,018 ¹⁷	5,857,651
Pohoiki Bay, Hawaii, Hawaii	Completed	1979	432,523 ⁹	66,993
Port Allen Harbor, Kauai, Hawaii	Completed	1984	752,645 ¹⁸	3,258,564
Rota Harbor, CNMI	Completed	1985	2,000,000 ¹⁹	621,637
Saipan Small Boat Harbor, CNMI	Deferred	1982	194,000	---
Tau Small Boat Harbor, American Samoa	Completed	1985	1,991,569 ²⁰	656,112
Waianae Small Boat Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	Completed	1979	1,940,011 ²¹	122,400
Welles Harbor, Midway Island	Completed	1950	2,448,056 ²²	2,111

¹ Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, Contributed Funds of \$282,474 for Construction.

² In addition, Contributed Funds of \$1,239,364 for Construction.

³ Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, Contributed Funds of \$86,563 for Construction.

⁴ Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, Contributed Funds of \$231,437 for Construction.

⁵ In addition, Contributed Funds of \$2,402,909 for Construction.

⁶ Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, Contributed Funds of \$410,077 for Construction and \$84,388 for Operation and Maintenance.

⁷ In addition, Contributed Funds of \$630,568 for Construction.

⁸ In addition, Contributed Funds of \$201,282 for Construction.

⁹ Authorized by the Chief of Engineers.

¹⁰ In addition, Contributed Funds of \$30,200 for Construction.

¹¹ In addition, Contributed Funds of \$647,569 for Construction.

¹² Abandonment authorized by R & H Act of 1965 (HD 98, 89th Congress, 1st Session).

¹³ Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, Contributed Funds of \$364,757 for Construction.

¹⁴ In addition, Contributed Funds of \$370,845 for Construction.

¹⁵ In addition, Contributed Funds of \$223,261 for Construction.

¹⁶ Authorized by the Chief of Engineers and completed in November 1974. In addition, Contributed Funds of \$405,471 for Construction.

¹⁷ Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, Contributed Funds of \$61,953 for Construction.

¹⁸ In addition, Contributed Funds of \$200,000 for Construction.

¹⁹ Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, Contributed Funds of \$774,373 for Construction.

²⁰ Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, Contributed Funds of \$54,034 for Construction.

²¹ In addition, Contributed Funds of \$1,791,068 for Construction.

²² Completed in 1941 and Maintenance transferred to Department of Navy.

TABLE 31–D OTHER AUTHORIZED BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for:	Cost to September 2007	
			Construction	Operations and Maintenance
Afono Area and Aoa Area, American Samoa	Completed	1978	\$ 254,015 ¹	\$ ---
Alii Drive, Hawaii, Hawaii	Completed	2000	103,000 ¹⁶	---
Asquiroga Bay, Guam	Completed	1986	227,181 ²	---
Haleiwa Beach, Oahu, Hawaii	Completed	1967	240,148 ³	---
Kaaawa Beach, Oahu, Hawaii	Completed	1976	176,488 ⁴	---
Kapaa Town, Kauai, Hawaii	Completed	1977	158,916 ⁵	---
Kekaha Beach, Kauai, Hawaii	Completed	1981	999,996 ⁶	---
Kihei Beach, Maui, Hawaii	Completed	1972	154,313 ⁷	---
Kualoa Regional Park, Oahu, Hawaii	Terminated	1982	355,472 ⁸	---
Lepua Area, American Samoa	Completed	1992	1,706,225 ⁹	---
Masefau Bay, American Samoa	Completed	1992	500,000 ²	---
Matafao Shoreline, American Samoa	Completed	1984	225,000 ²	---
Ofu Airstrip, American Samoa	Completed	1987	189,500	---
Pago Pago Airport, American Samoa	Completed	1984	174,941 ²	---
Pago Pago to Nuuuli, American Samoa	Deferred	1978	394,187 ¹⁰	---
Poloa Area, American Samoa	Completed	1978	136,040 ¹¹	---
Saipan Beach Road, CNMI	Completed	1992	176,000 ²	---
Sand Island, Oahu, Hawaii	Completed	1981	301,879 ¹²	---
Sand Island Shore Protection, Oahu, Hawaii	Completed	1992	1,313,400 ¹³	---
Vatia Area, American Samoa	Completed	1978	154,309 ¹⁴	---
Waikiki Beach, Oahu, Hawaii	Deferred	1979	729,087 ¹⁵	183,000

¹Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, \$209,549 in Contributed Funds.

²Authorized by the Chief of Engineers.

³In addition, \$160,098 in Contributed Funds.

⁴Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, \$97,075 in Contributed Funds.

⁵Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, \$56,916 in Contributed Funds.

⁶Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, \$1,672,524 in Contributed funds.

⁷Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, \$1,672,524 in Contributed Funds.

⁸Authorized by the Chief of Engineers and terminated in April 1980 as a Circuit Court ruled sand mining to be illegal. In addition, \$177,300 in Contributed Funds.

⁹Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, \$485,371 in Contributed Funds.

¹⁰Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, \$312,480 in Contributed Funds.

¹¹Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, \$101,547 in Contributed Funds.

¹²Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, \$255,728 in Contributed Funds.

¹³Authorized for construction by Public Law 100D71. In addition, \$1,226,486 in Contributed Funds.

¹⁴Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, \$132,075 in Contributed Funds.

¹⁵In addition \$82,000 in Advanced Funds and \$17,640 in Contributed Funds.

¹⁶Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, \$126,000 in Contributed Funds.

HONOLULU DISTRICT

TABLE 31-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for:	Cost to September 2007	
			Construction	Operations and Maintenance
Alenaio Stream, Hawaii, Hawaii	Completed	1997	10,226,000 ⁷	---
Asan Village, Guam	Completed	1986	1,275,500	---
Hanapepe River, Kauai, Hawaii	Completed	1967	784,867 ¹	---
Iao Stream, Maui, Hawaii	Completed	1985	12,621,108	356,523
Kahawainui Stream, Oahu, Hawaii	Completed	1998	4,672,021 ²	---
Kahoma Stream, Maui, Hawaii	Completed	1990	10,988,750 ³	---
Kaneohe-Kailua Area, Oahu, Hawaii	Completed	1985	25,552,400 ⁴	---
Kaunakakai Stream, Molokai, Hawaii	Completed	1950	73,478 ⁵	---
Kawainui Marsh, Oahu, Hawaii	Completed	1987	3,714,000 ⁸	---
Kawainui Swamp, Oahu, Hawaii	Completed	1967	1,265,567	---
Kuliouou Stream, Oahu, Hawaii	Completed	1971	1,000,000 ⁶	---
Namo River, Guam	Completed	1982	2,416,314 ⁵	---
Paauau Stream, Hawaii, Hawaii	Completed	1985	1,978,514	---
Wailoa Stream and Tributaries, Hawaii, Hawaii	Completed	1966	1,044,888	---

¹In addition, \$11,953 in Contributed Funds.

²Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, \$679,205 in Contributed Funds.

³In addition, \$645,992 in Contributed Funds.

⁴Includes Non-Federal reimbursement of recreation construction cost of \$5,668,300. In addition, \$8,175 in Contributed Funds.

⁵Authorized by the Chief of Engineers.

⁶Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, \$540,335 in Contributed Funds.

⁷In addition, \$4,483,300 in Contributed Funds.

⁸Authorized by the Chief of Engineers. In addition, \$1,293,000 in Contributed Funds.

TABLE 31-F OTHER AUTHORIZED MULTIPLE PURPOSE PROJECTS, INCLUDING POWER

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for:	Cost to September 2007	
			Construction	Operations and Maintenance
Nanpil River Hydropower, Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia	Completed	1994	\$ 8,000,000	\$ ---

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 31–G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for:	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Agana River, Guam	1989	April 2002 PL 99-662	\$ 250,000	\$ ---
Ala Wai Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	1976	November 1986 PL 99-662	40,117	---
Coconut Point, Nu'uuli, Tutuiula Island, American Samoa	---	April 2002 PL99-662	50,000	---
Hana Small Boat Harbor, Maui, Hawaii	1967	November 1977 HD #94-413	---	---
Hanalei Small Boat Harbor, Kauai, Hawaii	1967	November 1981 HD #97-59	---	---
Hanapepe Bay, Kauai, Hawaii	1965	November 1986 PL 99-662	---	---
Heeia-Kea Small Boat Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	1972	January 1990 PL 99-662	1,481	---
Hilo Deep Draft Harbor, Hawaii, Hawaii	---	April 2002 PL 99-662	89,000	---
Kailua Small Boat Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	1967	January 1990 PL 99-662	---	---
Kaimu Black Sand Beach, Hawaii, Hawaii	1975	July 1981 Director of Civil Works	86,235	---
Kapaakea Homestead Flood Control, Molokai, Hawaii	1979	July 1981 Director of Civil Works	221,500	---
Kaunakakai Deep Draft Harbor, Molokai, Hawaii	1966	January 1990 PL 99-662	133,188	292,441
Kaunakakai Small Draft Harbor, Molokai, Hawaii	---	January 1990 PL 99-662	---	---
Kewalo Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	1976	September 1975 Director of Civil Works	98,800	---
Lahaina Small Boat Harbor, Maui, Hawaii	1977	January 1990 PL 99-662	186,937	---
Maunalua Bay Small Boat Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	1972	January 1990 PL 99-662	30,378	---

TABLE 31–G (Contd.) DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for:	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Nawiliwili Deep Draft Harbor, Kauai, Hawaii	---	January 1990 PL 99-662	---	---
Rainmaker Hotel, American Samoa	---	November 1991 PL 99-662	---	---
Reeds Bay Small Boat Harbor, Hawaii, Hawaii	1967	January 1990 PL 99-662	---	---
Saipan Harbor, Northern Marianas	---	November 1991 PL 99-662	---	---
Talofofo Bay Shore Protection, Guam	---	August 1981 Director of Civil Works	80,764	---
Waimea Beach, Kauai, Hawaii	---	November 1986 PL 99-662	---	---
Wake Island Harbor, Wake Island	1950	November 1986 PL 99-662	---	---

**TABLE 31–H INSPECTION OF COMPLETED
NAVIGATION PROJECTS**

Location	Dates of Inspection
Navigation Projects	
Agana Small Boat Harbor, Guam	July 2007
Agat Small Boat Harbor, Guam	July 2007
Barbers Point Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	September 2007
Haleiwa Small Boat Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	September 2007
Hilo Harbor, Hawaii, Hawaii	June 2007
Honokohau Small Boat Harbor, Hawaii, Hawaii	June 2007
Kahului Deep Draft Harbor, Maui, Hawaii	August 2007
Kaulaupapa Barge Harbor, Molokai, Hawaii	April 2007
Kawaihae Deep Draft Harbor, Hawaii, Hawaii	June 2007
Kawaihae Small Boat Harbor, Hawaii, Hawaii	June 2007
Laupahoehoe Harbor, Hawaii, Hawaii	June 2007
Manele Small Boat Harbor, Lanai, Hawaii	April 2007
Nawiliwili Small Boat, Kauai, Hawaii	June 2007
Pohoiki Launch Ramp Facility, Hawaii, Hawaii	June 2007

TABLE 31–H (Contd.) INSPECTION OF COMPLETED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Location	Dates of Inspection
Port Allen Harbor, Kauai, Hawaii	June 2007
Rota Harbor, CNMI	July 2007
Waianae Small Boat Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	September 2007

TABLE 31–I INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL AND BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS

Location	Dates of Inspection
Flood Control Projects	
Alenaio Stream, Hawaii, Hawaii	October 2006
Asan Village, Guam	November 2006
Hanapepe River, Kauai, Hawaii	December 2006
Iao Stream, Maui, Hawaii	October 2006
Kahawainui Stream, Oahu, Hawaii	January 2007
Kahoma Stream, Maui, Hawaii	November 2006
Kaneohe-Kailua Dam, Oahu, Hawaii	January 2007
Kaunakakai Stream, Molokai, Hawaii	October 2006
Kawainui Marsh, Oahu, Hawaii	January 2007
Kuliouou Stream, Oahu, Hawaii	January 2007
Namo River, Guam	November 2006
Paauau Stream, Hawaii, Hawaii	October 2006
Wailoa Stream, Hawaii, Hawaii	October 2006
Waimea River, Kauai, Hawaii	December 2006
Beach Erosion Control Projects	
Asquiroga Bay, Guam	November 2006
Haleiwa Beach Park, Oahu, Hawaii	September 2007
Kaaawa Beach Park, Oahu, Hawaii	January 2007
Kahului Bay, Maui, Hawaii	August 2007
Sand Island, Oahu, Hawaii	September 2007
Sand Island State Park, Oahu, Hawaii	September 2007

TABLE 31–J NAVIGATION ACTIVITIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 107, PUBLIC LAW 86-645, AS AMENDED (PREAUTHORIZATION)

Study	Fiscal Year Costs
Apra Small Boat Harbor, Guam	43
Kahoolawe Small Boat Harbor, Hawaii	1,708
Kahului Light Draft Harbor, Hawaii	313,557
Coordination Account	8,519
TOTAL	\$323,827

**TABLE 31–K EMERGENCY STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE
PROTECTION ACTIVITIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 14
PUBLIC LAW 79-526, AS AMENDED
(PREAUTHORIZATION)**

Study	Fiscal Year Costs
Hauula Highway, Oahu, Hawaii	\$ 15
Kaaawa Highway, Oahu, Hawaii	87
Launiupoko, Maui, Hawaii	500
Punaluu Highway, Oahu, Hawaii	62
Coordination Account	5,567
TOTAL	\$6,231

**TABLE 31–L BEACH EROSION CONTROL ACTIVITIES
PURSUANT TO SECTION 103
PUBLIC LAW 87-874, AS AMENDED
(PREAUTHORIZATION)**

Study	Fiscal Year Costs
Commercial Port Road, CNMI	\$ 11,276
Leloaloa, American Samoa	91,428
Talofof Beach Park, Guam	1,463
Umatac Bay, Guam	1,463
Coordination Account	44,307
TOTAL	\$149,937

**TABLE 31–M FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES
PURSUANT TO SECTION 205,
PUBLIC LAW 80–858, AS AMENDED
(PREAUTHORIZATION)**

Study	Fiscal Year Costs
Kapaakea Stream, Molokai, Hawaii	24
Keopu-Hienaloli Stream, Hawaii, Hawaii	8,362
Palai Stream, Hawaii, Hawaii	8,042
Waiakea Stream, Hawaii, Hawaii	222,726
Coordination Account	7,538
TOTAL	\$246,692

**TABLE 31–N MODIFICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS
OF ENVIRONMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 1135
PUBLIC LAW 99–662, AS AMENDED
(PREAUTHORIZATION)**

Study	Fiscal Year Costs
Kanaha Pond, Maui, Hawaii	\$100,737
Kawainui Marsh, Oahu, Hawaii	7,533
Kaunakakai Stream, Molokai, Hawaii	7,800
Pelekane Bay, Hawaii, Hawaii	337,056
Coordination Account	4,045
TOTAL	\$457,171

ALASKA DISTRICT

This District consists of the State of Alaska.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation

1. Anchorage Harbor, AK	32-2
2. Chignik Harbor, AK	32-2
3. Cook Inlet, AK	32-2
4. Cordova Harbor	32-3
5. Dillingham Harbor, AK.....	32-3
6. False Pass Harbor, AK	32-3
7. Homer Harbor, AK.....	32-3
8. Ninilchik Harbor, AK.....	32-4
9. Nome, AK	32-4
10. St. Paul Island Harbor, AK	32-4
11. Sand Point, AK	32-5
12. Seward, AK	32-5
13. Sitka Harbor, AK.....	32-5
14. Wrangell Harbor, AK.....	32-6

Flood Control

15. Bethel Bank Stabilization, AK	32-6
16. Chena River Lakes, AK	32-7
17. Dillingham Emergency Bank Stabilization, AK.....	32-7
18. Galena, AK	32-7
19. Kake Dam, AK	32-8
20. Tribal Partnership Program	32-8
21. Alaska Coastal Erosion	32-8
22. Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization	32-9
23. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Project.....	32-9

General Investigations

24. Surveys	32-9
25. Collection and Study of Basic Data	32-9
26. Preconstruction Engineering and Design	32-9
27. Special Projects.....	32-9
28. General Regulatory Functions	32-9

Tables

Table 32-A Cost & Financial Statement	32-10
Table 32-B Authorizing Legislation	32-14
Table 32-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects	32-18
Table 32-D Not Applicable	
Table 32-E Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	32-19
Table 32-F Not Applicable	
Table 32-G Deauthorized Projects	32-20
Table 32-H Navigation Work Under Special Authorization	32-21
Table 32-I Project Condition Surveys	32-21
Table 32-J Stream Bank Erosion Work Under Special Authorization	32-22
Table 32-K Environmental Activities	32-22
Table 32-L Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration	32-22
Table 32-L Coastal Storm Damage Reduction.....	32-23
Table 32-L Flood Damage Reduction.....	32-23
Table 32-L Bank Stabilization.....	32-23

Navigation

1. ANCHORAGE HARBOR, AK

Location. Anchorage is in south-central Alaska on the southeast shore of Knik Arm, north of Turnagain Arm near its junction with Cook Inlet. (See NOAA Charts 16660 and 16664.)

Existing project. Authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act, 3 July 1958, as amended, provides for a deep water harbor by dredging to a depth of -35 MLLW. The existing project accommodates three dry cargo berths and two petroleum handling facilities. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, P.L. 108-447, modified the project authorization for the Port by directing the Secretary of the Army to deepen the to -45 feet mean lower low water (MLLW) for a length of 10,860 feet at the modified Port of Anchorage intermodal marine facility and continue Federal maintenance up to the face of the new dock. It is the main supply and distribution center for the south-central and interior areas and the two large military bases that lie within the Municipality of Anchorage. The Port of Anchorage is the largest cargo port in Alaska and was designated the nation's 13th strategic port in August of 2004. The tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 29 feet with an extreme range of 41 feet. P.L. 108 - 447, Div C (EWDA) 2005), Sec 118 authorized deepening of the harbor to -45 MLLW at the modified Port of Anchorage intermodal marine facility.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Accomplishments during fiscal year. Maintenance dredging was performed under the second year option of a 2-year RFP contract with Manson Construction. Dredging was conducted from June thru October with a total of 1,766,357 cubic yards removed FY 2007.

2. CHIGNIK HARBOR, AK

Location. The city of Chignik is located on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula about 450 miles southwest of Anchorage.

Existing project. The city of Chignik is situated on the south shore of Alaska Peninsula in Southwestern Alaska. It is an active and growing island port whose economy is heavily dependent on commercial fishing. The local fleet presently anchors in the ice free, but inadequately protected harbor or ties up at the exposed city dock. At present boats are subject to overcrowding and hazardous mooring conditions between fishing periods. The anchorage is exposed to all storms from the southeast clockwise to the northwest. The violent southeast

and northwest storms often damage and sometimes destroy boats by forcing them ashore or on the exposed rock reefs at low tides.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. The authorized project will provide a protected harbor, which will produce benefits in the form of reduced boat damage, increased fish harvest, and a harbor of refuge. The average annual navigation benefits attributable to the project are currently estimated at \$1,695,400. A construction contract was awarded on 20 August 2001 with West Construction for \$6,549,270. Construction contract was completed in FY 2005.

Accomplishments during fiscal year. Plans and specifications for the dredging contract were prepared and real estate acquired for the dredge disposal.

3. COOK INLET NAVIGATION, AK

Location. Southern flank of Knik Arm Shoal about 6 miles southwest of Anchorage, AK.

Existing project. Authorized by the 1996 Water Resources Development Act and amended in Public Law 105-245; provides for a 3,330 m long by 310 m wide by -11.5 m MLLW deep shipping channel into Knik Arm. Cook Inlet Navigation Channel provides all-tide access to the Port of Anchorage. The PCA was executed on 9 Jan 98. Construction contract was awarded on 2 Dec 98 and was completed in September 2000 for a combined Federal and Contributed Cost of \$10,507,100. A total of 1,459,543 cubic yards were removed in the two seasons of dredging by Manson Construction. The sponsor reimbursed the CORPS 10% of the project and the project is now fiscally complete. The Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2005, P.L. 108 - 447, Div C (EWDA 2005), Sec. 118 directed the Secretary to modify the channel to run the entire length of Fire Island and Port Woronzof Ranges, and to deepen it to -45 MLLW.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. This project reduces delays for the container ships that supply cargo for 80 percent of the Alaskan people.

Accomplishments during fiscal year. A hydrographic survey was completed to ensure navigational safety exists throughout the channel area. Reauthorization for deepening and lengthening the project and continuation of modeling studies was included in the FY05 Omnibus Bill (PL 108-447).

4. CORDOVA HARBOR, AK

Location. Cordova is located at the southeastern end of Prince William Sound in the Gulf of Alaska. The community was built on Orca Inlet, at the base of Eyak Mountain. It lies 52 air miles southeast of Valdez and 150 miles southeast of Anchorage.

Existing project. Authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act, 30 August 1935 (R & H Committee Doc. 33, 73rd Congress, 2nd Session) as adopted, provides for a sheltered small boat harbor of 8.26 acres with a depth of -10 feet MLLW protected by north and south breakwaters of 1,100 feet and 1,400 feet respectively, with provision for a future expansion of 10.4 acres to -14 feet MLLW. The small boat basin is used as a base of operations for commercial fishing, and provides moorage for 852 boats. Approximately 650 boats and skiffs are based in the Cordova area. The Cordova canning season is the longest and most diversified in the state.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Accomplishments during fiscal year. Planning for a maintenance dredging contract was initiated. A hydrographic survey was completed to confirm reports of shoaling in the entrance channel and turning basin. Chemical testing of dredged material found material unsuitable for the nearby in-water disposal site. The chemical testing found that approximately 3000 cubic yards of contaminated material will need to be disposed of into the city landfill, and 13,000 cubic yards of clean material is to be disposed in a nearby in-water site. The contract is to be awarded in FY 2008.

5. DILLINGHAM HARBOR, AK

Location. Dillingham Harbor is located at the head of Nushagak Bay, an arm of Bristol Bay, on the right bank of Nushagak River, just below its confluence with Wood River; about 470 miles northeast of Dutch Harbor and 300 miles southwest of Anchorage. (See NOAA/NOS Chart #16660.)

Existing project. The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1958 provides for a 650 to 800 foot wide X 700 foot long basin utilizing a 1100 foot long entrance channel to Nushagak Bay, the harbor provides half-tide access and all-tide moorage for over 320 commercial fishing vessels. The harbor is also used as an alternate landing area for lighterage vessels. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 19.8 feet. Extreme range is 30 feet.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. There are four docks at the city of Dillingham; three privately owned, one owned by the city. Four publicly owned small boat floats located in the Harbor basin were installed in June 1982. They are removed before fall freezeup and replaced each spring.

Accomplishments during fiscal year. Annual maintenance dredging was carried out by Roy D. Garren, Inc. in June with the removal of 95,000 cubic yards using the second year of a 3-year RFP contract. A draft Dredged Material Management Plan was completed for internal District review that selects an in-water disposal site for the next 20 years of maintenance dredging operations. Because the base plan is in-water disposal and does not require cost sharing from non Federal interests, the report is reverting to a Preliminary Assessment that will include a new Environmental Assessment to be completed in FY 2008.

6. FALSE PASS, AK

Location. False Pass is a small community located on the east side of Unimak Island, which is the east end of the Aleutian Island chain in Southwest Alaska. False Pass is approximately 700 air miles from Anchorage.

Existing project . The feasibility study was initiated in 1999 and the project authorized in the Water and Resources Development Act of 2000 to accommodate a fleet of 88 vessels in a 5.2-acre basin protected by two rubble-mound breakwaters, 1,300 feet and 600 feet in length. The project requires dredging of the inner basin and the entrance channel. The PCA was executed on 4 May 2004.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Accomplishments during fiscal year. A contract was awarded 11 July 2005 to Kelly Ryan for \$19,729,300 with work beginning in the summer of 2006. The contract completion was extended to January 2009.

7. HOMER HARBOR, AK

Location. In Kachemak Bay, on the Kenai Peninsula, 152 miles by water, southwest of Anchorage. The harbor site is near the extremity of Homer Spit, a narrow extension of land protruding southeasterly some 4.5 miles into the bay. (See NOAA/NOS Chart #16645.)

Existing Project. Authorized by the River and Harbors Acts of 1958 and 1964. The 50-acre project provides sheltered moorage for over 1,525 commercial fishing and recreational vessels. The project extends the fishing season an extra four months each year and is an integral part of

Homer's economy. Project depth varies from -10 feet (MLLW) in the west end of the harbor to -20 feet below (MLLW) in the entrance channel and the east end. The entrance channel is protected by a main rock breakwater 1,018 feet long and secondary rock breakwater 238 feet long. Tidal range between mean lower low and mean higher high water is 18.1 feet, with an extreme range of 30.4 feet. FY07 operations and maintenance costs for Homer Harbor were \$332,000.

Accomplishments during fiscal year. Annual maintenance dredging was carried out by Portable Hydraulic Dredging in September with the removal of approximately 5,000 cubic yards under the second year of a 2-year IFB contract. A draft Dredged Material Management Plan was prepared that identifies a new confined disposal facility on the north end of the existing harbor. Construction of the new facility is expected in 2009.

8. NINILCHIK HARBOR, AK

Location. Ninilchik Harbor is located at the mouth of Ninilchik River in Cook Inlet, at the village of Ninilchik. The community of Ninilchik, AK is about 40 miles upcoast from Homer and 112 miles southwest of Anchorage. (See NOAA/NOS Chart #16640.)

Existing project. This project is authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1958 for a basin 400 feet long by 150 feet wide and dredged to an elevation of 2 feet above mean lower low water. Also included was an approach channel 400 feet long and 50 feet wide dredged to an elevation of 9 feet above mean lower low water and protected by two rock jetties. The basin offers protected moorage with half-tide access for 32 vessels. The basin and channel also provide access for fishing boats to unload their catch and take on supplies. It is also an important harbor of refuge in the lower Cook Inlet region. Beach protection was accomplished in 1967 and 1969. The tide range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 19.1 feet, with an extreme range of 29.3 feet.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Accomplishments during fiscal year. Annual maintenance dredging was carried out by Portable Hydraulic Dredging in May with the removal of approximately 9,000 cubic yards under the first year of a 2-year IFB contract.

9. NOME HARBOR, AK

Location. Nome Harbor is located at the mouth of the Snake River at the city of Nome, AK, on the northerly shore

of Norton Sound, an arm of the Bering Sea. It is a shallow open roadstead, 581 nautical miles north of Dutch Harbor and 545 air miles northwest of Anchorage. (See NOAA/NOS Chart #16206.)

Existing project. Authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Acts of 1917, 1935, and 1948. The original Federal navigation project, was constructed at 8 ft MLLW and consisted of a dogleg entrance channel 75 feet wide by 1550 feet long running from Norton Sound to a turning basin 250 feet wide by 600 feet long, located at the confluence of the Snake River with Dry and Bourbon Creeks. The entrance was flanked seaward by a 400 foot eastern jetty and a 240 foot western jetty and protected through its length by a wood sheet pile revetment on both sides. In the early 50s, the wood was refaced with steel sheet pile. This original project, except for the inner harbor sheet pile walls, and turning basin was approved for demolition by the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 based on the Chief of Engineers report dated 8 June 1999 and amended on 2 August 1999. A PCA was executed 28 May 2002 and on 30 September 2003 a \$35,878,300 contract was awarded to the Kiewitt-Manson JV for improvements consisting of a 3,025 foot attached rubblemound breakwater located east of the existing causeway and a 270 foot rubblemound spur extending out from the end of the causeway. In FY 2006, Kiewitt-Manson JV completed the spur breakwater, the main breakwater, all the dredging, the bridge, and filled the old entrance channel. The eastern waterfront is protected by a 3,350-foot long seawall that extends from the eastern jetty.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. In July 1984, the city of Nome received Department of Army authorization (permit) to construct a 3,600-foot gravel filled causeway. Construction of the causeway began in July 1985. Due to lack of funding, the length of the causeway was shortened to 2,700 feet. Construction was completed in May 1987.

Accomplishments during fiscal year. Annual maintenance dredging was carried out in the newly completed entrance channel in June with the removal of 30,000 cubic yards by Portable Hydraulic Dredging of Portland, Oregon under the first year of a 3-year IFB contract.

10. ST. PAUL HARBOR, AK

Location. St. Paul Island Harbor is located on the shore of Village Cove, the southern side of St. Paul Island, the largest and most populated island of the Pribilof group in the central southeast Bering Sea .

Existing project. Congress authorized improvements to the breakwater, the entrance channel, and the maneuvering area in WRDA of 1996. A small boat harbor was authorized in WRDA 1999. The construction contract for Phase I to build the three underwater reefs was awarded 19 March 1999 for \$10,411,000 and completed in August 2001. A severe scour at the toe of the main breakwater was identified in the spring of 2001. The Phase I contract was modified to repair the scour, but the contractor was able to complete a small portion of the repair at a cost of approximately \$8 million. The Phase II construction contract for dredging the harbor and completion of the scour repair was awarded to Kelly Ryan Construction on 27-June-2003 for \$26,279,960.

Local Cooperation. A Project Cooperation Agreement was executed on November 24, 1998. It was amended on September 29, 2006 to add the small boat harbor.

Accomplishments during fiscal year. Construction was completed September 2005. A small boat harbor was authorized in WRDA 99 and will be in a Phase III construction contract.

11. SAND POINT, AK

Location. Sand Point is a commercial fishing community on the Pacific coast off the southwestern Alaska Peninsula. Sand Point is about 570 air miles southwest of Anchorage and about midway between Kodiak and Dutch Harbor. The harbor provides close access to one of the State's most productive fishing areas. For the past few years, the population has been stable at around 1,000. The economy is based wholly on commercial fishing.

The harbor currently provides no permanent protected moorage for vessels larger than 80 feet. In recent years, the fleet operating in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Island area, made up primarily of vessels ranging from 80 to 160 feet, has grown significantly. Skippers fishing in the Sand Point area currently travel long distances to secure protected moorage.

Existing project. Project was authorized in WRDA 1999. The authorized harbor improvements at Sand Point consist of construction of a 570-foot and 370-foot breakwater from shore to form the basin and entrance channel of the new harbor. The crest height of the rubblemound breakwaters are to be +16 ft MLLW. The breakwaters are designed to withstand the forces of a 6.6 foot wave. The entrance channel is to be dredged to -18 ft MLLW, and 120 feet wide to allow one-way traffic of vessels 150 feet in length with a 34-foot beam and 10.5 foot draft. The mooring basin is to be dredged to a depth of -17 ft MLLW and would provide room for 37 vessels.

Local cooperation. PCA was executed 17 Nov 2004.

Accomplishments during the fiscal year. A construction contract was awarded to Western Marine Construction for \$10,905,240 to perform the work and was scheduled for completion in September 2006. The contractor completed the contract in FY 2007. Eider surveys will be conducted as mitigation annually until FY 2011.

12. SEWARD HARBOR, AK

Location. Seward, located on the Kenai Peninsula is about 125 miles south of Anchorage, Alaska by road. The town is located at the northern end of Resurrection Bay off the Gulf of Alaska and can be reached by air, sea, rail, and road. It lies at about 60 degrees 6 minutes N Latitude and 149 degrees 2 minutes W longitude.

Existing Project. The current harbor is filled to capacity with a waiting list of more than 330 boats. Expansion of the harbor was authorized in WRDA of 1999. The project expanded the existing harbor eastward to accommodate 339 additional vessels. Wave conditions within the harbor will require an extension of the outer breakwater to be built in a subsequent year.

Local cooperation. PCA was executed 13 Jun 2003.

Accomplishments during the fiscal year. The construction contract was completed in 2006. The contract provided a breakwater that is 215 feet short of requirement. Additional work is required.

13. SITKA HARBOR, AK

Location. The city of Sitka is located in southeastern Alaska, about 95 miles south-west of Juneau. It is situated on the western coast of 1,600 square mile Baranof Island. Sitka is about 20 miles from the open Pacific Ocean on the east side of Sitka Sound

Existing project. The project consists of three rubblemound breakwaters constructed across the northern end of the western anchorage, and inner harbor facility placed adjacent to Thomsen Harbor. This project created a large protected harbor in which moorage basins could be developed using minimal or no wave protection structures. The three breakwaters are 480 feet, 1,200 feet, and 320 feet long. Navigation openings in the breakwater 325 feet and 190 feet wide at the design depth, are located at natural channels where water depths are 50 to 55 feet at mean lower low water. Two gaps allow for vessel traffic separation, which may be particularly important when log rafts or barges are being towed through the western anchorage. The two breakwaters forming the southern opening overlap to

minimize ocean swell in Thomsen Harbor. The breakwaters are placed directly on the submerged rock reefs forming the northern boundary of western anchorage. The Channel Rock Breakwaters were physically completed in 1995. During construction 192,318 cubic yards of core rock, 65,330 cubic yards of secondary rock, 52,867 cubic yards of armor stone were placed. Construction was completed in June 1996. A study of the breakwater effect on the herring population was completed in 1998 and showed no ill effects on the fish population

Local cooperation. The Project Cooperation Agreement was executed 7 December 1993.

Accomplishments during the fiscal year. A project deficiency report is being prepared and additional modeling runs of an existing physical model was conducted.

14. WRANGELL HARBOR, AK

Location. Wrangell Harbor is located on the northwest side of Wrangell Island, 824 miles from Seattle and 160 miles from Juneau. (See U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts Nos. 8164, 8161, and 8201.)

Existing project. The project consists of a rubblemound breakwater 300 feet long to protect the southern portion of the outer harbor; a mooring basin 600 feet long, 400 feet wide, and 10 feet deep below mean lower low water within the protected area; an inner basin in the tide flat area east of Shakes Island, 325 feet wide and 550 feet long; a connecting channel 120 feet wide and approximately 530 feet long; a connecting channel 120 feet wide and approximately 530 feet long from the outer mooring basin all at a depth of 10 feet at mean lower low water; and construction of a rock mound breakwater 320 feet long on the reef north of Shakes Island. The range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 15.7 feet. The extreme tidal range is 26 feet. Heavy swells, dangerous to small fishing boats, are caused by the wind, which causes an additional rise of about one foot.

Construction of the breakwater north of Shakes Island was placed on inactive status as material to be used from the inner basin was unsuitable and the breakwater considered unnecessary for safe moorage of vessels. The cost of this portion was last revised in 1956 and estimated to be \$6,500. (See table 40-B for authorizing legislation.)

The Heritage Harbor was authorized to be built in the Cemetery Point site in WRDA 99 following the feasibility study that was initiated in FY 1997. This project will consist of two breakwaters and dredging an entrance channel and inner harbor area. The PCA was executed on 7-March-2003 and the

construction contract awarded to Kiewit Pacific Company on 11-July-2003 for \$13,841,550.

Local cooperation. The Project Cooperation Agreement was executed on 7 Mar 2003.

Terminal facilities. There are eight wharves and floats in Wrangell Harbor. Two privately owned wharves serving general cargo and passenger terminals, one of which includes a cold storage facility, are open for public use. The remaining wharves serve various industrial purposes. One of the floats is publicly owned and is open for public use for mooring and servicing of small craft, and two privately owned floats serve oil-handling facilities.

Accomplishments during fiscal year. We coordinated with the local sponsor on their proposed Water Resources Development Act language to convert the local inner harbor facilities to General Navigation Features.

Flood Control

15. BETHEL BANK STABILIZATION, AK

Location. Bethel, AK is located in southwestern Alaska on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River 400 miles west of Anchorage.

Existing project. The project consists of rock riprap toe protection installed on the unprotected riverbank and at locations where existing city construction bulkheads are threatened by erosion. This includes 4,000 feet of unprotected riverbank and 4,200 feet of previously installed bulkheads. The construction contract was awarded on 26 May 1995. Emergency erosion protection for the Bethel Cargo Dock and completed in September 1997. The Mission Road Bulkhead began in July 1995 and continued through FY 1995 due to accelerated erosion that accumulated after spring runoff. A FY 2001 Congressional Add authorized and directed the Corps to extend the existing project an additional 1,200 feet upstream. The total project cost was \$24,000,000 of which Bethel contributed \$6,000,000.

Location cooperation. A Project Cooperation Agreement was signed on 3 March 1994. An amendment was signed in December 2002 to extend the project 1,200 feet upstream.

Terminal facilities. The POL tank farm is situated at the downstream end of the project and the city's general cargo dock is at the upstream end of the project.

Accomplishments during fiscal year. Phase I of the project extension, placement of rip rap at the toe of the existing bulkhead, was completed in September 2007.

16. CHENA RIVER LAKES, AK

Location. Chena River Lakes is located in the vicinity of Fairbanks, AK, and encompassing the Tanana River, Chena River, Little Chena River, and their tributaries. (See USGS map Fairbanks, C1, D1, D2, and Big Delta D6.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Existing project. Moose Creek is located 17 miles east of Fairbanks with control works on the Chena River. The dam itself extends from a bluff one mile north of the Chena River and south past the control works for approximately seven miles to the Tanana River. The dam connects with a completed 22 mile levee system along the north boundary of the Tanana River to a point south and west of Fairbanks.

Accomplishments during fiscal year. The project celebrated its 27th anniversary of regulating the Chena River during the 2007 flood season. Peak flow at the Project occurred on August 8, 2007 with approximately 5,400 cubic feet per second passing through the dam, well below the operating threshold. There were no subsequent high water or debris events for the year. In September during a routine operational exercise of the dam gates, it was discovered that there had been substantial damage to one of the gate's support ear caused by a sheared latch pin assembly pin. The dam tender discovered the damage, diagnosed the problem and developed a repair strategy for repairing the damaged gate components. The repair was accomplished in short order and the dam remained operational throughout the repair process. Work also began to prepare the outlet works structure for the installation of remote cameras for use in operations, security, and future public use.

The Chena Project welcomed Sandi Zarfoss as the new administrative assistant in April. Senior Park Ranger, Tim Feavel, returned to duty in September after serving with his U.S. Army Reserve unit in Iraq for a year. LTC Feavel was the Base Engineer for Anaconda Camp. Two Project employees received firearms trainer certifications to serve as Alaska District bear awareness/safety training instructors. The fifth annual Paralyzed Veterans Association Moose Hunt conducted in September was a great success. Two of the three hunters were successful in taking a bull moose during the last hour of the last day of their hunt. Art Bartman of Bechtelsville, PA and Car Flemons of Somerville, AL enjoyed success. This was the first time that more than one moose was harvested in a year by the paralyzed hunters.

Project personnel worked cooperatively with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to bring two highly publicized special events to the Chena Project, including a youth conservation camp and women's wilderness field camp hunter event.

The Project hosted its annual Snow Machine Rendezvous and Safety Day event, the Moose Creek Dam Salmon Watch and continued to promote and interpret Project missions at the Tanana Valley State Fair, local parades, and through formal dam tours.

17. DILLINGHAM EMERGENCY BANK STABILIZATION

Location. Dillingham is located 350 miles southwest of Anchorage, Alaska. The project is located along the southeastern edge of Dillingham adjacent to the Nushagak River. Erosion of the toe of the bluff in this area was endangering critical utilities and numerous buildings and homes. Erosion at the west entrance to the harbor is endangering the facilities and vessels.

Existing project. The authorized project consists of a 1,600-foot long steel sheet pile bulkhead along the toe of the bluff from the Dillingham City Cargo dock to Snag Point. An additional 600 feet of bulkhead with riprap revetment was constructed at the east side of the entrance to the harbor. The sheet pile wall was constructed to an elevation of 28 feet MLLW. Mitigation measures including emergency access ladders and eyebolts for anchoring set nets used for by subsistence fishermen are included in the project. Extension of the project to the west entrance to the harbor was directed in the FY 2001 Appropriation Conference Report.

Local cooperation. A Project Cooperation Agreement with the City of Dillingham Alaska was signed in January 1998 and will be amended to incorporate the project extension.

Terminal Facilities. Dillingham has a general cargo dock and a fuel facility adjacent to the authorized project.

Accomplishments during fiscal year. Designs for extending the wall are being evaluated. A decision document is being developed to identify the scope and cost of the extension prior to preparing a PCA.

18. GALENA EMERGENCY BANK STABILIZATION

Location. Galena is located on the north bank of the Yukon River, 45 miles east of Nulato and 270 air miles west of Fairbanks.

Existing project. The original project was authorized by Sec 116 of P.L. 99 – 190 (1985). It consists of a rock revetment along the Yukon River to protect the City of Galena from river erosion. In 1987, the Corps of Engineers constructed 1300 feet of riprap revetment protection along the river. However, bank erosion continued to threaten homes businesses upstream of the project. Section 1 (a) (2) of P.L. 106 – 337 Conference Report 106 – 988, directed the Corps to construct additional bank stabilization measures at Galena. Approximately 1600 feet of additional revetment was constructed upstream of the original project in 2005.

Local cooperation. The PCA for the original project was executed 28 April 1987. The PCA for the additional revetment protection was executed 6 Aug 2003.

Accomplishments during fiscal year. No activities this FY.

19. KAKE DAM

Location. The city of Kake is located in southeast Alaska on the northwest shore of Kupreanof Island and has a population of approximately 700 residents, about 95 percent of which are Alaska natives. It is a Tlingit village with a fishing, logging, and subsistence lifestyle.

Existing project. Project is to construct a replacement dam on Gunnuk Creek in Kake, AK to provide drinking water and hydroelectricity. The recommended plan calls for construction of a gravity concrete dam approx. 53 feet upstream from the previous dam, covering an area about 4,750 ft², and a spillway height of 23 feet.

Local cooperation. PCA was executed 3 September 2004. The project will be 100 percent federally funded with the Sponsor providing all of the necessary LERRD. The project will be turned over to the City of Kake for operation and maintenance after construction completion.

Accomplishments during fiscal year. A contract was awarded to Kiewit Pacific for \$7,219,050 on 28 January 2005.

Construction continued with the completion of the concrete work. The contract was completed April 2007. Design for miscellaneous stair work was ongoing in FY 2007.

20. TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

Location: Studies to define erosion problems and solutions are authorized in the following communities: Kaktovik, Shishmaref, Bethel, Dillingham, Unalakleet, Kivalina, and Newtok, Alaska. A Statewide Baseline Erosion Study is also authorized to evaluate erosion.

Existing project: Authorized work includes four feasibility studies to study erosion at Kivalina, Shishmaref, Newtok, and Unalakleet, Alaska and three general studies, including a Cultural Resources and erosion near Kaktovik, the Statewide Baseline Study (Erosion), and a Data Gathering Study.

Local cooperation: The four feasibility studies have been approved under the cost sharing provisions of Section 117 of PL 108-447. Both the tribal government and the state-subdivision government have provided resolutions (often joint resolutions) supporting the project in each community with an active project.

Accomplishments during the fiscal year: Completed gathering of historical wind data for western Alaska storms and initiated wave modeling studies. Completed soils drilling effort at Newtok. Restarted the Statewide Baseline Study and funded it for the first quarter FY-09 Completion.

21. ALASKA COASTAL EROSION, AK

Location: Kaktovik, Barrow, Point Hope, Kivalina, Shishmaref, Unalakleet, Koyukuk, Bethel, and Newtok, Alaska are all eligible sites for this project.

Existing project: The existing approved projects consist of 3,150 lineal feet of rock revetment Shishmaref, Alaska, 1,500 lineal feet of rock revetment at Unalakleet, Alaska, and 3,300 lineal feet of rock revetment at Kivalina, Alaska. Decision documents are being developed for the remaining eligible sites.

Local cooperation: Project Cooperation Agreements have been signed with the City of Shishmaref, Alaska (17 July 2006), the City of Unalakleet, Alaska (22 January 2007), and the City of Kivalina (29 November 2007) under the provision of Section 117 of PL 108-447.

Accomplishments: During the fiscal year we completed the decision document for Kivalina and made progress on two other decision documents for Newtok and Koyukuk. Design and real estate acquisition for the initial construction phase at Shishmaref, and design documents for work at Unalakleet; award and initiation of construction for 625 feet of revetment at Shishmaref, Alaska. Due to weather, the construction contractor at Shishmaref was only able to place 450 feet of the contracted 625 feet of revetment.

Feasibility Studies: \$5,084 for Port Lions, \$28,161 for Valdez, \$143,859 for Barrow, \$235,308 for DeLong Mountain, and \$65,636 for PAS-Planning Assistance to States.

22. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Emergency flood control activities--repair, flood fighting, and rescue work (Public Law 99, 84th Congress, and antecedent legislation).

Federal costs for the fiscal year were \$1,072,537 for disaster preparedness, and field investigations. National Emergency Preparedness Program costs totaled \$15,000. Yakutat Hubbard Glacier – A Project Information Report was developed on the projected flood concerns at Yakutat caused by the continuing forward movement of Hubbard Glacier and the potential result of Russell Fiord releasing water into the Situk River. Funding to verify the hazard and define a technically feasible solution was received in the 4th Quarter of FY07. We expended \$830,000 to provide emergency erosion and flood relief to the City of Kivalina after their seawall failed in September 2006. The funds were expended procuring sand bags and super sacks, a bulldozer, a front-end loader, and an excavator. We also provided technical and design assistance for proposed protective wall which the City was eventually unable to fund.

23. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Inspections were made of the following flood control works: Bethel Bank Stabilization at Bethel; Deering Streambank Protection at Deering; Metlakatla Erosion Protection at Metlakatla; Homer Spit Revetments at Homer; Tanana River Levee at Fairbanks, Talkeetna River at Talkeetna; Lowell Creek at Seward; Klutina River at Copper Center; Skagway River at Skagway; Gold Creek at Juneau; and Emmonak Streambank Protection on the Yukon River at Emmonak. An inspection was made of the shore protection works at Nome. FY07 costs were \$48,315.

GENERAL INVESTIGATION

24. SURVEYS

Fiscal year costs were \$5,097,995 of which \$3,122,926 was for navigation studies, \$342,853 for flood damage prevention studies, \$681,548 for shoreline protection studies, \$537,779 for special studies, \$248,390 for ecosystem restoration studies, \$0 for watershed comprehensive studies, \$57,206 for miscellaneous studies, and \$107,293 for coordination studies with other agencies. In addition contributed funds in the amount of \$478,048 were expended for General Investigation's

25. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Technical assistance, information, flood plain management guidance, and other flood plain management services have been provided to military and nonmilitary Federal agencies, local communities, state agencies, Architectural Engineering firms, lending institutions, and private individuals at a fiscal year cost of \$132,067.

Fiscal year costs for flood plain management services \$124,921, and Hydrologic Studies were \$7,146.

26. PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

Fiscal year costs were \$775,559 of which \$232,436 for Akutan, \$32,616 for Haines Harbor, and \$419,735 for Unalaska, \$90,772 for Coffman Cove. In addition, contributed funds of \$4,117 were expended for Akutan, \$25,207 for Haines, and \$53,348 for Unalaska.

27. SPECIAL PROJECTS

Alaska Environmental – Coordination with multiple State and Federal agencies on design consideration has been provided to the City of Buckland on its water and sewer project. A proposal to integrate Alaska Erosion design and construction activities into the ongoing State led activities was well received. This work will start in FY08 pending agreements between the State and the District. FY07 costs were \$14,298 and \$10,183 in contributed funds.

28. GENERAL REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

Permit Evaluation	\$5,589,249
Enforcement	810,774
Compliance – Authorized Activities	<u>593,171</u>
Total Regulatory	\$6,993,194

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 32-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total to 30 Sep 07
1.	Anchorage Harbor, AK	New Work					533,235
		Approp. Cost					533,235
		Maint. Approp.	12,874,000	11,387,338	11,311,000	10,729,000	99,156,335
		Cost	13,950,612	10,812,216	10,363,760	7,852,612	96,811,713
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work Contrib. Cost					638,000
							638,000
2.	Chignik Harbor, AK	New Work					
		Approp. Cost	1,150,000	2,527,000	12,200	3,951,000	14,201,644
		Maint. Approp. Cost	1,833,492	2,529,971	36,180	210,243	10,275,558
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work Approp. Cost	416,804	300,000	2,251	2,103,932	3,398,231
				333,395		203	863,143
3.	Cook Inlet Navigation, AK	New Work					
		Approp. Cost					8,716,744
		Maint. Approp. Cost	429,000	-4,878			594,579
		Cost	403,911	10,920	-5,968	5,968	590,288
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work Approp. Cost					2,498,971
							2,498,971
4.	Cordova Harbor	New Work					
		Approp. Cost					9,498,122
		Maint. Approp. Cost			533,000	235,000	1,175,056
		Rehab Approp. Cost			31,164	79,200	515,420
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work Approp. Cost					4,811,891
							4,811,891
		Rehab Approp. Cost					675,000
							675,000
5.	Dillingham Harbor, AK	New Work					
		Approp. Cost					1,060,678
		Maint. Approp. Cost	694,000	717,089	819,000	636,000	16,463,565
		Cost	695,936	717,838	766,546	670,621	16,458,734
	(Contrib. Funds)	Maint. Approp. Cost					1,700
							1,700

ALASKA, AK, DISTRICT

TABLE 32-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(Continued)

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY-05	FY 06	FY 07	Total to 30 Sep 07
6.	False Pass Harbor, AK	New Work	-35,000	792,000	8,930,000	7,500,000	17,831,987
		Approp.	82,178	244,698	3,863,642	5,562,961	10,277,256
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.			2,000,000	555,000	2,749,457
		Cost		50,780	5,481	2,903	195,783
7.	Homer Harbor, AK	New Work					3,486,677
		Approp.					3,486,677
		Cost					
		Maint.					
		Approp.	353,000	397,974	397,000	358,000	8,735,884
		Cost	352,548	398,265	318,119	185,611	8,669,793
		Contrib.					
		Approp					10,021,437
		Cost					10,021,437
		Rehab					
		Approp					67,974
		Cost					67,974
8.	Ninilchik Harbor, AK	New Work					838,275
		Approp.					838,275
		Cost					
		Maint.					
		Approp.	223,000	230,337	274,000	264,000	7,395,299
		Cost	222,964	230,374	220,802	301,281	7,379,382
9.	Nome Harbor, AK	New Work					
		Approp.	18,670,416	16,268,000	10,870,000	-500,000	47,906,114
		Cost	18,821,905	16,034,558	3,863,954	1,920,415	43,075,495
		Maint					
		Approp.	493,000	3,213,131	2,582,000	5,875,000	28,356,244
		Cost	370,415	775,226	4,945,728	1,070,855	23,351,455
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	1,771,398	2,300,000	376,037	215,467	4,776,071
		Costs	1,569,871	584,785	1,527,909	327,881	4,080,986
		Maint					
		Approp.					187,500
		Cost					187,500
10.	St. Paul Harbor, AK	New Work					69,350,784
		Approp.	17,062,584	9,049,000	4,293,000	4,500,000	62,689,459
		Cost	17,098,398	8,291,483	1,310,198	2,167,925	
		Maint.					1,023,428
		Approp.	586,000	964			1,023,429
	(Contrib. Funds)	Cost	596,334	1,631			
		New Work					5,048,988
		Approp.	1,400,000	654,000			5,048,988
		Cost.	1,401,538	654,000	-220,000	220,000	

TABLE 32-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

(Continued)

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY-05	FY 06	FY 07	Total to 30 Sep 07
11.	Sand Point	New Work	73,000	2,553,000	6,455,000	2,000,000	11,798,334
		Approp. Cost	203,800	1,100,481	7,519,644	1,687,135	11,024,974
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Approp. Cost		1,499,000	1,400,000	36,178	1,599,000
12.	Seward Harbor	New Work	2,373,000	4,915,000		4,000	10,768,787
		Approp. Cost	3,102,614	4,891,282	25,581	-194,065	9,605,478
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp. Cost	56,697	2,160,000	861,645	376,794	2,242,500
		Maint. Approp		192,870			1,507,645
		Cost					544,245
13.	Sitka Harbor, AK	New Work	63,000	889,000		104,000	9,306,117
		Approp. Cost	28,783	450,177	283,719	145,400	9,158,197
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp. Cost					1,228,915
		Maint. Approp					1,228,915
		Cost					129,329
14.	Wrangell Harbor, AK	New Work					
		Approp. Cost	6,378,317	5,740,000			13,595,337
	(Contrib. Funds)	Maint. Approp. Cost	75,000	-37			1,121,339
		New Work					
		Approp. Cost	10,191	64,772	137,089		1,121,339
		New Work					
15.	Bethel Bank Stabilization	New Work					
		Approp. Cost	-50,000	200,000	4,712,000		23,811,000
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp. Cost	31,195	24,868	71,892	4,038,128	23,035,746
		New Work					
		Approp. Cost	1,768		770,000	225,000	6,000,000
				52,656	782,037	5,423,917	

ALASKA, AK, DISTRICT

TABLE 32-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(Continued)

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total to 30 Sep 07
16.	Chena River Lakes, AK	New Work					
		Approp.	55,000				214,148,765
		Cost	20,031	7,974	9,178	5,810	213,830,003
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,332,000	1,949,386	2,430,000	1,492,000	38,141,736
		Cost	1,464,503	1,613,306	1,759,713	1,212,561	36,795,325
	(Contributed Funds)	Approp.					2,382,929
		Cost					2,382,929
17.	Dillingham Emergency Bank Stabilization	New Work					
		Approp.	240,000	529,000	2,970,000		9,673,515
		Cost	360,720	386,499	533,789	158,669	7,178,757
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.					
		Cost					
18.	Galena Emergency Bank Stabilization	New Work					
		Approp.					6,966,431
		Cost	1,408,481	3,176,957	36,835	18,440	5,998,325
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.					1,721,000
		Cost					1,721,000
19.	Kake Dam, AK	New Work					
		Approp.	140,000	5,400,000	3,550,000	1,740,000	12,740,915
		Cost	281,249	2,713,144	3,284,279	3,806,363	11,788,798
	(Contrib. Funds)	Maint.					
		Approp.					
		Cost					
20.	Tribal Partnership Program	New Work					
		Approp.	900,000	2,000,000	349,543	1,820,000	5,569,543
		Cost	726,143	1,317,844	1,092,665	1,027,888	4,180,382
		Maint.					
		Approp.					
		Cost					
21.	Alaska Coastal Erosion, AK	New Work					
		Approp.			2,376,000	7,500,000	9,876,000
		Cost			336,178	4,984,168	5,320,346

Table 32-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.	Jul. 3, 1958 Oct. 22, 1976	ANCHORAGE HARBOR, AK Deep winter harbor, adjacent to docks, dredge to 35 feet below mean lower low water, protected by two jetties. ¹ Extension of project limits.	H.Doc. 34, 85th Cong., 1st Sess. ² P.L. 94-587
3.	Oct. 12, 1996	CHIGNIK HARBOR, AK Deepen the entrance channel to -30 feet. Enlarge and deepen the maneuvering basin to -29.0 feet with an area of 415 by 830 feet. Wave spending beach to +4 feet. Three offshore reefs each, 1,300 feet long, constructed to a depth of -12 feet. Wave energy channel 100 feet wide with bottom elevation of +2 feet.	P.L. 104-303, Water Resources Development Act of 1996. FY 1999 Congressional Add
3.	Oct. 12, 1996	COOK INLET NAVIGATION, AK Deepen the entrance channel to -30 feet. Enlarge and deepen the maneuvering basin to -29.0 feet with an area of 415 by 830 feet. Wave spending beach to +4 feet. Three offshore reefs each, 1,300 feet long, constructed to a depth of -12 feet. Wave energy channel 100 feet wide with bottom elevation of +2 feet.	Section 101(b)(2), Water Resources Development Act of 1996. Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999. P.L. 105-245.
4.	Aug 30, 1935 June 29, 1978	CORDOVA HARBOR The initial project included a sheltered small boat harbor of 8.26 acres with a depth of -10 feet MLLW protected by north and south breakwaters of 1,100 feet and 1,400 feet respectively, with provision for a future expansion of 10.4 acres to -14 feet MLLW. In 1981 the harbor was expanded to 20 acres by the removal of the 1,400 foot breakwater, the construction of a 2,000 foot breakwater, and an increased depth for the entrance and access channel to -16 feet MLLW.	Rivers and Harbors Act, 30 August 1935 (R & H Committee Doc. 33, 73rd Congress, 2nd Session) as adopted, River and Harbor Act of 14 July 1960, Section 107, P.L. 86-645
5.	Jul. 3, 1958	DILLINGHAM HARBOR, AK Basin 230,000 square feet in area with depth of 2 feet above MLLW along Scandinavian Creek, with entrance channel 1,100 feet long and 40 feet wide.	H. Doc. 390, 84th Cong., 2d Sess. ²
6.	Oct. 31, 2000	FALSE PASS HARBOR, AK Dredging of the inner basin and the entrance channel to accommodate a fleet of 88 vessels in a 5.2 acre basin protected by two rubble-mound breakwaters, 1,300 feet and 600 feet in length.	House Report 106-1020, Section 101 (b)(1) (2), Water Resources Development Act of 2000, 106 th Congress
7.	Jul. 2, 1958 Aug. 19, 1964	HOMER HARBOR, AK Basin 2.7 acres in area with depth of 12 feet below mean lower low water, and rock breakwater 1,260 feet long. Relocation and rehabilitation of project destroyed by March 27, 1964 earthquake, by construction of basin 10 acres in area with 12-foot depth over 2.75 acres and 15-foot depth over 7.25 acres protected by rock breakwaters, 1,018 feet and 238 feet long.	H.Doc. 34, 85th Cong., 1st Sess. ² P.L. 88-451
	Jul. 14, 1960	Increased width and depth of entrance channel and an enlarged staging area. Basin enlarged from 16.5 to 50 acres.	Section 107, P.L. 86-645 Authorized by Chief of Engineers, Nov. 13, 1981

ALASKA, AK, DISTRICT

Table 32-B
(Continued)

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
8.	Jul. 3, 1958	NINILCHIK HARBOR, AK Basin 320 feet long by 150 feet wide with depth of 2 feet above mean lower low water, approach channel 400 feet long and 50 feet wide with depth of 9 feet above mean lower low water, protected by 410 foot jetty.	H.Doc. 34, 85th Cong., 1st Sess. ²
9.	Aug. 8, 1917 Aug. 30, 1935 Jun. 16, 1948 Aug 17, 1999	NOME HARBOR, AK Two jetties, easterly 335 feet and westerly 460 feet long re-vetment, channel and basin 200 feet wide and 250 feet long. Extension of the jetties and enlarging basin to 250 feet wide and 600 feet long. ³ Seawall New entrance to Nome Harbor; 3,025 feet-long breakwater; 270 feet-long causeway spur; 3,450 feet-long entrance channel with depth to 22 feet; sediment traps and causeway bridge.	H.Doc. 1932, 64th Cong., 1st Sess. ² H.Doc. 404, 71st Cong., 2d Sess., and Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 38, 73d Cong., 2d Sess. Reports of Chief of Engineers dated March 8, 1948 Report of Chief of Engineers as amended, dated August 2, 1999. Section 101 (a) (3), P.L. 106-53 Water Resource Development Act of 1999, 106th Cong.
10.	Nov. 17, 1986 Oct. 12, 1996 Aug 17, 1999	ST. PAUL HARBOR, AK Add 1,050 feet of breakwater at existing crest height, 37 below feet mean lower low water and 1,000 feet long with a crest height of 18 above mean lower low water. Deepen the entrance channel to -30 feet. Enlarge and deepen the maneuvering basin to -29.0 feet with an area of 415 by 830 feet. Wave spending beach to +4 feet. Three offshore reefs each, 1,300 feet long, constructed to a depth of -12 feet. Wave energy channel 100 feet wide with bottom elevation of +2 feet. Added small boat harbor with entrance channel and maneuvering area to -20MLLW and appropriate wave protection features.	Section 202, P.L. 99-662 Section 101(b)(3), P.L. 104-303 Water Resources Development Act of 1996. Section 302, P.L. 106-53 Water Resource Development Act of 1999, 106th Cong.
11.	Aug 17, 1999	SAND POINT HARBOR, AK Construct a mooring basin adjacent and south of the existing harbor. It incorporates the southern breakwater and causeway to the city dock by extending the existing breakwater.	Section 101 (a) (3), P.L. 106-53 Water Resource Development Act of 1999, 106th Cong.
12.	Aug 17, 1999	SEWARD HARBOR, AK Provide more moorage space. Project would accommodate 339 additional vessels.	Section 101 (a) (3), P.L. 106-53 Water Resource Development Act of 1999, 106th Cong.
13.	Oct 31, 1992	SITKA HARBOR, AK Boat harbor consisting of 3 rubblemound breakwaters.	Water Resources Development Act of 1992, H. Doc. 103-37, 103 rd Cong., 1 st Sess.

Table 32-B
(Continued)

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
14.	Sep. 22, 1922 Aug. 30, 1935 Mar. 2, 1945 Aug 17, 1999	WRANGELL HARBOR, AK Breakwater 300 feet long to protect southern portion of harbor. Mooring basin 600 feet long, 400 feet wide, and 10 feet deep. Inner basin and connecting channel from the existing mooring basin, both 10 feet deep at mean lower low water, and breakwater 320 feet long on the reef north of Snakes Island. Project for navigation, Heritage Harbor, AK	H.Doc. 161, 67th Cong., 2d Sess. H.Doc. 202, 72nd Cong., 1st Sess. H.Doc. 284, 76th Cong., 1st Sess. Section 101 (a) (3), P.L. 106-53 Water Resource Development Act of 1999, 106th Cong.
15.	Nov. 17, 1986	BETHEL BANK STABILIZATION, AK Streambank protection by placing riprap along 8,500 feet of riverbank and replacing tiebacks of existing pipe pile wall.	Section 202, P.L. 99-662
16.	Aug. 13, 1968	CHENA RIVER LAKES, AK Provides for construction of a dam and floodway for the Chena River (17 miles east of Fairbanks) for a dam and reservoir on the Little Chena River, and for a 27 mile long levee system with interior drainage works on the north side of the Tanana River.	H. Doc. 148, 90th Cong., 2nd Sess. P.L. 90-483
17.	Dec. 19, 1985	DILLINGHAM EMERGENCY BANK STABILIZATION, AK Install 1,600 feet of steel sheetpile bulkhead along the toe of the bluff from the Dillingham city cargo dock to Snag Point. Extension of the sheet pile wall on the west end of the entrance channel to the small boat harbor and replacement of the existing wooden bulkhead at the city dock.	Sec. 116 P.L. 99-190 Section 1(a)(2) P.L. 106-377 Conference Report 106-988
19.	Dec. 19, 1985	GALENA EMERGENCY BANK STABILIZATION, AK The project protects approximately 1,800 LF by placing 28,000 cu. Yd. of armor rock, 288,000 sq. ft. filter fabric and 9,300 cu. yd. filter stone. A 3 ft thick layer of rip rap will extend from the top of the bank about elevation 123 ft. to elevation 90 ft.	Sec 116 P.L. 99-190
19.	Oct. 27, 2000	KAKE DAM, AK The project consists of a gravity concrete dam at Kake approximately 53 feet upstream from the previous dam, covering an area about 4,750 square feet, and a spillway height of 17.7 feet. It includes an intake structure, complete with fish screen and trash rack, and would house intake lines for the city and hatchery water supply.	EWDA FY2001 PL 106-377 Modified in EWDA FY2004

ALASKA, AK, DISTRICT

Table 32-B
(Continued)

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
20.	Dec. 11, 2000 Dec. 01, 2004 Dec. 08, 2004	<p>TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP, AK</p> <p>The project includes performing an analysis of the costs associated with continued erosion of Bethel, Dillingham, Shishmaref, Kaktovik, Kivalina, Unalakleet, and Newtok, defining potential costs associated with moving the affected communities to new locations (including collocation with existing communities), and identifying the expected time line for a complete failure of the useable land associated with each community. In addition expedited environmental studies to document the impacts of this severe and continuing erosion are required at Shishmaref. Additional work added in 2004 year includes a BaselineErosion Study, ongoing feasibility type studies at four communities, and general studies of Cultural Sites at Kaktovik and western Alaska wave climate definition</p>	<p>Section 203 WRDA FY2000</p> <p>Section 112 EWDA FY2004</p> <p>Section 117, Division C, Consolidated Appropriations Act 2005, (PL 108-447).</p>
21.	Oct. 19, 2005	<p>ALASKA COASTAL EROSION</p> <p>This project includes developing a decision document for each of the nine named communities. After approval of the decision document, a design for the solution may be developed. With approval of the Office of the Secretary of the Army, a Project Cooperation Agreement may be signed with the sponsor and the solution implemented at full Federal cost.</p>	EWDA, FY2006, PL 109-103

<p>1. Purchase of dredge and deepwater jetties deauthorized November 6, 1977 under section 12, Public Law 93-251.</p> <p>2. Contains latest published map.</p>	<p>3. Extension of jetties classified "inactive".</p> <p>4. Little Chena Dam deauthorized in 1991.</p>
--	--

TABLE 32-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to Sep 30, 2007 Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Apoon Mouth of Yukon River, AK ¹	Completed	1920	128,896	2,981
Bar Point Harbor, AK ²	Completed	1983	2,000,000 ³	
Bethel Small Boat Harbor, AK	Completed	1985	3,514,399	982,597
Cook Inlet Shoals, AK	Completed	1977	1,220,000	5,000
Cordova Harbor, AK ²	Completed	1978	843,534	732,614
Cordova, AK	Completed	1986	9,642,000	
Craig Harbor, AK	Completed	1983	1,033,500 ⁴	462,880
Douglas Harbor, AK	Completed	1963	282,019	768,240
Dry Pass, AK	Completed	1983	943,351	141,787
Egegik River, AK	Completed	1972	4,441	10,018
Elfin Cove, AK	Completed	1959	154,191	17,323
Gastineau Channel, AK	Completed	1964	789,461	194,446
Haines Harbor, AK ²	Completed	1977	1,000,000 ⁵	24,077
Hoonah Harbor, AK	Completed	1983	5,418,716 ⁶	
Humboldt Harbor, AK	Completed	1977	3,679,683 ⁷	284,936
Iliuliuk Harbor, AK	Completed	1941	66,037	1,800
Juneau Harbor, AK	Completed	1974	1,381,150	429,023
Kake Harbor, AK	Completed	1991	870,700	
Kasilof Harbor, AK ²	Completed	1975	109,848	
Ketchikan Harbor, AK	Completed	1979	1,602,417	331,256
Kodiak Harbor, AK	Completed	1973	1,891,212 ⁸	118,587
Mekoryuk, AK	Completed	1986	1,372,139	
Myers Chuck Harbor, AK	Inactive	1970	9,700	
Naknek River, AK	Completed	1961	20,789	265,557
Neva and Olga Straits, AK	Completed	1960	155,009	
Old Harbor, Kodiak Island, AK ²	Completed	1972	370,415	425,312
Pelican Harbor, AK	Completed	1964	369,683	37,532
Petersburg Harbor, AK	Completed	1972	252,932	165,548
Port Alexander, AK	Completed	1949	17,000	594
Port Lions, AK ²	Completed	1986	1,825,311	1,596,577
Rocky Pass, AK	Completed	1960	337,668	78,513
St. Michael Canal, AK	Completed	1916	377,062	560
Seldovia Harbor, AK	Completed	1974	1,051,883 ⁹	61,061
Sergius Whitestone, AK	Completed	1973	1,798,010	7,154
Seward Harbor, AK	Completed	1973	712,369 ¹⁰	544,689
Sitka Harbor, AK	Completed	1973	1,611,009	129,329
Skagway Harbor, AK	Completed	1972	133,180	108,190
Stikine River, AK	Completed	1987		241,250
Valdez Harbor, AK	Completed	1968	649,740 ¹¹	322,807
Wrangell Narrows, AK	Completed	1979	3,562,343	9,338,507

1. Abandonment recommended in H.Doc. 467, 69th Cong., 1st Sess.

2. Authorized by Chief of Engineers (Sec. 107).

3. In addition, \$272,779 of State funds.

4. Includes \$656,240 for Sec. 107 project.

5. In addition, \$925,500 of State funds.

6. In addition, \$973,875 of State funds.

7. In addition, \$857,000 of State funds.

8. Includes \$594,163 for rehabilitation.

9. Includes \$400,000 for rehabilitation.

10. Includes \$90,026 for rehabilitation and \$2,528 Code 710. Recreation facilities at Completed projects.

11. Includes \$73,000 for rehabilitation and \$2,713 Code 710. Recreation facilities at Completed projects.

ALASKA, AK, DISTRICT

TABLE 32-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
Bethel Bank, Kuskokwim River ¹	Completed	1985	553,970	
Fairbanks, Tanana River & Chena Slough, AK	Completed	1943	557,000	
Gold Creek, AK	Completed	1975	876,006 ²	4,301
Klutina River, Copper Center, AK ³	Completed	1973	260,681	
Lowell Creek, AK ⁴	Completed	1945	416,382 ⁵	2,039,959
Salmon River, AK	Completed	1963	37,770 ^{6 7}	162,925 ⁸
Talkeetna River, AK	Completed	1981	516,694	

1. Section 14.

2. In addition, \$25,000 expended from contributed funds.

3. Authorized by Chief of Engineers (Sec. 205).

4. During FY88, \$551,690 was expended from FC and CE.

5. In addition \$25,000 expended from contributed funds.

6. Includes \$34,197 of PWA funds.

7. In addition, \$7,000 expended from contributed funds.

8. In addition, \$27,400 expended from contributed funds.

TABLE 32-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Allison Lake, AK (Valdez Hydropower)		1992		
Anchorage Harbor, AK (Uncompleted Portion)	1967	1977		
Bradley Lake, AK 1983	1983	1982	46,701,000	
Ketchikan Harbor, AK (West Breakwater)	1979	1979		
Port Alexander, AK (Inner Harbor)	1949	1977		
Tolovana River, AK (Snagging)	1931	1977		
Little Chena River Dam	1983	1990		
Long Lake Dam	1975	1990		
Myers Chuck Harbor, AK	1970	1991	9,700	
Scammon Bay, AK		1992		
Skagway River, AK	1966	1991	26,385	

TABLE 32-H

**NAVIGATION WORK UNDER
SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION
NAVIGATION ACTIVITIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 107,
PUBLIC LAW 86-645, AS AMENDED
(PREAUTHORIZATION)**

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs
Coordination Account	12,229
Chefornak Navigation Imp	4,643
Cold Bay Navigation Imp	3,205
Douglas Harbor	159,455
Elim Navigation Imp	3,652
Gustavus Nav Imp	2,699
Iliamna	725
King Cove	4,769
Nanwalek	80,000
Port Graham, AK	2,284
Savoonga	15,597
Seward Marine Industrial	307
Teller Navigation	1,985
Williamsport	58
TOTAL	211,608

TABLE 32-I

PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS

Name of Project Date	Date Survey Conducted
Cook Inlet Navigation Channel	August 2007
Ketchikan – Bar Point Harbor	May 2007
Ketchikan – Thomas Basin Hbr	May 2007
Craig Harbor	May 2007
Elfin Cove	May 2007
Metlakatla – New Harbor	May 2007
Metlakatla – Old Harbor	May 2007
Pelican	May 2007
Rocky Pass	May 2007
Wrangell – Heritage Harbor	May 2007
Wrangell – Old Harbor	May 2007
Wrangell Narrows – mapping only	May 2007
FY07 Total Costs:	\$350,922

TABLE 32-J

**STREAM BANK EROSION WORK UNDER
SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION
EROSION ACTIVITIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 14,
PUBLIC LAW 79-526, AS AMENDED
(PREAUTHORIZATION)**

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs
Coordination Account	\$14,961
Chefornak Bank Prot	3,198
Kwethluk	19,353
Deering	39,309
Shishmaref	24,358
Seward	7,351
TOTAL	\$108,529

TABLE 32-K

**ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES
PURSUANT TO SECTION 1135,
PUBLIC LAW 99-662**

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs
Coordination Account	\$4,916
Preliminary Restoration Plan	2,354
Gold Creek Salmon Restoration	17,067
TOTAL	\$21,984

TABLE 32-L

**AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION
PURSUANT TO SECTION 206,
PUBLIC LAW 104-303**

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs
Coordination Account	\$4,988
Preliminary Restoration Plan	2,354
Duck Creek Restoration	4,421
Chester Creek Restoration	25,385
Northway	11,304
Black Lake Ecosystem	41,946
Eklutna, AK	253,175
TOTAL	\$343,573

TABLE 32-L

**COASTAL STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION
SHORE PROTECTION
SECTION 103,
PUBLIC LAW 87-874**

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs
Coordination Account	\$17,679
Nome Shoreline Protection	1,406
Point Hope	957
Unalakleet Storm Damage	33,498
TOTAL	\$53,540

TABLE 32-L

**FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION
SECTION 205,
PUBLIC LAW 80-858**

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs
Coordination Account	\$18,118
Fort Yukon Flood Control	3,353
Salcha Flood Damage Reduction	4,105
TOTAL	\$25,576

TABLE 32-L

**BANK STABILIZATION
SECTION 116,
PUBLIC LAW 99-190**

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs
Dillingham Emergency Bank Stabilization	\$158,669
TOTAL	\$158,669

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

This district (total area about 230,000 square miles) comprises those drainage basins tributary to the Pacific Ocean that are in California between the Mexican boundary and Cape San Martin (about 265 miles north of the entrance to the Los Angeles Harbor). The lower Colorado River

drainage basin (below Lee Ferry, AZ) which is southeastern California, southeastern Nevada, southwestern Utah, and all of Arizona, except the northeastern corner; that part of the Great Basin that is in southern Nevada and southeastern California; and the southern Arizona that drain southward into Mexico.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation	Page	Page	
1. Channel Islands Harbor, CA	33-2	41. Tucson Drainage Area, CA	33-10
2. Imperial Beach, Silver Strand Shoreline, CA	33-2	42. Whitlow Ranch Dam, Queen Creek, AZ	33-11
3. LA-LB Harbors (LA Harbor), CA	33-2	43. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects	33-11
4. Los Angeles Harbor Main Channel Deepen, CA	33-2	44. Scheduling Flood Control Reservoir Operations	33-11
5. Marina Del Rey, CA	33-3	45. Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization	33-11
6. Morro Bay Harbor, CA	33-3	46. Emergency Response Activities Program	33-11
7. Newport Bay Harbor, CA	33-3	Environmental Improvements	
8. Oceanside Harbor, CA	33-4	47. Cambria Seawater Desalination	33-12
9. Port Hueneme, CA	33-4	48. City of Santa Clarita (Perchlorate), CA	33-12
10. Port of Long Beach (Deepening), CA	33-4	49. Harbor South Bay Water Recycling, CA	33-12
11. Redondo Beach Harbor (King Harbor), CA	33-4	50. North Valley Regional Water Infrastructure, CA	33-12
12. San Diego Harbor, CA	33-5	51. Rio Salado Phoenix and Tempe Reaches, AZ	33-12
13. San Diego River and Mission Bay, CA	33-5	52. Rural Nevada, NV	33-13
14. Santa Barbara Harbor, CA	33-5	53. South Perris, CA	33-13
15. Santa Monica Breakwater, CA	33-5	54. Tres Rios, AZ	33-13
16. Surfside, Sunset and Newport Beach, CA	33-5	55. Upper Newport Bay Harbor, CA	33-14
17. Ventura Harbor, CA	33-6	56. Other Work Under Special Authority	33-14
18. Navigation/Beach Erosion Control Work Under Special Authorization - Section 103 and 107	33-6	General Investigations	
Flood Control		57. Surveys	33-14
19. Alamo Dam, AZ	33-6	58. Collection and Study of Basic Data	33-14
20. Clifton, AZ	33-6	59. Preconstruction Engineering and Design	33-14
21. Hansen Dam, LACDA (Recreation Dev), CA	33-6	Tables	
22. Holbrook, AZ	33-7	Table 33-A Cost and Financial Statement	33-16
23. Los Angeles County Drainage Area, CA	33-7	Table 33-B Authorizing Legislation	33-22
24. Los Angeles River, Sepulveda to Arroyo Seco, CA (Recreation Development)	33-7	Table 33-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects	33-34
25. Mojave River Dam, Mojave River Basin, CA	33-7	Table 33-D Other Authorized Shore Protection (formerly Beach Erosion Control) Projects	33-35
26. Murrieta Creek, CA	33-7	Table 33-E Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	33-36
27. Nogales Wash, AZ	33-8	Table 33-F Not applicable	
28. Norco Bluffs, Santa Ana River, CA	33-8	Table 33-G Deauthorized Projects	33-38
29. Painted Rock Dam (Gila River), AZ	33-8	Table 33-H Reconnaissance and Condition Surveys	33-39
30. Pine and Mathews Canyons Dam, Colorado RB, NV	33-8	Table 33-I Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects	33-40
31. Rillito River, AZ	33-8	Table 33-J Flood Control Activities Pursuant to Section 205, PL 80-858, as Amended	33-40
32. Rio de Flag, Flagstaff, AZ	33-8	Table 33-K Project Modifications for Improvement of the Environment, Section 1135 of the 1986 WRDA, PL 99-662, as Amended	33-41
33. Santa Ana River Mainstem, CA	33-9	Table 33-L Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, Section 206 of the 1996, PL 104-303, as Amended	33-41
34. Santa Ana River Basin & Orange County, CA	33-9		
35. Santa Paula Creek, CA	33-9		
36. San Luis Rey River, CA	33-9		
37. Sepulveda Dam (Recreation Development), CA	33-10		
38. Sweetwater River, CA	33-10		
39. Tropicana and Flamingo Washes, NV	33-10		
40. Tucson Diversion Channel (Recreation Development), AZ	33-10		

Navigation

1. CHANNEL ISLANDS HARBOR, CA

Location. On the coast of southern California about a mile northwest of Port Hueneme, 65 miles northwest of Los Angeles Harbor, and 345 miles south of San Francisco. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 5007 and 5202.)

Existing project. For details see page 33-2 of Annual Report for 1981.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. For details see page 33-2 of Annual Report for 1989.

Operations during fiscal year. The first cycle of a six year, three-cycle dredging contract was initiated in FY2007. The contract covers FY2007 through FY2011. Hydro survey and rock inspection was performed in FY2007. Total O&M, General expenditures were \$4,636,000. Project condition is good.

2. IMPERIAL BEACH, SILVER STRAND SHORELINE, CA

Location: Imperial Beach area is located in San Diego County on the southern end of the Silver Strand Peninsula, about 3.5 miles north of the United States-Mexico border.

Existing project. The authorized project is a beach fill project, providing storm damage protection and reduction, consisting of a system of five stone groins, the most northern groin at the north end of the existing seawall of the U. S. Naval Radio Station, and four other groins spaced at intervals of about 1,000 feet to a point 400 feet south of Coronado Avenue (now Imperial Beach Boulevard). A General Reevaluation Report was completed in FY 2002.

Local cooperation. City of Imperial Beach is the local sponsor.

Operations during fiscal year. Chief of Engineers Report was approved in December 2003 recommending an initial sand fill with periodic beach nourishment. The new recommended project received authorization for construction in WRDA 2007. Draft Plans & Specs. (90%) completed September 2005. Due to shortage of Fed funds, final P&S could not be finalized.

3. LOS ANGELES – LONG BEACH HARBORS, CA

Location. On the coast of southern California in San Pedro bay about 25 miles south of the city of Los Angeles, about 96 miles northwest of San Diego Harbor, and about 410 miles southeast of San Francisco Harbor.

Existing project. The project consists of four increments of dredging to be constructed in two stages - deepening the existing entrance channel for the Port of Los Angeles and providing new channels to existing and new port facilities. The dredge material will be used for fill to create Pier 400. Estimated cost (October 1998) for existing project is \$401,000,000 (includes an allowance for estimated inflation through the construction period), of which \$115,200,000 is Federal (\$114,900,000 Corps and \$300,000 U.S. Coast Guard) and \$285,800,000 is non-Federal.

Local cooperation. All items of local cooperation required under the terms of the previous authorizing acts have been fully complied with. See page 33-3 of Annual Report for 1981 for requirements under the terms of the 1976 Water Resources Development Act. The revised recommended project was changed due to the withdrawal of the Port of Long Beach on October 1, 1991. The Port of Los Angeles, the local sponsor, received credit, for advance work (Stage 1) performed per WRDA 1988. Project Cooperation Agreement executed March 18, 1997.

Terminal Facilities. Of the 82,553 feet of wharves in the Los Angeles Harbor, 75,729 feet are owned by the city and 6,824 feet are owned by private interests. The final report presented and recommended four project increments. Increment No. 2 would deepen the existing Los Angeles Harbor approach and entrance channels to Pier 300 to provide better access to dry bulk facilities. Increment No. 3 would further deepen the Los Angeles approach and entrance channel to Pier 300 and part of Pier 400, and deepen a south channel to provide access to the eastern side of Pier 400 and liquid bulk facilities. Increments No. 4 and 5 would extend Increment No. 3 of Los Angeles to provide access to container terminals that would be located on part of Pier 300 and Pier 400. The material obtained from the dredging was used to create new landfill within the port and shallow water habitat for the least tern.

Operations during fiscal year. Plans & specifications and the environmental assessment were completed for L.A. River Estuary dredging. Total O&M, General expenditures were \$520,904. Project condition is poor

4. LOS ANGELES HARBOR MAIN CHANNEL DEEPENING, CA

Location. The project area is located at the Port of Los Angeles on the coast of southern California in San Pedro Bay, approximately 25 miles south of downtown Los Angeles.

Existing project. The proposed project would dredge 6.6 million cubic yards of sediment from the Los Angeles Main Channel, West Basin, East Channel, East Basin, and Cerritos Channel with disposal at Southwest Slip, Cabrillo Shallow Water Habitat and pier 400. The plan would also create approximately 40 acres of additional terminal space at Pier 300.

Local cooperation. The Port of Los Angeles and the Corps of Engineers executed the Project Cooperation Agreement July 25, 2002.

Operations during fiscal year. Continuing preparation of SEIS for added disposal capacity and local sponsor requested activities no requiring disposal

5. MARINA DEL REY, CA

Location. Marina del Rey is located on Santa Monica Bay, 15 miles west of downtown Los Angeles, 29 miles northwest of Los Angeles Harbor and 390 miles southeast of San Francisco Bay.

Existing project. For details see page 33-3 of Annual Report for 1981. Existing Federal navigation project consists of two jetties a breakwater and navigation channels. Contaminated materials, causing costly maintenance and a potential threat to navigation, complicate a severe shoaling problem in the harbor.

Local cooperation. County of Los Angeles Department of Beaches and Harbors requested a new study, and expressed local support by letter dated August 5, 1992. Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement signed February 21, 1997.

Terminal facilities. Marina del Rey is homeport to about 15 commercial fishing boats and 50 other transit boats with an annual fish catch valued at approximately \$10 million. There are about ten charter boat and five tour boat operations used by over 100,000 people each year and over 6,000 berths servicing recreational craft within the harbor. Eight yacht clubs call the marina homeport. The marina offers sailing instruction, boat rental, repair and storage, harbor tours, sport fishing, retail facilities, coffee shops, snack bars and fine restaurants. The U.S. Coast Guard has a cutter permanently assigned to the harbor.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance dredging was performed on the North Entrance. Total O&M, General expenditures were \$1,807,890. Project condition is fair

6. MORRO BAY HARBOR, CA

Location. On coast of southern California 110 miles south of Monterey Bay, 120 miles northwest of Santa Barbara

Harbor, and nearly midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles. (see Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 5387).

Existing project. For details, see page 33-4 of Annual Report for 1980.

Local cooperation. Project Cooperation Agreement executed on April 7, 1995.

Terminal facilities. Facilities which are adequate for existing commerce, comprise 640 feet of existing piers and 150 feet of floating docks constructed by San Luis Obispo County; 263 feet of floating docks constructed by California Department of Parks and Recreation; 1,396 feet of floating docks constructed by the city of Morro Bay; 1,398 feet of privately-owned piers; and 5,435 feet of privately-owned floating docks.

Operations during the fiscal year. Annual maintenance dredging was performed by Corps dredge, Yaquina. Total O&M, General expenditures were \$1,123,756. Project condition is good.

7. NEWPORT BAY HARBOR, CA

Location. Forty miles southeast of Los Angeles.

Existing project. Provides rubblemound entrance jetties, 920-foot deep and 500-foot wide entrance channel and main channel, inner channels, a turning basin, and anchorage areas. Upper Newport is a shallow 800-acre marine estuary. Navigation project is maintained by Corps of Engineers. Pursuant to Section 841 and subject to Section 903(b) of WRDA 1986, the project for navigation for the harbor is modified to dredge and maintain a 250-foot wide channel in Upper Newport Bay to the boundary of Upper Newport Bay State Ecological Preserve to a depth of 15 feet.

Local cooperation. In a resolution dated August 20, 1996, Orange County Board of Supervisors indicated strong support of feasibility study and understanding of cost sharing requirements.

Operations during fiscal year A hydrographic survey of the harbor was conducted under the project name "Project Condition Surveys". Project condition is poor.

8. OCEANSIDE HARBOR, CA

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007

Location. On the coast of southern California at Oceanside, about 30 miles north of city of San Diego and 80 miles south of Los Angeles.

Existing project. For details, see page 33-4 of Annual Report for 1981.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Oceanside Small Harbor Craft District sent letter of support dated April 1985 and Letter of Intent in March 1989. Project Cooperation Agreement executed in January 1993.

Terminal Facilities. Berthing for 957 boats, single-tie slips, 38 double-tie slips and 136 side-ties, of which 54 are visitors' slips; 12 dry storage spaces at Oceanside Marine Center; a fuel dock; a boat hoist; a launching ramp, which can accommodate 4 launchings at the same time; parking for 1,732 cars; with temporary parking for about 141 boat trailers; a boat-repair facility; a pump-out facility; a Coast Guard cutter; restaurants; retail stores; yacht brokers; a hotel/motel; condominiums; and a sport-fishing facility. Navigation improvements include new dredging and biannual dredging of expanded entrance channel area.

Operations during fiscal year The first year of a three year annual maintenance dredging contract was performed. Total O&M, General expenditures were \$1,092,044. Project condition is good.

9. PORT HUENEME, CA

Location. On the coast of southern California about 65 miles northwest of Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, about one mile southeast of Channel Islands Harbor, immediately west of the city of Port Hueneme, four miles southwest of the city of Oxnard, and 10 miles southeast of the city of Ventura.

Existing Project. Authorized in 1970 for restudy of completed project. The harbor serves both military and commercial uses with port facilities consisting of terminals, wharves, and warehouses serving a wide variety of products. The existing Federal project consists of an approach channel, entrance channel, central basin, and two rubblemound jetties. The Navy has plans to utilize the harbor more extensively for vessel berthing and repair; effectively reducing maneuverability in the harbor. Harbor District would like to use deeper draft wood pulp carrier vessels and possibly tankers.

Local cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 33-3 of Annual Report for 1976. The Oxnard Harbor District reviewed and agreed to sign the Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement on January 3, 1996.

Operations during fiscal year. Coordination was performed with inter-agencies to develop the CADD site. Total O&M, General expenditures were \$141,818. Project

condition is fair.

10. PORT OF LONG BEACH (DEEPENING), CA

Location. On the coast of southern California along the Pacific Coast in San Pedro Bay about 20 miles south of downtown Los Angeles.

Existing Project. The recommended plan consists of deepening the approach channel to -76 MLLW, from breakwater seaward, a distance of about 2 miles to accommodate deep draft crude tankers. WRDA 1996 authorized project in accordance with the July 1996 Chief of Engineers Report. Dredging to -76 feet MLLW of the approach channel was completed in December 2000. Prior condition survey indicated that turning basin and navigation channel inside the harbor were not dredged by POLB to -76 feet. Anticipated cost to complete project is within project cost estimate. The estimated cost of the project (October 2006) is \$44,650,000.

Local cooperation. The Port of Long Beach is the local sponsor. The Project Cooperation Agreement was executed in July 1998.

Operation during the fiscal year. None.

11. REDONDO BEACH HARBOR (KING HARBOR), CA

Location. On the coast of southern California on the southern portion of Santa Monica Bay, about 17 miles southwest of Los Angeles.

Existing project. For details, see page 33-4 of Annual Report for 1981. WRDA of 1986 (H.R. 6) Conference Bill, Title VIII - Project Modification, Section 809 - King Harbor, Redondo Beach, CA, modifies the King Harbor Project in order to carry out maintenance dredging and for breakwater construction, and authorized the Secretary to restore the breakwater to a height of 22 feet and maintain breakwater at such height to provide greater protection from heavy wave action.

Local cooperation. City of Redondo Beach officials are in full support of the study and have indicated desire to construct improvements to reduce continued storm related damages.

Operations during fiscal year. Rockwork inspections were performed under the project "Project Condition Surveys". Project condition is good.

12. SAN DIEGO HARBOR, CA

Location. On the coast of southern California just north of the Mexican border, about 109 miles southeast of Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 5107).

Existing project. For details, see pages 33 and 34 of Annual Report for 1980.

Local cooperation. Requirements are described in full on pages 33 and 34 of Annual Report for 1980.

Terminal facilities. Consists of 45,070 feet of wharves, exclusive of Government-owned and 24,000 feet are privately owned. Government-owned wharves at North Island are restricted to military use only.

Operations during fiscal year. Hydrographic condition survey was performed under the project condition survey program. Project condition is fair.

13. SAN DIEGO RIVER AND MISSION BAY, CA

Location. The project is located at the mouth of the San Diego River about six miles northwest of the San Diego business district, San Diego County, California.

Existing project. For details, see page 33-3 of Annual Report for 1991. Authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944, the existing project consists of a levee channel, entrance channel, main channel, altered railroad bridge, anchorage basins (West Anchorage and Quivira) and three jetties. Construction of a 1,200-foot-long weir restored design conveyance capacity at the mouth of the San Diego River. A sand plug in mouth of river reduced flood-carrying capability from 115,000 cfs to 35,000 cfs, equal to a 100-year flood. The temporary timber pile breakwater at Quivira Basin was replaced with a permanent rubble mound breakwater.

Local cooperation. The Project Cooperation Agreement was executed July 1996 with the city of San Diego.

Operations during fiscal year. Hydrographic condition survey of the federal navigation channel was performed under the project condition survey program. Total O&M, General expenditures were \$10,114. Project condition is fair.

14. SANTA BARBARA HARBOR, CA

Location. On the coast of southern California, 90 miles northwest of Los Angeles Harbor.

Existing project. For details on original, see page 33-4 Annual Report for 1983. For reevaluation details see WRDA, 1986. The recommended plan includes acquiring

a permanent dredge for the city and they will assume the operation and maintenance of the channel.

Local cooperation. See page 1015 of Annual Report for 1969, for items of local cooperation under 1962 authorized modification of existing project. The city reaffirmed its support on January 23, 2002.

Operations during fiscal year. Cycles 1 & 2 of an annual maintenance dredging contract was performed. Total O&M, General expenditures were \$1,084,338. Project condition is fair.

15. SANTA MONICA BREAKWATER, CA

Location. Santa Monica Breakwater is located seaward of the Santa Monica Pier, approximately 15 miles west of downtown Los Angeles. Existing breakwater is 2,000 feet long and lies 1,300 feet from the shoreline.

Existing project. The authorized project comprises reconstruction of 900 feet of the southern end of the existing breakwater to an elevation of +10 feet MLLW for storm damage prevention and constructing an offshore boulder-field for fish habitat. The local sponsor will provide 12 moorings and other boating support facilities to reestablish commercial boating opportunities. WRDA 1996 authorized the project. The estimated cost of the project is \$7,200,000 (Federal cost is \$4,700,000 which includes \$40,000 US Coast Guard; Non-Federal cost is \$2,500,000).

Local cooperation. City of Santa Monica, the local sponsor, indicated its support in July 1995 for the authorized project and its willingness and intent to execute the Project Cooperation Agreement.

Operations during fiscal year. None.

16. SURFSIDE, SUNSET AND NEWPORT BEACH, CA

Location. Project extends along Orange County coastline, 17 miles from San Gabriel River mouth down coast to Newport Bay Harbor entrance.

Existing project. Authorization Section 101 of Rivers and Harbors Act 1962. Modified by Chief of Engineers September 1963. Project is a periodic continuing construction project. Periodic beach nourishment with no time limit on Federal aid authorized by PL 87-874 as recommended by HD 602.

Local cooperation. State of California, Orange County, Cities of Newport and Huntington Beach, and Surfside

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007

Colony. Funding agreement with the State of California for Stage 11 was executed on August 9, 2001.

Operations during fiscal year. Continued design phase and additional environmental compliance. Borrow site investigation completed.

17. VENTURA HARBOR, CA

Location. Located 65 miles northwest of Los Angeles and six miles northwest of Channel Islands Harbor.

Existing project. For details, see page 33-5 of the Annual Report for 1981. Reevaluation under WRDA 1990 consists of modification to the existing harbor by constructing a separate South Beach groin, extending the offshore breakwater, adding a spur groin to the north jetty and detached breakwater, and deepening and extending the entrance channel and sand trap.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations during fiscal year. Annual contract for maintenance dredging was performed. Rockwork inspections were conducted. Total O&M, General expenditures were \$2,243,493. Project Condition is fair.

18. NAVIGATION/BEACH EROSION CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Navigation activities pursuant to Section 107, Public Law 86-645.

Fiscal year cost for Section 107 were \$10,634 of which \$7,754 was for Port Hueneme, CA; and \$2,880 for the Coordination Account.

Beach erosion control activities pursuant to Section 103, Public Law 87-874 (preauthorization).

Fiscal year cost for Section 103 were \$38,267 of which \$8,930 was for Goleta Beach, CA; \$10,516 for Pismo Beach, CA; and \$18,821 for the Coordination Account.

Shoreline Erosion Control Development and Demo Program, Sec 227, PL 104-303

Fiscal year cost was \$1,425.

Flood Control

19. ALAMO DAM, AZ

Location. About 70 miles southeast of Kingman, Arizona on the Bill Williams River, Arizona a tributary of the Colorado

River.

Existing project. For details, see page 33-7 of Annual Report 1981.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations during fiscal year. Routine operations and maintenance were performed. Total O&M, General obligations were \$1,551,616. Project condition is good.

20. CLIFTON, AZ

Location. Located on San Francisco River approximately 170 miles northeast of Tucson in Greenlee County, AZ.

Existing project. The project consists of both structural and nonstructural elements, including an earthfill levee about 3,000 feet long, with floodgates and floodwalls. Implementation will involve flood proofing of 11 businesses, flood plain evacuation plans, and recreation development. Estimated cost (October 1998) for existing project is \$24,100,000 (includes \$2,600,000 cash contribution and \$5,400,000 other costs). Construction of the levee and floodwall was completed August 1995 and turned over to sponsor December 1996. Completed non-structural relocation in December 1998.

Local cooperation. The State of Arizona, Division of Emergency Services, is the local sponsor. Project Cooperation Agreement executed on July 30, 1993.

Operations during fiscal year. None.

21. HANSEN DAM, LACDA, (RECREATION DEVELOPMENT), CA

Location. In the San Fernando Valley area of the city of Los Angeles about 20 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles. Recreation lake and facilities lie within flood control basin boundaries.

Existing project. Original project authorized under Flood Control Act 1936, and modified by WRDA 1986, Section 847 Energy and Water Development Act 1992 (PL 102-104). Project consists of two phases. Phase 1 is the excavation of the lake, and rough grading of the roadways and building pad locations. Phase 2 is the construction of a 10.5-acre recreation lake, picnic facilities, access roads, parking lots, and landscaping.

Local cooperation. Project is 50/50 cost shared with the city of Los Angeles.

Operations during fiscal year Coordination with local interests regarding expansion of the existing recreational facilities was on-going throughout the year. Mitigation

planting was initiated. Total O&M, General expenditures were \$14,300.

22. HOLBROOK, AZ

Location. Located along the Little Colorado River in the City of Holbrook, AZ, about 150 miles northeast of Phoenix.

Existing project. The completed project will provide 100-year-flood protection to 696 residences and 205 commercial, industrial, and public buildings. Estimated cost (October 1996) for this project is \$14,600,000, of which \$11,000,000 is Federal and \$3,600,000 is non-Federal (includes \$1,935 cash contribution and \$1,665,000 other costs).

Local cooperation. The City of Holbrook signed the Project Cooperation Agreement, on August 24, 1993.

Operations during fiscal year. None.

23. LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRAINAGE AREA, CA

Location. Along Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers, Rio Hondo, and Compton Creek, CA.

Existing project. Project consists of channel improvement to lower Los Angeles, Rio Hondo Rivers, Compton Creek, and modification/replacement of as many as 25 bridges necessitated by the channel improvements. A map of the rehabilitation plan is in "General Design Memorandum, Los Angeles River Rehabilitation under the Major Rehabilitation Program," dated January 1984 and revised in March 1984. Estimated cost (September 2007) for existing project is \$210,700,000 of which \$158,000,000 is Federal and \$52,700,000 is non-Federal (includes \$46,200,000 cash contribution and \$6,500,000 other costs).

Local cooperation. In February 1992, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, the local sponsor, affirmed its support and willingness to financially participate in the construction of the project at a level consistent with the current cost-sharing policy for construction. The Project Cooperation Agreement was executed August 7, 1995.

Operations during fiscal year. Routine operations and maintenance activities were performed. Mountain Management and Periodic Inspections conducted, reports printed and distributed. Total O&M, General obligations were \$4,614,763. Project condition of Dams and Channels is good.

24. LOS ANGELES RIVER, SEPULVEDA TO ARROYO SECO, (RECREATION DEVELOPMENT), CA

Location. Upper Los Angeles River from Sepulveda Flood Control Basin (located 25 miles northwest of the city of Los Angeles) to the confluence of the Arroyo Seco channel, a distance of 20 miles.

Existing project. The Upper Los Angeles River consists primarily of a rectangular channel from the Sepulveda Basin to a point approximately four miles above the Arroyo Seco as a trapezoidal channel of the Arroyo Seco.

Local cooperation. Project is 50/50 cost shared with City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation.

Operations during fiscal year. None.

25. MOJAVE RIVER DAM, MOJAVE RIVER BASIN, CA

Location. On Mojave River at the Forks site, just downstream from the mouth of Deep Creek and about 14 miles upstream from Victorville, in Mojave River Basin, CA.

Existing project. For details, see page 33-8 of Annual Report for 1983.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. Routine operations and maintenance activities were performed. Total O&M, General expenditures were \$135,545. Project condition is good..

26. MURRIETA CREEK, CA

Location. The project area encompasses the Santa Margarita River in Riverside and San Diego Counties, California.

Existing project. The project is a multi-purpose flood control, environmental restoration and recreation project along 7.5 miles of Murrieta Creek. The major project features include channel widening and deepening; an environmental corridor along the length of the project; a multi-purpose detention basin; a wetland restoration area, a recreation park, and three bridge replacements. The project is divided into four phases.

Local cooperation. The Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and the Corps of Engineers executed the PCA in September, 2003.

Operations during fiscal year. Completed preliminary Plans and Specifications for Phase II construction.

27. NOGALES WASH, AZ

Location. At the Mexican Border, in extreme southern Arizona in central and northern portions of the city of Nogales, about 60 miles south of Tucson

Existing project. Current plan includes a flood warning system in Mexico and United States and a channel & levee construction at Chula Vista, Arizona.

Local cooperation. The Santa Cruz County Flood Control District and the Corps of Engineers executed the PCA in December 2005.

Operations during fiscal year. Award and initiate PH2 of construction

28. NORCO BLUFFS, SANTA ANA RIVER, CA

Location. Located approximately 40 miles southeast of Los Angeles, in the city of Norco, along a 3.75-mile stretch of the south bank of the Santa Ana River.

Existing Project. The project consists of a structural solution of revetted-buttress fill using existing and imported fill material one reach, a distance of one mile. The bluff stabilization protects a 65-foot-high bluff from further retreat into a residential neighborhood, which results when flood flows occur in the Santa Ana River. Estimated cost (September 2005) is \$15,000,000 of which \$11,250,000 is Federal and \$3,750,000 is non-Federal.

Local cooperation. Local sponsor, Riverside County Flood Control District. Project Cooperation Agreement executed in January 1999.

Operations during fiscal year. Miscellaneous repair and hydroseeding along the channel.

29. PAINTED ROCK DAM (GILA RIVER), AZ

Location. About 20 miles northwest of Gila Bend, and 120 miles southwest of Phoenix, Arizona.

Existing project. For details, see page 33-9 of Annual Report for 1981.

Local cooperation. Requirements are described in full on 33-9 of Annual Report for 1981.

Operations during fiscal year. Routine operations and maintenance activities were performed. Total O&M, General

expenditures were \$752,921. Project condition is good

30. PINE AND MATHEWS CANYONS DAMS, COLORADO RIVER BASIN, NV

Location. In Lincoln County, NV, about 100 miles north of Hoover Dam and about 17 and 20 miles, respectively, east of Caliente, NV.

Existing project. For details, see page 33-13 of Annual Report for 1981.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations during fiscal year. Routine operation and maintenance activities were performed. Total O&M General expenditures were \$106,879. Project condition is good.

31. RILLITO RIVER, AZ

Location. The project is located in Tucson metropolitan area of Pima County, AZ.

Existing project. Plan of improvement includes: 1) an upstream equestrian staging area; 2) an upstream rest area; 3) a downstream rest area; 4) esthetic treatment planting; 5) construction of 16 pedestrian bridges; and 6) pending reauthorization to include extension of authorized project upstream along a portion of Tanque Verde Creek. Estimated cost (October 1998) for existing project is \$40,000,000 (includes an allowance for estimated inflation through the construction period), of which \$28,600,000 is Federal and \$11,400,000 is non-Federal. Flood control portion is \$34,215,468 and recreation is \$5,784,532.

Local cooperation. Pima County Transportation and Flood Control District submitted letters of assurance on February 24, 1986 and May 6, 1987. Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed in June 1994. Amendment to PCA for third increment was executed on September 16, 1998.

Operations during fiscal year. None.

32. RIO DE FLAG, FLAGSTAFF, AZ

Location. The project is located partly within the city of Flagstaff and entirely within Coconino County, Arizona.

Existing project. The recommended plan would reduce the potential for significant flood damages to residential, commercial, industrial, and historical structures in the City of Flagstaff, including Northern Arizona University, and the western portion of Flagstaff along Clay Avenue Wash. The plan consists of channel modifications, construction of a detention basin with capacity of about 295 acre-feet to reduce flood flows along the wash, construction of berms and

floodwalls in the Thorpe Park area, and the construction of recreation features.

Local cooperation. The City of Flagstaff and the Corps of Engineers executed the Project Cooperation Agreement in October 2004.

Operations during fiscal year. Complete & submit the Limited Reevaluation Report, Complete 60% Mainstem plans and specifications, initiate & construct the Clay Avenue Detention Basin.

33. SANTA ANA RIVER MAINSTEM, CA

Location. Along a 75-mile reach of the Santa Ana River in San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange Counties, emptying into the Pacific Ocean between the cities of Newport Beach and Huntington Harbor, 50 miles south of Los Angeles, and 90 miles north of San Diego.

Existing project. For details, see page 33-9 of the Annual Report for 1987. Plan of improvement: Seven Oaks Dam, management of overflow area - Seven Oaks to Prado; raise Mill Creek Levee; additional storage at Prado; improvements along: Oak Street Drain/Riverside Co., Santiago Creek/Orange Co., San Timoteo Creek/San Bernardino Co., and Lower Santa Ana River; recreation development: mitigation and preservation. The estimated cost (October 2006) for existing project is \$1,765,000,000 (includes an allowance for estimated inflation through the construction period), of which \$1,166,000,000 is Federal and \$599,000,000 is non-Federal (includes \$95,000,000 cash contribution and \$504,000,000 other cost).

Local cooperation. Counties of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange. Local Cooperation Agreement was signed on December 14, 1989.

Operations during fiscal year. In FY07 we initiated construction of the Corona Housing and Sewage Treatment dikes, continued engineering and design of the remaining Prado Dam Phase II Dikes, Lower Santa Ana River Reach 9 Phase II, Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI line) and environmental mitigation for Seven Oaks Dam. Continued construction on Prado Dam embankment and outlet works and Phase IV landscaping on the lower reaches of the Lower Santa Ana River reaches 5, 6, & 8, San Timoteo Landscaping and water quality study at Seven Oaks Dam.

34. SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN AND ORANGE COUNTY, CA

Location. On the Santa Ana River and tributaries and on other streams in Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, CA.

Existing project. For details on units, see Annual Report for 1968.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Orange County Water District advocated an increase in water conservation at Prado Dam up to elevation 505 feet. Prado Basin includes significant riparian wetlands, including nesting areas of the endangered least Bell's vireo. The basin is currently under review as proposed critical habitat for the vireo.

Operations during fiscal year. Routine operations and maintenance activities were performed. The update to the Prado Dam Master Plan continued. Total O&M General expenditures were \$2,839,326. Project condition of Dams and Channels is good.

35. SANTA PAULA CREEK, CA

Location. Santa Paula Creek is a tributary of the Santa Clara River in the vicinity of the city of Santa Paula, Ventura County, about 16 miles from the ocean and approximately 60 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles.

Existing project. Authorized by Flood Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-611 (HD 443/80/1) and for details see Annual Report Fiscal Year 1991, page 33-10. Estimated cost (October 2000) for existing project is \$40,900,000, of which \$39,300,000 is Federal and \$1,600,000 is non-Federal (includes \$0 cash contribution and \$1,600,000 other costs).

Local cooperation. Ventura County Flood Control District. No authorization is required; therefore, the existing Section 221 Agreement is still binding and was amended in September 1996.

Operations during fiscal year. None.

36. SAN LUIS REY RIVER, CA

Location. Along the lower 7.2 miles of the San Luis Rey River, in and around the city of Oceanside, San Diego County, about 86 miles south of Los Angeles.

Existing project. A double levee, 5.4 miles long; stone protected channel with a soft bottom; 1,330 feet of parapet walls at the ocean on the north and south levees; six interior drainage ponds; and a five-mile bike trail. The Water Resources Development Act of 1996 reauthorized the project. Estimated cost (September, 2006) \$98,100,000 of which \$73,572,000 is Federal and \$24,528,000 is non-Federal (including \$6,280,000 cash contribution).

Local cooperation. Final Local Cooperation Agreement signed by city of Oceanside and Secretary of Army May 13, 1988.

Operations during fiscal year. Continued work on final approval of PADD and SEIS/EIR. Update Emergency Management Plan, conduct environmental minimization work, prepare draft O&M manual, and award contract to clear a portion of Phase I vegetation.

37. SEPULVEDA DAM, (RECREATION DEVELOPMENT), CA

Location. The project is located between the communities of Encino and Van Nuys and 15 miles northwest of Los Angeles.

Existing project. Flood Control Act 1936 and Public Law 77-387 1941, and 1989-1972. Primary project purpose is flood control. Subsequent Act of Congress authorized a secondary project purpose for park and recreation.

Local cooperation. Recreation project is 50/50 cost shared with the city of Los Angeles. Federal funds will complete Lake Balboa and park with comfort station, trails, fencing, irrigation, children's play area, revegetation and develop an additional wildlife area. The city will continue reclaimed water distribution and develop several park areas.

Operations during fiscal year. Project construction physically completed January 1999. Beilenson Park Extension project, completed in March 2005, included an asphalt turn-around road, sidewalk and parking stalls. Total O&M, General expenditures were \$0. Project condition is good.

38. SWEETWATER RIVER, CA

Location. The project empties into San Diego Bay in the city of Chula Vista and National City and unincorporated San Diego County, four miles south of the city of San Diego, and eight miles north of the Mexican Border.

Existing project. Construction of 3.2 miles of channel improvements along the Sweetwater River from Interstate 805 to San Diego Bay, in combination with State Route 54 and Interstate 5 construction; and construction of two railroad bridges and 188 acres of preservation and mitigation land.

Local cooperation. San Diego County signed 221 Agreement in December 1984.

Operations during fiscal year. None.

39. TROPICANA AND FLAMINGO WASHES, NV

Location. The project area is located west of and through urbanized Las Vegas community along both Tropicana and Flamingo Washes in southern Nevada.

Existing project. The recommended plan will provide urban flood reduction, erosion control and wildlife enhancement for portions of Las Vegas and the surrounding areas to the west and southwest, including the rapidly developing alluvial fan immediately west of Las Vegas. The plan recommends construction of three debris basins, three detention basins, modifications to two existing detention basins, 28 miles of channels connecting these project elements, 43 miles of lateral collectors, environmental mitigation, and recreation facilities. The estimated cost for the existing project is \$350,200,000 (includes an allowance for estimated inflation), of which \$259,100,000 is Federal and \$91,100,000 is non-Federal (includes \$28,500,000 cash contribution and \$62,600,000 other costs).

Local cooperation. The Clark County Regional Flood Control District and the Department of Public Works are the local sponsors for flood control. The Clark County Recreation Department is the potential local sponsor for the recreation feature. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed on February 7, 1995. The Section 211 PCA was executed December 17, 1999. Clark County was reimbursed \$13.5 million for Section 211 work.

Operations during fiscal year. Completed the F4 Basin/Channel and Flamingo Detention Basin features, continued work on technical documents, conducted technical review and audit of Section 211 work and reconciliation of financial records.

40. TUCSON DIVERSION CHANNEL (RECREATION DEVELOPMENT), AZ

Location. The Tucson Detention Basin and Diversion Channel are located in southeast Arizona. The project area initiates within the basin and proceeds approximately five miles downstream until it meets Interstate 19.

Existing project. The recreational development consists of a bicycle and hiking trail; four rest areas at the basin's inlet and outlet areas, near the intersection of Park Avenue and Ajo Way, across the street from Wakefield Middle School and near Interstate 19, where the project ends; four channel under crossing areas at Ajo Way (near the basin's outlet), Interstate 10; Kino Parkway; and Benson Highway; a restroom facility and five to seven car parking area located near the end of the project area; lighting at rest areas; benches; pedestrian bridges; and landscaping. The flood control channel maintains a 30-40 foot width, with a average 30-foot right-of-way on each side of the channel. The trail system is primarily located along the north bank of the channel.

Local cooperation. Pima County is the local sponsor.

Operations during fiscal year. None.

41. TUCSON DRAINAGE AREA, AZ

Location. Project is located along Tucson Arroyo/Arroyo Chico watershed, within the Tucson city limits in Arizona.

Existing project. Both the reconnaissance report and the feasibility study identified the Tucson Arroyo/Arroyo Chico watershed area (approximately 11.4 square miles) as the major drainage channel within downtown Tucson. The recommended plan has two main features consisting of two detention basin complexes - one on Arroyo Chico in the headwaters of the drainage area (referred to as Randolph Golf Course Detention Basin Complex), and one on Tucson Arroyo/Arroyo Chico in the approximate center of the watershed (referred to as Park Avenue Detention Basin Complex). The local sponsor completed the Randolph Golf Course Detention Basin Complex in May 1996 using Section 104 credit consideration.

Local cooperation. Pima County Flood Control District and the Corps of Engineers executed the Design Agreement on May 3, 1999. The PCA signed April 2006.

Operations during fiscal year. Awarded and initiate construction contract for TUSD basin utilizing the continuing contract clause.

42. WHITLOW RANCH DAM, QUEEN CREEK, AZ

Location. Fifty miles southeast of Phoenix, AZ in Pinal County, on Queen Creek, Arizona a tributary of Gila River, about 10 miles west of Superior, Arizona.

Existing project. For details see page 33-10 of Annual Report 1981. Project element earthfill Dam, circular conduit outlet 1982. works and reservoir.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations during fiscal year. Routine operations and maintenance activities were performed. Total O&M, General expenditures were \$193,663. Project condition is good.

43. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Inspection of completed local flood control projects consisting of the following: 375 miles of channels, six dams, and appurtenances, and 23 debris basins. Permit reviews were conducted. See Table 33I. Expenditures for: Arizona – \$98,274, California - \$1,011,498 and Nevada – \$40,011. Total O&M, General expenditures were: \$1,149,783

44. SCHEDULING FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

In accordance with Section VII, Flood Control Act of 1944,

studies of reservoir operations for flood control were conducted; and preparation of regulations for the use of storage allocated for flood control was continued. The flood control structures were Hoover, Twitchell, and Tat Momolikot Dams. Expenditures for: Arizona - \$43,742, California - \$203,156. Total O&M, General expenditures were \$246,898.

45. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Flood Control Activities Pursuant to Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as Amended.

Fiscal year cost for Section 205 was \$325,014. See Table 33-J for list of projects.

Navigation activities pursuant to Section 107, Public Law 86-645.

Fiscal year cost for Section 107 were \$10,634 of which \$7,754 was for Port Hueneme, CA; and \$2,880 for the Coordination Account.

Beach erosion control activities pursuant to Section 103, Public Law 87-874 (preauthorization).

Fiscal year cost for Section 103 were \$38,267 of which \$8,930 was for Goleta Beach, CA; \$10,516 for Pismo Beach, CA; and \$18,821 for the Coordination Account.

Shoreline Erosion Control Development and Demo Program, Sec 227, PL 104-303

Fiscal year cost was \$1,425.

46. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES - FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

Emergency Flood Control Activities - repair, flood fighting, and rescue work (Public Law 99, 84th Cong., and antecedent legislation).

A. Disaster: This program encompasses all the activities associated with preparedness, which includes preparation of plans and policy documents, exercises, training, coordination with outside agencies and governments, maintaining supplies and equipment, and overall readiness.

B. Operational Program Areas: Fiscal Year cost for disaster preparedness was \$591,528; emergency operations cost was \$548,205; rehabilitation cost \$134,230.

Environmental Improvements

47. CAMBRIA SEAWATER DESALINATION, CA

Location: The project area is located in San Luis Obispo County, California approximately 230 miles north of Los Angeles, CA.

Existing project. The Cambria Community Services District (CCSD) plans to build a desalination plant to ensure adequate water supply. Their current water sources are wells in shallow aquifers and are unable to provide a reliable water source, particularly during dry weather. The proposed work includes design refinement, permitting and Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report and construction.

Local Cooperation. Cambria Community Services District.

Operations during fiscal year. Project was not included in the President's budget.

48. CITY OF SANTA CLARITA (PERCHLORATE), CA

Location. The project is located within the Santa Clarita Valley in the northern part of Los Angeles County, CA.

Existing project. The main objective of the study is to evaluate the existing aquifer conditions of the Santa Clarita Valley Saugus area and develop alternatives for long-term solutions to restoring the perchlorate impacted aquifer to drinking water quality. Goals of the study include identification of perchlorate sources, definition the nature and extent of contamination, aquifer characterization, evaluation of alternative well sites, groundwater modeling, and evaluation of long-term treatment technology solutions.

Operations during fiscal year. Refine study area aquifer characterization, continue groundwater sampling program.

49. HARBOR-SOUTH BAY WATER RECYCLING, CA

Location. The project area is located in the South Bay area of Los Angeles County, CA encompassing cities of Los Angeles, Compton, Carson, Gardena, Inglewood, Hawthorne, Torrance, Redondo Beach, Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills, and Ranch Verde Estates.

Existing project. The project is part of the West Basin Municipal Water District's recycled water distribution system expansion, which will serve recycled wastewater to numerous local cities. The project will include the design and construction of over 30 miles of recycled water pipeline and distribution facilities. The project features are classified into 12 laterals and associated distribution/operational facilities to be designed and constructed.

Local cooperation. The local sponsor is the West Basin Municipal Water District.

Operations during fiscal year. Continue construction, 3M/completion of Madrona Lateral, complete design of Lateral 10, Lateral 10 Construction Contract award Sep 06, and initiate design of Lateral 6B.

50. NORTH VALLEY REGIONAL WATER INFRASTRUCTURE, CA

Location. The project is located in the city of Lancaster, about 50 miles northeast of Los Angeles, in Los Angeles County.

Existing project. The project will provide critically needed water facilities to the northern sector of the Antelope Valley region. The project will include design and construction of approximately 8.5 miles of 36-inch diameter water main and related facilities to serve this part of the city.

Operations during fiscal year. None.

51. RIO SALADO PHOENIX & TEMPE REACHES, AZ

Location. Phoenix Reach is located along 5 miles of the Salt River, from Interstate 10 Bridge to 19th Avenue in Phoenix, AZ. The project area for Tempe Reach is located along 1.3 miles of Indian Bend Wash, from McKellips Road downstream to confluence with Salt River, and two separate reaches of the Salt River upstream & downstream of Tempe Town Lake, in Tempe, Arizona.

Existing project. The two sites, for Tempe and Phoenix, have been identified with a Federal interest in environmental restoration involving riparian habitat restoration, water quality improvement and recreation that is incidental or complimentary to the primary project purpose.

Local cooperation. The city of Phoenix and the Corps of Engineers executed the Project Cooperation Agreement June 4, 2001. The city of Tempe and The Corps of Engineers executed the Project Cooperation Agreement in March 2003.

Operations during fiscal year. Phoenix Reach: Award and initiate Phase 3. Tempe Reach: Completed construction on Phase 2 and compete Phase 3 design.

52. RURAL NEVADA, NV

Location. Rural Nevada project includes Boulder City, Mesquite, Moapa, Virgin Valley Water District, Tonopah, and Goldfield, Nevada. Boulder City is located approximately 25

miles southeast of the city of Las Vegas, Nevada. Mesquite and Virgin Valley are located approximately 70 miles northeast of the city of Las Vegas, Nevada. The city of Moapa is located approximately 35 miles northeast of the city of Las Vegas, Nevada. Tonopah is located approximately 210 miles northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada. Goldfield is located approximately 180 miles northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada.

Existing project. Boulder City project is focused on renovation of three existing pump stations and several miles of force main in Hemanway Valley. This project will protect against accidental discharge of untreated wastewater into the watershed of Lake Mead National Recreation Area and Lake Mead. The Mesquite project is focused on development of a multi-purpose water resource project, to include flood control, retention facilities, water supply, environmental restoration, and sediment control. Phase 1 will include the construction of a wastewater tertiary treatment system to enhance the existing system and include the design work on phases 2 and 3. Phase 2 will include the construction of detention facilities at Pulsipher wash. Phase 3 will include the construction of retention facilities at Abbott Wash. The Moapa project consists of design and construction of monitoring wells to determine the potential of this area to supplement current water supply. The design and construction of an inter-connect pipeline to the neighboring Coyote Springs Wash Basin is being considered with the total scope of the Project. Virgin Valley Water District project is focused on providing arsenic treatment for 5 potable water wells, design and construction of 12" water line and three treatment plants. Tonopah project is focused on design and construction of a wastewater treatment facility and a wastewater collection system. Goldfield project is focused on design and construction of utility sewer collection system.

Local cooperation. The sponsors for these projects are city of Boulder City, Nevada, the city of Mesquite, Nevada, Moapa Valley Water District, Nevada, Virgin Valley Water District, Nevada, Town of Tonopah, Nevada, and Esmeralda County, Nevada.

Operations during fiscal year: City of Mesquite: Reimbursed sponsor 75% for costs for continued construction work on Pulsipher Water Retention and Reuse Facilities. Reimbursed sponsor 75% of continued design costs on Phase 3 Abbot Water Retention and Reuse Facility, including other design work on each of the three authorized projects. City of Boulder City: Reimbursed sponsor 75% for costs to continue construction of phase I project. Virgin Valley Water District: Reimbursed sponsor 75% for costs of design for arsenic removal and treatment system. Town of Tonopah: Reimbursed sponsor 75% for costs of design for the wastewater treatment and wastewater collection system. Esmeralda County: Reimbursed sponsor 75% for costs of design for the utility sewer collection system.

53. SOUTH PERRIS, CA

Location. The project is located in Perris, Riverside County, California.

Existing project. The project involves the design and construction of a reverse osmosis desalination plant, wells, pipelines and brine management pipelines required for the phased implementation of the Perris Basins Desalination Program. This program would provide a reliable potable water supply and preserve existing groundwater resources.

Local cooperation. Local Sponsor, Eastern Municipal Water District, EMWD, signed a designed agreement on September 3, 2003. The Project Cooperation Agreement has not yet started.

Operations during fiscal year. Draft Plans and Specifications for desalination plant have been completed.

54. TRES RIOS, AZ

Location. Project is located within the Phoenix metropolitan area of Maricopa County and includes a seven-mile reach of the Salt and Gila Rivers beginning at 83rd Avenue and continuing downstream to the confluence with the Agua Fria River.

Existing project. The feasibility report was completed in April 2000. The recommended plan will address flood control protection and the use of treated effluent from a regional wastewater treatment facility to restore and sustain fish and wildlife habitat. The benefits of environmental restoration would be the potential for 1,200 acres of riparian and wetland habitats to be restored. Since 1978, the study area has been subjected to five floods in excess of 100,000 cubic feet per second.

Local cooperation. A Project Cooperation Agreement was executed with the city of Phoenix and the Sub-Regional Operating Group in April 2004.

Operations during fiscal year. Complete Flood Control Levee Phase 1A, complete design & initiate construction for Phase 1B of Levee and complete design on Phase 1C Flood control Levee & Wetlands.

55. UPPER NEWPORT BAY HARBOR, CA

Location. The authorized restoration project is located about 40 miles southeast of Los Angeles and covers the upper bay ecological reserve.

Existing project. The project includes dredging the access

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007

channels and two sediment basins toward providing restoration measures to the degraded habitat areas and re-establishing wetland and wildlife habitat areas.

Local cooperation. Orange County State of California Fish and Game.

Operations during fiscal year. Continue construction of base contract and Options 1 and 2.

56. OTHER WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITY

Modifications to Structures and Operations of Constructed Corps Projects to Improve the Quality of the Environment, Pursuant to Section 1135 of the 1986 Water Resources Development Act, Public Law 662, 99th Congress, as amended.

Fiscal year cost for Section 1135 were \$2,746,419. See Table 33-K for list of projects.

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Pursuant to Section 206 of Water Resources Development Act of 1996, Public Law 303, 104th Congress, as amended.

Fiscal year cost for Section 206 were \$337,998. See Table 33-L for list of projects.

General Investigations

57. SURVEYS

Total Fiscal Year costs were \$7,628,360 of which \$0 for navigation studies; \$182,586 was for flood damage prevention studies; \$1,222,998 was for shoreline protection studies; \$6,009,999 was for special studies; \$100,573 was for Miscellaneous Activities; and \$112,204 for Cooperation with Other Water Agencies and Non-Federal Interests.

58. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Fiscal Year costs totaling \$86,957 were associated with the following tasks under the Flood Plain Management Services \$56,879 and \$30,078 for hydrologic studies.

59. PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

Fiscal Year expenditures were \$701,296 of which \$612,566 was for projects not yet authorized for construction and \$88,730 was for fully authorized projects.

SANTA BARBARA STREAMS, LOWER

MISSION CREEK, CA

Location. Located in Santa Barbara County about 100 miles northwest of Los Angeles, CA.

Existing project. The recommended plan includes a combination of channel improvements and bridge replacements designed to increase channel capacity and to provide approximately 20 year protection to the surrounding area.

Local cooperation. The city of Santa Barbara and the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, the local sponsors, expressed support for the project in September 2000.

Operations during fiscal year. None.

WHITEWATER RIVER BASIN, CA

Location. Project is located in Coachella Valley, and runs along cities of Palm Springs, Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert, Thousand Palms, Desert Hot Springs and other communities.

Existing project. The Feasibility study was completed in Oct 2000. Alternative 6 recommended project consists of constructing four levees to provide protection for the southern portion of the alluvial fan. The current design would replace the downstream levee with incised channel.

Local cooperation. Coachella Valley Water District and the Corps of Engineers executed the Design Agreement Aug 2001.

Operations during fiscal year. Completed draft DDR and awarded contract to finalize the DDR and prepare plans and specifications.

VA SHLY-AY AKIMEL, SALT RIVER, AZ

Location. Project area is located along approx 14 miles of the Salt River on the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian community between Ganite Reef Dam and Price Drive Bridge, in Maricopa County, Arizona.

Existing project. The Project includes reshaping of the river channel to provide a low-flow channel & terraces, construction of new draining channels, irrigation diversions & pipelines, a groundwater well to water vegetation, a grade central structure at Gilbert Road, a Recreation plan consisting of trails.

Local cooperation. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, the City of Mesa and the Corps of Engineers signed the Design Agreement Sept 2006.

Operations during fiscal year. Continue work on 1st set of

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

Plans & Specs.

1.	Channel Islands, CA	Maint:					
		Approp.	519,000	4,182,000	275,000	4,556,000	63,310,184
		Cost	517,073	4,179,214	186,777	4,636,463	63,297,463
2.	Imperial Beach, CA Federal	New Work:					
		Approp.	658,000	133,000	-1,000	0	4,114,800
		Cost	655,162	210,171	5,219	7,710	4,104,558

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY 05	FY06	FY 07	Total Cost 30 Sep 07
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp.	277,000	44,000	0	0	321,000
		Cost	79,832	168,215	9,065	3,074	260,185
3.	Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor, CA	Maint:					
		Approp	161,000	164,000	400,000	544,000	11,464,884
		Cost	160,290	160,137	64,203	520,904	10,833,365
4	Port of Los Angeles Main Channel Deepening, CA	New Work:					
		Approp.	13,291,000	20,433,000	2,673,000	175,000	57,884,000
		Cost	13,316,092	18,516,574	2,442,068	521,663	56,387,031
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp	27,100,000	17,070,000	26,500,000	35,689,093	197,781,000
		Cost	32,315,147	19,711,006	25,433,366	28,065,253	184,269,624
5.	Marina del Rey, CA	Maint:					
		Approp.	227,000	70,000	888,000	1,351,000	20,711,662
		Cost	219,000	- 3,730	427,266	1,807,890	20,552,088
6.	Morro Bay Harbor, CA	Maint::					
		Approp	1,238,000	1,110,000	1,433,000	1,292,000	39,253,264
		Cost	1,240,428	1,111,970	1,384,175	1,123,756	39,038,167
7.	Newport Bay Harbor, CA	Maint:					
		Approp.	136,000	0	0	0	6,285,900
		Cost	122,910	0	0	4,647	6,271,440
8.	Oceanside Harbor, CA	Maint:					
		Approp.	998,000	968,000	923,000	1,038,000	22,134,906
		Cost	997,607	966,805	854,763	1,092,044	22,659,518
9.	Port Hueneme, CA	Maint:					
		Approp.	206,000	284,000	444,000	0	4,026,158
		Cost	189,271	254,295	162,807	141,818	3,857,078
10.	Port of Long Beach, CA	New Work:					
		Approp	0	0	0	0	14,348,392
		Cost	1,139	0	0	0	14,293,333
11.	Redondo Beach (King Harbor)	Maint:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	6,688,647
		Cost0	0	0	0	0	6,688,647
12.	San Diego Harbor, CA	Maint:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	210,800
		Cos	230	0	0	0	211,085
13.	San Diego River and Mission Bay, CA	Maint:					
		Approp.	160,219	1,253,000	0	0	7,591,441
		Cost	160,140	1,108,936	64,729	10,114	7,512,106
14.	Santa Barbara Harbor, CA	Maint:					
		Approp.	1,376,000	1,777,000	1,249,000	1,093,000	34,253,386
		Cost	1,364,823	1,787,004	992,654	1,084,338	33,998,382
15.	Santa Monica Breakwater, CA	New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	445,000
		Cost	0	4,388	0	0	368,329

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY06	FY 07	Total Cost 30 Sep 07
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp	0	0	0	0	0
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Surfside, Sunset and Newport Beach, CA	New Work:					
		Approp	2,000	1,000	277,000	1,200,000	8,416,000
		Cost	5,536	145	56,194	289,762	27,223,762
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	4,191,000
		Cost	2,145	1,249	0	79,130	5,874,603
17.	Ventura Harbor (Ventura Marina), CA	Maint:					
		Approp.	2,300,000	1,456,000	2,574,000	2,236,000	65,505,957
		Cost	2,297,651	1,406,854	2,529,440	2,243,493	65,419,217
19.	Alamo Dam, AZ	Maint:					
		Approp.	1,298,000	1,299,000	1,655,000	1,384,000	27,303,228
		Cost	1,288,220	1,272,831	1,488,442	1,551,616	27,259,378
20.	Clifton, AZ	New Work:					
		Approp.	1,502,000	0	0	0	16,112,000 2/
		Cost	1,499,188	23,492	0	-1,216	16,086,082
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp	0	0	0	0	1,199,780
		Cost	0	0	0	0	407,554
21.	Hansen Dam, LACDA, CA (Recreation)	Maint:					
		Approp.	114,000	289,418	0	0	6,278,484
		Cost	114,310	34,505	254,534	14,300	6,292,405
22.	Holbrook, AZ	New Work:					
		Approp	8,000	(68,000)	0	0	10,909,787
		Cost	8,349	(63,303)	0	0	10,851,744
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp	0	0	0	0	1,570,000
		Cost	0	0	0	0	1,549,060
23	Los Angeles County Drainage Area, CA	New Work:					
		Approp	235,000	111,000	-4,000	0	152,432,000
		Cost	239,592	143,569	11,156	110,842	152,412,567
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	52,789,074
		Cost	242,821	54,224	0	514,3040	53,955,772
		Maint:					
		Approp.	5,559,000	5,121,000	4,051,000	4,267,000	141,077,094
		Cost	5,379,261	4,486,983	4,320,379	4,614,763	140,732,960
24.	Los Angeles River, Sepulveda to Arroyo Seco, CA (Recreation)	Maint					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	398,855
		Cost	0	0	0	0	398,855
25.	Mojave River Dam, Mojave River Basin, CA	Maint:					
		Approp.	263,000	283,020	206,000	200,000	7,684,076
		Cost	264,262	281,127	208,173	135,545	7,617,339
26.	Murrieta Creek, CA	New Work:					
		Approp	3,723,000	1,702,000	3,674,000	1,760,000	13,420,000
		Cost	3,441,310	1,725,691	2,080,940	3,119,414	12,873,838

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY 05	FY06	FY 07	Total Cost 30 Sep 07
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp	350,000	0	125,000	110,000	1,547,800
		Cost	37,935	106,419	37,505	368,726	1,449,116
27.	Nogales Wash, AZ	New Work:					
		Approp.	927,000	1,115,000	2,917,000	10,000,000	18,291,000 3/
		Cost	537,481	1,394,063	1,922,811	915,177	8,074,000
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	950,000	975,000
		Cost	0	0	0	0	23,974
28.	Norco Bluffs, CA Federal	New Work:					
		Approp.	891,000	245,100	-6,000	0	10,167,200
		Cost	1,087,436	71,497	33,010	18,269	10,033,777
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp.	409,000	0	50,000	0	3,375,490
		Cost	559,183	19,524	2,256	7,290	3,128,234
29.	Painted Rock, AZ	Maint:					
		Approp.	1,399,000	1,147,000	932,000	753,000	34,864,102
		Cost	1,389,146	1,112,370	922,935	752,921	34,794,042
30.	Pine & Mathews Canyons Dam, NV	Maint:					
		Approp.	344,000	153,000	211,000	110,000	4,081,916
		Cost	344,254	151,929	207,780	106,879	4,073,568
31.	Rillito River, AZ	New Work:					
		Approp.	(3,700)	0	0	0	28,062,500 4/
		Cost	27,178	560	0	0	28,042,667
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp	0	0	0	0	2,673,337
		Cost	10,000	0	0	0	2,529,382
32.	Rio de Flag, Flagstaff, AZ	New Work:					
		Approp	1,985,000	1,160,000	3,228,000	5,486,000	13,603,000
		Cost	1,968,120	1,164,688	646,406	805,420	6,167,127
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp	0	0	836,480	1,100,000	2,608,480
		Cost	10,748	1,805	0	0	658,338
33.	Santa Ana River Mainstem, CA	New Work:					
		Approp.	29,456,000	23,163,000	61,772,800	63,303,557	943,979,672
		Cost	41,337,952	23,995,059	37,420,197	45,304,970	895,827,737
	(Federal Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	23,833,000	22,156,000	57,103,000	57,580,000	874,492,000
		Cost	34,864,546	21,045,397	35,540,887	42,840,343	835,506,343
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
		Deposit	5,623,000	1,007,000	4,669,800	5,723,557	69,487,672
		Cost	6,473,406	2,949,662	1,879,310	2,464,627	60,321,594
34.	Santa Ana River Basin OC, CA	Maint:					
		Approp.	3,563,000	3,973,000	2,944,000	2,998,000	78,122,799
		Cost	3,572,663	3,833,633	2,839,326	3,210,174	70,009,786
35.	Santa Paula	New Work:					

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY06	FY 07	Total Cost 30 Sep 07
	Creek, CA	Approp.	365,000	300,000	0	0	40,240,020
		Cost	363,461	295,198	4,199	10,583	39,575,171
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp	0	0	0	0	0
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0
36.	San Luis Rey River, CA	New Work:					
		Approp.	74,000	300,000	1,390,000	2,000,000	64,544,000
		Cost	36,559	218,037	902,795	1,198,503	63,069,000
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp.	0	317,000	0	0	417,000
		Cost	248,019	44,479	323	25,000	421,955
37.	Sepulveda Dam, CA, (Recreation)	Maint:					
		Approp.	1,000	52,867	300,871	0	17,167,940
		Cost	1,377	2,867	350,871	0	17,167,899
38.	Sweetwater River Basin, CA	New Work:					
		Approp	0	0	0	0	37,082,503
		Cost	0	21	0	0	37,082,491
39.	Tropicana and Flamingo Washes, NV	New Work:					
		Approp.	24,507,000	14,321,000	14,430,000	12,400,000	231,887,000
		Cost	24,632,690	8,474,053	17,679,166	14,442,792	230,879,718
		Required Contributions:					
		Contrib.	3,017,566	3,662,560	-1,020,840	0	11,535,307
		Cost	4,602,698	1,384,016	2,816,080	1,096,214	12,299,046
40.	Tucson Diversion Channel, AZ (Recreation)	Maint:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	3,050,000
		Cost	0	0	0	0	3,050,000
41.	Tucson drainage Area, CA	New Work:					
		Approp	862,000	699,000	9,380,000	0	13,638,000
		Cost	988,575	672,855	527,260	2,655,198	7,063,237
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	950,000	1,496,000
		Cost	76,500	0	0	1,192	520,273
42.	Whitlow Ranch Dam, Queen Creek, AZ	Maint:					
		Approp	172,000	61,000	168,000	200,000	3,406,367
		Cost	173,663	54,575	174,437	193,663	3,395,222
47.	Cambria Seawater Desalination, CA	New Work:					
		Approp.	35,000	88,000	-2,000	0	174,000
		Cost	22,841	53,237	17,899	11,434	168,069
		Required Contributions: None					
48.	City of Santa Clarita (Perchlorate), CA Federal	New Work					
		Approp	386,000	156,000	495,000	375,000	4,147,204
		Cost	394,465	101,195	155,394	340,524	3,650,637
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	2,679,459
		Cost	1,091,742	88,049	50,035	37,743	2,529,831
49.	Harbor-South Bay	New Work:					

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY 05	FY06	FY 07	Total Cost 30 Sep 07
	Water Recycling, CA	Approp. Cost	456,000 567,661	5,126,000 5,544,591	2,970,000 3,036,831	5,324,000 1,133,032	20,167,000 15,727,218
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp Cost	0 165,288	1,568,333 1,982,297	887,000 1,380,618	2,600,000 640,378	7,824,333 5,786,370
50.	North Valley Regional Water Infrastructure, CA	New Work: Appro Cost	263,000 142,693	1,809,000 544,559	2,399,000 205,063	234,000 3,604,159	4,725,000 4,516,058
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp Cost	0 0	845,000 0	607,056 5,060	0 1,355,305	1,452,056 1,360,365
51.	Rio Salado, Phoenix & Tempe Reach, AZ	New Work: Approp. Cost	19,237,000 20,219,470	14,437,000 12,397,099	7,820,000 3,692,159	6,783,000 2,948,637	72,739,600 62,515,602
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp. Cost	3,686,000 3,821,878	1,500,000 1,993,254	2,817,000 562,920	0 560,667	12,011,318 9,036,088
52.	Rural Nevada, NV	Maint: Approp Cost	4,376,000 4,291,536	4,739,000 3,118,718	8,389,000 610,750	1,942,900 11,427,489	21,829,900 21,829,489
		Required Contributions:	None – reimbursement of sponsor costs only				
53.	South Perris, CA Federal	New Work: Approp Cost	680,000 752,239	556,000 152,934	30,000 179,403	531,000 163,332	2,011,000 1,487,000
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp Cost	386,042 177,407	0 62,451	107,291 22,812	177,000 145,742	670,042 408,4110
54.	Tres Rios, AZ	New Work: Approp Cost	2,418,000 2,443,726	3,104,000 2,742,169	4,439,000 4,549,959	8,000,000 1,442,216	20,265,000 13,400,876
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp Cost	400,000 172,002	0 148,690	300,000 237,543	600,000 234,846	2,480,000 1,763,445
55.	Upper Newport Bay Harbor, CA	New Work: Approp Cost	451,000 454,761	889,000 351,446	4,950,000 1,426,612	5,000,000 6,099,000	12,455,000 9,475,000
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp Cost	100,000 108,988	0 0	4,788,514 2,329,856	4,956,581 2,357,719	10,245,000 5,131,233

PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

Santa Barbara Streams Lower Mission Creek, CA	New Work: Approp Cost	460,000 367,644	159,000 183,490	0 0	0 4,039	655,000 570,649
Whitewater River	New Work:					

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-A

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY06	FY 07	Total Cost 30 Sep 07
	Basin, CA	Approp	348,000	89,000	99,000	996,000	2,408,905
		Cost	312,813	63,580	48,598	72,199	1,406,627
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp	63,000	28,000	25,003	315,200	793,500
		Cost	27,782	55,656	6,887	9,824	455,359
	Va Shly-Akimel Salt River, AZ	New Work:					
		Approp	0	110,000	385,000	900,000	1,395,000
		Cost	0	0	3,320	253,988	257,308
		Required Contributions:					
		Approp	0	0	0	472,000	472,000
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0

FOOTNOTES:

- 1/ Excludes non-Federal funds and costs; includes PED appropriation of \$750,000 and costs of \$739,000.
- 2/ Excludes non-Federal funds \$376,000 and cost of \$367,712; includes PED appropriation \$1,600,000 and cost of \$1,600,000.
- 3/ Excludes non-Federal funds and costs. Excludes PED appropriation and cost due to portions of the project reclassified to "Deferred" and "inactive" categories.
- 4/ Excludes non-Federal funds and costs; includes PED appropriation \$3,825,000 and cost of \$3,825,000
- 5/ Excludes non-Federal funds and costs; includes PED appropriation \$225,000 and costs of \$224,756.

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.	Sep 3,1954	CHANNEL ISLANDS HARBOR, CA Harbor for light-draft vessels and shore protection works.	H.Doc.362, 83d Cong., 2d sess.
2.	Jul 3, 1958	IMPERIAL BEACH, CA Beach erosion control.	River and Harbor Act, Sec 101; PL 85-500 IAW H.Doc.399, 84 th Cong., 2d sess.
3.	June 3, 1988	LOS ANGELES AND LONG BEACH HARBORS, CA A breakwater 8,500 feet long, east of Point Fermin.	S.Doc.18, 55th Cong., 1st sess.
	June 25,1896	Extend said breakwater to shore, making a total length of 11,152 feet from Point Fermin.	H.Doc. 969, 60th Cong., 1st sess.
	July 25, 1912	Dredge Los Angeles outer harbor west of entrance channel.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc.8, 62d Cong., 2d sess.
	Aug. 8, 1917	For silt-diversion works.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc.9, 64th Cong.,2d sess.
	Sep. 22, 1922	Triangular area approach to Los Angeles inner harbor entrance channel.	H.Doc. 1013, 66th Cong.,3d sess.
	Mar 3, 1925	Dredge Los Angeles Harbor main channel and entrance 35 feet deep and 1,000 feet wide; dredge inner harbor turning basin 35 feet deep; and reclamation of Reservation Point.	H. Doc.349, 68th Cong., 1st sess.
	July 3, 1930	A detached breakwater 12,500 feet long in prolongation of existing breakwater (authorized by act of 1896). Widen fairway on east side of entrance to Los Angeles inner harbor; dredge a channel 35 feet deep and 400 feet wide in Cerritos channel from U.S. station 406 to Long Beach turning basin; entrance channel to Long Beach Harbor 35 feet deep and 500 feet wide; and maintenance of the Long Beach breakwater south of outer end pier A. This act provides that in no case shall dredging be done within 50 feet of established pierhead lines of existing piers and wharves.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc.33, 71st Cong., 2d sess. S.Doc.130, 71st Con.,2d sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Dredge 1,000-foot wide entrance channel to Los Angeles outer harbor to 40-foot depth and a turning basin 3,500 feet long and 1,500 feet wide to same depth; and enlarge entrance to inner harbor by dredging to 35-foot depth a triangular area at its junction with turning basin.	S.Committee print, 74th Cong., 1st sess.
	Oct 17, 1940	Dredge to a depth of 40 feet area A and B adjacent to 40-foot-depth entrance channel; construct and maintain a rubble mound breakwater of composite type 21,000 feet long in eastward therefrom to Belmont pier; maintenance dredging of A and B, and at mouth of Los Angeles River diversion channel; all subject to such modifications as in discretion of the Chief of Engineers may be advisable to meet requirements of the Navy.	H.Doc.843, 76th Cong., 3d sess
	Sep 3, 1954	Dredge to a depth of 35 feet in West Basin as a modification of existing project. This act provides that the Secretary of the Army is authorized to reimburse local interests for work they have done upon this project prior to July 1, 1953, at actual cost to local interests so far as same shall be approved by Chief of Engineers and found to have been done in accordance with the project hereby adopted and that such reimbursement shall be subject to appropriations applicable thereto or funds available therefore and shall not take precedence over other pending projects of higher priority for harbor improvements; and that such payments shall not exceed \$500,000.	H. Doc. 161, 83d Cong., 1st Sess

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
------------------------------------	--	------------------------------------	------------------

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	July 14, 1960	Dredge to a depth of 35 feet in West Basin as a modification of existing project.	H.Doc.401,86th Cong., 2d sess.
	Oct 22, 1976	Dredge Los Angeles Harbor entrance channel 45 feet deep, 1,000 feet wide, and about 5,500 feet long; Los Angeles channel 45 feet deep, 750 feet wide, and about 12,500 feet long; inner harbor turning basin 45 feet deep, 1,350 feet wide, and about 1,650 feet long; East Basin channel 45 feet deep, 400 feet wide, and about 6,000 feet long; West Basin 45 feet deep, from 350 to 1,350 feet wide, and about 3,800 feet long; and East Basin 45 feet deep, from 400 to 950 feet wide, and about 2,000 feet long.	H.Doc.401,86th Cong., 2d sess.
	Oct 17, 1986	This act provides that no dredging shall be done within 125 feet of established pier head lines, wharves, or other structures.	WRDA 86, Sec 201.
	Nov 17, 1988	Deepen the entry channel to the Los Angeles Harbor and Long Beach Harbor to 70 feet and 76 feet respectively, including the creation of 800 acres of land from the project.	WRDA 88, Sec 4
	Nov 28, 1990	If non-Federal interest carry out any work associated with such project which is later recommended by the Chief of Engineers and approved by the Secretary, the Secretary may credit such non-Federal interest an amount equal to the Federal share of the cost of such work, without interest.	WRDA 90, Sec 102
	Sep 25, 1996	Section 4(d) of WRDA 1988 (102 Stat. 4015) is amended by inserting after "approved by the Secretary" in the first sentence the following: "or which is carried out after approval of the final report by the Secretary and which is determined by the Secretary to be compatible with the project".	WRDA 96 Sec 307
	Oct 31, 2000	The sewer outfall relocated by the Port of Los Angeles at a cost of approximately \$12,000,000 shall be considered to be a relocation. The cost of such relocation shall be credited as a payment provided by the non-Federal interest.	WRDA 2000, Sec 101(b)(5)
4.	Oct 17, 1986	The project for navigation, Los Angeles Harbor, California, at a total cost of \$153,313,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$43,735,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$109,578,000.	WRDA 1986, Sec 201(b)
	Oct 31, 2000	PORT OF LOS ANGELES MAIN CHANNEL DEEPENING, CA Deepen the entry channel to the Los Angeles Harbor.	WRDA 2000, Sec 101(b)(5)
5.	Sep 3, 1954	Deepen the main channel from the current 45ft to 53ft.	H.Doc.389, 83d Cong., 2d sess.
	Sep 28, 1994	MARINA DEL REY, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA Harbor for light-draft vessels. Determine advisable modifications in interest of navigation, hurricane and storm damage reduction, environmental restoration and disposal of contaminated sediments from the entrance channel at Marina Del Rey Harbor	Sec 216, Flood Control Act of 1970, supp. by House Resolution Sep. 28, 1994.

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
6.	Mar 2, 1945	MORRO BAY HARBOR, CA Adoption and improvement of existing entrance channel to bay, a breakwater extending south by west from Morro Rock, and bay channels and basins at locations and of dimensions substantially as shown on the Navy Department map on file in the Office of the Chief of Engineers.	H.Doc.283, 77th Cong., 1st sess.
7.	May 22, 1991	NEWPORT BAY HARBOR (& REVIEW), CA Maintenance and improvement of main and inner channels. Initiate feasibility phase studies re-environmental preservation benefits associated with modification of existing Federal project to extend channels into the Upper Newport Bay.	Doc.PL99-662 (WRDA 1986, Sec841). R&H Acts 1937 & 1945 S. Doc. 138 78th Cong. WRDA 1986, Sec. 841 (PL-9962)
8.	Oct 27, 1965	OCEANSIDE HARBOR, CA Maintenance of general navigation features of Del Mar Boat Basin and of Oceanside Harbor.	H.Doc.76, 89th Cong., 1st sess.
	Oct 27, 1990	Navigation and storm damage reduction, repair, operate, and maintain the extension of south jetty.	PL 101-640 (WRDA 1990) WRDA 1992. PL 102-580
	May 22, 1991	OCEANSIDE HARBOR SAND BY-PASS SYSTEM, CA Maintenance of general navigation features of Del Mar boat Basin and of Oceanside Harbor.	EWDA Act 1992
9.	Aug 13, 1968	PORT HUENEME, CA Adoption and maintenance of existing harbor for deep-draft vessels; dredged central basin to 35 feet deep, and extend southern-most interior channel.	H.Doc.362, 90th Cong., 2d sess.
10.	Sep 25, 1996	PORT OF LONG BEACH, CA Navigation project. The project for navigation, Port of Long Beach (Deepening), CA; Report of the chief of Engineers, dated July 26, 1996, at a total cost of \$37,288,000 with an estimated Federal cost of \$14,318,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$22,970,000.	WRDA 1996, Sec 101(d) (4)
11.	Mar 21, 1950	REDONDO BEACH HARBOR (KING HARBOR), CA Maintain harbor dredging and breakwaters.	R&H Act 1950 (H.Doc 303 81st Cong.) PL99-662 (WRDA 86, Sec 809), Amended in WRDA 1988.
	Oct 17, 1986 Oct 1988	Construct and maintain breakwater to height of 22 feet.	Authorized by Chief of Engineers.

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
12.	Mar 3, 1875	SAN DIEGO HARBOR, CA Diversion dike.	Annual Report. 1873; p.1-142
	Sep 19, 1890	Jetty on Zuniga Shoal.	H.Ex.Doc.177, 50th Cong., 1st sess. (Annual Report, 1888; p.2114).
	Jun 25, 1910	Dredge channel through outer bar 30 feet deep and 600 feet wide, and a channel through middle ground to 30 feet deep.	H.Doc.961, 60th Cong., 1st session.
	Mar 4, 1913	Dredge channel through outer bar 570 feet wide and 35 feet deep, and a channel through middle ground 32 feet deep.	H.Doc.1309, 62d Cong., 3d sess.
	Jul 27, 1916	Widen approach (area B) to San Diego municipal pier by dredging area C (north of area B).	H.Doc.648, 64th Cong., 1st sess.
	Aug 8, 1917	Dredging area A (south of area B).	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc.8, 64th Cong., 2d sess.
	Aug 8, 1917	Dredge 35-foot channel through middle ground.	H.Doc.140, 65th Cong., 1st sess.
	Sep 22, 1922	Dredging areas D and E.	H.Doc.1000, 66th Cong., 3d sess.
	Mar 3, 1925	Widen approach (area C) to San Diego municipal pier 1 by dredging a portion of area F (north of area C).	River and Harbors Committee Doc.2, 68th Cong., 1st sess.
	Jul 3, 1930	Deepen to 40 feet channel through outer bar; along south and north banks, main channel; dredge turning basin, widen area H, and dredge a channel to National City and Chula Vista.	S.Doc.81, 71st Cong., 2d sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Widen bay channel to 2,200 feet with depth of 35 feet from the vicinity of Whalers Bight in lower bay to Naval Air Station opposite turning basin.	H.Doc.223, 73d Cong., 2d sess.
	Aug 26, 1937	Dredging areas Q,Q-1, M, N, and O.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc.89, 74th Cong., 2d sess.
	Oct 17, 1940	Dredge a seaplane basin (area S.) of about 3,000 acres, 10 feet deep, and fill an area of about 110 acres adjacent to southern end of basin.	H.Doc.844, 76th Cong., 3d sess.
	Mar 2, 1945	Dredge triangular approaches to 26-and 35-foot anchorages, area M.	H.Doc.390, 77th Cong., 1st sess.
	Aug 13, 1968	Deepen and extend existing navigation channels, delete uncompleted parts, and extend maintenance.	H.Doc.365, 90th Cong., 2d sess.

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
13.	Jul 24, 1946	SAN DIEGO RIVER AND MISSION BAY, CA Modification of existing flood control project for San Diego River, CA, to include a multiple-purpose project for flood control on San Diego River and small-boat navigation on Mission Bay.	H.Doc.760, 79th Cong., 2d sess.
14.	Aug 30, 1935	SANTA BARBARA HARBOR, CA Maintenance dredging present depths into harbor formed by breakwater constructed by local interests.	S.Committee Print, 73d Cong., 2d sess.
	Mar 2, 1945	Permits maintenance by means of a fixed sand-intercepting plant to be provided and operated by and at expense of local interests. United States to contribute to operating expense an amount not to exceed \$30,000 annually, whenever funds are allotted therefore; funds thus contributed to be reduced by actual cost of harbor maintenance if and when intercepting plant has been installed.	H.Doc.348, 77th Cong., 1st sess.
		Project for navigation; report of the Chief of Engineers, dated April 26, 1994	
	Oct 23, 1962	Modification of existing project.	H.Doc.518, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
	Dec 31, 1970	Dredging and maintenance by United States.	None.
	Sep 25, 1996	Complete plans and specifications.	Sec 101, H Doc 1160, Water Resources Project Authorization.
15.	Sep 25, 1996	SANTA MONICA BREAKWATER, CA Hurricane and storm damage reduction act. The project for hurricane and storm damage reduction, Santa Monica Breakwater, Santa Monica, CA; Report of the chief of Engineers, dated June 7, 1996, at a total cost of \$6,440,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$4,220,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$2,220,000.	WRDA 1996, Sec 101(d) 7.
16.	Oct 23, 1962	SURFSIDE, SUNSET & NEWPORT BEACH, CA Beach erosion. Protective measures that comprise a protective and feeder beach at Surfside, and on offshore breakwater at Newport Beach to provide and impounding area from which sand would be dredged and returned periodically to the feeder beach, all substantially in accordance with the plan of the DE. Protective measures that comprise a protective and feeder beach at Surfside, and on offshore breakwater at Newport Beach to provide and impounding area from which sand would be dredged and returned periodically to the feeder beach, all substantially in accordance with the plan of the DE.	Sec 101 of R&H Act 1992.
17.	Aug 13, 1968	VENTURA HARBOR (VENTURA MARINA), CA Adoption and maintenance of existing general navigation features of harbor, excluding interior basins; construction of an offshore breakwater; dredging a sand trap in lieu of breakwater; repairing existing north and middle jetties; and construction of recreational fishing facilities on jetty crests.	H.Doc.356, 90th Cong., 2d sess.
	Nov 17, 1988	The Harbor commonly known as Ventura Marina, located in Ventura County, CA, and adopted and authorized by section 101 of Public Law 90-483, shall hereafter be known and designated as	Public Law 100-676.

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
------------------------------------	--	------------------------------------	------------------

"Ventura Harbor".

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
19.	Dec 22, 1944	ALAMO LAKE, BILL WILLIAMS RIVER, AZ Multiple-purpose dam and reservoir.	H.Doc.625, 78th Cong., 2d sess.
20.	Jan 3, 1996	CLIFTON, AZ Reauthorized the flood control project at a total cost of \$21,100,000.	WRDA 1996 Sec 301.
	Sep 25, 1990	Flood control.	WRDA 1990, Sec 101(3a) modified WRDA 1986.
21.	Oct 2, 1992	HANSEN DAM, CA Develop water conservation on existing spreading grounds.	PL 102-377 Energy & Water Appropriations Act, FY 1993.
22	May 22, 1991	HOLBROOK, AZ Flood prevention and protection.	WRDA 1986, PL 99-662, Sec 401.
23.	Jun 22, 1936	LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRAINAGE AREA, CA Reservoirs and flood channels for flood control and related purposes at an estimated construction cost not to exceed \$70 million.	None
	May 15, 1992		None
	Jun 28, 1936	Added flood channels on Ballona Creek and tributaries to project.	H. Doc. 838, 76th Cong., 3d Sess.
	Aug 18, 1937	Provision of lands, easements, and rights-of-way and relocations by Federal Government instead of by local interests. (Resultant Additional cost to the United States, \$12,541,000). Project extended to include additional flood control reservoirs, flood control channels, and debris basins for flood control and related purposes. Also authorized to be appropriated \$25 million for further accomplishment of plan.	None

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
Dec 22, 1944		Authorized to be appropriated an additional \$25 million for prosecution of comprehensive plan approved in Flood Control Act of Aug. 18, 1941.	None
Jul 24, 1946		Authorized to be appropriated an additional \$25 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan.	None
May 17, 1950		Rio Hondo channel improvement, Whittier Narrows Reservoir to Los Angeles River (in lieu of enlarging channel and bridges on San Gabriel River Downstream from reservoir). Also authorized to be appropriated an additional \$40 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan.	None
Sep 3, 1954		Authorized to be appropriated an additional \$12,500,000 for further prosecution of comprehensive plan.	None
Jul 3, 1958		Authorized to be appropriated an additional \$44 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan.	None
Jul 14, 1960		Authorized to be appropriated an additional \$32 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan.	None
Oct 23, 1962		Authorized to be appropriated an additional \$3,700,000 For further prosecution of comprehensive plan.	None
Dec 30, 1963		Authorized to be appropriated an additional \$30 million for further prosecution of comprehensive plan.	None

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Nov 17, 1986	Authorized modifications of Hansen Dam by removing and selling dredged material to facilitate flood control, recreation, and water conservation.	None
	Nov 17, 1988	The Secretary may convey to the city of South El Monte, CA, approximately 7.778 acres of real property, together with improvements thereon, located within the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin.	None
	Oct 30, 1990	The project for flood control, Los Angeles County Drainage Area, California, at a total cost of \$327,000,000, with an estimated first Federal cost of \$163,500,000, with an estimated first Federal cost of \$163,500,000, is authorized to be prosecuted by the Secretary in accordance with a final report of the Chief of Engineers and with such modifications as are recommended by the Secretary. No construction on the project may be initiated until such a report of the Chief of Engineers is issued and approved by the Secretary.	WRDA 1990, Sec 101(b)(PL 101-640), Project Subject to Favorable Report of the chief of Engineers.
	Nov 28, 1990	Authorized project for flood control. Authorized by Chief of Engineers Report.	PL 101-640, WRDA 1990
24.	Jul 14, 1960	LOS ANGELES RIVER (SEPULVEDA DAM TO ARROYO SECO), CA Recreation development for bicycle/hiking trails along the upper Los Angeles River	Flood Control Act 1936, PL 77387 1941, PL 103-126
25.	May 17, 1950	MOJAVE RIVER DAM, MOJAVE RIVER BASIN, CA Dam and reservoir, and an earthfill dike. Evaluate opportunities for water conservation, environmental restoration, and enhanced flood control, along the Mojave River and Tributaries downstream of the dam.	H.Doc.164, 86th Cong., 1st sess. HR 2479, Mar. 7, 1996
26.	Oct 31, 2000	MURRIETA CREEK, CA. Flood damage reduction and ecosystem restoration, described as alternative 6, based on the District Engineer's Murrieta Creek feasibility report and environmental impact statement dated October, 2000, at a cost of \$107,868,989 with an estimated Federal costs of \$69,433,118 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$38,435,871.	WRDA 2000, Sec 101 (b) (6)
27.	Jun 20, 1989	NOGALES WASH, AZ Flood Control Protection and Flood Warning System.	Energy and Water Development Appropriation bill 1990, H.Doc2696, 101st Cong, 1st session
	Oct 27, 1990	Flood warning gauges in Mexico	WRDA 1990, Sec 101 (a)(4)
	Oct 12, 1996	Modifies Section 101(a)(4) of WRDA 1990 to direct the Secretary to permit the non-Federal contribution for the project to be determined in accordance with section 103 of WRDA 1986 and direct the Secretary to enter into negotiations with non-Federal interests pursuant to 103(l) of such Act concerning the timing of the initial payment of the non-Federal contributions.	WRDA 1996, Sec 303; Public Law 104-303
		Conduct a study of the relationship of flooding in Nogales and floodflows emanating in Mexico. Transmit a report which includes a recommendation of the appropriate level of non-Federal participation in the authorized flood control project.	WRDA 1996, Sec 404; Public Law 104-303
	Oct 31, 2000	Modified to provide that the Federal share of the cost associated with addressing flood control problems in Nogales, Arizona, arising	WRDA 2000, Sec 302

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Nov 8, 2007	from floodwater flows originating in Mexico shall be 100 percent.	WRDA 2007, Sec 3008 Public Law 110-114
28.	Sep 25, 1996	The project for flood control, Nogales Wash and tributaries, AZ, authorized by section 101(a)(4) of WRDA 1990 (104 Stat. 4606) and modified by section 303 of WRDA 1996 (110 Stat 3711) and section 302 of WRDA 2000 (114 Stat 2600), is modified to authorize the Secretary to construct the project at a total cost of \$25,410,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$22,930,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$2,480,000.	WRDA 96, Sec 101(b)
29.	July 6, 1949	NORCO BLUFFS, CA The project for bluff stabilization, Norco Bluffs, Riverside county, California, at a total cost of \$8,600,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$6,450,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$2,150,000.	H.Doc.331, 81st Cong., 1st sess.
30.	May 17,1950	PAINTED ROCK DAM (GILA RIVER), GILA RIVER BASIN, AZ Dam and flood control basin.	H.Doc.530, 81st Cong., 2d sess.
31.	Oct 17,1986	PINE AND MATHEWS CANYONS DAMS, COLORADO RIVER BASIN, NV Dams and flood control basins.	WRDA 1986, PL 99-662, Section 601(a)
	June 20, 1989	RILLITO RIVER, AZ Flood damage protection.	Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act 1990
32.	Oct 31,2000	Bank erosions control and flood protection.	WRDA 2000, Sec 101 (b) (3).
	Nov 8, 2007	RIO DE FLAG, FLAGSTAFF, AZ The project is for flood damage reduction. Total cost is \$24,100,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$15,665,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$8,435,000.	WRDA 2007, Sec 3007 Public Law 110-114
33.	Nov 17,1986 As amended	The project for flood damage reduction, Rio De Flag, Flagstaff, AZ, authorized by section 101(b)(3) of the WRDA of 2000 (114 Stat. 2576), is modified to authorize the Secretary to construct the project at a total cost of \$54,100,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$35,000,000 and a non-Federal cost of \$19,100,000.	WRDA 1986, PL 99-662
		SANTA ANA RIVER MAINSTEM, CA Initial authorization for the Santa Ana River Mainstem Flood control, including Santiago Creek.	Energy and Water Development Act 1988, PL 100-202
		A project for Flood Control along the San Timoteo Creek, in the vicinity of Loma Linda is authorized for construction as part of the Santa Ana River Mainstem, including Santiago Creek Project.	WRDA 1990, PL 101-640
		The project for flood control, Santa Ana Mainstem, including Santiago Creek, CA, is modified to authorize the Secretary to develop recreational trails and facilities on lands between Seven Oaks Dam and Prado Dam, including flood plain management areas.	WRDA 1996, PL 104-303
		Review of Prado Dam feature to be considered a separable element of the Santa Ana River Mainstem, including Santiago Creek Flood Control Project.	WRDA 2007, Section 3033
		The project for flood control, Santa Ana River Mainstem is further modified to authorize the Chief of Engineers to carry out the project	

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		at a total cost of \$1,800,000,000 and to clarify that the Santa Ana River Interceptor Line is an element of the Project.	WRDA 2007, Section 3036
34	Jun 22,1936	The project for flood control, Santa Ana River Mainstem is modified to direct the Secretary (1) to include ecosystem restoration benefits in the calculation of benefits for the Sevens Oaks Dam, California portion of the project: and (2) to conduct a study of water conservation and water quality at the Seven Oaks Dam.	H. Doc. 688, 75th cong., 3d sess.
35.	Oct 22,1976	SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN (AND ORANGE COUNTY), CA Reservoirs and flood channels for flood control and related purposes for protection of metropolitan area of Orange County, at an estimated construction cost not to exceed \$13 million.	1948 Flood Control Act, H.Doc.443,80 th Cong.,1 st sess
36.	Dec 17,1970	SANTA PAULA CREEK, CA Flood control improvements and prevention. Authorize for flood control.	S.Doc.91-106, 91st Cong., 2d sess
37.	Oct 22,1976	SAN LUIS REY RIVER, SAN LUIS REY RIVER BASIN, CA Channel and levee, and beautification features. The project for flood control of the San Luis Rey river, CA, authorized pursuant to section 201 of Flood Control Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5; 79 stat 1073-1074) is modified to authorize the secretary to construct the project substantially in accordance with the report of the corps of Engineers dated may 23, 1996 at a total cost of \$81,600,000 (Fed \$61,100,000, non-Fed \$20,500,000)	FC Act 1936 (Amended 1937) 1941, 1950 and Fed Water Project Recreation Act of 1965.
38.	Jun 11,1964	SEPULVEDA DAM, CA RECREATION FACILITIES	FC Act 1965,H.Doc. 240 and 309, 88 th Cong., 2d sess
39.	Oct 31, 1992	SWEETWATER RIVER BASIN, CA Channel improvement, as part of a combined flood control and highway project.	WRDA 1992, Sec 101 (13)
	Sep 25,1996	TROPICANA AND FLAMINGO WASHES, NV Flood reduction, erosion control, and wildlife enhancement.	WRDA 1996, Sec 211 (f)(5), Public Law 104-303
	Aug 17,1999	Authorizes project to demonstrate the potential advantages and effectiveness of non-Federal implementation of flood control projects, and provides that the Secretary shall enter into an agreement, pursuant to Section 211 of WRDA 96, with the non-Federal interests for development of that project. Proposed agreement would allow the non-Federal sponsor to construct any discrete segment of the authorized project as approved by the Army corps of Engineers.	WRDA 1999, Sec 370; Public Law 106-53
	Feb 20, 2003	An Federal costs associated with the project, incurred by the non-Federal interest to accelerate for modify construction of the project, in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers, shall be eligible to reimbursement by the Secretary.	H.J. Res. 2 Public Law 108-7 Sec 107
		The project for flood control, Las Vegas Wash and Tributaries (Flamingo and Tropicana Washes), Nevada, authorized by section	

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Jan 4, 2005	101(13) of Public Law 102-580 is modified to include as a part of the project channel crossings that are necessary for those existing and proposed highways and roads shown on the Clark County Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element, approved by the Clark County Board of County Commissioners on October 1, 1996. The performance of work required for construction of such channel crossings and the costs incurred in performing such work <i>shall be considered</i> part of the non-Federal sponsor's responsibility to provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way, and to perform relocations for the project. Costs incurred in performing such work may not exceed \$16,000,000.	
	June 16, 2006	The project for flood control, Las Vega Wash and Tributaries (Flamingo and Tropicana Washes), Nevada, authorized by section 101(13) of Public Law 102-580 and modified by Public Law 108-7 (H.J. Res. 2) Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003, section 107 is further modified to provide that the costs incurred for design and construction of the project channel crossings in the reach of the channels from Shelbourne Avenue proceeding north along the Southern Beltway to Martin Avenue <i>shall be added to the authorized cost of the project and such costs shall be cost shared and shall not be considered</i> part of the non-Federal sponsor's responsibility to provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way, and to perform relocations for the project.	H.R. 2419-12
40.	Oct 22, 1976	Tropicana and Flamingo Washes, NV.—The Committee has provided \$18,000,000 to continue construction of this flood control project. Within the funds provided \$3,000,000 is provided for work performed in accordance with Section 211 of Public Law 104-303.	Senate Report 109-84
41.	Aug 17,1999	TUCSON DIVERSION CHANNEL (RECREATION DEVELOPMENT, AZ This project for recreational development along the Tucson Diversion Channel.	FC Act 1936, (Amended 1937, 1941, 1950) and Fed Water Project Recreation Act of 1965
	Nov 8, 2007	TUCSON DRAINAGE AREA, AZ Report of the Chief of Engineers Report dated May 20,1998, at a total cost of \$30,000,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$19,400,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$10,600,000.	WRDA 1999, PL106-53 Sec 101 (a) (5).
42.	Jul 24,1946	The project for flood damage reduction, environmental restoration, and recreation, Tucson drainage area, AZ, authorized by section 101(a)(5) of WRDA 1999 (113 Stat 274), is modified to authorize the Secretary to construct the project at a total cost of \$66,700,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$43,350,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$23,350,000.	WRDA 2007, Sec 3009 Public Law 110-114
47.	Aug 17, 1999	WHITLOW RANCH DAM, QUEEN CREEK, GILA RIVER BASIN, AZ Dam and flood control basins.	H.Doc.220,80 th Cong.,1 st sess.
48.	Dec 21, 2000	CAMBRIA SEAWATER DESALINATION, CA This is an environmental infrastructure project and a desalination plant will be constructed to ensure adequate water supply	WRDA 1992, Sec219; WRDA 1999, Sec 502(b); Consolidated Appn Act, 2001, Sec 108(f)(48)
49.	Aug 17,1999	CITY OF SANTA CLARITA (PERCHLORATE), CA This is an environmental infrastructure project and the study will evaluate the existing conditions of the Santa Clarita Valley Saugus area and develop alternatives for long-term solutions to restoring aquifer to drinking water quality.	Consolidated Appn Act of 2001, HR 5666, Sec 110 & 111.
			WRDA 1999, Sec 502(b)(43) as amended by Con Appn Act of

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
50.	Jun 28,1938	HARBOR-SOUTH BAY WATER RECYCLING, CA This is an environmental infrastructure project to design and construct over 30 miles of recycled water pipeline and distribution facilities.	2001 Sec 108(c)(6). WRDA 1992 Sec 219(f), as amended by WRDA 1999, Sec 502(b) and amended by Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001, Sec 108(d) (50)
51.	Aug 17, 1999	NORTH VALLEY REGIONAL WATER INFRASTRUCTURE (CITY OF LANCASTER), CA The project will include design and construction of approximately 8.5 miles of 36-inch diameter water main and related facilities to serve the city of Lancaster, CA.	Flood Control Act of 1938, Sec 6 (Gila & Tribes, AZ & NM) , WRDA 1999, Sec 101 (a)(4).
52.	Aug 17,1999	RIO SALADO PHOENIX REACH, AZ This is an ecosystem restoration project that consists of the establishment of riparian and Sonoran Dessert habitat restoration.	WRDA 1999, Section 595.
	Dec 21, 2000	RURAL NEVADA, NV This is focused on environmental restoration in Mesquite, NV, Boulder City, NV, and Moapa, NV.	Consolidated Appn Act of 2001, HR 5666, Sec 110 & 111.
53.	Oct 31, 1992	SAN GABRIEL BASIN RESTORATION, CA This is an environmental infrastructure project and will establish restoration fund account and initiate construction of water quality treatment projects and facilities.	WRDA 1992, Sec 219 (f) as amended by WRDA 1999, and amended by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 Sec 108 (d) (52).
54.	Oct 31, 2000	SOUTH PERRIS, CA The project will design and construct a reverse osmosis desalination plan, wells, pipelines and brine management pipelines required for the phased implementation of the Perris Basins desalination Program.	WRDA 2000, Sec 101 (b) (4).
55.	Dec 11, 2000	TRES RIOS, AZ The project for ecosystem restoration, Tres Rios, AZ at a total cost of \$99,320,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$62,755,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$36,565,000.	PL 99-662 (WRDA 86, Sec 841). WRDA 2000, Sec 101 (b) (9).
56.	Oct 31, 2000	UPPER NEWPORT BAY HARBOR, CA The authorized project includes dredging the access channels and two sediment basins to provide restoration measures to the degraded habitat areas and re-establishing wetland and wildlife habitat areas.	WRDA 2000, Sec 101 (b) (8).
		SANTA BARBARA STREAMS, LOWER MISISON CREEK, CA The project for flood damage reduction, Santa Barbara Streams, Lower Mission Creek, CA, at a total cost of \$18,300,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$9,200,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$9,100,000.	
57.	Oct 31, 2000	WHITEWATER RIVER BASIN, CA The project is for flood damage reduction, Whitewater River Basin, CA, at a total cost of \$28,900,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$18,800,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$10,100,000.	WRDA 2000 Sec101 (b) (10).
59.	Nov 8, 2007	VA SHLY'AY AKIMEL, AZ (A) Approved Chief's Report dtd 1/3/05. TPC 162,100,000, Fed: 105,200,000, NF: 56,900,000 (B) Coordination with Federal Reclamation Projects – The Secretary, to the maximum extent practicable, shall coordinate the design and construction of the project described in subparagraph	WRDA 2007, Sec 1001 (6)

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
------------------------------------	--	------------------------------------	------------------

(A) wit the Bureau of Reclamation and any operating agent for any Federal reclamation project in the Salt River Basin to avoid impacts to existing Federal reclamation facilities and operations in the Salt River Basin.

-
1. Contains latest published map.
 2. Date approved by Chief of Engineers under provisions of section 205. Public Law 80-858, as amended.
 3. Final date of approval by House of Senate Public Works Committees resolution under provisions of Section 201, Public Law 89-298.

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to 30 Sep 2006	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Dana Point, Harbor, CA	Completed	1984	\$ 4,737,550 ¹	555,147 ¹
Harbor office at Morro Bay, CA ³				
Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, San Pedro Bay, CA ³	Active		53,627,729	13,359,259
Newport Bay Harbor, CA ³	Inactive and Active (mod)	1982	796,897	2,819,155 ⁵
Port San Luis, CA	Completed and Active (mod)	1984	1,426,050 ⁶	1,172,294 ⁷
Redondo Beach Harbor (King Harbor), CA ⁸	Completed and Active (mod)	1984	4,766,898 ⁹	5,237,313 ¹⁰
Sunset Harbor (Bolsa Chica Bay), CA ³				

1. Excludes \$4,777,000 required contributed funds and Coast Guard costs.
2. Includes \$45,147 for reconnaissance and condition surveys.
3. Authorized by Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Public Law 99-662, November 17, 1986, subject to favorable report.
4. Public Works Administration funds. Excludes \$796,897 required contributed funds and \$1,100 preauthorization costs.
5. Includes \$137,622 for reconnaissance and condition survey costs since Fiscal Year 1958. Excludes \$7,000 other contributed funds.
6. Includes \$568,417 for new work prior to modification by 1965 River and Harbor Act. Excludes Coast Guard costs. Includes \$104,031 expended in Fiscal Year 1987.
7. Includes \$54,715 for maintenance for project prior to modification by 1965, River and Harbor Act, and \$18,958 for reconnaissance and condition surveys. Includes \$90,130 expended in Fiscal Year 1987.
8. Authorized by Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Public Law 99-662, November 17, 1986.
9. Excludes Coast Guard costs.
10. Includes \$20,517 for reconnaissance and condition survey costs since Fiscal Year 1958. Includes \$293,167 expended in Fiscal Year 1987.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2006

TABLE 33-D OTHER AUTHORIZED SHORE PROTECTION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to 30 Sep 2006	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Anaheim Bay Harbor Orange County, CA ¹	Completed	1967	\$ 89,119	
Bird Rock Area, La Jolla San Diego County, CA ²	Completed	1967	25,881 ³	
Coast of California, Point Mugu, to San Pedro Breakwater, CA	Completed	1972	1,253,594 ⁴	
Doheny Beach State Park (Doheny State Beach), CA	Completed	1968	578,717 ⁵	
Imperial Beach, CA	Active	1986	37,000,000	
Las Tunas Beach, San Diego County, CA	Active	1976	107,484	
Ocean Beach, San Diego County, CA ⁶	Completed	1960	7,912	
Oceanside, San Diego County, CA	Completed	1982	4,367,442 ⁷	
San Diego (Sunset Cliffs), CA	Active	1979	365,000 ⁸	
San Gabriel River to Newport Bay (Surfside-Sunset and Newport Beach), Orange County, CA	Active	1985	9,722,100 ⁹	
Surfside-Sunset-Newport, CA (Stage 11)	Active	1997	37,200,000	
Ventura-Pierpont area, CA	Completed (part) and Deferred (part)	1969	715,819 ¹⁰	

1. The project authorized by the Act of Congress of October 23, 1962, H.Doc.602, 87th Cong., 2d sess., in lieu of part of the original Anaheim Bay Harbor project is covered under San Gabriel River to Newport Bay (Surfside-Sunset and Newport Beach), Orange County, CA
2. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under authority of Section 103, Public Law 87-874.
3. Excludes 475,614 required contributed funds.
4. Excludes \$1,238,418 required contributed funds.
5. Excludes \$431,260 required contributed funds.
6. Plant in service.
7. Excludes \$604,817 other contributed funds.
8. Excludes \$180,438 required contributed funds.
9. Excludes \$4,626,638 for required contributed funds. Includes \$10,772 expended in Fiscal Year 1987.
10. Excludes \$1,117,406 other contributed funds for beach-nourishment betterments and \$618,949 required contributed funds.

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to 30 Sep 2006	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Allenville, AZ ¹	Completed	1984	\$ 3,000,000 ²	
City Creek levee, San Bernardino County, CA ¹	Completed		400,000 ²	
Clifton, San Francisco River, AZ	Active	1988	12,510,000	
Coyote and Berryessa Creeks CA	Active	1989	56,300,000	
Gila River Basin, AZ:	Deferred	1963		
Camelsback Dam (Gila River)				
Gila and Salt Rivers levee and channel improvements	Active (part) and Deferred (part)	1966	73,201 ⁴	
Indian Bend Wash	Completed	1985	31,809,294 ⁵	
Lower Gila River levee and channel improvements (Gila River and tributaries downstream from Painted Rock Dam)	Inactive	1975	2,413,051	
Middle Gila River channel improvements, upper end of Safford Valley to Buttes dam site (Camelsback damsite to Salt River)	Active	1970	402,867	
Pinal Creek channel improvements (Globe)	Deferred	1968	121,509 ⁴	
Santa Rosa Wash (Tat Momolikit Dam and Lake St. Clair)	Completed	1982	10,218,900	
Tucson Diversion Channel	Completed	1986	6,922,633 ⁶	
Goleta, CA, and Vicinity	Active	1982	500,000	
Hansen Dam, Los Angeles County ⁷ Drainage Area, CA (mod)				
Holbrook levee Little Colorado River, Colorado River Basin, AZ	Completed	1950	335,000	
Little Colorado River at Holbrook ⁷ Needles, San Bernardino Co.	Completed	1996		
	Completed	1973	1,000,000 ⁸	
Nogales Wash and Tributaries, AZ	Active	1989	11,637,748	
Oceanside Harbor, CA	Completed	1989	5,100,000	
Oro Grande Wash channel improvements, Mojave River Basin, CA ¹	Completed	1970	1,000,000 ⁹	
Phoenix, AZ and Vicinity (Gila River)	Completed			
Quail Wash levee, Joshua Tree, San Bernardino Co. CA	Completed		212,745	
Ridgecrest, Kern County, CA ¹	Terminated	1973	195,194	
Rose Creek channel improvements, San Diego, CA ¹	Completed	1972	982,432 ¹⁰	
San Diego River Basin, CA				
Santa Ana River Basin, CA:				
Devil, East Twin, and Warm Creeks channel improvements and Lytle Creek levee	Completed	1962	7,753,937 ¹¹	
Mill Creek levees	Completed	1961	617,890 ¹²	
Riverside levees	Completed	1959	2,104,478	
San Jacinto River levee and Bautista Creek channel	Completed	1985	9,258,207 ¹³	
Santa Clara River levee improvement, Santa Clara River Basin, CA	Completed	1961	2,126,672	
Santa Maria Valley levees, Santa Maria River Basin, CA	Completed	1984	10,079,927 ¹⁴	
Santa Paula Creek channel and debris basins (including Mud	Active	1983	5,153,634 ¹⁵	

TABLE 33-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Creek), Santa Clara River Basin, CA			
Sespe Creek at Fillmore, Ventura County, CA ¹	Completed	1984	4,000,000 ¹⁶
South Fork of the Santa Clara River, Santa Clarita Valley, CA ¹	Active	1985	632,158
Telegraph Canyon Creek, Chula Vista, CA ¹	Completed	1985	844,732 ¹⁷
Tijuana River Basin, CA	Completed	1979	1,703,031 ¹⁸
Ventura Harbor, CA	Active	1990	6,455,000
Ventura River Basin, CA:			
Stewart Canyon debris basin and channel	Completed	1964	939,908 ¹⁹
Ventura River levee	Completed	1950	1,349,638 ²⁰
Whitewater River, CA:			
Banning Levee-San Gorgonio River, Riverside County ¹	Completed	1966	97,868
Chino Canyon improvements, Palm Springs ¹	Completed	1973	819,878 ²¹
Tahchevah Creek detention basin and channel improvements	Completed	1967	1,420,552 ²²
Tahquitz Creek	Inactive	1974	1,063,600
Winslow (tributaries of Little Colorado River), Little Colorado River Basin, AZ	Completed (part) and Deferred (part)	1973	1,831,300

1. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under authority of Section 205, Public Law 80-858, as amended.

2. Excludes \$187,965 required contributed funds.

3. Excludes \$371,058 other contributed funds.

4. Advance planning only.

5. Excludes \$304,720 required contributed funds and \$3,130,762 other contributed funds. Includes \$31,071 expanded

6. Includes \$1,158,006 Code 710 funds since Fiscal Year 1977.

Excludes \$749,058 required contributed funds and \$394,364 funds.

7. Authorized by Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Public Law 99-662, November 17, 1986.

8. Excludes \$619,912 required contributed funds and \$91,160 other contributed funds.

9. Excludes \$514,806 required contributed funds and \$176,295 other contributed funds.

10. Excludes \$251,000 required contributed funds and \$154,733 other contributed funds.

11. Excludes \$200,000 required contributed funds and \$1,641,668 other contributed funds.

12. Excludes \$35,830 other contributed funds.

13. Excludes \$712,000 other contributed funds.

14. Excludes \$106,364 other contributed funds.

15. Excludes non-Federal costs of \$295,000 for local cooperation items for required and \$49,458

16. Excludes \$559,525 required contributed other funds.

17. Includes \$3,846 expended in Fiscal Year 1987. Excludes \$104,941 other contributed funds.

18. International Boundary & Water Commission funds

19. Excludes \$179,148 other contributed funds.

20. Includes \$6,000 Code 710 funds since Fiscal Year 1977. Excludes \$17,006 other contributed funds.

21. Excludes \$8,718 required contributed funds; \$53,470 other contributed funds.

22. Excludes \$74,718 required contributed funds.

11. Excludes \$200,000 required contributed funds and \$1,641,668 other contributed funds.

12. Excludes \$35,830 other contributed funds.

13. Excludes \$712,000 other contributed funds.

14. Excludes \$106,364 other contributed funds.

Includes \$74 expended in Fiscal Year 1987.

15. Excludes non-Federal costs of \$295,000 for local cooperation items for required and \$49,458

16. Excludes \$559,525 required contributed other funds.

17. Includes \$3,846 expended in Fiscal Year 1987. Excludes \$104,941 other contributed funds.

18. International Boundary & Water Commission funds

19. Excludes \$179,148 other contributed funds.

20. Includes \$6,000 Code 710 funds since Fiscal Year 1977. Excludes \$17,006 other contributed funds.

21. Excludes \$8,718 required contributed funds; \$53,470 other contributed funds.

22. Excludes \$74,718 required contributed funds.

LOS ANGELES, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 33-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Hodges Dam, San Dieguito River Basin, CA	1958	1978 Sec. 12, Public Law 93-251		
Las Vegas Wash Tributaries, Colorado River Basin, NV	1964	1977 Sec. 12, Public Law 93,251	295,191	
Santa Ana River Basin (and Orange County), CA: Aliso Creek Dam, CA		1986 Sec. 1002 Public Law 99-662		
San Juan Dam, CA	1950	1986 Sec. 1002, Public Law 99-662	67,361	
Trabuco Dam, CA		1986 Sec. 1002, Public Law 99-662		
Villa Park Dam, CA		1978 Sec. 12, Public Law 93-251		
Sierra Madre Wash Channel Los Angeles County Drainage Area, CA	1986	1986 Sec. 1002, Public Law 99-662		
Lower Mission Creek Santa Barbara, CA	1988	1988 Sec. 1001(A), Public Law 99-662	1,641,144	
San Diego River Mission Valley, CA	1978	1978 Sec 1001 (B) (2), Public Law 99-662	1,708,437	
University Wash and Spring Brook, Riverside, CA	1975	1986 Sec. 1002, Public Law 99-662	213,313	

TABLE 33-H**RECONNAISSANCE AND CONDITION SURVEYS**

Project	Date
Channel Islands Harbor	Sep 2007
Dana Point Harbor	Jun 2007
Los Angeles Long Beach Harbors, CA	
Reach 1) LA River Estuary (Queens Way Bay)	Jun 2007
Reach 2) Port of Los Angeles	Sep 2007
Reach 3) Port of Long Beach	Jul 2007
Marina Del Rey, CA	Jan 2007
Morro Bay Harbor, CA	Aug 2007
Newport Bay Harbor, CA	Jun 2007
Oceanside Harbor, CA	Mar 2007
Port Hueneme, CA	Sep 2007
San Diego Harbor, CA	Jul 2007
San Diego River-Mission Bay, CA	Jun 2007
Santa Barbara Harbor, CA	Mar 2007
Ventura Harbor, CA	Sep 2007

TABLE 33-I

**INSPECTION OF COMPLETED
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS**
(See Section 43 of Text)

Project	Date
Los Angeles County Drainage Area, CA (250 miles of channels and 21 Debris Basins)	Oct 2006 – Sep 2007
Adobe Dam, AZ	Apr 2007
Cave Buttes Dam , AZ	Apr 2007
Dreamy Draw Dam, AZ	Apr 2007

TABLE 33-J

**FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL
AUTHORIZATION FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES
PURSUANT TO SECTION 205, PUBLIC LAW 80-858,
AS AMENDED (PREAUTHORIZATION)**
(See Section 45 of Text)

Study	Stage	Fiscal Year Cost (Federal)
Burnt Mountain Wash, Yucca Valley, CA	Feasibility	3,695
City of Whittier	Feasibility	107,044
Heacock and Cactus Channels, CA	Feasibility	201,736
Pinto Cove, City of 29 Palms, CA	Feasibility	7,850
Section 205 Coordination Account		4,689
	Total	\$325,014

**TABLE 33-K MODIFICATION TO STRUCTURES AND OPERATIONS
OF CONSTRUCTED CORPS PROJECTS TO IMPROVE
THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, PUSUANT TO
SECTION 1135 OF THE 1986 WATER RESOURCES
DEVELOPMENT ACT, PUBLIC LAW 662, 99TH
CONGRESS , AS AMENDED
(See Section 56 of Text)**

Study	Stage	Fiscal Year Cost (Federal)
Section 1135 Coordination Account	Coordination	\$ 901
Agua Fria River Riparian Restoration	Feasibility	1,066
Ballona Wetland Restoration, CA	Construction	44,015
Bull Creek Channel Ecosystem Restoration, CA	Plans & Specs	533,747
Rillito River Riparian & Wetland Development, AZ	Construction	1,981,708
Tujunga Wash Environmental Restoration, CA	Feasibility	182,360
	Total	\$2,743,797

**TABLE 33-L AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 206 OF THE 1996 WATER RESOURCES
DEVELOPMENT ACT, PUBLIC LAW 303, 104TH
CONGRESS , AS AMENDED
(See Section 56 of Text)**

Study	Stage	Fiscal Year Cost (Federal)
Section 206 Coordination Account	Coordination	\$ 4,589
Lower Newport Bay Harbor, CA	Construction	4,960
Sulpher Creek Aquatic Restoration, CA	Construction	97,395
Rincon Creek, CA	Feasibility	14,439
Carpinteria Creek Park, CA	Feasibility	22,843
Sweetwater Exosystem Restoration, CA	Feasibility	34,994
English Creek, CA	Feasibility	198,17
	Total	\$ 337,998

SAN FRANCISCO, CA, DISTRICT

This district comprises the Klamath River Basin in southern Oregon and portions of northern and western California consisting of drainage basins tributary to the Pacific Ocean from the Oregon-California State line on

the north to Cape San Martin, CA, on the south except for basins tributary to the San Francisco Bay system which lie east of the Benecia-Martinez Bridge.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation	Page
1. Crescent City Harbor, CA	34-1
2. Humboldt Harbor, CA.....	34-2
3. Oakland Harbor, CA	34-3
4. Richmond Harbor (Deepening), CA	34-4
5. Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel, CA	34-5
6. San Francisco Bay to Stockton, CA (John F. Baldwin and Stockton Ship Channels).....	34-6
7. Sonoma Baylands Wetlands Demonstration Project, CA	34-6
8. San Francisco Bay and Delta Model, CA.	34-7
9. San Francisco Bay Long Term Management Strategy (LTMS), CA	34-7
10. Reconnaissance and Condition Surveys	34-8
11. Navigation Work under Special Authorization	34-9
12. Beach Erosion Control Work under Special Authorization	34-9
Flood Control	
13. Corte Madera Creek, CA	34-9
14. Llagas Creek, CA	34-10
15. Petaluma River, CA	34-11
16. Russian River Basin, including Dry Creek (Warm Springs Lake) and Lake Mendocino (Coyote Valley Dam), CA.....	34-12
17. Upper Guadalupe River, CA	34-13
18. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects	34-13
19. Flood Control Work under Special Authorization	34-143

Flood Control (cont'd)	Page
20. Scheduling Flood Control Reservoir Operations.....	34-14
21. Miscellaneous Work under Special Authorization	34-14
Environmental Improvement	
22. Hamilton Airfield Wetlands Restoration, CA .	34-14
23. San Ramon Valley Recycled Water, CA.....	34-15
General Investigations	
24. Surveys	34-15
25. Collection and Study of Basic Data	34-15
26. Preconstruction Engineering and Design	34-15
Tables	
Table 34-A Cost and Financial Statement	34-18
Table 34-B Authorizing Legislation	34-26
Table 34-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects	34-32
Table 34-D Not Applicable	
Table 34-E Not Applicable	
Table 34-F Not Applicable	
Table 34-G Deauthorized Projects	34-32
Table 34-H Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects.....	34-33
Table 34-I Russian River Basin, CA: Estimated Cost for New Work ...	34-34
Table 34-J Russian River Basin, CA: Project Features and Estimated Costs	34-34

Navigation

1. CRESCENT CITY HARBOR, CA

Location. The project is located in Crescent City, Del Norte County approximately 350 miles north of San Francisco and 17 miles south of the Oregon border.

Existing project. There are three existing Federally maintained navigation channels at Crescent City Harbor. The Entrance Channel begins at the outer breakwater and is -20 feet MLLW (Mean Lower Low Water), 2,600 feet long, and 320 to 200 feet wide. The Entrance Channel connects to the Inner Harbor Basin, which is 1,500 feet long and extends from the Entrance Channel along the lee side of the inner breakwater. The Inner Harbor Basin is authorized to -

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

20 feet MLLW, but since 1993 has been maintained at -15 feet MLLW due to economic justification.

The new access channel extends 1,200 feet from the Inner Harbor Basin to the entrance of the Small Boat Basin, and varies in width from 140 feet to 210 feet with a channel depth of -14 feet MLLW.

Local cooperation. The local sponsor is the Crescent City Harbor District. The Project Cooperation Agreement was signed in June 2000 and satisfied the requirements of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended, PL 99-662. The agreement includes the following requirements: 1) provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas; 2) pay 10 percent of the costs of new construction; and 3) pay an additional 10 percent plus interest of the project costs allocated to general navigation features within a period of 30 years following completion of construction.

Terminal facilities. The Harbor contains a commercial small boat basin with 240 permanent berths and temporary moorings for approximately 20 vessels, a 250 slip recreational mooring facility, two fish processing plants with docks, a main dock, a marine repair facility, a U.S. Coast Guard dock, and other auxiliary commercial and recreational facilities.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: Construction completed in November 2000. Maintenance: None.

2. HUMBOLDT HARBOR, CA

Location. The project is located in Humboldt Bay, about 280 miles north of San Francisco.

Existing project. Adopted by Acts of March 3, 1881, July 5, 1884, August 5, 1886, July 3, 1892, March 3, 1889, June 25, 1910, July 3, 1930, August 30, 1935, August 26, 1937, July 16, 1952, and August 1968. The project consists of: 1) a Bar and Entrance Channel -48 feet deep, tapering from a width of 1,600 feet at seaward mile 0.9 to 500 feet at seaward mile 0.2 and then 500 feet wide to mile 0.8; 2) a North Bay Channel -38 feet deep and 400 feet wide between mile 0.75 and mile 4.29; 3) an Outer Eureka Channel 35 feet deep and 400 feet wide between mile 4.29 and mile 5.0; 4) an Inner Eureka Channel between mile 5.0 and mile 6.30 which is 26 feet deep and 400 feet wide; 5) a Samoa Channel -38 feet deep and 400 feet wide between mile 4.29 and mile 5.84; 6) a Turning Basin beyond mile 5.84 at the upper end of the Samoa Channel which is -38 feet deep and 1,000 feet wide by 1,000 feet long; 7) an Anchorage Area 35

feet deep and 1,200 feet wide by 1,200 feet long in the North Bay between the Entrance Channel and Gunther Island (the anchorage area is not maintained); 8) a Fields Landing Channel 26 feet deep and 300 feet wide and a turning basin at mile 3.16 which is 600 feet wide and 800 feet long; and 9) Arcata Channel located in the extreme North Bay (18 feet deep and 150 feet wide) is no longer used for commercial navigation and has not been maintained since 1931.

The Water Resources Development Act of 1996 authorized deepening the Bar and Entrance Channel to a depth of -48 MLLW; deepening the North Bay Channel, Samoa Channel, and Samoa Turning Basin to a depth of -38 feet MLLW; widening the north side of the Entrance Channel an additional 200 to 275 feet; moving the southern edge of the Entrance Channel away from the South Jetty and to the north by 100 feet; and widening and realigning the entrance to the Samoa Turning Basin. Project cost is \$16,689,000 of which \$12,099,000 is Federal cost (includes \$200,000 Coast Guard cost) and \$4,590,000 is non-Federal cost (includes \$1,680,000 non-Federal reimbursements).

Local cooperation. The local sponsor is the Humboldt Bay Harbor, Recreation and Conservation District. The Project Cooperation Agreement was signed in March 1999 and satisfied the requirements of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended, PL 99-662. The agreement includes the following requirements: 1) provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas; 2) pay 25 percent of the costs of construction; and 3) pay an additional 10 percent plus interest of the project costs allocated to deep draft navigation within a period of 30 years following completion of construction.

Terminal facilities. The harbor serves six deep water breakbulk terminals with storage space for 120,000,000 FBM of logs/lumber and 100,000 MT of woodchips and warehouse space for 1,000,000 FBM of lumber and 51,000 MT of woodpulp and particle board.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: Construction completed in April 2000. Maintenance: Normal O&M dredging was performed with the Essayons and Yaquina. A combined total of 1,271,216 cubic yards were removed at a cost of \$4,262,861.75. All dredged material was deposited in the permanently designated, Government-furnished, Humboldt Open Ocean Disposal Site (HOODS).

3. OAKLAND HARBOR, CA

Location. Oakland Harbor is located in the City of Oakland, California, on the eastern shore of central San Francisco Bay immediately south of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

Existing project. Adopted by Acts of June 23, 1874, June 25, 1910, September 22, 1922, January 21, 1927, April 28, 1928, July 3, 1930, March 2, 1945 and October 23, 1962. The project was completed February 1975, except for deepening the tidal canal to -35 feet from Fortman Basin to Park Street, and to -25 feet above Park Street which was deauthorized November 1977. Reconstruction of the Fruitvale Avenue Highway Bridge was completed in December 1973 and turned over to local interests for operation and maintenance. The project was again authorized to deepen to -42 feet in WRDA 1986 and was completed in July 1998. This project consisted of entrance channel to Oakland Outer Harbor, project consists of entrance channel to Oakland Outer Harbor, -42 feet deep, accessed from San Francisco Bay and 800 feet wide across the shoal southeast of Yerba Buena Island, narrowing to 600 feet at Oakland Mole; thence, a channel and turning basin -42 feet deep and from 600 to 950 feet wide in outer harbor to the Army Base. Project also provides entrance channel to Oakland Inner Harbor, -42 feet deep and 600 feet wide to Howard Terminal and 35 feet deep to west end of Government Island, with additional widening to within 75 feet of the pierhead line in front of Grove and Market Street (formerly municipal) piers and along the south side of the channel from Harrison Street eastward to harbor line point 119 in Brooklyn Basin; a channel 35 feet deep and 500 feet wide through Brooklyn Basin; for a triangular area 35 feet deep about 2,700 feet long and maximum width of 300 feet at western end of Brooklyn Basin; a channel along north side of Brooklyn Basin which is 35 feet deep and 300 feet wide for 1,300 feet, thence 25 feet deep and 300 feet wide for 3,700 feet to a turning basin at east end of Brooklyn Basin which is 35 feet deep, 500 feet wide, and 1,200 feet long; a channel in the tidal canal 35 feet deep and 275 feet wide from Brooklyn Basin to Park Street, thence 18 feet deep to San Leandro Bay; a total channel length of 8-1/2 miles from San Francisco Bay to San Leandro Bay. Project also includes parallel rubble mound jetties at entrance to inner harbor, north jetty 9,500 feet long and south jetty 12,000 feet long; three highway bridges across the tidal canal, two of which (at Park Street and High Street) have been replaced by local interests and the Fruitvale Avenue Highway Bridge, constructed by the Federal Government, has been transferred to Alameda County. The Federal Government also constructed the Fruitvale Railroad Bridge in 1951. The County of Alameda operates and maintains the railroad bridge; however, it is still owned by the Federal Government. The Federal Government continues to

reimburse the County for the cost of operating and maintaining the railroad bridge.

Oakland Harbor is the 2nd largest port on the West Coast and the fifth largest container port in the nation. Traffic is primarily container ships. Ports around the world are increasing channel depths and expanding throughput capacity to compete for the next generation of deep-draft container ships. The Port has again partnered with the Federal government and is currently deepen the federal channels of the Oakland Harbor and Port-maintained berths to depths of 50' below MLLW as authorized in WRDA 1999. In constructing this project, the Port expects to dredge up to 12.8 million cubic yards of sediment, which will require reuse and disposal. If the Port does not get down to -50', shipping companies will bypass the Port of Oakland. This will hurt not just the Port of Oakland, but the overall Bay Area economy as well. The recommended/ Locally Preferred Plan has a benefit-cost-ratio greater than 8 to 1. The estimated construction cost is \$421 million, including \$48 million of local service facilities (LSF) (berth rehabilitation & deepening). Dredged material will be placed at the San Francisco Deep Ocean Disposal Site (SF-DODS), Middle Harbor Enhancement Area (MHEA), Oakland (FISCO), Hamilton Wetlands Restoration site, and the Montezuma Wetland restoration site.. Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1999 authorized this project.

Local cooperation. A draft Project Cooperation Agreement satisfying the requirements of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, PL 99-662 was sent to Corps Headquarters for review and approval in early Feb 2001. Final PCA was executed on 24 May 2001. The agreement includes the following requirements: (1) provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas; (2) pay 25 percent of the costs allocated to deep draft navigation during construction to a depth in excess of 20 feet but not in excess of 45'; (3) pay 50% of the costs allocated to deep draft navigation during construction in excess of 45'; and (4) pay additional 10 percent plus interests of the costs allocated to deep draft navigation within a period of 30 years following completion of construction. Deepening to 42' MLLW was completed in July 1998. The Port of Oakland completed a feasibility study to deepen Oakland Harbor to -50' MLLW at 100% Port cost under the authority of Section 203 of WRDA 86 and will be credited 50% of the cost of the study during construction. Project was authorized in WRDA 99 with an estimated project cost is \$284 million with an average annual navigation benefit of \$178 million. Construction began in October 2001 with a demolition contract for the Inner Harbor Turning Basin (IHTB). The IHTB Phases I and II were completed in 2003 and 2006, respectively. Both the inner and outer harbors were deepened to a depth of -46 feet which was completed in July 2006. The next phase of

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

dredging to a depth in excess of -50 feet began in January 2006, with the outer harbor to be completed in August 2008/ The MHEA containment structure was completed in February 2006 and the MHEA bulk fill was completed in July 2007.

Terminal facilities. The port occupies 19 miles of waterfront on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay. There are 665 acres of marine terminal facilities, 20 deepwater berths and 35 container cranes, including 29 of the Post-Panamax type. On-dock covered storage space exceeds 600,000 square feet. Two major railroads, Burlington Northern-Santa Fe and Union Pacific serve the port.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: the ongoing -50 feet deepening project continued work in the outer harbor and will begin deepening the inner harbor in June 2008. Maintenance: The Contractor removed 242,000 cubic yards from the Inner Harbor at a cost of \$5,256,000 (this included both maintenance and deepening material). The contractor removed approximately 100,000 cubic yards of shoaling in the Outer Harbor at a cost of \$1,500,000. The Middle Harbor Enhancement Area (MHEA) and the designated ocean disposal site (SFDODS) were utilized for material disposal. Operation of the Fruitvale Avenue Railroad Bridge and Miller-Sweeney Highway Bridge cost \$185,000; maintenance of the Fruitvale Avenue Railroad Bridge cost \$70,000. The Corps does not fund maintenance for the highway bridge. Other activities accomplished in FY 07 included monitoring of the SFDODS and Sonoma baylands disposal sites, management and disposal activities related to the Inner Harbor Tidal Canal, and support for the Dredged Material Management Plan (DMMP) and LTMS.

4. RICHMOND HARBOR, CA

Location. Richmond Harbor is located in central San Francisco Bay, in Contra Costa County in the City of Richmond.

Existing project. The existing navigation channel extends from deep water in San Francisco Bay into the Port of Richmond. The Southampton Shoal Channel and Long Wharf Maneuvering Area, at the entrance to the harbor channels are maintained to -45 feet MLLW. The Entrance Channel, Potrero Reach Channel, Potrero Sharp Turn, Inner Harbor and about half of the Santa Fe Channel, to -38 feet and the remainder of the Santa Fe Channel from the Lauritzen Channel confluence to -30 feet. The width of the navigation channel is 600 feet for most of its length to Point Richmond with one maneuvering area: in front of the Long Wharf. At Potrero Reach, the 500 foot width flares to about

600 feet at Point Potrero with a turn at the point, 1,200 feet wide and 38 feet deep. Thence, the channel continues into the Inner Harbor at a width of 850 feet in a northerly direction to the entrance of the Santa Fe Channel. The Santa Fe Channel extends northwesterly at a width of 200 feet into the upper basin terminus. A turning basin is provided at Point Richmond, and a rubble-mound training wall extending 10,000 feet westerly from Brooks Island is also provided in the Potrero Reach. For details, see page 1977 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 1646 of Annual Report for 1938.

Improvements consisted of a construction plan involving four and one-half miles of channel between Richmond Long Wharf and the Santa Fe Channel. The project deepened the existing -35-foot channels to -38 feet, and provided a turning basin of 1,200 feet near Point Potrero. Approximately 2,200,000 cubic yards of sediment were dredged and transported to aquatic and upland disposal sites. Construction was completed in August 1998.

The project cost was \$40,000,000 of which \$28,300,000 was Federal cost (includes \$130,000 Coast Guard costs) and \$11,700,000 is non-Federal cost (includes \$1,310,000 non-Federal reimbursements).

The existing project was authorized on October 27, 1965. Previous projects were authorized by Acts adopted in 1917, 1930, 1935, 1938, 1945 and 1954. The proposed improvements are authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, PL 99-662.

Local cooperation. In accordance with the cost sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the local sponsor complied with the following requirements: (1) pay 10 percent of the costs to 20 feet below mean lower low water and 25 percent of costs between 20 and 45 feet below mean lower low water and (2) reimburse an additional 10 percent with interest of the costs allocated to general navigation facility of the project within a period of 30 years following completion of construction; and (3) provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocation and dredged material disposal areas necessary for the projects. The value of lands, easements, rights-of-way and dredge disposal areas can be credited toward the payment required under item (2) above.

Terminal activities. The Port of Richmond encompasses nine privately-owned terminals and seven terminals owned by the Port.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: Construction project completed in May 1998. Maintenance: Operations and Maintenance dredging of Richmond Inner and Outer Harbor was performed by the U.S. Hopper dredge

SAN FRANCISCO, CA, DISTRICT

“Essayons.” The Essayons removed a total of 132,000 cubic yards of shoal material from the Inner 62,000 cubic yards and Outer Harbor 70,000 cubic yards, at a total cost of \$1,024,545 (Note - the dredging volume quantities were uncharacteristically low in FY 05). The FY 05 Operations and Maintenance dredging was completed in June 2005. Disposal was at the Alcatraz in-bay Disposal Site, SF-11.

5. SACRAMENTO RIVER DEEP WATER SHIP CHANNEL, CA

Location. The project is located on the Sacramento River, between Collinsville and the Port of Sacramento, a distance of approximately 43 miles, in the counties of Sacramento, Contract Costa, Solano and Yolo, CA.

Existing project. Existing waterways are inadequate to efficiently accommodate vessels currently using the channel. Because of the depth restriction, only 20% of the world’s fleet can currently load to full design depth. Once deepened, the Port of Sacramento will be able to accommodate 70% of the world’s fleet at full design draft. The project plan is to deepen the existing 30 feet Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel from N.Y. Slough to the Port of Sacramento, a distance of about 43 miles, to 35 feet, and widen the channel as necessary. The project provides for establishment of wetland habitat and upland habitat to mitigate for such losses. Current project estimate is \$57,340,000 and is comprised of Federal cost (Corps) of \$27,980,000; Federal cost (Coast Guard-for navigation aids) of \$300,000 and non-Federal cost of \$29,060,000.

Local cooperation. A Local Cooperation Agreement (LCA) was signed with the local sponsor, the Port of Sacramento, in June 1986. A modification to the LCA, necessitated by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, was executed in December 1988. The local sponsor will provide lands, easements, rights of way and dredged material disposal areas; modify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges) and other facilities, where necessary in the construction of the project; and pay 25 percent of the costs allocated to deep draft navigation during construction.

Terminal facilities. All main wharves at Sacramento have rail connections. Three facilities are owned by the City of Sacramento and the rest are privately owned; all are privately operated. For full description, see “Port and Terminal Facilities at the Ports of Sacramento, Stockton, Pittsburg and Antioch, Calif., 1986”. Deepwater terminal facilities are comprised of wharves, piers, administration and storage buildings and belt railroad facilities. The

majority of these facilities are owned and operated by the Sacramento-Yolo Port District and the rest are privately owned and operated. The facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Historical summary. Funds to initiate pre-construction planning were appropriated in fiscal year 1982. Project construction was authorized by the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1985 and modified by the WRDA 1986. The General Design Memorandum was approved and the Record of Decision was signed in May 1987. The modified LCA was executed in December 1988. The first construction contract for deepening was awarded in February 1989 and completed in July 1990. A second construction contract was awarded in September 1990 and completed in August 1991. Construction from River Mile 43 to River Mile 35 has been completed. In fiscal year 1992, the sponsor requested suspension of the project due to their inability to meet their cost share requirements. Congressional direction (Conference Report 105-749, dated September 25, 1998), prompted by the sponsor’s renewed interest in completing the project, the Corps began to develop a study plan to prepare a Limited Reevaluation Report (LRR). In June 2002, the project was transferred from the Sacramento District to the San Francisco District in order to capitalize on the regional dredging expertise. Existing channel designs were refined, a material sampling and testing plan was developed, available dredge material disposal sites were evaluated, and the environmental documentation revised to address changes in habitat and species impact. In 2005, the sponsor requested suspension of the project due to their inability to meet the cost share agreements.

Operations during fiscal year. The Port of Sacramento has recently entered into an agreement with the Port of Oakland to jointly operate the Port. While this Operational Plan is being implemented, and until the sponsor can again financially participate in the continuation of the study, there will be minimal work performed to advance the study. Once the sponsor is able to participate, the Limited Reevaluation Report will be finalized and the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement/Report will be prepared.

6. SAN FRANCISCO BAY TO STOCKTON, CA (JOHN F. BALDWIN AND STOCKTON SHIP CHANNELS)

Location. The project consists of the navigational channel system, initiating at the San Francisco Bay, and extending over 50 miles to the Port of Stockton.

Existing project. The existing project was adopted by 1965 River and Harbor Act (H. Doc. 208, 89th Cong., 1st sess., contains latest published map). The project consists of deepening the San Francisco Bar to 55 feet; constructing a new channel in upper San Francisco Bay through Richmond to 45 feet; deepening the Pinole Shoal Channel in San Pablo Bay to 45 feet (currently 35 feet); deepen the Suisun Bay Channel to 45 feet to Chipps Island (currently 35 feet); and deepen the Stockton Deep Water Ship Channel to 35 feet to the Port of Stockton. Several attempts have been made since the initial construction to deepen portions of the channel system; however, environmental opposition to potential impact to water quality as a result of the deeper channel has halted any attempt to construct the authorized project.

Local cooperation. The Port of Stockton and Contra Costa County Water Agency are the non-Federal sponsors in support of deepening the entire project. A resolution by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, September 24, 1992, requested a review of the report of the Chief of Engineers to determine whether modifications of the recommendations are advisable at the present time for navigation and other purposes from Carquinez Strait to Stockton. The Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act of 1998 included an appropriation of \$100,000 for the Corps of Engineers to initiate a reconnaissance study of deepening the Port of Stockton's main ship channel to 40'. The Sacramento District (SPK) prepared the reconnaissance report in September 1998, which indicated a Federal interest in deepening the project. In June 2002, the project was transferred from the Sacramento District to the San Francisco District in order to capitalize on the regional dredging expertise. A General Reevaluation Report (GRR) was initiated in July 2002, under the existing 1965 construction authority.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 30, revised 1991, No. 31, revised 1991, and No. 32, revised 1986, titled respectively: "The Ports of San Francisco, Redwood City, and Humboldt Bay, Calif."; "The Ports of Oakland, Alameda, Richmond, and the Ports on Carquinez Strait, Calif."; and "The Ports of Sacramento, Stockton, Pittsburg, and Antioch, Calif." Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce and will be adequate for future commerce upon completion of new terminal facilities.

Operations during fiscal year. After a positive initial assessment of the project economics and environmental impacts associated with a potential channel deepening to 40 feet, the GRR was initiated in July 2004 to determine an optimal depth to deepen the existing 35-foot navigational channel system from the San Francisco Bay to the Port of Stockton. Aerial and hydrographic surveys of the project limits were conducted to develop a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) in which to evaluate levee conditions, capacity of disposal sites, and limitations to channel realignment. Water quality models are being run to assess the potential impact a deeper channel may have on salinity intrusion and dissolved oxygen content within the channel. Additional water quality issues are being addressed with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board in hopes of identifying achievable testing protocol for dredge material disposal. Final GRR and Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement/ Report are scheduled for April 2009.

7. SONOMA BAYLANDS WETLANDS DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, CA

Location. The Sonoma Baylands site is located in Sonoma County, CA, approximately 25 miles north of San Francisco near the mouth of the Petaluma River, on the northern shoreline of San Pablo Bay.

Existing project. Authorized by Water Resources Development Act of 1992. The project includes restoration of tidal wetlands on 348 acres of diked lands, including construction of 11,645 feet of replacement levee around the landward periphery of the site, fifteen internal peninsulas for wave protection, three weirs for the discharge of dredged material supernatant, and modification of three existing high voltage electrical towers. Project included placement of 207,000 cubic yards of maintenance-dredged material from the Petaluma River navigation channel in a pilot project area and placement of 1.7 million cubic yards of suitable dredged material from the Oakland Harbor deepening projects on the remainder of the site. Placement of material was completed on November 6, 1995.

The project cost is \$8,900,000, of which \$6,675,000 is Federal cost and \$2,225,000 is non-Federal cost. Oakland deepening to -42' MLLW was completed in July 1998.

Local cooperation. The California State Coastal Conservancy signed a Project Cooperation Agreement on May 6, 1994 satisfying the requirements of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, PL 102-580 and signed an amendment on December 9, 1994 to include the

SAN FRANCISCO, CA, DISTRICT

placement of Oakland Harbor dredged material. The local sponsor must comply with the following requirements: (1) provide lands, easement, and right of ways; (2) modify or relocate utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges) and other facilities, where necessary in the construction of the project; (pay 25 percent of the total project cost in accordance with Section 106 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992. The local sponsor has also agreed to make all required payments concurrently with project construction.

Terminal facilities. N/A

Operations during fiscal year. The project was restored to tidal action on October 25, 1996. Monitoring of the project is continuing. Project was turned over to California Coastal Conservancy in August 1998 for operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation of the functional portion of the project.

8. SAN FRANCISCO BAY-DELTA MODEL STRUCTURE, CA

Location. The model, including a Class A regional visitor center, is located in Sausalito, CA, adjacent to San Francisco Bay about two miles north of the Golden Gate Bridge.

Existing project. The San Francisco Bay/Delta Model, which covers 17 miles of the Pacific Ocean beyond the Golden Gate, all of San Francisco Bay proper, San Pablo Bay, Suisun Bay, and all of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta east of Suisun Bay to the cities of Sacramento on the northeast and Stockton and Tracy on the south, was constructed in a rehabilitated warehouse at Sausalito, CA, as a part of the San Francisco Bay and Tributaries, CA, Study authorized by the River and Harbor Act of May 17, 1950 (PL 81- 516, Section 110). The model was authorized as an operation and maintenance project in the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (PL 93-251, Section 8). The model successfully reproduces to the proper scale the rise and fall of the tide, flow and currents of water, salinity intrusion, and trends in disposition of sediments. It is a useful tool to examine forces existing in the bay and estuarine system and to predict results of proposed changes.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Operations and maintenance of the model continues.

Historical summary. Original model construction was initiated 1956 and completed 1957. The addition of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to the original model was initiated 1966 and completed 1969. Annual visitation to the

model averages between 140,000 to 150,000 people. The central exhibits were completed in December 1981. Extensive exhibit upgrade for the Visitor Center and development of Cooperative Association completed September 30, 1989. An active volunteer program exists at the Visitor Center providing approximately 150 hours of effort monthly. The hydraulic engineering department closed 4 January 2000. The Visitor Center operations continue to offer public information-educational services via programs, exhibits, and special events. The Visitor Center is currently developing new interpretive and exhibit plans.

Total cost of regional visitor exhibits and model as of September 30, 2007, was \$47,584,364 of which \$23,867,376 was for the regional visitor center, \$1,395,117 for exhibits, and \$22,321,871 for maintenance.

9. SAN FRANCISCO BAY LONG TERM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (LTMS), CA

Location. The San Francisco Bay Long-Term Management Strategy (LTMS) for dredged material disposal covers deep and shallow draft navigation channels of the San Francisco Bay region including Central San Francisco Bay, South Bay, San Pablo Bay and Suisun Bay environs.

Existing project. The San Francisco Bay region has an annual disposal requirement of approximately 2.4 million cubic yards (mcy) to maintain navigation channels. The Bay also has a new civil works requirement of approximately 19 mcy. In January 1990, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board and the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission convened with approximately thirty interested agencies and organizations with concerns regarding dredged material disposal in San Francisco Bay. These four agencies have the responsibility for regulation of the waters of the US and California for disposal of dredged material.

The four agencies and the concerned navigation interests formed the LTMS to develop technically feasible, economically prudent, and environmentally acceptable long range solutions to the dredging and disposal needs for the San Francisco Bay region over the next fifty years. In determining acceptable dredged material disposal locations, the LTMS is evaluating a broad array of potential ocean, in-Bay and non-aquatic beneficial uses disposal alternatives.

Local cooperation. Pursuant to their regulatory responsibilities, the Division Commander of the South Pacific Division, Corps of Engineers; the Regional

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX; the Chair of the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board and the Chair of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission agreed to jointly undertake the development and implementation of a Long Term Management Strategy (LTMS) for dredging and disposal of dredged materials from the region. Based on the outputs from the LTMS, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and the Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) will consider modifications to the dredging elements of their respective Basin and Bay Plans for San Francisco Bay.

Regulatory Streamlining: Besides identifying implementable disposal options, the LTMS will: (1) develop coordinated regional disposal policies between federal and state agencies; (2) provide a required decision-making framework for dredging and disposal projects; (3) streamline existing permit and testing procedures; and (4) provide a long term site monitoring apparatus and feedback mechanism.

Operations during fiscal year. In 1994, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated a deep ocean disposal site. In 1996, the Corps, EPA, and the State of California implemented a joint agency Dredged Material Management Office (DMMO) for dredging permit processing.

The Final LTMS EIS was finalized in October 1998 and the Record of Decision was signed in July 1999. The EIS identified Alternative 3 as the preferred alternative which would limit future dredged material disposal to 20% in the San Francisco Bay, 40% in the ocean, and 40% for upland beneficial reuse. ROD initiated implementation for Federal agencies.

In December 2001, the South Pacific Division Commander, EPA's Region IX Administrator, Chairmen of the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board, Chairwoman of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission and the Executive Committee of the State Water Resources Control Board, as the members of the LTMS Executive Committee, approved the final LTMS Management Plan, directing implementation of the program. Adoption of the management plan will require amending the Bay and Basin Plans. BCDC amended the San Francisco Bay Plan in December 2000 and the RWQCB amended the San Francisco Basin Plan in June 2001.

In general, the first phase of implementation will focus on the completion of the Corps Regional Dredge Material Management Plan for San Francisco Bay, with a

future project-by-project analysis for "practicability" in terms of fiscal and environmental impacts that would then be assembled as a regional composite EIS. This effort was initiated in October 2001. Activities in FY 07 consisted of: continuing the methyl mercury study effort to delineate means and formation of methyl mercury at the Hamilton Wetlands Restoration Project (HWRP) site; continuing development of the Regional Dredge Material Management Plan; development of a detailed work plan to assess science data needs for all sensitive fish species for which there are environmental dredging windows in San Francisco Bay; continuing the salmon smolt distribution study in the Bay; development of a programmatic Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) report for use by the resource agencies; development of the DMMO sediment database.

10. RECONNAISSANCE AND CONDITION SURVEYS

Reconnaissance and condition surveys of channels dredged in Fiscal Year 2007 and jetty structures were conducted on the following projects: Berkeley Breakwater, Bodega Bay, Bullshead Channel, Crescent City Harbor; Islais Creek, Larkspur Ferry; Mare Island Strait, Moss Landing, Northship Channel, Napa River; Noyo River; NY Slough, Petaluma River; Pillar Point; Pinole Shoal; Redwood City; Richardson Bay, Richmond Harbor; San Bruno Shoal, San Leandro Breakwater, San Rafael, and Suisun Slough; all in California. Fiscal year costs were \$775,388.

11. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Navigation activities pursuant to Section 107, Public Law 86-645 (preauthorization).

SAN FRANCISCO, CA, DISTRICT

Fiscal Year total costs were \$587,537 of which \$3,949 for Coordination Account and \$583,588 was for Oyster Point Harbor, CA.

Mitigation of shore damages activities pursuant to Section 111, Public Law 90-483 (preauthorization).

None.

12. BEACH EROSION CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Beach erosion control activities pursuant to Section 103, Public Law 87-874 (preauthorization).

None.

Shoreline Erosion Control Development & Demo PGM activities pursuant to Section 227, Public Law 104-303 (preauthorization).

Fiscal year total costs were \$0.

Flood Control

13. CORTE MADERA CREEK, CA

Location. Creek and tributaries drain an area of 28 square miles in Marin County, CA, and flow into west side of San Francisco Bay about 9 miles north of Golden Gate.

Existing Project. Provided for about 11 miles of channel improvements, including realignment, enlargement, levees, riprap, rectangular concrete sections, interior drainage facilities, bridge relocations, and debris removal on Corte Madera Creek and lower reaches of its tributaries, and a continuous channel rights-of-way to deep water in San Francisco Bay reserved to assure channel outlet in the event of future tideland reclamation. Water Resources Development Act of 1986 modified existing project to set upper limit of construction at Sir Francis Drake Boulevard, Portion of project upstream of Sir Francis Drake Boulevard previously classified inactive was modified on November 17, 1986 to eliminate any channel modification. Current project has 3 miles of channel enlargement and levees, about 1.8 miles of rectangular concrete channel improvements, and 450,000 cubic yards of redredging on lower Corte Madera Creek.

Local Cooperation. Local interests must provide lands and rights-of-way, including suitable areas for

disposal of waste material, modify or relocate all bridges and utilities necessary for construction and maintenance; hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; maintain and operate the project after completion in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, and prevent encroachment on flood channels that would result in decreasing the effectiveness of project for flood control; adjust all claims regarding water rights that might be affected by the project; and contribute in cash 1.5 percent of Federal construction cost of Ross Valley units 1-4 and tidal areas. Marin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District previously furnished resolution of local assurances dated March 29, 1966, March 28, 1967, August 15, 1967, and July 8, 1969, and Marin County Board of Supervisors reaffirmed by letter dated September 28, 1978. Project was authorized by the State of California by 1965 Statute, Chapter 1388. Board of Supervisors of Marin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District furnished assurances of willingness and ability to meet requirements for portion of project below Sir Francis Drake Boulevard.

On December 13, 1983, Marin County Board of Supervisors reconfirmed assurances of local cooperation because a Superior Court judgment ordered that county to take all steps required by law to complete channel downstream of Sir Francis Drake Boulevard (Unit 4) and maintain entire project as agreed. A Local Cooperation Agreement for redredging the lower reach of Corte Madera Creek was executed on June 29, 1985. Marin County also provided support for Ross Valley Unit 4 by resolution on March 24, 1987 and by the resolution on September 13, 1988.

The Marin county board of supervisors passed Resolution 96-26 on February 1, 1996 to support a complete the remaining portion of the project to the 40-year level of protection. The General Reevaluation Report (GRR) was initiated in February 1999. As long as the originally authorized project remains the recommended project, the 1966 authorized cost sharing and financing requirements will be applicable. A community-based Design Advisory Committee has been created with representatives from Ross, Kentfield, Corte Madera, and Larkspur to provide community input on the conceptual plan. The conceptual plan is based on the Marin County Board of Supervisors' Design Guidelines for a consensus plan which was approved in 1996.

The GRR will be developed in two phases. Phase I developed alternatives based on the design guidelines and determined that the project benefits exceed the costs. Design and construction of Unit 4 and attendant features in the downstream units will be determined by the GRR. The communities of Corte Madera, Larkspur, Kentfield, and

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Ross reviewed the alternatives screening conference report summarizing Phase I during 2000. The non-Federal sponsor, Marin County Flood Control District 9, collected community resolutions passed in 2000 and 2001, and in April 2001 made a consolidated recommendation on the locally preferred plan. The Town of Ross reviewed Corps analyses of impacts of the recommended plan and changed their endorsement in 2003, which was followed by a new consolidated recommendation in May 2003. Using a NOAA Fisheries grant, a local group employed biologists and engineers to develop a more detailed concept design for Unit 4 that allows both fish passage and flood flows. Phase II will complete the GRR and environmental documentation.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: The flood control project has been built in separate units. The current project focuses on the design and construction of unit 4 with modifications to units 2 and 3. Unit 4 includes a natural flood control channel and a sedimentation basin located at the town of Ross.

NOAA Fisheries provided a grant to a local group to proposed fish passage improvements. The Corps provided geotechnical information as part of the "local share: required to secure the grant. The design took longer than expected, and the recommended concept design (with detail) was provided after the end of the fiscal year, some funding intended to review to locally developed concept design was carried over.

A flood on New Years Eve, 31 December 2005, through New Years Day left the channel upstream of the Corps project, both in the Unit 4 area of this project and in the towns higher in the valley removed from the project by the 1986 WRDA. The County and towns established a Ross Valley Watershed study: the Corps provides information and coordinates with the study group.

Historical summary. Project responsibility was transferred to Sacramento District on April 1, 1982. The Marin County Board of Supervisors passed Resolution 96-26 on February 1, 1996 to support a 40-year project. Project responsibility was transferred back to San Francisco District on October 1, 1996.

Project is about 77 percent complete, not including the portion removed from the project upstream of Sir Francis Drake Boulevard. Work remaining: Design construction of the remaining 800 feet of channel downstream of Sir Francis Drake Boulevard and Ross Creek and minor improvements to the 2,200 feet of channel already constructed below Ross.

The portion of Corte Madera Creek upstream of intersection of Sir Francis Drake Boulevard and Corte Madera Creek in Ross, near the city of San Anselmo, was classified inactive

on July 11, 1984, due to lack of local support, and removed from the project by WRDA 1986.

A Local Cooperation Agreement for redredging lower reach of Corte Madera Creek was executed June 29, 1985. Construction on Lower Corte Madera Creek Channel was completed and transferred to Marin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District by letter of May 28, 1987; San Francisco District monitors maintenance and operation of the project. The project was transferred from Sacramento District in October 1996. Design process began in the San Francisco District to complete Unit 4.

14. LLAGAS CREEK, CA

Location. The Llagas Creek Flood Control Project is located in southern Santa Clara County, California, in the vicinity of the communities of Morgan Hill, San Martin, and Gilroy.

Existing project. Llagas Creek is a conduit to the Pajaro River and the Monterey Bay for a 104-square mile watershed around Morgan Hill and Gilroy. The creek system is especially prone to flooding, having recorded floods in 1937, 1955, 1962, 1963, 1969, 1982, and in 1997. Primarily, the project consists of channel improvements and a diversion channel providing a 100-year level of protection to urban areas and 10-year protection to agricultural areas.

The Llagas Creek Flood Control Project is separated into 14 reaches. Of these, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) completed Reaches 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 and prepared preliminary designs for the remaining reaches (1967). The Water Resources and Development Act (WRDA) of 1999 authorized the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to complete the remaining reaches of the project "substantially in accordance with the NRCS plans".

The total project cost is \$95,000,000 of which \$58,000,000 is Federal cost and \$37,000,000 is non-Federal cost.

Local cooperation. Per the original NRCS authority, the project sponsor, Santa Clara Valley Water District is required to pay the cost of the lands only. The City of Morgan Hill remains an active stakeholder.

Operations during fiscal year. A supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is necessary due to the changes in the environmental habitat within these reaches, overall watershed use, and Federal and State law. Preliminary designs of the remaining reaches have been

SAN FRANCISCO, CA, DISTRICT

prepared and the supplemental EIS/R has been initiated. In March of 2005, as requested by the “project pause”, the Corps updated the Remaining Benefit to Remaining Cost Ratio (RBRCR) for the project. As a result this project is no longer economically justified because the remaining benefit to cost ratio is 0.23. Completion of final designs and the supplemental EIS is on hold, pending further authorization. The without project hydrology and hydraulics was finalized, and the project cost estimate was updated.

15. PETALUMA RIVER, CA

Location. The Petaluma River Basin is situated in the Sonoma and Marin Counties, California, on the northwestern shore of San Pablo Bay. The project site extends upstream approximately 500 feet from Lynch Creek to the spur line Railroad Bridge located approximately 600 feet downstream of the Lakeville Street Bridge.

Existing project. The project was re-authorized under Section 112 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000. The scope of the project consists of constructing the U-shaped channel, an earthen trapezoidal channel including the channel excavation and widening, the two hundred (200) feet concrete constriction weir, an approximately one – mile – long sheet pile flood / retaining wall along both sides of the main channel, two (2) storm drain pump stations, twelve (12) storm drain outlet structures in various locations of the channel, two (2) large mitigation areas including planting in the embankment slope throughout the project site, two hundred (200) feet long transition channel work, replacing two (2) vehicular bridges and two (2) railroad bridges, with one (1) new mainline railroad bridge and one industrial spur line and demolishing the existing railroad wood trestle.

Present estimated cost of the project is \$41,460,000 of which \$26,949,000 is Federal cost and \$14,511,000 is non-Federal cost.

Local cooperation. The project was executed based on the original Petaluma River Project Cooperation Agreement in July 1996 under the Continuing Authorities Program, Section 205 – Small Flood Control Projects. The project costs have exceeded the Continuing Authorities Program cost limits and were specifically authorized in WRDA 2000, Section 112. Further, Congressional direction in the House Report 106-693 accompanying the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill 2001 provides guidance to the Corps to utilize the available federal funds to continue project construction.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: The

construction of Contract #1 for the U-shaped channel portion was completed in December 1998. The construction of the Payran Bridge was completed under the local sponsor’s contract in 1996 and 1998, respectively. The construction contract #2 for the trapezoidal channel was awarded in May 1999. The features of work in contract #2 completed in September 2000 included the floodwall\retaining wall in both sides of the channel, the channel widening and excavation, the constriction weir, the flood control features including the two (2) Storm Drain Pump Stations and the storm drain outlets and the mitigation planting throughout the project site. Contract #2 was completed in May 2001. The remainder of the work to be completed, including the resolution of problems with the Holmberg mitigation site will be included in Contract #3. The mainline Railroad Bridge, one of the two railroad bridges under construction by the local sponsor’s contract, was completed early April 2001. Contract #3 for the Channel Transition completed in April 2002, Contract #4 for the mainline railroad approach, including the demolition of the existing railroad wood trestle was completed in February 2005. Contract 5A, channel excavation under the Payran and Lakeville bridges and installation of emergency generator at the Payran Pump Station was completed in May 03. Contract 5B, slide repair to trapezoidal channel was completed in September 2003. Design, Independent Technical Review (ITR) and Biddability Constructability Operation Environmental (BCOE) of Industrial Spur Line and Sheet Pile Wall were completed in FY05. Project completion currently suspended due to lack of funds. Two unanticipated events occurred in FY 2006 which will necessitate the project exceeding its 902 limit, an embankment failure occurred which must be repaired and HQ USACE mandated that all flood walls meeting certain criteria must be inspected as a result of lessons learned post Katrina. Seeking reauthorization in WRDA 2007. Maintenance: Operations and maintenance of Petaluma River Channel including engineering and design. Condition survey was performed in February 2002. Operations and maintenance dredging of the Petaluma River Channel was completed in October 2003. Condition survey of river channel performed in June 2007. No dredging of the river performed due to funds received being inadequate to award dredging contract.

16. RUSSIAN RIVER BASIN, CA

Location. Russian River rises in Coast Range in northwestern California, flows southerly for 87 miles, and then turns westerly to flow for 23 miles to Pacific Ocean at Jenner, 60 miles northwest of San Francisco, CA. (For general location see Geological Survey map for California.)

Existing project. Active authorized project provides for construction of a dam on East Fork of Russian River at Coyote Valley to a height of 160 feet; a dam on Dry Creek

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

at Warm Springs to a height of 319 feet; and channel stabilization works on Russian River between mouth and mile 98, on lower reaches of several tributaries, and on Dry Creek downstream from dam. Project also provides for expansion of fish hatchery capacity at Dry Creek, Warm Springs, to compensate for fish losses on Russian River attributed to operation of Coyote Dam component of project.

Coyote Valley Dam (Lake Mendocino), completed in 1959, and Warm Springs Dam (Lake Sonoma), completed in 1983, are operated and maintained by the United States with fisheries facilities operated and maintained under contract to the California Department of Fish and Game. (See tables 34-I and 34-J for latest approved estimated costs).

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for Coyote Valley Dam and channel improvements accomplished to date. For the Dry Creek portion, local interests are required by the authorizing act to comply with the usual a., b., c. requirements for channel improvements and, in addition, prevent any encroachment in the channel of Dry Creek which would interfere with proper functioning of the channel improvement works; adjust all claims concerning water rights arising from the construction and operation of the improvements, including acquisition of water rights needed for preservation of fish and wildlife resources affected by the project; and reimburse the United States in accordance with the Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, for that part of the joint-use construction cost, (30.2 percent currently estimated at \$103,760,000) and an ultimate 32.5 percent of the annual operation, maintenance, and replacement joint-use costs allocated to municipal and industrial water supply. The estimated annual cost to local interests for maintenance of channel improvement works is \$80,000. Sonoma County Water Agency (formerly Sonoma County Flood Control and Water Conservation District) provided assurances of willingness and ability to meet requirements by Resolutions No. DR 00793-1, September 25, 1961, No. DR 4770-1, December 17, 1962 and No. DR 45759, August 5, 1974, for Dry Creek (Warm Springs) Lake and Channel. By letter dated March 7, 1967, Sonoma County Flood Control and Water Conservation District further indicated their interest in optimization of the Dry Creek (Warm Springs) damsite to provide additional water supply storage. Reimbursement to the United States for Dry Creek (Warm Springs) Lake and Channel costs allocated to 212,000 acre-feet of water supply storage is specified in a water supply contract with the local sponsor approved in October 1982. Local interests have expended approximately \$1,000,000 to provide partial flood protection in project area and have constructed facilities at an approximate cost of \$20,000,000 to distribute water from the completed Coyote Valley reservoir.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Replaced control tower derrick and hoist gearbox housing for operating stop log gate. Coyote Valley Dam: Replaced SST toilets with new vault toilets and ordered two more CXT prefabricated restrooms for FY 04. Other work included modifying existing sewer system to reduce the number of confined space entry areas, completing wooden water tanks with steel at Kyen & Bushay campgrounds and Overlook day-use area; repaving roads at Overlook, Mendocino Drive Road, and Southboat Ramp Parking lot; and repairing the emergency slide gate in the control tower. New playground equipment was installed in the Cha-Ka-Ka Campground. Installed vibrating wire piezometers for on going right abutment groundwater study. Crest alignment survey started to be completed in FY-08. Dry Creek (Warm Springs) Lake and Channel: Engineering activities continued. Major work includes initiating a new Coho salmon recovery program which included adding new rearing facilities for the endangered Coho. Installation of the Critical Project Security Program improvements was completed in July 2005. Maintenance: Coyote Valley Dam: Operation and maintenance continued. Structures were maintained in serviceable condition. Runoff of East Fork Russian River at Coyote Dam was normal for the year. Maximum storage of 76,004 acre-feet occurred on February 27, 2007. Maximum hourly inflow to reservoir was 2,555 cubic feet per second on December 27, 2006. Maximum release of 997 cubic feet per second occurred on February 27, 2007. Dry Creek (Warm Springs) Lake and Channel: Operation and maintenance continued. Structures were maintained in serviceable condition. Runoff of Dry Creek at Warm Springs Dam was normal for the year. Maximum storage of 247,769 acre-feet occurred February 28, 2007. Maximum hourly inflow to reservoir was 8,382 cubic feet per second on February 10, 2007. Maximum release of 1,016 cubic feet per second occurred March 2, 2007.

Historical summary. Entire project, exclusive of recreation facilities at completed project (Lake Mendocino), is about 99 percent complete. Coyote Valley Dam, initiated November 1958, was completed April 1959 (cost \$17,550,000, of which \$11,952,000 was Federal; and \$5,598,000 contributed). Work, including removal of slides resulting from storms in 1958, was completed April 1959. Bank stabilization work on Russian River near Geyserville was completed in 1957 and channel improvements in remaining reaches on Russian River and East Fork of Russian River were completed in 1974 (cost \$2,483,900). Dam safety assurance studies were initiated at Coyote Dam in fiscal year 1984.

Warm Spring construction completion include fish hatchery in December 1980, project overlook in May 1981, reservoir clearing in July 1981, downstream stabilization

SAN FRANCISCO, CA, DISTRICT

sills in October 1981, dam closure in October 1982, spillway repair at Warm Springs Dam in September 1985, boat launching facilities, Phase I, in September 1985, Rockpile Road Upgrade, Yorty Creek Beach, and remedial work at Liberty Glen camping area in September 1990, fish hatchery expansion in September 1992, final control tower grouting, dam access road repair, spillway stabilization, fish hatchery emergency water supply in September 1993, and Liberty Glen wastewater system and contaminated soil remediation. Initial filing of Warm Springs' reservoir was commenced on November 1, 1984. Responsibility for construction was transferred to Sacramento District in October 1983.

In April 1982, recreation and resource management responsibility for the two projects was transferred to the Sacramento District. Responsibility for civil works operation & maintenance functions for the two projects was transferred back to San Francisco district October 1, 1996.

17. UPPER GUADALUPE RIVER, CA

The Upper Guadalupe River Project area is located in the City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. The reach of the river proposed for improvement begins at interstate Highway 280 at the edge of downtown San Jose and extends south for about 6.2 miles.

The feasibility study evaluated a variety of non-structural and structural plans of improvement for flood protection in the Upper Guadalupe basin. The final feasibility study report and Environmental Impact Statement/Report was submitted to South Pacific Division on January 30, 1998. This report recommended Federal participation in a project providing a 50-year level of flood protection. The locally preferred plan provides a 100-year level of protection. The Division Engineer's Public Notice was issued on February 27, 1998 and a Chief of Engineer's Report was signed August 19, 1998. The project has been authorized for construction in the 1999 Water Resources Development Act.

The Design Agreement for the follow-on Pre-construction Engineering and Design (PED) phase was signed on February 25, 1999. PED was initiated in April 1999. PED was completed May 2007. PCA signed 23 July 2007.

A Final Limited Re-evaluation Report (LRR) was submitted to the ASA (CW) office for approval on May 27, 2005. The report identifies a NED plan that provides 50-year level of protection but is fully mitigated for environmental impacts and endangered species. The LRR recommends the implementation of the LPP as the authorized plan and recommends an exemption by the ASA (CW) for full Federal participation. The total project cost is \$238 million.

Operations during fiscal year. Activities include completion of 100% design of the Reach 10B plans, completion of the LRR, and participation in the Guadalupe Watershed Integration Working Group (GWIWG). Water Certification under the CWA issued for the LPP plan.

18. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Section 3, Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented, included a requirement that local interests maintain and operate completed flood control works in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War. Inspections made throughout the year to determine effectiveness of operation and maintenance by local interests of completed local protection projects and works constructed under emergency and special authorities of Sections 205 and 208 of the 1948 Flood Control Act, Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act, and Public Law 99, 84th Congress. In addition, encroachments to Federal Projects such as new bridges, etc. must be reviewed and approved prior to construction by the local sponsor, as well as in compliance with the Clean Water Act permit and endangered species concerns regarding their operations and maintenance activities. Fiscal year cost was \$671,549. Total cost to September 30, 2007 was \$5,325,011. See Table 34-H for inspections made this fiscal year.

19. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Flood Control activities pursuant to Section 205, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as amended (preauthorization).

Fiscal year costs were \$555,682 for flood control studies of which \$9,877 were for Coordination Account; \$31,630 for San Pedro Creek, Pacifica, CA; \$11,063 for Las Gallinas Creek; \$-28,747 for Coyote Creek at Rock Springs; and \$531,860 for White Slough.

Emergency flood control activities-repair, flood fighting and rescue work (Public Law 99, 84th Congress, and antecedent legislation).

Fiscal year cost incurred for emergency flood control activities were \$917,537 of which \$479,945 were for the Disaster Preparedness Program; \$0 for Emergency Operations; \$437,592 for Rehabilitation Inspection Program.

Emergency bank protection (Section 14, 1946 Flood Control Act, Public Law 526, 79th Congress).

None.

20. SCHEDULING FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

In accordance with sec. 7, Flood Control Act of 1944, summaries of monthly reservoir operations at Del Valle, CA were prepared. No water control manual revisions were completed due to environmental issues. Corps personnel provided advice as requested during flood control operations at the reservoir. Fiscal year cost was \$63,999.

21. MISCELLANEOUS WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Project Modification for Improvement of Environment (Section 1135, PL 99-662).

Fiscal year total costs were \$0.

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (Section 206, PL 104-303).

Fiscal year total costs were \$748,611 of which \$5,144 were for Coordination Account; \$7,569 for American Canyon Creek, CA; \$1,544 for Arroyo Las Positas; \$160 for Santa Clara Valley Aquatic Restoration, CA; \$363,320 for Salt River Restoration, CA; \$99,846 for Upper York Creed Dam Removal, CA; and \$271,030 for St. Helen-Napa River Restoration, CA.

Environmental Improvement

22. HAMILTON AIRFIELD WETLANDS RESTORATION, CA

Location. The Hamilton Wetland Restoration project is located at the former Hamilton Army Airfield south of the city of Novato, California.

Existing project. The project calls for restoration of approximately 1,000 acres of habitat that includes coastal salt marsh, seasonal wetlands, tidal channels and intertidal habitats. The project will provide habitat for endangered species such as Chinook salmon, California clapper rail, brown pelican, California black rail and salt marsh harvest

mouse. The wetlands will also support shorebirds and waterfowl migrating along the Pacific Flyway. The wetlands and associated habitats that will be restored are especially valuable due to the scarcity and declining amount of this habitat type in California and the dependence of listed threatened and endangered species on this unique resource.

More than 10 million cubic yards of dredged material is needed for the project. About 2.5 million cubic yards of material will come from the Port of Oakland's -50-foot harbor deepening project. The remaining seven and a half million cubic yards of material will come, primarily, from other local and federal operation and maintenance projects around San Francisco Bay. Dredged material will be tested to ensure that it is suitable for wetlands construction.

Use of the material for wetlands restoration also avoids the necessity of disposing of it elsewhere in the bay or in the ocean, consequently wasting a resource that can be better used for habitat restoration. This concept is part of the Long Term Management Strategy for the disposal of material dredged from San Francisco Bay. This strategy was created in partnership with federal and state agencies, navigation interests, fishermen, environmental organizations and the general public in 1990, to develop long-term solutions and policies for dredged material disposal that favor reuse. The project will be built using a phased approach that coincides with the availability of real estate parcels and dredged material. Initial geotechnical investigations to characterize soil properties began in late October 2001, as part of the Pre-construction Engineering and Design Phase of the project.

The project is currently building levees to bound the wetlands that will be created by increasing the internal elevation of the site with dredge material. Subsequent phases of the project will develop seasonal and tidal Wetland features including the final removal of all buildings in the wetland area, as well as further site preparation. The first major contract to increase the elevation within the site has been awarded and will utilize a dedicated loader to pump dredged material from an off-shore platform to the restoration site. Internal berms and levees will be constructed on the airfield parcel to contain the slurried sediment. Once all the sediment has been placed on the site and the residual water drained from the site, the bayward levee will be breached and the waters of San Francisco Bay will be allowed once again to flow across the land.

The project cost is \$65,190,000 of which \$48,900,000 is Federal cost and \$16,290,000 is non-Federal cost (includes \$5,200,000 Port of Oakland costs according to Oakland Project Cooperation Agreement).

SAN FRANCISCO, CA, DISTRICT

The existing project was authorized in the Water Resources Development Act of 1999. Public Law 106-53 authorizes the Secretary of the Army to implement an ecosystem and wetland restoration project at the Hamilton Army Airfield and adjacent properties, City of Novato, Marin County, California.

Local cooperation. In accordance with the cost sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the local sponsor must comply with the following requirements: (1) pay 25 percent of the total project cost and (2) provide all lands and easements, rights-of-way, and relocations necessary for the project. The value of lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations can be credited toward the payment required under item (1) above.

Operations during fiscal year. The HWRP will be constructing several levees and internal berm structure to support the delivery of Oakland material and federal O&M material. In addition the Oakland Deepening project will be constructing the Hydraulic and associated pipeline to provide the facilities for pumping and placing material into the HWRP site.

23. SAN RAMON VALLEY RECYCLED WATER, CA

Location. The project is located in the San Ramon Valley, Contra Costa and Alameda Counties, approximately 25 miles east of San Francisco, California.

Existing project. The project runs from Danville south to Dublin. The project will include design and construction of 8 pump stations, 8 storage reservoirs, and 135 miles of pipeline. The total project cost is \$150,000,000 of which \$15,000,000 is Federal cost and \$135,000,000 is non-Federal cost. The district is currently involved in the design of one pump station and 6,500 feet of pipeline. The current project estimate for this design is \$1,701,600 and is comprised of Federal cost (Corps) of \$1,288,700 and non-Federal cost of \$412,900. The existing project was authorized in the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, Section 502, b (42).

Local cooperation. A Design Agreement was signed with the local sponsor, East Bay Municipal Utilities District, in November 2002.

Operations during fiscal year. Investigations were conducted in FY 2003 to identify property that could be purchased by the sponsor as a site for the pump station. A

contract was awarded in August 2003 for the preliminary design of the pump station. The Preliminary Design was completed in September 2004.

General Investigations

24. SURVEYS

Fiscal year costs for surveys were \$3,184,3665 of which \$398 were for navigation studies; \$1,996,465 for Flood Damage Prevention; \$112,977 for Shoreline Protection Studies; \$993,346 for Special Studies; \$38,030 for Watershed Comprehensive Studies; \$27,517 for Miscellaneous Activities; and \$15,634 for Coordination Studies with Other Agencies.

25. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Fiscal year total costs of \$69,586 were incurred, of which \$49,540 was for Flood Plain Management Service Program and, \$20,046 for Hydrologic Studies.

26. PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

LLAGAS CREEK, CA

See Llagas Creek under Flood Control on pg 34-10 for project location and description. PED activities during the fiscal year include initiating geotechnical study for final design.

NOYO RIVER AND HARBOR, CA

Noyo River rises in the Coast Range, flows westerly, and empties into Noyo Harbor. Noyo Harbor is a cove on the California Coast about 87 miles south of Humboldt Bay and 135 miles northwest of San Francisco. The 1962 Rivers and Harbors Act, modified by the 1976 Water Resources Development Act, authorized up to two breakwaters as necessary to provide protection. The 1976 Water Resources Development Act, as modified by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, authorized construction of additional channel improvements. Recommended plans of improvement for the breakwater and channel improvement were previously considered as a single project. Due to significant differences in the time required for planning and construction, each part is now reported separately.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

The plan of improvement for Noyo River and Harbor (Breakwater), CA provides for one detached offshore 400-foot breakwater aligned in a north-south direction along the southern portion of Noyo Cove, west of the entrance channel in Noyo Harbor. The plan also provides for a 60-foot wide channel, 7 feet deep, for a distance of about 3,000 feet upstream from the end of the existing Federal project to the Dolphin Isle Marina. The June 1995 draft General Design Memorandum (GDM) estimated the breakwater cost at \$23,312,000 of which \$18,712,000 is Federal cost and \$4,600,000 is non-Federal cost. Subsequent to the draft GDM, the Conference Report on H.R. 1905, Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act of 1996 directs the Corps to investigate the viability of a pre-fabricated steel structure in lieu of a rubble mound breakwater, including modeling. A special report, which documented this evaluation, was completed in January 1997.

A meeting with the Local Sponsor, PG&E and the City of Fort Bragg was held 5 February 1997 to discuss the Corps' findings. Integrating wave power generation to the breakwater does not decrease the Sponsor's annualized cost because the Sponsor is required to pay all costs associated with power generation. Two letters from the Noyo Harbor District, dated 26 February 1997, requested the Corps finalize the GDM and discontinue study of integrating wave power generation into the breakwater. Due to sponsor's inability to fulfill its cost-sharing requirements, preparation of a final GDM was terminated.

PAJARO RIVER AT WATSONVILLE, CA

The Pajaro River is the dividing line between Santa Cruz and Monterey County located approximately 100 miles south of San Francisco on Monterey Bay. Flooding in the city of Watsonville, the town of Pajaro, and surrounding agricultural lands prompted a re-examination of flood damage prevention in the Pajaro basin.

The project provides for modification of the existing levee system built by the Corps in 1949 and includes 2.5 miles of flood control levees and/or floodwalls on Salsipuedes Creek and Corralitos Creek, tributaries of the Pajaro River, as well as pump systems located outside of existing levees on the Pajaro River. The tributaries are located 6 miles from the river mouth. Since the only alternative with Federal interest was within the existing 1966 Rivers and Harbor Act construction authority, the reconnaissance study was certified in August 1994 with the recommendation to proceed directly to a General Re-evaluation Report (GRR) on raising levees along a portion of Corralitos and Salsipuedes Creeks. Flooding along the main stem of the Pajaro River in January and March 1995

caused in excess of \$65,000,000 in damages. Additional damages were incurred during the floods of January 1997 and February 1998. The main-stem was, therefore, incorporated into the ongoing GRR for the creeks.

The Corps has identified NED plans for both the main-stem and the creeks. The non-Federal sponsors, the counties of Santa Cruz and Monterey, have carried out a public consensus building process to develop locally preferred plan (LPP) which is acceptable to both agricultural and environmental interest. The Corps of Engineers supports this process by providing technical expertise and, when the process concludes, will incorporate the LPP with the NED as the recommended plan that will go forward into detailed design in the GRR. Contingent on funding, the GRR would be completed in FY 09 and construction could begin in the summer of FY 10.

SAN RAFAEL CANAL, CA

San Rafael Canal, also known as San Rafael Creek, is located on the northwestern shoreline of San Francisco Bay in the city of San Rafael, about 17 miles north of the city of San Francisco. The Canal is a shallow-draft, mainly light commercial and recreational, channel consisting of two distinct sections, the Inner Canal channel and the Across-the-Flats channel. San Rafael's central business district and dense residential areas surround the Inner Canal section while the Across-the-Flats portion traverses San Francisco Bay to reach deepwater.

A study was authorized by a resolution adopted by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives on August 8, 1984, Section 142 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-587), as subsequently amended in Section 705 of WRDA of 1986 (Public Law 99-662) to examine alternatives to prevent damage caused by storm and tidal flooding in the central San Rafael area. The project was authorized for construction in Section 101 of WRDA of 1996.

The Feasibility Study recommended the South Floodwall Plan. This plan consists of approximately 9,500 linear feet of floodwall constructed along the south bank of the canal and 1,600 feet of sheet-pile floodwall along the crest of the Bayfront levee on the east side of the canal ways tract. The South Floodwall Plan has a benefit-to-cost ratio of 2.0 to 1. The estimated project cost is \$32,200,000 of which \$20,930,000 is Federal cost and \$11,270,000 is non-Federal cost. Preconstruction Engineering and Design was initiated in October 1992. The Corps proposed a

SAN FRANCISCO, CA, DISTRICT

continuous floodwall design to replace the South Floodwall Plan, which was estimated to save between \$11.6 to \$14.1 million compared to the South Floodwall Plan, as recommended in the Feasibility Study. A letter was sent to the City of San Rafael in December 1996 requested Sponsor's agreement with the Corps proposal to finalize the project design based on the continuous floodwall concept. A District Engineer letter to the Mayor, City of San Rafael, dated 25 September 1997, informed the City that the project has been placed in a suspended status.

Operations during fiscal year. The operations and maintenance schedule provides for a 4-year maintenance dredging cycle for the Inner Canal channel and a 7-year cycle for the Across-the-Flats channel. Depths are -6 feet Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) and -8 feet MLLW

respectively. Maintenance dredging of the Inner Canal portion had been scheduled for FY 02 but was delayed to October 2002 because the dredge material was discovered to be unsuitable for aquatic disposal. An upland site, Winter Island, was later identified near Antioch, California. Cost sharing is in accordance with the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. Dredging of the Inner Canal was completed in April 2003. Quantities removed during this latest cycle were 78,000 cy; of which 44,500 cy was disposed in-by while 33,500 cy was disposed upland at Winter Island.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 34-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
13	Bodega Bay, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	1,226,765	1 2 40
		Cost	-	0	-	-	1,226,765	1 3 40
		Maint.						
		Approp.	2,901,671	1,174,671	57,537	64,175	6,830,106	4 40
		Cost	2,880,973	1,195,567	58,207	63,505	6,830,106	4 40
		Major rehab.						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	397,779	5
		Cost	-	0	-	-	397,779	5
	1	Corte Madera Creek, CA (Federal Funds)	New Work					
Approp.			64,000	214,000	186,000	250,000	15,447,725	62
(Contrib. Funds)		Cost	74,078	147,839	153,706	236,372	15,290,605	62
		New Work						
		Contrib.	-	0	-	-	190,355	63
		Cost	-	0	-	-	190,213	63
(Contrib. Funds, Other)		New Work						
		Contrib.	-	0	-	-	804,761	64
		Cost	-	0	-	-	804,761	64
1		Crescent City Harbor, CA	New Work					
	Approp.		-	0	-	-	11,289,577	6 40
	(Contrib. Funds, Other)	Cost	-	0	-	-	11,289,577	6 40
		New Work						
		Contrib.	-	0	-	-	222,217	
		Cost	-	0	-	-	222,217	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	153,996	284,586	505,348	64,449	28,076,460	7 40
		Cost	154,008	279,611	167,733	79,512	27,411,319	7 40
		Major rehab.						
	Contrib.	-	0	-	-	525,000	8	
	Cost	-	0	-	-	525,000	8	
Fisherman's Wharf Areas, San Francisco	New Work	Approp.	-	0	-	-	9,199,000	41 48 50
		Cost	-	0	-	-	9,199,000	41 48 50
	Maint.	Approp.	10,720	0	19,072	41,286	447,550	51
		Cost	10,720	0	19,072	41,286	447,550	51

SAN FRANCISCO, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 34-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Secti on In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
22	Hamilton Airfield Wetland Restoration, CA (Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	2,118,000	5,208,000	10,870,000	10,000,000	46,743,800	
		Cost	2,162,782	4,951,939	7,354,603	5,986,124	35,345,245	
		New Work						
		Contrib.	1,992,315	8,666,000	-	-	11,685,919	
		Cost	1,113,056	2,005,237	3,222,236	996,281	11,509,884	
2.	Humboldt Harbor And Bay, CA (Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	-4,000	0	-	-	20,118,713	9 40
		Cost	-3,200	146	-	-	20,118,620	9 40
		New Work						
		Contrib.	-	0	-	-	3,700,000	
		Cost	-	0	-	-	3,392,632	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	4,535,100	4,083,000	5,149,000	5,014,000	130,257,813	10 40
		Cost	4,535,098	4,020,853	4,932,947	4,619,927	129,369,485	10 40
	Klamath River, Klamath Glen Levee, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	557,900	65
		Cost	-	0	-	-	557,818	65
	Larkspur Ferry Channel, CA	Maint.						
		Approp.	54,123	14,174	-	19,896	4,276,677	
		Cost	70,582	-1,145	15,321	19,896	4,291,997	
	Llagas Creek, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	304,939	321,000	-	250,000	3,197,239	
		Cost	332,658	159,187	60	183,522	2,967,139	
	Moss Landing Harbor, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	338,215	11 40
		Cost	-	0	-	-	338,215	11 40
		Maint.						
		Approp.	580,662	370,011	1,554,379	969,451	17,637,173	12 40
		Cost	698,145	185,183	661,695	1,777,355	16,474,131	12 40
	Napa River, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	1,021,274	13 40
		Cost	-	0	-	-	1,021,274	13 40
		Maint.						
		Approp.	99,655	84,269	665,000	12,857	8,659,802	13 14 40
		Cost	99,655	84,269	60,656	73,386	8,111,643	13 14 40
	Noyo River and Harbor, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	4,120,600	15 16 40
		Cost	-	0	-	-	4,120,596	15 17 40
		Maint.						
		Approp.	102,637	69,425	265,818	161,256	11,217,174	18 19 40
		Cost	102,637	67,538	174,757	161,924	11,033,833	18 19 40

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 34-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
		Minor rehab.						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	222,810	20 40
		Cost	-	0	-	-	222,810	20 40
3	Oakland Harbor, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	-30,000	0	-	-	93,137,475	21
		Cost	-10,799	-53,490	-3,128	-	93,070,611	21
	(Federal Funds)	Maint.						
		Approp.	5,470,779	4,036,630	5,537,905	7,949,000	110,958,293	22
		Cost	5,547,564	3,338,492	1,788,285	11,191,900	105,963,249	22
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	0	-	-	23,446,184	
		Cost	9,828	0	-	-	22,499,309	
	Oakland Harbor 50', CA	New Work						
		Approp.	15,337,082	24,340,000	49,370,000	50,000,000	212,918,482	
	(Federal Funds)	Cost	15,271,035	22,022,211	37,892,873	41,429,319	178,955,290	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	20,500,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	78,039,529	
		Cost	12,948,575	21,081,241	10,810,955	13,132,780	77,016,732	
	Pinole Shoal Management, CA	Maint.						
		Approp.	-	467,000	432,286	548,364	1,618,286	
		Cost	-	103,495	420,017	718,601	1,400,481	
	Pajaro River at Watsonville, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	601,000	525,820	-	1,110,000	7,371,920	
		Cost	602,043	380,670	-	984,856	7,097,938	
15	Petaluma River, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	5,550,000	1,115,000	150,000	3,200,000	26,989,082	23 40
		Cost	5,541,245	847,084	321,369	454,058	23,875,810	66 40
		Maint.						
		Approp.	297,914	62,741	1,015,701	82,274	22,711,290	24 40
		Cost	358,027	62,189	158,616	135,267	21,049,554	24 40
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	0	-	-	9,154,300	
		Cost	5,709	0	-	-	9,140,505	
	Pillar Point Harbor, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	6,697,396	43 44
		Cost	-	0	-	-	6,697,396	43 44
		Maint.						
		Approp.	279,695	176,582	495,226	42,705	4,132,973	44 45
		Cost	279,736	169,442	279,053	42,705	3,693,488	44 45

SAN FRANCISCO, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 34-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
	Redwood City Harbor, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	1,672,722	25 40
		Cost	-	0	-	-	1,672,722	25 40
		Maint.						
		Approp.	697,931	931,231	3,773,852	1,910,000	35,629,824	26 40
		Cost	627,133	618,540	2,903,944	306,888	31,903,407	26 40
	Removal of Sunken Vessels	Maint.						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	283,068	
		Cost	-	0	-	-	283,068	
4	Richmond Harbor, CA (Federal Funds)	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	30,427,610	27 28
		Cost	-	0	-	-	30,427,410	27 28
		Maint.						
		Approp.	3,841,994	2,408,080	7,605,905	8,834,033	100,799,818	29 40
		Cost	3,837,518	1,421,530	5,066,482	10,714,517	96,610,215	29 40
		Minor rehab.						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	164,689	
		Cost	-	0	-	-	164,689	
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	0	-	-	7,356,596	
		Cost	-	0	-	-	7,356,596	
5	Sacramento River Deep Water Ship	New Work						
		Approp.	675,000	223,000	-	-	9,221,474	67
		Cost	698,881	26,386	172,266	11,153	9,382,973	68
	(Required Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	228,000	53,100	-	-	3,011,100	
		Cost	84,268	229,073	83,268	2,637	2,998,469	
	(Contrib. Funds, Other)	Maint.						
		Contrib.	-	0	-	-	15,000	
		Cost	-	0	-	-	14,578	
16	Russian River Basin, CA, Coyote Valley Dam (Lake Mendocino) and Channel Improvments (Fed Funds) (Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	0	-	-	14,435,869	54
		Cost	-	0	-	-	14,435,869	54
		Maint.						
		Approp.	3,975,404	4,424,000	3,798,000	4,140,000	83,592,557	55
		Cost	4,214,207	4,316,860	3,671,376	3,279,786	82,112,319	55
		New Work						
		Contrib.	-	0	-	-	589,911	56
		Cost	-	0	-	-	570,774	57

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 34-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
	Dry Creek (Warm Springs) Lake and Channel Improvements, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	333,108,645	58
		Cost	-	0	-	-	333,081,773	58
	(Federal Funds)	Maint.						
		Approp.	4,741,066	6,017,000	5,704,000	5,317,000	95,934,110	59
		Cost	6,307,769	4,811,840	5,995,118	5,176,401	93,727,700	59
	(Contrib. Funds, Other)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	0	-	-	230,574	60 62
		Cost	-	0	-	-	228,732	61 63
	San Clemente Creek, CA	Maint.						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	-	
		Cost	-	0	-	-	-	
6	San Francisco Bay to Stockton, CA (John F. Baldwin and Stockton Ship Channels)	New Work						
		Approp.	542,000	333,000	198,000	200,000	40,605,228	42
		Cost	532,858	68,214	369,640	190,855	40,660,908	42
	(Contributed Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	183,667	129,501	66,667	66,667	703,053	
		Cost	55,810	108,589	142,461	77,546	586,851	
8	San Francisco Bay and Delta Model, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	-	
		Cost	-	0	-	-	-	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,186,000	1,200,000	1,155,000	1,116,000	47,784,095	
		Cost	1,293,769	1,170,101	1,099,623	1,080,467	47,567,990	
9	San Francisco Bay Long Term Management Strategy (LTMS), CA	Maint.						
		Approp.	1,511,000	1,236,000	1,420,000	1,591,000	20,459,670	
		Cost	1,506,450	871,137	1,378,236	855,426	19,271,140	
	San Francisco Harbor, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	2,689,356	28 30 40
		Cost	-	0	-	-	2,689,356	28 30 40
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,302,200	1,964,000	1,859,600	1,906,000	53,880,596	31 40
		Cost	1,302,201	1,846,769	1,895,207	1,608,825	53,501,795	31 40
	San Francisco Harbor and Bay, CA (Removal of Drift)	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	-	
		Cost	-	0	-	-	-	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,919,300	2,833,000	1,782,000	2,094,000	60,042,279	40
		Cost	1,883,881	2,436,218	2,071,573	1,785,902	59,588,244	40
	San Leandro Marina, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	-	
		Cost	-	0	-	-	-	

SAN FRANCISCO, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 34-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	22,139	0	683,571	43,178	8,232,769	32
		Cost	22,139	0	97,158	52,121	7,068,885	32
	San Pablo Bay and Mare Island Strait, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	1,369,372	28 33 40
		Cost	-	0	-	-	1,369,372	28 33 40
		Maint.						
		Approp.	364,636	129,447	2,871,240	794,000	56,399,137	34 40
		Cost	364,636	128,760	2,349,427	1,076,427	55,637,251	34 40
	San Rafael Canal, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	2,179,200	
		Cost	-	0	-	-	2,179,197	
	San Rafael Creek, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	32,359	40 47
		Cost	-	0	-	-	32,359	40 47
		Maint.						
		Approp.	34,005	45,404	38,540	33,410	10,784,285	40 46
		Cost	34,006	42,205	38,540	33,410	10,781,085	40 46
23	San Ramon Valley Recycled Water, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	210,000	304,000	2,970,000	1,500,000	8,185,500	
		Cost	205,393	280,788	215,257	166,134	1,303,681	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	90383	71,667	110,850	484,567	
		Cost	-	103648	152,320	43,464	451,752	
	Santa Cruz Harbor, CA	New Work						
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	-	0	-	-	4,126,808	52
		Cost	-	0	-	-	4,126,808	52
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	0	-	-	160,000	35
		Cost	-	0	-	-	160,000	35
		Maint.						
		Approp.	23,383	0	38,162	4,197	10,009,722	40 53
		Cost	23,383	0	38,162	4,197	10,009,721	40 53
7	Sonoma Baylands Wetlands Demo Project, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	6,320,065	
		Cost	-	0	-	-	6,312,064	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	0	-	-	906,560	
		Cost	-	0	-	-	796,980	
	Suisun Bay Channel, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	200,928	36
		Cost	-	0	-	-	200,928	36

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

This district comprises basins of Suisun Bay and San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers in California; Goose Lake in Oregon; basins of the Great Salt Lake and Sevier Lake in Utah; an intervening portion of Great Basin in northern Nevada, northern California, and

southeastern Idaho; and the upper Colorado River basin, which is in southwestern Wyoming, eastern Utah, northeastern Arizona and western Colorado west of the Continental Divide.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation Page

1.Sacramento River, CA	35-2
2.Sacramento River, Deep Water Ship Channel, CA	35-3
3.San Francisco Bay to Stockton, CA (John F. Baldwin and Stockton Ship Channels)	35-3
4.San Joaquin River, CA	35-3

Flood Control

5.American River Watershed, CA (Common Features)	35-4
6.American River Watershed, CA, (Folsom Dam Modifications)	35-4
7.American River Watershed, CA (Folsom Dam Raise)	35-5
8.American River Watershed, CA (Natomas Reimbursement)	35-6
9.Buchanan Dam-H.V. Eastman Lake, Chowchilla River, CA	35-6
10.Cache Creek Settling Basin, CA.....	35-7
11. Calaveras River and Littlejohn Creek and Tributaries, including New Hogan Lake and Farmington Dam, CA	35-8
12. Colorado River at Grand Junction, CO.....	35-9
13. Corte Madera Creek, CA	35-9
14. Coyote and Berryessa Creeks, CA	35-9
15. Fairfield Vicinity Streams, CA	35-9
16. Guadalupe River, CA	35-10
17. Hidden Dam-Hensley Lake, Fresno River, CA	35-10
18. Isabella Lake, Kern River, CA	35-11
19. Kaweah and Tule Rivers, including Terminus Dam and Success Lake, CA	35-13
20. Little Dell Lake, UT	35-15
21. Martis Creek Lake, Martis Creek NV and CA	35-15
22. Merced County Streams, CA	35-15
23. Merced County Stream Group, CA	35-16
24. Napa River, CA	35-16
25. Pajaro River, CA	35-17
26. Pine Flat Lake and Kings River, CA	35-18
27. Redbank and Fancher Creeks, CA	35-19

Flood Control (Cont'd)

	Page
28. Regional Conjunctive Use, CA	35-19
29. Russian River Basin, CA	35-19
30. Sacramento River and Tributaries, CA from Collinsville to Shasta Dam	35-19
31. San Lorenzo, CA	35-22
32. South Sacramento County Streams	35-22
33. Stockton Metro Reimbursement, CA	35-23
34. Success River, CA DSAP.....	35-24
35. Tule River, CA	35-24
36. Upper Jordan River, UT	35-24
37. Walnut Creek, CA	35-25
38. West Sacramento, CA	35-26
39. Wildcat and San Pablo Creeks, CA	35-26
40. Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects	35-26
41. Flood Control Work under Special Authorization	35-27
42. Scheduling Flood Control Reservoir Operations	35-27

Environmental Improvements

43. Davis Lake.....	35-27
44. Placer County.....	35-27
45. RAMS - Restoration of Abandoned Mine Sites	35-28
46. Rural Nevada, Section 595, NV.....	35-28
47. Rural Utah, Section 595, UT	35-28
48. Sacramento Area, CA.....	35-29
49. Stockton Farmington Recharge	35-29
50. Tahoe Basin Restoration.....	35-29
51. Tribal Partnership, CA & NV.....	35-30
52. Other Work under Special Authority.....	35-30

Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power

53. New Melones Lake, CA	35-30
--------------------------------	-------

General Investigation

54. Surveys.	35-32
55 Collection and Study of Basic Data	35-32
56. Research and Development	35-32
57. Preconstruction Engineering & Design ...	35-32

Tables

Table 35-A Cost and Financial Statement 35-35

Table 35-B Authorizing Legislation 35-49

Table 35-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects 35-52

Table 35-D Not Applicable

Table 35-E Other Authorized Flood Control Projects 35-53

Table 35-F Not Applicable

Table 35-G Deauthorized Projects 35-55

Table 35-H Sacramento River, CA: Tidal and Flood Conditions Prevailing 35-55

Table 35-I San Joaquin River, CA: Total Cost of New Work For Projects 35-56

Table 35-J San Joaquin River, CA: Project Units (1950 Modification) Reclassified and Excluded from Project Cost 35-56

Table 35-K Merced County Stream Group, CA, Maximum Inflow, Storage, And Outflow for Projects 35-57

Table 35-L Not Applicable

Table 35-N Sacramento River and Tributaries, CA, Collinsville To Shasta Dam: Project Units Reclassified and Excluded From Cost Estimate 35-57

Table 35-P Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization Flood Control Activities Pursuant To Section 205, Public Law 80-858, as Amended (Preauthorization) 35-58

Table 35-Q Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Under Special Authorization Pursuant to Section 206, Public Law 104-303 35-58

Table 35-R Project Modification to Improve Projects Section 1135, Water Resource Development Act 1986, Public Law 99-662 35-58

Table 35-S Surveys 35-59

Table 35-T Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Protection 35-59

Navigation

1. SACRAMENTO RIVER, CA

Location Rises in Trinity Mountains in north-central California, flows generally southerly about 374 miles and empties into Suisun Bay, an arm of San Francisco Bay, at Collinsville, CA. (See Geological Survey topographic map of Sacramento Valley, CA.)

Previous projects For details see page 1985 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 1708 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project For description of Sacramento Deep Water Ship Channel, see Annual Report for 1969. Total first cost for completed portion was \$43,932,558 (\$39,560,558 Federal (Corps), \$300,000 (Coast Guard), and \$4,072,000 non-Federal for lands and damages, including relocations) and excludes local interests cost \$10,741,000 (June 1963) for 30-foot deep connecting canal basic terminal facilities required under terms of project authorization. Project also provided for a shallow-draft channel 10 feet deep at mean lower low water 150 to 200 feet bottom width, from Suisun Bay to Sacramento, CA, 60 miles; a depth of 6 feet at low water between Sacramento and Colusa, 85 miles; a depth of 5 feet at low water between Colusa and Chico Landing, 50 miles; and such depths as practicable between Chico Landing and Red Bluff, 53 miles, a total distance of 248 miles. However, shallow-draft channel feature Colusa to Red Bluff (including Colusa to Chico Landing, 50 miles and Chico Landing to Red Bluff, 53 miles) was deauthorized by 1986 Water Resources Development Act on November 17, 1986 (Public Law 99-662). (See table 35-H on tidal and flood conditions prevailing.)

Local cooperation Fully complied with for deep water ship channel project. None required on shallow-draft feature.

Terminal facilities Piers, wharves, and docks at Port of Sacramento for shallow-draft navigation are open-pile structures with timber decks, some of which are designed to meet extreme high waters of flood stages. All main wharves at Sacramento have rail connections. Three of above facilities are owned by city of Sacramento and remainder by private interests; all are privately operated. For full description see "Port and Terminal Facilities at the Ports of Sacramento, Stockton, Pittsburg and Antioch, Calif., 1986." Deep water terminal facilities comprise wharves and piers, administration and storage buildings, and belt railroad facilities. Majority of these facilities are owned and operated

by Sacramento-Yolo Port District; remainder are privately owned and operated. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year New work, Deep Water Ship Channel: See San Francisco District Report. Maintenance: Shallow Draft Channel: Maintenance and operation activities continued. Deep Water Ship Channel: Maintenance and operation activities continued.

Historical summary Construction of 7-foot shallow-draft channel below Sacramento was initiated in September 1899 and completed in 1904. Modified 10-foot shallow-draft channel up to Sacramento was initiated in FY 1928 and completed in 1931. Shallow-draft channel above Sacramento was begun in April 1946 but new work was discontinued with about 48 percent complete. In February 1974, remaining work for shallow-draft portion of project, provision of a 5-foot depth between Colusa and Chico Landing (50 miles), was reclassified as "deferred." Channel is navigable all year; however, there is no regular navigation above Colusa, 145 miles above river mouth. On November 17, 1986, remaining shallow-draft feature, Colusa to Red Bluff (including Colusa to Chico Landing, 50 miles and Chico Landing to Red Bluff, 53 miles) was deauthorized by 1986 Water Resources Development Act (Public Law 99-662). Construction of 30-foot deep water ship channel was initiated in July 1949; improvement dredging by continuing contracts resulted in provision of an operational facility for oceangoing vessels during June 1963. Bascule bridge was completed in April 1960, barge lock in August 1961, barge canal in November 1961, and entire deep water ship channel in June 1970. WRDA FY 2000 deauthorized the lock, Bascule Bridge, and a portion of the barge canal. The exchange concept was approved July 2004 and executed August 2006, transferring the Government owned assets to the City of West Sacramento and the Port of Sacramento.

2. SACRAMENTO RIVER DEEP WATER SHIP CHANNEL, CA

See San Francisco District for description of existing project. Sacramento district is responsible for operations and maintenance only.

Operations during fiscal year Completed the study plan and continued project coordination. Dredging was initiated and completed at a contract cost of \$1,585,874.

3. SAN FRANCISCO BAY TO

STOCKTON, CA (JOHN F. BALDWIN AND STOCKTON SHIP CHANNELS)

Reported on by the San Francisco District. Refer to Report of the Secretary of the Army on Civil Works Activities for FY 1995.

4. SAN JOAQUIN RIVER, CA

Location Rises in east central California and flows westerly and northwesterly about 340 miles to its confluence with Sacramento River at head of Suisun Bay, 48 miles northeast of San Francisco. Deep water channel in San Joaquin River extends 41 miles from its mouth in Suisun Bay at Pittsburg to city of Stockton. Waterborne access to city provided by Stockton Channel, an artificial cut extending about 2 miles into city. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Sheet 5527.)

Existing project For description of completed improvement, modifications, and authorizing acts, see Annual Report for 1967. (See table 35-I for total cost of new work for project completed in May 1960.)

Projects units (1950 modification) reclassified and excluded from project cost are set forth in table 35-J.

Modification of existing project is included as one unit of San Francisco Bay to Stockton, CA, (John F. Baldwin and Stockton Ship Channels) project, authorized by 1965 River and Harbor Act (H. Doc. 209, 89th Cong., 1st sess.); this modification is reported in detail under Sacramento District, improvement No. 3 and San Francisco District, Improvement No. 3.

Local cooperation Fully complied with for completed portion of project; for details of required cash contributions on completed, inactive and deferred portions of project; see Existing project paragraph, Annual Report for 1967.

Terminal facilities For description of harbor facilities at Port of Stockton, CA, see Port Series 32, "The Ports of Sacramento, Stockton, Pittsburgh and Antioch, Calif.," revised 1986. Downstream from Stockton, traffic is accommodated by bank landings and sheds except at Antioch and near Pittsburgh, where there are wharves for shallow- and deep-draft vessels. Terminal transfer facilities at public ocean terminal of Port of Stockton are adequate for present and immediate future.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Condition studies and miscellaneous inspections and reports were accomplished by hired

labor. Dredging was initiated at a contract cost of \$3,184,424. (Repair or restoration of wavewash protection is required by legislation authorized by Improvement No. 3.)

Historical summary Active portion of existing project was completed in May 1960. Construction of project was initiated in December 1877.

Flood Control

5. AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED CA, (Common Features)

Location The project is located in Placer, El Dorado, Sutter and Sacramento Counties on the North, Middle and South Forks of the American River and along the lower American River and Sacramento Rivers.

Existing project Recent evaluations indicate that the level of flood protection along much of the American River and in the Natomas area is less than the 100-year level. The project consists of levee improvements including a slurry wall along 21 miles of the lower American River, levee modifications along 12 miles of the Sacramento River, telemetered gages above Folsom Dam, improving the flood warning system for the lower American River, installing a closure structure at Mayhew Drain, 3 miles of levee modifications along lower American River, and levee modifications along 10 miles of the Natomas Cross Canal. Cost estimate (October 2005) is \$ 260,200,000 (includes an allowance for estimated inflation through the construction period), of which \$195,400,000 is Federal cost and \$64,700,000 is non-Federal cost (which includes \$49,300,000 cash contribution).

Local cooperation In accordance with cost sharing requirements specified in Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986, local interests are required to provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and borrow and excavated or dredged material disposal areas; modify or relocate utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities, and pay 20 percent of the costs allocated to flood control to bring the total non-Federal share of flood control costs to 25 percent, and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement of flood control facilities. The non-Federal sponsor has also agreed to make all required payments concurrently with project construction. Project cooperation agreement (PCA) was signed July 13, 1998.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Completed design and began construction of Pocket Reach critical sites to address seepage issues. Completed design and began construction on Pioneer Reservoir berm and relief wells. Continued design and environmental compliance for levee raise and slurry wall improvements at the Mayhew Site. Continued investigations for the Natomas General Reevaluation Report. Executed two PCA amendments.

Historical summary A Supplemental Information Report (SIR) for the American River was completed in March 1996. The report included three candidate plans to reduce the risk of flooding to Sacramento. None of the three plans was recommended for construction but elements common to all plans were recommended and authorized for construction in WRDA 1996. These features would function with whatever plan was ultimately authorized for the American River. Sec. 366 of WRDA 99 authorized additional levee improvements as part of the overall project. EWDA of 2004 increased the authorized cost to current level of \$212,000,000

6. AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED, CA (Folsom Dam Modifications)

Location Folsom Dam and Reservoir, located on the American River, is about 29 miles upstream of the City of Sacramento, California. The American River watershed drains about 2,100 square miles northeast of Sacramento and includes portions of Placer, El Dorado, and Sacramento Counties. Runoff from this basin flows through Folsom Reservoir and passes through Sacramento to the confluence with the Sacramento River.

Existing project The existing Folsom Dam has an objective release of 115,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) during flood operations. However, the existing eight outlets limit releases to about 36,000 cfs until approximately one half of the reservoir's flood control space is filled. At this level, the pool elevation is sufficient for spillways to release the full 115,000 cfs. The project consists of a 3500-foot long auxiliary spillway including an approach channel, control structure, spillway chute, and stilling basin. This feature will increase the discharge capacity to pass the Probable Maximum Flood and, in conjunction with the main dam outlet gates, up to 160,000 cfs during controlled flood operations. With the increased release capacity, it will be possible to make significant release in advance of a flood event.

This "advance release" would allow the reservoir storage level to be reduced, thus creating additional space to store incoming flood volume. Cost estimate is \$683,000,000 of which \$444,000,000 (65%) is Federal cost and \$239,000,000 (35%) is non-Federal cost.

Local cooperation The State of California Central Valley Flood Protection Board and the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (SAFCA) are the non-Federal sponsors. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed in March 2004. The non-Federal sponsor is financially capable and willing to contribute the non-Federal share. State of California legislation (AB 1147), enacted 31 August 2000, authorizes the State Reclamation Board to participate in the project to modify Folsom Dam adopted and authorized by Congress in Section 101 (a) (6) of WRDA 99.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Completed the Post Authorization Change (PAC) /Engineering Documentation Report (EDR) that describes the auxiliary spillway plan and revised the project cost estimate. Continued detailed design efforts.

Historical summary The American River Watershed Feasibility Report was completed in December 1991. The Supplemental Information Report, completed in March 1996, identified three candidate plans which would help reduce the flood risk facing Sacramento: modifying Folsom Dam and increasing the dedicated flood space; modifying Folsom Dam and the downstream system to allow increased objective releases; and constructing a detention dam upstream of Folsom Dam. In June 1996, the Chief of Engineers deferred a decision on a comprehensive flood control plan, but recommended that features common to all three plans be authorized as the first component of a comprehensive plan. These elements are being constructed within the American River Watershed (Common Features) Project. SAFCA prepared the Folsom Dam Modification Report New Outlets Plan dated March 1998 (SAFCA Outlet Report), which identified proposed changes to the Folsom Modification Plan described in the 1996 Supplemental Information Report. The 1996 Supplemental Information Report as modified by the SAFCA Outlet Report was the basis for the project authorized under WRDA 1999. Funds used to initiate pre-construction engineering and design of the Folsom Modifications was allocated in Fiscal Year 2000 under the American River Watershed Project. Funds to initiate construction were appropriated in Fiscal Year 2001.

The LRR was approved in January 2004 and serves as the document to support the PCA. The PAC/EDR approved in August 2007 serves as the basis to amend the existing PCA.

7. AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED, CA (Folsom Dam Raise)

Location Folsom Dam and Reservoir, located on the American River, is about 29 miles upstream of the City of Sacramento, California. The American River watershed drains about 2,100 square miles northeast of Sacramento and includes portions of Placer, El Dorado, and Sacramento Counties. Runoff from this basin flows through Folsom Reservoir and passes through Sacramento to the confluence with the Sacramento River.

Existing project The Folsom Dam Raise is the final component of the overall American River Watershed project, which includes the Common Features project and the Folsom Dam Modifications project. Although the Common Features and Dam Modifications projects will significantly reduce the risk of flooding along the American River, raising Folsom Dam, will provide an additional increment of flood risk reduction. The authorized project to raise Folsom Dam includes raising the main dam, raising the related dikes and auxiliary dam, modifications to the temperature shutters, construction of a bridge downstream of Folsom Dam, and ecosystem restoration projects. The project features consist of: raising the concrete section of the dam, raising the earth embankments on each side of the dam, adding larger spillway gates, extending the spillway stilling basin and sidewalls approximately 60 feet, and raising the Mormon Island auxiliary dam and eight dikes approximately 35 feet. These improvements will add 95,000 acre-feet of floodwater storage capacity to the lake's current 977,000 acre-foot capacity. In addition, new spillway gates will be constructed, two ecosystem restoration sites will be constructed at Woodlake and Bushy Lake, and a bridge will be constructed downstream of Folsom Dam. Cost estimate is \$290,700,000 of which \$195,700,000 is Federal and \$95,000,000 is non-Federal.

Local Cooperation The California State Central Valley Flood Protection Board, the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (SAFCA), and the City of Folsom are the non-Federal sponsors. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) for the bridge was executed in November 2006.

Operations and results during the fiscal year
Completed the Post Authorization Change (PAC)/Engineering Documentation Report (EDR) that describes the design refinements to the Dam Raise project; continued design integration with the Folsom modifications project to ensure optimum performance and to identify any construction opportunities (spoils disposal, haul routes, staging areas, etc.) between the two projects. Initiated the bridge construction.

Historical Summary The Feasibility Report for the American River Watershed Investigation was completed in December 1991 and the Division Engineer's Report was issued in February 1992. Funds were appropriated in FY 1992 to initiate preconstruction engineering and design (PED) for the combined American River Watershed and Sacramento Metropolitan studies. The two projects were separated when WRDA 92 authorized the American River Watershed Project independently of the West Sacramento Project (Sacramento Metropolitan). Sec. 566 of WRDA 99 directed additional flood control studies for: (a) increasing surcharge flood control storage at Folsom Dam and Reservoir, and (b) increased flood protection through levee modifications on the American and Sacramento Rivers, and directed the Corps to submit a report to Congress by March 2000 documenting results of the studies. The interim report, completed in January 2000, provided additional information on two flood damage reduction plans: The Folsom Enlargement Plan and the Modified Stepped Release Plan. A result of the public scoping process was the addition of the Folsom Dam advance releases in anticipation of high flood flows as a flood control alternative, and the inclusion of ecosystem restoration as a project purpose. The Long Term Study (Feasibility Report) for the American River Watershed was completed in February 2002. The Chief's Report, dated 5 November 2002, was followed by the Division Engineer's Public Notice issued on 22 March 2003. Funds to initiate construction were appropriated in FY 2004. The Folsom Dam Raise project was authorized for construction by the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2004 at a total cost of \$257,300,000.

8. AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED, CA (Natomas Reimbursement)

Location The project is located in the metropolitan area of Sacramento, California. The 1991 Feasibility Report identified a project including

levee improvements around the perimeter of the Natomas Basin, a 300-acre detention area in North Natomas, and recreation trails.

Existing project The local sponsor, SAFCA, has constructed Natomas flood control features. The Natomas Federal Plan dated Mar 99 identified portions of the project eligible for reimbursement under the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed Sep 99. Based on the MOA and the Federal Plan, initial reimbursement of \$15M for Phase I was made to SAFCA Sep 99. The subsequent payments have since been made - \$1.115M in September 03 and \$510K in June 05. Estimated final reimbursement for Phase I of \$4.1M is unscheduled. .

Local cooperation SAFCA is seeking reimbursement for construction of local project features in addition to that eligible under Natomas Federal Plan . The current MOA allows for reimbursement to SAFCA for the Federal share of the plan identified in the Natomas Federal Plan dated March 1999. The SAFCA flood control project (North Area Local Project, or NALP) was larger in scope than the plan in the Natomas Federal Plan. ASA (CW) agreed, by letter to SAFCA dated 13 Sep 99, that the Corps would reevaluate our conclusions on what part of SAFCA's NALP could be considered for reimbursement consistent with the authorization.

Historical summary The Defense Appropriations Act for FY 1993 authorized construction of the Natomas flood control project (including recreation features), as defined in the feasibility report. The Act also authorized the sponsor to construct and receive reimbursement for the Federal share of project costs.

9. BUCHANAN DAM-H.V. EASTMAN LAKE, CHOWCHILLA RIVER, CA

Location On Chowchilla River about 36 miles above its mouth and about 16 miles northeast of city of Chowchilla, CA. (See Geological Survey quadrangles for area.)

Existing project Provides for construction of a 205-foot high rockfill dam to create a reservoir with gross storage capacity of 150,000 acre-feet for flood control, irrigation, recreation, and fish and wildlife. In conjunction with dam, project plan provides for about 12 miles of downstream levee and channel construction on Ash Slough to accommodate a project design flow of 5,000 cubic feet per second within slough and 7 miles of levee and channel improvement on Berenda Slough. Operation and maintenance of dam and reservoir is the

responsibility of the Federal Government. Total first cost for existing project is \$28,919,597, of which \$27,369,597 is Federal cost, including \$4,580,000 for basic recreation facilities, and \$1,550,000 non-Federal costs for lands and damages, including relocations for downstream levee and channel improvements. Local interests have contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation service. For future non-Federal reimbursement, see Local cooperation paragraph. Local interests have also, over a period of years expended about \$500,000 for construction of low levees and clearing downstream channels to provide some local flood protection in project area. This work is inadequate during major floods. Existing project was adopted by 1962 Flood Control Act (S. Doc. 98, 87th Cong., 2d sess., contains latest published map). Lake formed by Buchanan Dam on Chowchilla River was designated "H.V. Eastman Lake" by Public Law 93-217.

Local cooperation Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Maintenance and operation activities were continued. Runoff of Chowchilla River above Buchanan Dam was above normal for the year. Maximum storage of 93,501 acre-feet occurred June 10, 2006. Maximum hourly inflow to reservoir was 10,251 cubic feet per second on October 1 2006. Maximum release of 1,490 cubic feet per second on February 26, 2006. Maximum release of 847 cubic feet per second on July 18, 2007. During the year, a total of 81,260 acre-feet of water was released for irrigation and other purposes. Releases for flood control purposes totaled 0 acre-feet.

Historical summary Construction began in July 1971 and was completed in May 1979. Construction of Buchanan and Hidden dam and appurtenances was combined under one contract. Project was completed in September 1983, except for installation of piezometers (now deferred indefinitely). Dam closure was in March 1975; dam was completed in January 1976. Reservoir clearing and boundary marking were completed May 1975. Bifurcation structure was completed in February 1976. Channel improvement, Ash and Berenda Sloughs, was completed in March 1976. Recreation areas: Phase I was completed in January 1976; Phase II was completed in February 1978. Residences, administration building, and visitors center contract was completed in May 1978. Landscaping was completed in May 1979 and erosion control was completed in April 1979. A resources interpretive display and road relocation were completed in FY 1982. Dam safety assurance studies were initiated in FY 1981. Solar heating was installed

at Chowchilla recreation area in FY 1984. A hydrilla eradication (spraying) program was initiated in FY 1989. Final land audit was approved on December 3, 1985.

10. CACHE CREEK BASIN, CA (Cache Creek Settling Basin)

Location At the mouth of Cache Creek in Yolo County where it enters the Yolo Bypass about 2 miles east of city of Woodland and about 15 miles northwest of city of Sacramento, CA.

Existing project Provides for raising the perimeter levees of the existing settling basin an average of 12 feet, extending the levees upstream to County Road 102 to provide 50-year sediment storage capacity, enlarging and reconstructing the cobble weir, and degrading existing training levees and rebuilding them adjacent to western perimeter levee to provide 50 years of sediment storage capacity (340 acre-feet annually.). Estimated cost (October 2005) for existing project is \$27,000,000 (includes an allowance for estimated inflation through the construction period), of which \$16,900,000 is Federal and \$10,100,000 is non-Federal (which includes \$1,350,000 cash contribution). For future non-Federal reimbursement, see Local cooperation paragraph. Existing project was adopted by Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Public Law 99-662, November 17, 1986 (HD 98-134, 98th Cong., 1st Sess., contains published map.) Project as authorized included development of a national wildlife refuge within the settling basin; however, the Department of the Army determined that such refuge would be more appropriately funded and developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Refuge feature was reclassified to deferred category on April 11, 1988.

Local cooperation Local interests are required to provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas; modify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges) and other facilities where necessary in construction of the project; pay 5 percent of cost allocated to flood control, and bear all costs of operation, maintenance and replacement of flood control facilities. Local interests have agreed to make all required payments concurrently with project construction. Local Cooperation Agreement was executed March 12, 1990.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued review of LERRDs..

Historical summary Local Cooperation Agreement was executed March 12, 1990. Cache Creek Settling Basin enlargement (multicomponent) construction contract was awarded August 5, 1991, completed in September 1993, and work was transferred to local interests for operation and maintenance on December 2, 1993.

11. CALAVERAS RIVER AND LITTLEJOHN CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES, INCLUDING NEW HOGAN LAKE AND FARMINGTON DAM, CA

Location Streams comprising Calaveras River and Littlejohn Creek groups rise in Sierra Nevada and its foothills, flow easterly across flatlands of San Joaquin Valley and empty into San Joaquin River directly, or through various sloughs, in vicinity of Stockton, CA. Littlejohn Creek is in Calaveras, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin Counties. The three principal stream systems of the group are, from south to north, Lone Tree Creek, Littlejohn Creek, and Duck Creek. Calaveras River group is in Calaveras and San Joaquin Counties. The two principal streams of the groups are, from south to north, Calaveras River and Bear Creek. (See Geological Survey Valley Springs quadrangle for New Hogan reservoir area and Trigo and Bachelor Valley quadrangles for Farmington reservoir area.)

Existing project For description of completed improvements consisting of Farmington Dam, New Hogan Lake, and Bear Creek levee and channel improvement, and authorizing act, see Annual Report for 1967. (a) Farmington: Total first cost (July 1955) for project was \$3,995,684, of which \$3,676,384 was Federal and \$319,300 non-Federal for lands and damages including relocations. (b) New Hogan: Federal cost for project is \$15,906,150, including \$543,514 for basic recreation facilities. For future non-Federal reimbursement, see Local cooperation paragraph. Federal cost for recreation facilities funded from Code 710 appropriations is \$897,742. (c) Bear Creek: Project cost is \$6,485,734, of which \$3,242,867 is Federal, including reimbursement (\$488,096) to local interests of one-half of excess local interest cost of lands, rights-of-way, and relocations over estimated Federal construction cost in accordance with section 3, Public Law 738, 74th Congress. Non-Federal cost included in above amount is \$3,242,867 for relocations and lands and damages, exclusive of above Federal reimbursement.

Local cooperation Fully complied with. New

Hogan: Local interests must pay portion of first cost and annual operation and maintenance costs allocated to conservation functions of project. These costs are estimated at 36.2 percent of first cost and 38 percent of annual costs. In addition, local interests contributed land, the (July 1964) market value of which was \$556,000. For years 1961 through 1970, an interim contract between the Bureau of Reclamation and local water users provided for storage and payment of irrigation water; a long-term contract between that agency and local water users was executed August 25, 1970. Local interests paid \$5,540,991 through December 31, 2003. A concessionaire at New Hogan Marina provided public use facilities in accordance with lease agreement with the Secretary of the Army at an estimated cost to date of \$234,000.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: New Hogan Lake, regular funds: None. Code 710 funds: None. Bear Creek, San Joaquin County: None. Maintenance: Farmington Dam Maintenance and operation activities continued; structures were maintained in serviceable condition. During rain flood season, maximum flow of Duck Creek Diversion was 83 cubic feet per second on February 27, 2007. Maximum flow of Littlejohn Creek at Farmington was 239 cubic feet per second on February 28, 2007. Maximum flow of Duck Creek near Farmington was 680 cubic feet per second on February 12, 2007. Maximum storage in reservoir was 930 acre-feet on February 28, 2007, and maximum estimated inflow to reservoir was 1,881 cubic feet per second on April 24, 2007. Maximum release of 723 cubic feet per second on February 22, 2007. During the year, 21,710 acre-feet was released for flood control. Release for irrigation purposes amounted to 0 acre-feet. New Hogan Lake Maintenance and operation activities continued. Structures were maintained in serviceable condition. Runoff of Calaveras River above New Hogan was above normal for the year. Maximum storage of 192,911 acre-feet occurred October 1, 2006. Maximum hourly inflow to reservoir was 5,688 cubic feet per second on February 26, 2007. During the year, 102,280 acre-feet was released for irrigation and other purposes. Release for flood control purposes amounted to 4,740 acre-feet.

Historical summary Farmington Dam: Construction of Farmington project was initiated in July 1949 and completed for beneficial flood control operation in 1952. Duck Creek channel improvement was completed in November 1951; and channel improvement on south Littlejohn Creek was completed in May 1955. There are no recreation

facilities or public-use areas. All work completed. Dam safety assurance studies were initiated in FY 1982. New Hogan Lake: Construction was initiated May 1960, main dam closure November 1963, project completed for operational use in June 1964, and all work completed October 1973. Recreation facilities have been provided from Code 710 appropriations. See page measurement weir constructed in June 1980. Dam safety assurance studies were initiated in FY 1980. Bear Creek, San Joaquin County: Construction began in June 1963 and was completed in June 1967.

Final cash contribution was made to local interests December 23, 1970. Solar heating was installed at recreation facilities in FY 1984. A cultural resources survey was completed in FY 1984.

12. COLORADO RIVER AT GRAND JUNCTION, CO

Location On north bank of Colorado River from 9th Street west to the Denver Rio Grande Western Railroad Bridge at city of Grand Junction, CO, in Mesa County.

Existing project: See Annual Report for 2004.

13. CORTE MADERA CREEK, CA

Reported on by San Francisco District. Refer to Report of the Secretary of the Army on Civil Works Activities for FY 1996.

14. COYOTE CREEK, CA (Known As Coyote And Berryessa Creeks)

For details on Coyote portion of project, see FY05 Annual Report, page 35-10.

Location The Berryessa Creek watershed is located in Santa Clara County, California, south of San Francisco Bay. Berryessa Creek is a tributary to the Coyote Creek system, which flows into the southernmost end of San Francisco Bay. Berryessa Creek flows west out of the Diablo Range and into the residential neighborhoods of San Jose and Milpitas, finally turning north through industrial portions of Milpitas before joining Lower Penitencia Creek, and then into Coyote Creek.

Existing project The results of the ongoing general reevaluation report (Berryessa component only) to date recommend the use of set back levees. This design is being developed in coordination with resource agencies to provide a more environmentally

sustainable project.

Local Cooperation The Santa Clara Valley Water District, the local sponsor, signed the Reevaluation Cost Sharing Agreement in June 2001.

Historical Summary The recommended project includes offset levees and an overflow channel on Coyote Creek, and two sedimentation basins, concrete lined trapezoidal channel and off-set levees on Berryessa Creek. Provisions are also included for fish and wildlife mitigation for both Coyote and Berryessa Creeks. Severe flooding has occurred on both Coyote and Berryessa Creeks in recent years, the most recent being January-March 1983, in which Coyote Creek flooding caused over \$6.0 million worth of damages. The January 1997 flood was the highest recorded flow on Coyote Creek since completion of Anderson Dam in 1950. Although some flooding occurred upstream on Coyote Creek, flooding was averted in the project reach due to completion of the Coyote Creek project element in 1996, which provided for a 100-year level of protection.

The latest economic and cost analysis in the Berryessa Creek Draft General Design Memorandum dated November 1993 resulted in a benefit-cost ratio of less than unity. Determination of the downstream channel capacity is required in order for a decision to be made on how to proceed with this project element. Sponsor is working toward determining downstream channel conditions. Additionally, the Berryessa Creek element is a specifically named project under Section 211 of WRDA 1996, which provides for credit reimbursement to non-Federal interests for construction of flood control projects. Sponsor elects not to pursue the Berryessa Creek element under Sec. 211 of WRDA 96; therefore the Corps has been asked and has resumed a study of the Berryessa Creek Element under an expedited schedule. A General Reevaluation Report is being prepared for the Berryessa Creek Element.

15. FAIRFIELD VICINITY STREAMS, CA

Location On five streams in vicinity of cities of Fairfield and Suisun, Solano County, CA.

Existing project See Annual Report for 1996, p35-8.

16. GUADALUPE RIVER, CA

Location On Guadalupe River in downtown area of city of San Jose, Santa Clara County, CA.

Existing project Authorized plan provides for widening and deepening one or more sides of Guadalupe River for 2.5 miles from Interstate Highway 280 to Interstate Highway 880 in downtown San Jose, CA, and channel modifications with provisions for fish and wildlife mitigation, as necessary. Non-Federal sponsor must pay 100 percent of incremental construction cost of locally preferred plan. Project is an integral component of a much larger regional park plan being undertaken by the San Jose Redevelopment Agency.

Estimated cost (October 2006) is \$265,400,000 (which includes an allowance for estimated inflation through the construction period) of which \$148,900,000 is Federal and \$113,100,000 is non-Federal including \$116,500,000 reimbursement, see Local cooperation paragraph. Existing project was adopted by Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act of 1990 which directed the Secretary of the Army to construct the project notwithstanding Sec. 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 regarding project cost limitations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1992 which directed the Secretary of the Army to modify and construct the project in accordance with the January 1991 GDM; it is consistent with the Guadalupe River Park plan requested by the local sponsor and with cost sharing policy.

A General Reevaluation Report (GRR) has been prepared to address impacts to endangered species and water quality. In lieu of widening the natural channel for Reach 3, a bypass channel was recommended to minimize the effects on water quality, endangered species and riparian vegetation. The originally authorized plan could not fully mitigate these impacts. Updated benefits and added costs for required mitigation, lands and relocation were documented in the GRR approved in November 2001. Based on findings of the GRR, Section 106 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for 2002 re-authorized the project at a total cost of \$226,800,000.

Local cooperation Local interests, through a public body legally authorized and financially capable, must give assurances they will furnish lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas, which are partially offset by a credit

(\$5,701,000) allowed for prior work (Sec. 104, Water Resources Development Act of 1986); credit was approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Army; modify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities, where necessary in the construction of the project; pay 5 percent of the costs allocated to flood control; and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control facilities. Federal reimbursement will be made to non-Federal sponsor for one-half of non-Federal costs allocated to flood control in excess of Federal costs. Local interests have agreed to make all required payments concurrently with project construction.

On June 2, 1989, the local sponsor, the Santa Clara Valley Water District, expressed intent to provide all needed cost sharing funds. On September 21, 1990, the San Jose Redevelopment Agency requested modification of project to include recreation facilities and confirmed that they intend to participate as local sponsor for recreation. Local Cooperation Agreements for both flood control and recreation were executed March 30, 1992.

Operations and results during fiscal year Awarded Coleman Avenue abutment construction contract September 2007.

Historical summary Final General Design Memorandum (GDM) reflecting locally preferred plan, was approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Army on March 26, 1992, with comments. Revision of GDM to address comments was completed in July 1993. Local Cooperation Agreements for both flood control and recreation were executed March 30, 1992. Construction contract No. 1 for channel improvement (Highway 880 to Hedding Street) was awarded August 10, 1992; and was essentially completed and transferred to local interests for maintenance and operation on August 11, 1994. Construction contract No. 2 (Hedding Street to Coleman Avenue) was awarded July 8, 1994, and was essentially completed and transferred to local interests for maintenance and operation on October 25, 1996. Contract 3A, Phase I was completed Oct 2005. Awarded infill planting contract August 2006.

17. HIDDEN DAM-HENSLEY LAKE, FRESNO RIVER, CA

Location On Fresno River about 50 miles above its mouth and about 15 miles northeast of Madera, CA (See Geological Survey quadrangles for area.)

Existing project Provides for construction of a 163-foot high earthfill dam to create a reservoir with gross storage capacity of 90,000 acre-feet for flood control, irrigation, recreation and other purposes. In conjunction with the dam, the project provides for about 13 miles of downstream levee and channel improvements on Fresno River immediately upstream of Chowchilla Canal crossing to accommodate project design flow of 5,000 cubic feet per second. Operation and maintenance of dam and reservoir is the responsibility of the Federal Government. Total first cost for existing project is \$31,785,426, of which \$30,555,426 is Federal cost, including \$3,564,168 for basic recreation facilities, and estimated \$1,230,000 non-Federal cost for lands and damages including relocations for downstream levee and channel improvements. Local interests have contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation service. For future non-Federal reimbursement, see Local cooperation paragraph. Local interests have also, over a period of years, expended about \$300,000 for construction of low levees and clearing downstream channels to provide some local flood protection in the project area. This work is inadequate during major floods. Existing project was adopted by 1962 Flood Control Act (S. Doc. 37, 87th Cong., 1st sess., contains latest published map). Lake created by Hidden Reservoir project on Fresno River was designated "Hensley Lake" by Public Law 93-603. The project is currently fully able to provide the benefits for which it was designed and constructed. Hidden Dam has been classified as a Dam Safety Action Class Level II Dam (Urgent), where failure initiation is foreseen. There is risk to life and property, primarily in Madera, CA. The spillway capacity is unknown, as is the potential for seismic deformation. The dam has an existing seepage concern. Work to be performed includes initiating Phase I of the Dam Safety Assurance Program (DSAP) seepage, seismic and hydrologic studies. Investigation to be initiated in FY08 will be funded under construction general.

Local cooperation Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work. None. Maintenance: Maintenance and operation activities were continued. Runoff of Fresno River below Hidden Dam was below normal for the year. Maximum storage of 56,124 acre-feet occurred on October 1, 2006. Maximum hourly inflow to the reservoir was 1,319 cfs on February 22, 2007. Maximum release of 225 cfs on November 16, 2007. During the year, 58,700 acre-feet was released for irrigation and other purposes and no amount was released for flood control.

Historical summary Construction began in July 1971 and was completed in January 1979. Dam closure was in March 1975; dam was completed November 1975. Instrumentation was completed in January 1976. Downstream channel improvement, Fresno River, was completed April 1976. Recreation areas: Phase I was completed in March 1976; Phase II was completed in June 1978. Residences, administration building, grounds, and utilities contract was completed in February 1978. Landscaping was completed in December 1978 and erosion control was completed in January 1979. Project was completed in September 1980. Final land audit was approved February 5, 1980. Dam safety assurance studies were initiated in FY 1980. Piezometer installation was completed in September 1982. Solar heating was installed at County relinquished all administration of recreation and development and maintenance of public use areas at the recreation areas in FY 1984.

18. ISABELLA LAKE, KERN RIVER, CA

Location About 35 miles northeast of city of Bakersfield, CA, near confluence of north and south forks of Kern River; auxiliary dam is about one-half mile east of main dam. (See Geological Survey quadrangles of area.) In 1991, Isabella Lake and 16,000 acres of surrounding land was transferred to the Forest Service in exchange for about 2,500 acres of Forest Service land near Pine Flat Lake.

Existing project For description of completed improvement and authorizing act, see Annual Report for 1967. Federal cost for new work is \$22,027,452. For future non-Federal Local cooperation and Licenses paragraphs. Federal cost funded from Code 710 appropriations is \$2,199,085. Operation and maintenance of dam and reservoir is Federal responsibility. The project is currently unable to provide the benefits for which it was designed and constructed. Isabella Dam has been classified as a Dam Safety Action Class Level I Dam (Urgent and Compelling), where the dam is critically near failure and there is an extremely high life risk. There is risk to life and property, primarily in Lake Isabella and Bakersfield, CA. The spillway capacity is inadequate, and there is a known seismic and seepage hazard that could cause deformation of the structures. Work performed includes initiating Phase I of the Dam Safety Assurance Program (DSAP) seepage, seismic and hydrologic studies. Investigations initiated were

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

funded both under O&M funds and construction general

Local cooperation California officially adopted project by chapter 1514 of statutes of 1945, State of California. Local interests, represented by North Kern, Buena Vista, and Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage Districts and La Hacienda Water District, were required to reimburse the Federal Government the portion of first cost and annual operation and maintenance costs allocated to irrigation functions of project. These costs, based on a cost allocation study completed in December 1955, are \$4,573,000 of first cost and 21.7 percent of annual operation and maintenance cost. For the years 1956 through 1964, an interim contract between the Bureau of Reclamation and local water users provided for storage and payment of irrigation water. Under provisions of this interim contract, local interests paid \$1,936,229 through December 31, 1964. A long-term contract between the Bureau and local water users was executed October 23, 1964. Balance due on allocated first cost of \$4,573,000 was paid by the water users on March 31, 1965. Kern County assumed administration of recreation and development and maintenance of public use areas at project in accordance with a 25-year license February 15, 1955. The agreement with Kern County provided for joint operation and development by the Corps and Kern County including permits granted to concessionaires by the county to provide certain services. As of September 30, 1971, Kern project. A State law permitting the Department of Boating and Waterways (known as the Department of Navigation and Ocean Development prior to January 1979) to participate in inland water development with Federal agencies was signed by the Governor on August 11, 1972. Isabella Lake and surrounding land, 16,000 acres around the lake currently being used for park and recreation purposes, was turned over to the Forest Service by the Corps on May 15, 1991, in exchange for approximately 2,500 acres of Forest Service recreation land near Pine Flat Lake. This was accomplished by using a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture (Forest Service). The MOU requires an exchange of land between departments. Three Corps maintenance employees, under supervision of the Success Lake park manager, will stay at Isabella to operate the dam for flood control and water conservation purposes. Authority for new concessionaire operating permits to be issued, as well as those previously granted by the Corps, will be transferred to the Forest Service.

Total cost to date of present recreation facilities

developed by the county and the marina concessionaires is about \$965,000; \$235,000 of this was a grant from the California Wildlife Conservation Board and about \$534,000 is investment by marina concessionaires.

Licenses. In accordance with Federal Power Commission Docket No. E-6578, issued April 1, 1963, payment of \$377,426 was made to the Federal Government by Pacific Gas and Electric Co. (\$108,352) and Southern California Edison Co. (\$269,074) for headwater benefits to downstream existing plants from Isabella Dam to cover benefits from April 15, 1954, to December 31, 1962. Between 1962 and 1982, the power companies have in the aggregate made annual payments of \$44,650 for headwater benefits. That amount was to be paid each year until changes in operation, development, or costs indicated some modification to be advisable. Federal Power Commission Docket No. E-6578 was revised by Docket No. HB07-75-4-000 (order issued July 11, 1983 under 24 FERC, paragraph 62052) which modified cumulative use charges after 1974, effective retroactively. Such charges will now vary each year. An adjustment (years 1974 through 1984) was included in 1984 payment of \$244,790. The 1985 payment was \$52,747; 1986 payment was \$51,905. No payment was received in 1987. The 1988 payment was \$58,187. No payment was received in 1989. Two payments (\$60,894 and \$55,443) were received in 1990; \$60,983 was received in 1991; \$65,975 in October 1991 (FY 1992) \$77,577 in October 1992 (FY 1993), and \$62,231 in October 1993 (FY 1994). Cumulative use charges collected by the Federal Power Commission (known as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission since January 9, 1978) and returned to the U. S. Treasury through period ending September 30, 1995, amounted to \$2,150,458.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work, regular funds: Studies are currently underway to evaluate seismic stability and identify seepage problems. Code 710 funds: None. Maintenance: Maintenance and operation continued. Runoff of Kern River above Isabella Dam was below normal. Maximum storage of 243,416 acre-feet occurred on May 24, 2007. Maximum hourly inflow to the reservoir was 8,835 cfs on February 11, 2007. Maximum release of 1,593 cfs on July 12, 2007. During the year, 357,510 acre-feet was released for irrigation and other purposes and no amount was released for flood control.

Historical summary Construction began in March 1948 and was completed in June 1968. Main

dam, Borel Canal outlet works and appurtenances, and auxiliary dam were completed in April 1953. Storage impoundment began December 1952. Piezometer was installed in August 1982. Project is operating to provide flood protection and irrigation benefits for which it was designed. Recreation facilities were provided by Code 710 funds. Dam safety assurance studies were initiated in FY 1979. A cultural resources survey was completed in FY 1984. On May 15, 1991, Isabella Lake and surrounding land, 16,000 acres around the lake currently being used for park and recreational purposes, was turned over to the Forest Service by the Corps in exchange for approximately 2,500 acres of Forest Service recreation land near Pine Flat Lake. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture (Forest Service) was used. The MOU requires an exchange of land between departments. Three Corps maintenance employees, under supervision of the Success Lake park manager, are located at Isabella to operate the dam for flood control and water conservation purposes.

19. KAWEAH AND TULE RIVERS, INCLUDING TERMINUS DAM AND SUCCESS LAKE, CA

Location Terminus Dam is on Kaweah River about 20 miles east of Visalia, CA. Success Lake is on Tule River about 5 miles east of Porterville, CA. (See Geological Survey quadrangles of area.) The current Construction work is located within the Tulare Lake Basin in the southeastern portion of the San Joaquin Valley between the cities of Fresno and Bakersfield, CA.

Existing project Terminus Dam: For description of completed improvement and authorizing act, see Annual Report for 1975. Federal cost of new work is \$19,302,957, including \$242,605 for basic recreation facilities and excluding spreading works constructed by local interests at an estimated (July 1957) cost of about \$750,000. Spreading works portion of project has been deauthorized. The 90-day Congressional project review period, required by sec. 12, Public Law 93-251, as amended, ended August 5, 1977, and resulted in deauthorization of that portion of project. Federal cost of recreation facilities funded from Code 710 appropriations is \$700,004. Success Lake: For description of completion improvement and authorizing act, see Annual Report for 1975. Federal cost of new work for Success Lake is \$14,247,221, including \$253,697 for basic recreation facilities. Federal cost of recreation facilities funded from Code

710 appropriations is \$747,048. For future non-Federal reimbursements, see Local cooperation paragraph. Operation and maintenance of reservoirs is Federal responsibility.

Lake Kaweah/Terminus Dam was completed in 1962, and has provided limited flood protection to Visalia and other rapidly developing urban areas along the Kaweah River. The project plan is to enlarge Lake Kaweah by 42,600 acre-feet by raising the spillway 21 feet to provide additional flood control and water conservation space. Current total project cost is estimated to be \$57,410,000, with a Federal share of \$33,700,000 and a non-Federal share of \$23,710,000, including \$19,328,000 of LERRDs.

Local cooperation California officially adopted projects by chapter 1514 of statutes of 1945, State of California. Local interests for Terminus Dam are represented by Kaweah Delta Water Conservation District. Local interests for Success Lake are considered to be represented by the Vandalia, Porterville, and Lower Tule River Irrigation Districts, the Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage District, and Pioneer Water Co., which represent over 90 percent of irrigated land and water-right holders along Tule River below damsite. Local interests must reimburse the Federal Government the portion of first cost and annual operation and maintenance costs allocated to irrigation functions of projects. These costs are estimated at 14.1 percent of first and annual costs for Terminus and 9.5 percent of first and annual costs for Success. Local interests for Terminus stated they will continue to operate and maintain spreading works and downstream channel systems to provide required capacity for disposal of floodwaters. Local interests for Success stated they will continue to maintain downstream channel systems to provide required capacity for disposal of floodwaters. Repayment contracts between the Bureau of Reclamation and local water users for irrigation supply from Terminus and Success reservoirs were executed January 11, 1965, and April 30, 1965, respectively. Reservoirs are being operated for irrigation storage as well as flood control and incidental recreation use. Tulare County acquired water for recreation pools at the projects. Local interests paid the following total amounts for irrigation services from the reservoirs through December 31, 2003: Terminus, \$2,686,711 and Success, \$1,338,408. Tulare County was granted a 25-year license for planning, development, and management of public recreation areas at Success, July 10, 1960, and at Terminus, June 5, 1961. Basic public-use facilities constructed by Corps at the Success reservoir were transferred to jurisdiction of Tulare County on January 18, 1962; facilities at

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Terminus were transferred June 20, 1962. In March 1967, an amendment to the license agreements was approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Army. Under these amended licenses, Tulare County retained administration of only specified land areas and operation and maintenance of recreation facilities in these areas. In addition, they continued their program of water safety, boat inspection, and law enforcement at both reservoirs. The Corps took over the administration of the remainder of the project land areas and the operation and maintenance of recreation facilities in these areas. Calif. Department of Fish and Game expended funds to improve fishery resources of the Terminus reservoir. As of April 1, 1972, Tulare County relinquished all planning, development, and management of public recreation areas at Terminus Dam. Tulare County by expenditure of county funds and by a lease to a marina concessionaire has aided in the development of recreation facilities at an estimated cost of \$199,000. Calif. Department of Fish and Game expended funds in conjunction with Tulare Sportsman's Council and developed a habitat for upland game birds at Success Lake. As of April 1, 1972, Tulare County relinquished all planning, development, and management of public recreation areas at Success Lake, except for the Bartlett Park recreation area. Tulare County has aided in development of recreation facilities. Total cost to date of present recreation facilities developed by the county (\$360,000) and the marina concessionaires (\$373,000) is about \$733,000.

PCA for spillway enlargement was signed 9 Feb 2001. Project is cost shared 75% Fed/25% NF, with a minimum NF cash payment of 5% for the flood damage reduction portion of the project. Non-Federal sponsor if required to pay 35% of all costs allocated to agricultural water supply.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Terminus Dam, regular funds: None. Code 710 funds: None

Success Lake, regular funds: None. Code 710 funds: None.

Kaweah. Continued design on Lemon Hill Erosion site. Continued mitigation work with maintenance of the endangered species and the riparian areas.

Maintenance: Terminus Dam: Maintenance and operation continued. Structures were maintained in serviceable condition. Runoff of Kaweah River above Terminus Dam was below normal for the year. Maximum storage of 131,926 acre-feet occurred on

June 5, 2007. Maximum hourly inflow to the reservoir on April 25, 2007 was about 6,507 cubic feet per second. Maximum outflow of 1,578 cubic feet per second occurred July 5, 2007. Irrigation and spreading releases totaled 143,690 acre-feet. Releases for flood control totaled 14,250 acre-feet. Success Lake: Maintenance and operation continued. Structures were maintained in serviceable condition. Runoff of Tule River above Success Dam was below normal during the year. Maximum storage of 34,147 acre-feet occurred on May 28, 2007. Maximum hourly inflow to the reservoir was 753 cubic feet per second on July 13, 2007, and maximum outflow of 2970 feet per second occurred on June 20, 2007. Irrigation and spreading releases amounted to 38,600 acre-feet. Releases for flood control amounted to 0 acre-feet.

Historical summary Terminus Dam: Construction of project began in July 1957 and was completed in June 1968. Final land audit was approved on April 20, 1987. Construction of main dam and appurtenances, initiated in February 1959, was completed in June 1962. Dam has been operating since November 1961 to provide flood protection for which it was designed; conservation impoundment was commenced May 1962. Appurtenances are in good condition. Recreation facilities were provided by Code 710 funds. Dam safety assurance studies were initiated in FY 1979 and completed in FY 1989. Piezometer installation and a cultural resources survey were completed in FY 1984. Success Lake: Construction of project began in November 1956, was completed in June 1968, and final audit of historical land record was approved December 17, 1979. Construction of main dam and appurtenances, initiated in October 1958, was completed in May 1961. Dam has been operating since October 1960 to provide flood protection for which it was designed; conservation impoundment was commenced March 1962. Recreation facilities were survey was completed in FY 1984.

WRDA 1996 authorized enlargement of Terminus Reservoir, Kaweah River, CA for flood control and water supply subject to Chief's Report. PED was initiated in Sep 96 and completed in Sep 2000. Construction funds were appropriated in FY2000. PCA was signed 9 Feb 2001. Spillway Excavation was completed, April 2002, Lemon Hill Bank Protection was completed Fed 2003, Relocation of Recreation Facilities was completed Apr 2004, Auxiliary Dam Berm and seepage collection system was completed May 2004, an the Best Western Dike was completed May 2005

20. LITTLE DELL LAKE, UT

For project description, see FY05 Annual Report, pg 35-15.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued review and crediting of LERRDS.

Historical summary A Local Cooperation Agreement (Sec. 221) was executed June 10, 1986. Construction was initiated in April 1988. Construction of core trench and test fill was completed in February 1989. Main dam and appurtenances contract was awarded May 12, 1989 and completed in September 1993. Project was transferred to the local sponsor for maintenance and operation on March 26, 1993. Dam was dedicated on August 5, 1993.

21. MARTIS CREEK LAKE, MARTIS CREEK, NV AND CA

Location Reservoir is on Martis Creek a tributary of Truckee River, near Truckee, CA; intermittent channel improvements are on Truckee River in Reno, NV. (See Geological Survey quadrangles for areas.)

Existing project For description of completed improvement and authorizing act, see Annual Report for 1975. Federal cost for project was \$8,503,789 including \$289,506 for basic recreation facilities. Federal cost of recreation facilities funded from Code 710 appropriations was \$1,200. Construction of recreation facilities under Code 710 was determined to be infeasible. Operation and maintenance of reservoir is Federal responsibility. The project is currently unable to provide the benefits for which it was designed and constructed. Martis Creek Dam has been classified as a Dam Safety Action Class Level I Dam (Urgent and Compelling), where the dam is critically near failure and there is an extremely high life risk. There is risk to life and property, primarily in the Reno-Sparks Metro Area Nevada. The spillway capacity is inadequate, and there is a known seismic and seepage hazard that could cause deformation of the structures. Work performed includes initiating Ph I of the Dam Safety Assurance Program (DSAP) seepage, seismic and hydrologic studies. Investigations initiated were funded both under O&M funds and construction general.

Local cooperation Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: None. Maintenance: Maintenance and operation of project, including recreation facilities,

was continued. Structures were maintained in serviceable condition. Runoff above Martis Creek Dam was below normal Maximum storage of 843 acre-feet occurred on February 11, 2007. Maximum hourly inflow to the reservoir was 92 cfs on February 10, 2007. Maximum release of 47 cfs on June 9, 2007. During the year, 7,920 acre-feet was released for irrigation and other purposes and no amount was released for flood control.

Historical summary Project construction began in August 1967; dam closure was in October 1971; dam completed in August 1972; basic recreation facilities were completed in December 1972; and project was completed in June 1974. Recreation facilities under Code 710 funding were considered infeasible. Dam safety assurance studies were initiated in FY 1981.

22. MERCED COUNTY STREAMS, CA

Location In vicinity of city of Merced, CA, on streams draining from Mariposa County foothills of the Sierra Nevada into Merced County. Streams lie easterly of and drain into the San Joaquin River between Chowchilla River on the south and Merced River on the north. Drainage area represents about 1,000 square miles; nearly 700 square miles of foothills and mountains in Mariposa County and about 300 square miles of flood plain in Merced County. (See Geological Survey quadrangles for area.)

Existing project Project is a modification of Merced County Stream Group, Calif., Improvement No. 18, authorized by 1944 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 473, 78th Cong., 2d sess.) and completed in FY 1957. Existing project provides for enlargement of four existing reservoirs Bums, Bear, Owens, and Mariposa, providing a total capacity of 117,900 acre-feet for multipurpose storage; channel improvements in reaches of Bear, Black Rascal, and Deadman Creeks, thereby tying the existing project channels into the USFWS grasslands and into Eastside Bypass of San Joaquin River flood control system. Bear, Bums, and Owens projects would provide flood control only; Castle and Bums projects, flood control and recreation; Marguerite project, flood control and irrigation; and Mariposa project, all three purposes. Existing project was adopted by 1970 Flood Control Act.

Current plan of improvement would defer enlargement of existing Mariposa reservoir and the

irrigation function associated with the latter two facilities, enlargement of existing Owens reservoir and about 32 miles of levee and channel improvement on Owens, Mariposa, and Deadman-Dutchman Creeks. Estimated total project cost (October 1996) is \$132,700,000 (includes an allowance for estimated inflation through the construction period), of which \$91,800,000 is Federal and \$40,900,000 is non-Federal (which includes a \$6,855,000 cash contribution).

Local cooperation Local interests are required to provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way and dredged material disposal areas; modify or relocate buildings, utilities, roads, and other facilities, where necessary in the construction of the project; pay one-half of the separable and joint costs allocated to recreation, presently estimated at \$282,000, of which \$240,000 is a cash contribution and \$42,000 is for lands; and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control facilities. Total non-Federal share of Castle Dam first cost is \$5,230,000 and includes cash contribution of \$595,000.

The California Reclamation Board and the City of Merced are the local sponsors of the authorized project. The Reclamation Board will serve as sole sponsor for the Castle Dam Unit. Merced County Board of Supervisors reaffirmed their support for the project by letter of April 4, 1986. City of Merced by letter of March 13, 1986, reaffirmed its support for and intent to furnish assurances for recreation aspects of the project. California Reclamation Board reaffirmed its support for total project by letter of April 9, 1986. A Local Cooperation Agreement (Sec. 221) was executed for Castle Dam Unit on June 27, 1986. State of California legislation (AB3369) was enacted on September 14, 1986 which enabled the Reclamation Board to financially participate in the project. A new Local Cooperation Agreement (LCA) was signed by the Assistant Secretary of the Army November 30, 1988, in accordance with the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. The California Reclamation Board, the Merced County Board of Supervisors and the city of Merced have indicated support for balance of the project by letters of intent dated August 29, 1991 and August 20, 1991, respectively. This support was again reaffirmed in letters of support as provided by the California Reclamation Board on January 9, 1996.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued work on the General Reevaluation Report. Runoff above Martis Creek Dam was above normal for the year. Maximum storage of 843 acre-feet occurred on February 11, 2007. Maximum inflow to

the reservoir was 92 cubic feet per second on February 10, 2007 and maximum outflow of 47 cubic feet per second occurred on June 9, 2007. During the year 7,920 acre-feet was released for irrigation purposes. Releases for flood control amounted to 0 acre-feet.

Historical summary Castle Dam multicomponent construction contract was awarded February 26, 1991, and construction was completed in March 1993. Castle Dam check structure contract was initiated in April 1993 and completed in January 1994. Castle Dam was transferred to the sponsor on April 12, 1995, and accepted by the sponsor in FY 2000. GRR for Haystack Dam portion was initiated in 2001.

23. MERCED COUNTY STREAM GROUP, CA

Location Reservoirs and channel improvements are on Bear, Burns, Mariposa, and Owens Creeks, in foothills of Sierra Nevada about 15 to 20 miles east of city of Merced, CA. (See Geological Survey Haystack Mountain quadrangle for Burns and Indian Gulch quadrangle for Bear, Owens, and Mariposa areas.)

Existing project For description of completed improvements and authorizing act, see Annual Report for 1962. Improvements consist of reservoirs at Mariposa, Owens, Burns and Bear Creeks and diversions from Black Rascal Creek to Bear Creek and from Creek to Mariposa Creek. Total first cost for project was \$3,899,259, of which \$2,751,259 was Federal and \$1,148,000 non-Federal for lands including relocations and channel improvement.

Local cooperation Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Ordinary maintenance and operation of the four completed reservoirs continued. Structures were maintained in a serviceable condition. Runoff from drainage areas below Merced County stream group reservoirs was below normal for the year. See Table 35-K for maximum inflow storage and outflow for the projects. Outflows were less than channel capacity in the project streams.

Historical summary Construction was initiated March 1948, with construction of Mariposa project, which was completed in November 1948. Construction of Owens project, initiated in March, was completed in October 1949; Burns project, initiated in July 1949, was completed in January

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

1950; and Bear project initiated in April, was completed in December 1954. Black Rascal and Owens Creek diversion channels and stream-gaging stations were completed in April 1956. Local interests completed channel enlargement and restoration of channel capacities of Miles, Bums, Owens, and Mariposa Creeks in 1956 at their expense. Improvement of Bear Creek and Black Rascal Slough, below their confluence, was deferred pending possible improvements downstream, outside limits of project.

24. NAPA RIVER, CA

Location The project is located in the city and county of Napa, California. The Napa River drainage basin, comprising 426 square miles, is just north of San Pablo Bay and approximately 40 miles northeast of San Francisco, California.

Existing project A major portion of the presently developed area of the city is located in a high flood hazard area and is subject to flooding. The project consists of modifications to provide the project area with 100-year level of flood protection from Napa River and Napa Creek. Channel modifications include overbank excavation, vertical walls, floodwalls, levees, bridge modifications, pumping stations and flowage easements. The project also includes recreation trails and incidental ecosystem restoration. Current total project cost estimate is \$310,700,000 and is to be cost shared 75% Federal and 25% local sponsor.

Local cooperation In March 1998, the Napa County electorate passed "Measure A" to fund the non-Federal share of the project. In February 2000, Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, the local sponsor, signed a Project Cooperation Agreement for the project. The sponsor will furnish lands, easements, rights of way and borrow and excavated or dredged material disposal areas; modify or relocate utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges) and other facilities where necessary for the construction of the project; provide 5 percent of the costs allocated to flood control and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement for flood control facilities; and pay one-half of the separable costs allocated to recreation (except recreational navigation) and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement or recreation facilities.

Operations during fiscal year. Continued contract 2 West (Hatt to First) and completed work

on NSD excavation and Duden excavation contracts. Contract 2 West (Hatt to First Street) will be completed in 2nd quarter FY08. In addition, planning and design will continue on Contract 3 (Napa Valley Wine Train Rail Road Relocation and Oxbow/Bypass design efforts) and Contract 4 (Napa Creek design effort).

Historical summary The project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1965 for flood control and recreation and was modified by the Flood Control Act of 1976 to include modifications to Napa Creek. The project was placed in inactive status in 1978. Following severe flooding in February 1986, the sponsor requested reactivation of the project. Funds to resume pre-construction engineering and design (PED) were appropriated in fiscal year 1989. A revised Final SGDM was completed in October 1998 and approved in May 1999. The ROD for the revised SEIS/EIR was issued in June 1999. The PED phase of the project was completed in fiscal year 2000 at a total cost of \$15,587,000. Project was approved as new start construction for fiscal year 2000. Construction Contract 1A, estimated at \$2,550,000, was completed in October 2000. Demolition contract was completed in October 2002 and Phase 1 HTRW Remediation was completed in December 2002 and Phase 2 remediation was completed February 2004. Contract 1B was completed in May 2004. Planning, engineering and design, construction management and non-Federal lands certification efforts continue.

25. PAJARO RIVER, CA

Location In the Uvas-Carnadero and Llagas Creeks watersheds of the upper Pajaro River Basin in south Santa Clara County in vicinity of the city of Gilroy about 75 miles south of San Francisco, CA.

Existing project See Annual Report for 1996, pg. 35-15.

Local cooperation Fully complied with. Local Cooperation Agreement (LCA) for flood control was executed with the Santa Clara Valley Water District on June 25, 1987, and LCA for recreation was executed with the City of Gilroy on July 27, 1987.

Operations and results during fiscal year. The project is fiscally completed.

Historical summary Responsibility for remaining portions of advance engineering and design, plans and specifications, and construction was transferred to Sacramento District in April 1982. Construction

began in October 1987. Construction for the first contract (levee work and bike path upstream of Thomas Road Bridge), second contract (levee work and hiking trails), and third and final contract (landscaping) has been transferred to local interests for operation and maintenance. Total reimbursement of \$5,583,369 has been made to the local sponsor.

26. PINE FLAT LAKE AND KINGS RIVER, CA

Location Reservoir is on Kings River, about 25 miles east of Fresno, CA, and channel improvements are on Kings River downstream from Lemoore weir, about 25 miles south of Fresno. (See Geological Survey quadrangles of area.) Project also includes 2,500 acres of Forest Service recreation land near Pine Flat Lake.

Existing project Improvement is a unit in comprehensive plan for flood control and other related purposes for Sacramento-San Joaquin Basins. Project consists of a 429-foot high concrete gravity darn, including a gated overflow section with a maximum discharge capacity of 391,000 cubic feet per second, creating a reservoir with gross storage capacity of 1 million acre-feet, for flood control, irrigation, and related purposes. Outlet provisions for future power development are included in dam, but Federal construction of power-generating facilities is not authorized. Improvement also includes levee and channel work on Kings River and its tributaries on valley floor about 25 miles south of Fresno. Channel improvement work will enlarge channel capacities and regulate flows in lower branches of the Kings River. There are nine public-use and recreation areas: One maintained by the Corps, four by the Forest Service, three jointly by the Corps and concession, and one by Fresno County. Also, five boat access-only areas are maintained by the Corps on the south side of the reservoir. Project cost is \$42,072,330, of which \$41,502,330 is Federal (including \$13,700 for basic recreation facilities) and \$570,000 non-Federal for rights-of-way for downstream channel improvements. For future non-Federal reimbursement, see Local cooperation paragraph. Federal cost of recreation facilities for Pine Flat Lake, funded from Code 710 appropriations is \$1,595,100 exclusive of recreation facilities previously provided at a cost of \$13,700. In addition, Federal cost of recreation facilities for Pine Flat Lake, funded from Public Works Acceleration Executive Act of 1962 appropriations, was \$239,235 (July 1963). Operation and maintenance of dam and reservoir is Federal responsibility. Existing project

was adopted by 1944 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 630, 76th Cong., 3d sess., contains latest published map).

Local cooperation Local interests must reimburse the Federal Government for first costs allocated to irrigation functions of reservoir portion of project in accordance with reclamation law. Under provision of War Department Civil Appropriations Act of 1947, the Secretary of War, with concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior, determined allocation of cost to irrigation should be set at an amount not to exceed \$14,250,000. In addition, local interests must pay 37.4 percent of annual maintenance, operation, and replacement costs of dam and reservoir allocated to irrigation function. Repayment contracts between the Bureau of Reclamation and the local water users for the irrigation use of the reservoir were executed December 23, 1963. The Bureau is administering the contracts in accordance with reclamation law as amended by the Reclamation Reform Act of October 12, 1982. That act generally exempts the limitations under the early reclamation laws as being applicable to projects constructed by the Corps with two exceptions; however, all existing contracts to share construction and maintenance costs remain in effect. Prior to execution of the final contracts, the Bureau provided conservation water to local interests under an interim contract. Irrigation interests paid \$15,154,593 for irrigation services through December 31, 2003. With respect to the downstream channel improvements, sec. 3, Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, applies. King River Conservation District represents local interests; assurances were accepted November 20, 1959. Local interests have furnished all requirements for construction rights-of-way for construction of channel improvements required to date. Three concessionaires each at Lakeridge Marina (Deer Creek), Pine Flat Marina and Trimmer Marina provided public-use facilities in accordance with lease agreements with the Secretary of the Army. Estimated cost to date of facilities installed by these concessionaires is \$1,727,000. Fresno County developed public-use facilities on an 85-acre tract immediately downstream from dam for picnicking, camping, swimming, and playground activities, at an estimated cost of \$476,000 under provisions of a license agreement. The U.S. Forest Service developed and operates a picnic area at the upper end of reservoir. Cost of site development is about \$37,500. Installation of a hydroelectric power plant, located at the downstream toe of the Corps Pine Flat Dam, was completed in January 1984 by Kings River Conservation District. Project consists of an outdoor-type powerhouse containing three generating units with capacities of 55 megawatts each for a total of

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

165 megawatts. Conservation District would make use of the three existing 13.5-foot diameter penstocks that were installed in Pine Flat Dam when constructed in 1954.

Licenses. License No. 1988, effective April 1, 1955, was issued by Federal Power Commission to Pacific Gas and Electric Co. for hydroelectric power development of North Fork Kings River by the company upstream from the Pine Flat reservoir. Under interim Contract No. DA-04-167-eng-1182 with the Department of the Army, Pacific Gas and Electric Co. paid for storage of power water in the Pine Flat reservoir May 15, 1954, through March 31, 1955. Current Contract No. DA-04-167-eng-1328 with the Department of the Army provides for storage of power water at the rate of 0.1375 per acre-foot; the contract covers April 1, 1955, through March 31, 2005. By an agreement of January 1972, supplementing the December 1954 contract, Pacific Gas and Electric Co. transferred ownership of most of its Kings River system water to the Kings River Water Association. Accordingly, no further significant storage service to Pacific Gas and Electric Co. by the reservoir at Pine Flat is anticipated. Total payment under these contracts through June 30, 1972, (last year of payment), amounts to \$2,478,798; these funds were paid to Sacramento District and deposited for return to the Treasury. License No. 2741, effective September 25, 1979, was issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to the Kings River Conservation District for hydropower development at the downstream toe of the Corps Pine Flat Dam. Payment to the Department of the Army for construction and installation of the penstocks in the amount of \$1,044,685 was made to Sacramento District and deposited for return to the Treasury in November 1985.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work, regular funds: None. Code 710 funds: None. Maintenance: Maintenance and operation activities continued. Structures were maintained in serviceable condition. Runoff of Kings River above Pine Flat Dam was above below for the year. Maximum storage of 698,816 acre-feet occurred on May 24, 2007. Maximum hourly inflow to the reservoir was 6,958 cubic feet per second on May 13, 2007, and maximum outflow of 1,573 cubic feet per second occurred on July 12, 2007. During the year, 1,004,940 acre-feet was released for irrigation and spreading. Release for flood control amounted to 0 acre-feet.

Historical summary Construction began in April 1947 and project, including channel improvement, was completed in September 1977. Main dam was

initiated in January 1950, completed in June 1954, and has been operating since February 1954 to provide flood protection for which it was designed. Total of 35.2 miles of new and reconstructed levees and 13.2 miles of channel clearing have been transferred to the Kings River Conservation District for maintenance. Recreation facilities for various recreation areas under Code 710 appropriation are complete. Completed preliminary design and cost estimates for Pine Flat fish barrier were reviewed by the State, but the State was unable to provide necessary assurances of local cooperation. Dam safety assurance studies were initiated in FY 1982. A cultural resources survey was completed in FY 1984. On May 15, 1991, Pine Flat Lake acquired additional acreage as part of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Secretary of the Army and Secretary of Agriculture (Forest Service). The Corps exchanged Isabella Lake and the 16,000 acres around that lake currently being used for park and recreational purposes for approximately 2,500 acres of Forest Service recreation land near Pine Flat Lake.

27. REDBANK AND FANCHER CREEKS, CA

Project complete. See FY05 Annual Report, page 35-20 for details

28. REGIONAL CONJUNCTIVE USE, CA

See Sacramento Area, CA, pg 35-29

29. RUSSIAN RIVER BASIN, CA

Reported on by the San Francisco District.

30. SACRAMENTO RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, CA, FROM COLLINSVILLE TO SHASTA DAM

Location Rises in Trinity Mountains in north-central California, flows generally southerly about 6 miles and empties into Suisun Bay, an arm of San Francisco Bay at Collinsville, CA. Works covered by this improvement are on Sacramento River and tributaries from Collinsville to Shasta Dam, about mile 312. Drainage area above Rio Vista is 26,500 square miles (See Geological Survey quadrangles of area for Sacramento River and Upper Butte Basin; Flournoy and Fruto quadrangles for Black Butte Lake; and Tuscan Buttes, Tehama, Redding, and Hooker quadrangles for Table Mountain Lake.)

Existing project Improvement of Sacramento River and tributaries, from Collinsville to Shasta Dam was authorized as a unit of a comprehensive plan for flood control and other related purposes in Sacramento River Basin. (a) Sacramento River and major and minor tributaries, for flood control purposes: Enlargement of existing levees on Sacramento River between vicinity of Moulton weir and Ord Bend; construction of new levees from present levee terminus to vicinity of Chico Landing; construction of a weir near Chico Landing, extension of Moulton weir, and construction of a bypass through Upper Butte Basin; construction of new levees in Lower Butte Basin; enlargement of existing levees in Sutter, Tisdale, Sacramento, and Yolo Bypasses; and levee construction and/or channel enlargement on following minor tributaries of Sacramento River: Antelope Creek; Chico and Mud Creeks and Sandy Gulch; Butte and Little Chico Creeks; Cherokee Canal; Elder Creek; Deer Creek (Tehama County); Thomes Creek; and Willow Creek. Improvement provides for about 155 miles of channel improvement and about 294 miles of levees with an average height of 12 feet and a freeboard of 3 feet. Improvement also provides for revetment as required for protection of bypass levee slopes against erosion. Total first cost for project is \$18,300,000 (October 1988), of which \$11,900,000 is Federal, and \$6,400,000 non-Federal for lands and damages, including relocations. (See table 35-N on project units classified and excluded from cost estimate.) (b) Sacramento River, Chico Landing to Red Bluff, CA: An extension of the existing Sacramento River Flood Control project which provides for construction of bank protection works and minor channel improvements as required on Sacramento River between Chico Landing and Red Bluff for flood control purposes. Estimated first cost (October 1987) for project work in Tehama, Butte, and Glenn Counties is \$31,000,000, of which \$25,700,000 is Federal cost and \$5,300,000 non-Federal cost for lands and damages including relocations and cash contribution of \$3,435,000. (c) Sacramento River, CA, Bank Protection Project: Includes initial phase covering 430,000 lineal feet of bank protection and a second phase covering 405,000 lineal feet of bank protection under a long range program of bank protection, erosion control works, and setback levees at critical locations within limits of authorized or existing levees included in the Sacramento River Flood Control project to protect integrity of levee system for flood control purposes. Total estimated (October 2005) first cost for project is \$496,545,000, (includes an allowance for estimated inflation through the construction period) of which \$365,823,000 is Federal and \$130,722,000 non-

Federal including lands and damages of \$20,306,000 and required cash contribution of \$108,616,000. There remains approximately 23,500 lineal feet of bank protection under second phase authority. (d) Authorization also provided for Black Butte Lake. For description of completed project see Annual Report for 1975. Federal first cost for project is \$14,508,820, including \$475,507 for basic recreation facilities. For future non-Federal reimbursement, see Local cooperation paragraph. Federal cost for recreation facilities funded from Code 710 appropriations is \$1,000,162. A concessionaire at Black Butte Marina provided public use facilities in accordance with lease agreement with the Secretary of the Army at an estimated cost to date of \$87,000. (e) Authorization also provided for construction of Table Mountain (Iron Canyon) project, an earthfill dam on Sacramento River about 3 miles north of Red Bluff, CA. For details, see Annual Report for 1978.

Local cooperation (a) Sacramento River and major and minor tributaries: Sec. 3, Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, applies. Fully complied with for all work completed or under contract, and local interests indicated they will be able to fulfill requirements for remaining work as scheduled. Levee construction (107 miles) total requirement for the "active" project has been completed, transferred to, and accepted by the State. (b) Sacramento River, Chico Landing to Red Bluff: Sec. 3, Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, applies; local interests must also assume responsibility for flood plain zoning. Fully complied with for portions completed in Tehama, Butte, and Glenn Counties; completed work, bank protection at 36 sites, was transferred to and accepted by the State. (c) Sacramento River Bank Protection Project: Sec. 3, Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, applies. Water Resources Development Act of 1986 also applies. Cost sharing percentages vary according to timeframe work was accomplished. For ongoing work, local interests must contribute an amount in cash that, when added to the cost of lands easement, rights-of-way and utility modifications, equal one-quarter of each unit of remedial work. In addition, for reaches where local interests request bank stabilization in lieu of more feasible levee setbacks, local interests will contribute costs over and above costs of setbacks, and provide local contribution. Due to Governor's declaration of an emergency situation, the State has advanced \$32,000,000 in FY06 to accelerate work on levees in the Sacramento area. (d) Black Butte Lake: None required for construction. Local interests must pay the portion of first cost and annual operation and maintenance costs allocated to the conservation functions of the project; these costs are estimated at

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

39.9 percent of first cost and 40.2 percent of annual costs. From March 2, 1960, to October 22, 1970, contract between the Bureau of Reclamation and the State of California provided for repayment of irrigation storage costs; Bureau administered contract in accordance with reclamation law. Local interests paid a total of \$77,205 for irrigation services during this period. Public Law 502, 91st Cong., 2d sess., October 23, 1970, provided that Black Butte project be financially integrated with the Central Valley project, coordinated operationally with other Central Valley project storage units by the Bureau under the Secretary of the Interior, and that dam and reservoir at Black Butte be physically operated and maintained by the Corps in a manner compatible with recreational use of the reservoir.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: (a) Sacramento River and major and minor tributaries None. (b) Sacramento River, Chico Landing to Red Bluff. None. (c) Sacramento River Bank Protection Project has completed 11 critical erosion sites from Sacramento River RM 26.9 through RM 123.5 (NOTE: planting establishment maintenance contracts will continue for 3 additional years, however). Fiscal costs associated with these contracts were approximately \$61M. (d) Black Butte Lake, regular funds: None. Code 710 funds: None. Maintenance: Maintenance and operation activities continued. Structures were maintained in serviceable condition. Runoff above Black Butte Dam was below normal for the year. Maximum storage of 78,119 acre-feet occurred April 2, 2007. Maximum hourly inflow to Black Butte reservoir was 7,136 cubic feet per second on February 10, 2007, and maximum outflow of 762 cubic feet per second occurred on January 9, 2007. During the year, 44,390 acre-feet was released for flood control and 134,840 acre-feet was released for irrigation and other purposes. (e) Table Mountain (Iron Canyon) Lake: None.

Historical summary (a) Sacramento River and major and minor tributaries (active portions): Construction was initiated in May 1949 on Deer Creek and Butte Creek units; Cherokee Canal, Elder Creek, Chico and Mud Creeks, and Sandy Gulch units have been completed. Active portion of this improvement is about 99 percent complete. Work remaining is bypass levee revetment as required, which will accomplish under Sacramento River Bank Protection project. (b) Sacramento River, Chico Landing to Red Bluff: Active portion of project, bank protection in Tehama County, was initiated in June 1963 and completed in March 1964. Project was reopened in June 1968 to place additional necessary bank protection. Work at 36 sites was completed in

Tehama, Butte, and Glenn Counties as of September 1985 and transferred to State for maintenance. Bank protection on Sacramento River, Tehama County one site, mile 215, (Unit 5), was completed November 1982, two sites, mile 209.5 and mile 217.5, (Unit 6), were completed in November 1983, and four sites, 241.0, 237.9, 237.7, and 237.5 (Unit 7) were completed in February 1985.(c) Sacramento River Bank Protection Project: First phase (pre-Separable Element 38B and second phase (SE 38B-SE42) have 767,000 linear feet complete. The remaining linear feet, commensurate with the LCA amendments 1 and 2 and identified as SE 40,41,42 and 43 have approximately 34,900 linear feet remaining. LCAs were executed for SE 41 in August 1988, for SE38B, 40 and 42 in December 1988 and for first phase mitigation in June 1990. Contract LAR 1A1, Site 3 was awarded in August 1996 and completed in December 1996. Contract LAR 1A2, Site 3 (River Park) was awarded in June 1997 and completed in February 1998. Steamboat Slough contract was awarded in September 1997 and completed in November 1997. Contract LAR 1A3, Site (River Park) was awarded in November 1997 and completed in May 1999. Contract for LAR1B, Sites 1, 2, and 4 was awarded July 1998 and completed in December 1999. Contract LAR 2, Site 5, Phase 1 was awarded in January 1999 and completed in March 1999. Contract LAR 2, Site 5, Phase 2 was awarded on August and completed in December 1999. Contract 41D, RD108 was awarded August 2000 and completed in December 2001. Contract 40E, River mile 149 was awarded September 2001 and completed November 2002. A site reconnaissance was performed in 2003. In 2004 we began the construction on RM 56.7. During construction the discovery of erosion "caves" and slope instability necessitated extensive additional design work on RM 56.7. Additionally, the identification of 24 critical erosion sites lead to the State of California declaring a state of emergency on many of the Sac Bank levees. The State accelerated funding in FY06 to expedite repairs on these levees, and also concurrently undertook repair actions on their own. In FY07, the Corp began design and construction of 14 sites. (d) Black Butte Lake: Construction began in March 1960 and project is complete. Final land acquisition was completed in December 1966. Construction of main dam was initiated in June 1960 and completed in December 1963. Dam has been operating since November 1962 to provide the flood protection for which it was designed. Final cost allocation approved May 3, 1977. Dam safety assurance studies were initiated in FY 1980 and completed in FY 1986. Piezometer installation and slope for protection at dam were completed in FY 1983. A cultural

resources survey was completed in FY 1984. (e) Table Mountain (Iron Canyon) Lake: Project unit deauthorized as of August 5, 1977.

31. SAN LORENZO, CA

Location Project is located within the city limits of Santa Cruz, CA, in Santa Cruz County, about 70 miles south of city of San Francisco and includes the lower 2.5 miles of San Lorenzo River which terminates at the Pacific Ocean.

Existing project Flood control features of the authorized project consist of construction of 13,000 l.f. of levee embankment raise or floodwalls on top of various portions of the existing project levees on both sides of San Lorenzo River from the Southern Pacific Railroad bridge to Highway 1. Habitat restoration measures include re-vegetating the land-side slopes of the levees. The maximum flood of record occurred in 1955 which inundated 410 acres and caused damages of approximately \$7.6 million. Project was authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 for flood control and habitat restoration purposes. Streambank erosion control was added to the project under the Water Resources Development Act of 1999. Cost estimate (October 2005) is \$34,500,000 (includes an allowance for estimated inflation through the construction period), of which \$25,260,000 is Federal cost and \$9,240,000 is non-Federal cost.

Local cooperation Local interests are required to provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas; modify or relocate utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities where necessary in construction of project; pay 22 percent of cost allocated to flood control to bring the total non-Federal share of costs to 25 percent, as determined under Section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 to reflect the non-Federal sponsor's ability to pay as reduced for credit allowed based on prior work (\$534,000 authorized under Section 215 of the Flood Control Act of 1968); pay 24 percent of the costs allocated to fish and wildlife habitat restoration to bring the total non-Federal share of habitat restoration costs to 25 percent, as determined under Section 103 (m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 to reflect the non-Federal sponsor's ability to pay as reduced for credit allowed based on prior work (\$32,000 authorized under Section 215 of the Flood Control Act of 1968), and bear all costs of operations, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of fish and wildlife facilities. Pay 35 percent of the

costs allocated to stream bank erosion control, and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement of stream bank erosion control features of the project, and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement. Local sponsor, City of Santa Cruz, expressed their continued support for project by letter dated October 8, 1997. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) for flood control was executed October 15, 1998. Streambank erosion control requires an amendment to the PCA. A limited Re-evaluation Report was completed October 2003. The amendment to the PCA was executed in March 2004.

Operations and results during fiscal year. FY06 funds were used to continue plans and specs for the remaining dredging.

Historical summary A flood control project, consisting of levee and channel improvements, was completed in 1959 by the Corps of Engineers. The project was to provide a standard project flood level of protection (about a 200-year event). Since that time, excessive sediment deposition in the streambed has reduced the flood carrying capacity of the existing project. Sediment accumulation and the resultant peak flows during a flood event in January 1982 caused the river to flow near design capacity, even though the storm had a recurrence level of only approximately 25-years. As a result of the flood threat, the City of Santa Cruz and the Corps of Engineers initiated a feasibility study of the San Lorenzo River with the signing of a final Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement (FCSA) on August 18, 1989. Chief's Report was signed June 30, 1994. Preconstruction engineering and design phase was initiated in March 1994 and completed at a cost of \$934,000. Streambank erosion control required an amendment to the PCA. A Limited Re-evaluation Report was completed in FY 2003.

32. SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY STREAMS, CA

Location The project is located in the southeastern portion of Sacramento County, CA. The project consists of the Morrison Creek Stream Group Basin, approximately 180 square miles in size.

Existing project The flood control features of the project consist of raising and extending the ring levee around the Sacramento Regional Water Treatment Plant; raising the Beach Stone Lakes and Morrison Creek levees; installing floodwalls, using sheet pile, on Morrison, Elder, Florin and Unionhouse Creeks,

and retrofitting bridges to lower the risk of failure due to flooding. Recreation features include a bicycle and pedestrian trail. Restoration of ecosystem at five sites would increase water quality to open water environments and enhance and expand wetlands, riparian vegetation, grasslands, and woodlands. Significant flooding occurred in 1952, 1955, 1962, 1963, 1967, 1969, 1973, 1982, 1995, and 1997. In January 1995, intense rainfall resulted in record flows on Morrison Creek near or exceeding the 1 in 100 annual event. Significant development has occurred in the upper basin, which is increasing the runoff and potential for flooding. The levees currently provide less than a 100-year level of protection. The selected plan would provide a high level of protection (1 in 500 annual event) to all areas of the basin. Cost estimate (October 2005) is \$92,000,000 (includes an allowance for estimated inflation through the construction period), of which \$ 59,500,000 is Federal cost and \$ 32,500,000 is non-Federal cost.

Local cooperation Local interests are required to provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and borrow, excavated or dredged material disposal areas; modify or relocate utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities where necessary for the construction of the project; pay 21 percent of the costs allocated to flood control and environmental restoration to bring the total non-Federal share to 35 percent for flood control and environmental restoration as reduced for credit allowed based on prior work (\$7.2m as authorized under Section 104 of WRDA 86), and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement of recreation facilities.

Operations and results during fiscal year. A contract for construction of the ecosystem restoration portion of the project was awarded in December 03 and is currently ongoing. The first construction contract was completed in January 2006. Contract 1B was awarded July 2006 and will be completed in 2008. Contract 1B2 was awarded September 2007.

Historical summary Construction General funds were appropriated in FY 2002 by Congressional aid. PED agreement was executed May 1998. The Chief's Report was signed October 1998. Ecosystem restoration construction contract awarded Dec 2003. The Division Commander approved the completed Limited Reevaluation Report in February 05. The PCA was executed in May 05 and the initial construction contract for the project was awarded June 05.

33. STOCKTON METROPOLITAN AREA REIMBURSEMENT, CA

Location The primary project area is in the city of Stockton, California, approximately 40 miles south of Sacramento and 85 miles east of San Francisco. The approximately 200 square mile area extends from Bear Creek on the north, Mormon Slough on the south, the confluence with the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta on the west and Jack Tone Road on the east.

Existing project Project will reimburse the sponsor for locally constructed improvements made to the existing levee system along the Bear Creek System and the Calaveras River System. After flooding in northern CA in 1986, FEMA initiated a flood zone restudy of the Stockton area. Draft Flood Insurance Rate Maps were released delineating a larger 100-year flood plain than previously recorded, affecting approximately 251,000 residents. Section 211 crediting report concluded that the San Joaquin Area Flood Control Agency's improvements to the Lower Mosher Slough area, with a non-Federal cost of \$4.3 million, are not eligible for reimbursement. In addition, improvements to approximately 12,000 feet of the Upper Calaveras River Levee System with a non-Federal cost of \$3.28 million, 3,300 feet of Upper Mosher Creek with a non-Federal cost of \$812,000 and permitting costs of \$773,000 were determined to be ineligible for reimbursement. These areas did not meet the Corps of Engineers minimum flow criteria for participation in urban flood control projects.

Local cooperation San Joaquin Area Flood Control Agency (SJAFCA)

Operations and results during fiscal year. FY 2007 reimbursement of \$1,051M brought the total reimbursement to date to \$22,524M.

Historical summary SJAFCA, the local sponsor, completed the construction of a flood control project in March 1999 at 100% local cost. SJAFCA, under authority of WRDA of 1996, Sec 211 (i), entered into a FCSA w/Corps to study the credit/reimbursement of local project costs. Draft 211 report completed Nov 99; HQ reviewed and sent to ASA (CW) Sep 00; ASA sent to OMB Jan 01; OMB sent to ASA Feb 01. ASA approved the report Jul 01. MOA was signed 2 Mar 02. The first reimbursement of \$7M was made Mar 02, with a total of \$22.524M reimbursed to date.

34. SUCCESS RIVER, CA DSAP

Location. Success Dam and Reservoir are located on the Tule River within Tulare Lake Basin about 5 miles east and upstream of the town of Porterville, Tulare County, and about 60 miles north of Bakersfield, CA.

Existing Project. Tule River drains about 390 square miles into Success Lake, flowing from the lake through Porterville, and continuing 25 miles through agricultural areas. Construction of the dam was completed in May 1961. Recent studies concluded that a Maximum Credible Earthquake would cause extensive loss of strength, slope instability and deformation over a section of the embankment. Similar damage levels may also result from lesser earthquake events. The Dam Safety Assurance Program Evaluation Report recommends remediation to prevent a catastrophic failure of the dam resulting in loss of life and damages estimated at \$941M.

Local Cooperation. The local sponsor is the Tule River Association.

Operations and results during fiscal year: Design, testing and analysis efforts continued.

Historical Summary. The Success Dam, Success Lake, Tule River, California Dam Safety Assurance Program (DSAP) Evaluation Report dated Apr 1998 was resubmitted for review and approval 1 Feb 99; approved 7 May 99. Engineering and Design was initiated in FY 99 with O&M funding. The Success Dam, Success Lake, Tule River, California Dam Safety Assurance Program (DSAP) Evaluation Report dated Apr 1998 was approved 7 May 99. Funds were appropriated for a new construction start in FY 00. Design will be completed FY 10. Foundation explorations determined an RCC dam was not a viable alternative, therefore, an earthen dam has been selected. For safety reasons, the reservoir level will be lowered until the new dam is completed, resulting in negative impacts to the area.

35. TULE RIVER, CA

Location. The project area is located within the 12,500 square-mile Tulare Lake Basin located in the southeast portion of the San Joaquin Valley.

Existing Project. Tule River drains about 390

square miles into Success Lake and flows from the lake on to the valley through the city of Porterville, 5 miles downstream, and continues another 25 miles through agricultural areas, culminating in Tulare Lakebed. Serious flood problems occur in the Tule River Basin generally as a result of inadequate channel capacities. The authorized project is to raise the gross pool elevation of Success Lake for flood control and irrigation water supply by raising the spillway 10 feet and widening the spillway from the existing 200 feet to 365 feet.

Local Cooperation. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed June 2003 with the State of California Reclamation Board and the Lower Tule River Irrigations District. Project is cost shared 65% Federal and 35% Non-Federal.

Operations and results during FY: None.

Historical Summary. Flooding occurred in 1966 and 1983. 1983 flood damages downstream in the Tulare Lakebed were extremely severe and widespread; damages attributed to the Tule River were approx \$8 million @ 2000 price levels. The first construction contract to extend the upper level boat ramp and parking area at the Tule Recreation Area was completed in January 2004. Due to remediation work at Success Dam associated with seismic deficiencies, the Non-Federal Sponsors have requested that work on the project be postponed in FY05 through FY07.

36. UPPER JORDAN RIVER, UT

Location Project is located in Salt Lake County, Utah just south of Salt Lake City corporate limit.

Existing project The project includes construction of a flood control diversion and sediment control structure on Mill Creek, a 1.4 mile underground conduit from the diversion structure to a detention basin, and construction of a 100 acre foot Hillview Detention Basin. The project will divert flood flows from Mill Creek to the detention basin and ultimately into Big Cottonwood Creek. The project will provide 100 year flood protection on Mill Creek above State Street.

Local cooperation Local interests are required to provide lands, easements, rights of way, and borrow and excavated or dredged material disposal areas. Modify or relocate utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities where necessary in the construction of the project. Pay 6 percent of the costs allocated to flood control and bear all costs of

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement of flood control facilities. The non-Federal sponsor has also agreed to make all required payments concurrently with project construction. Salt Lake County will act as the local sponsor for the project. A Project Cooperation Agreement is pending completion of a limited reevaluation report (LRR) and required funding.

Operations and results during fiscal year: None.

Historical summary A feasibility report was completed in 1987 and PED was completed in December 1994. Funds were added in FY 1997 to initiate construction. There has been a long history of flooding which is most commonly associated with snowmelt. The most recent flooding occurred in 1982, 1983, and 1984. A General Design Memorandum (GDM) was approved in December 1994. A project Authorization Change (PAC) report was submitted in January 1996 to obtain Congressional reauthorization on a Section 902 (WRDA 86) new cost limit. The project was reauthorized in WRDA 96.

37. WALNUT CREEK, CA

Location Project is on Walnut Creek and lower reaches of its principal tributaries, Pacheco, Grayson, San Ramon, Las Trampas, Galindo, and Pine Creeks in Contra Costa County, CA. Improvement will extend from Suisun Bay to head of project about 1 mile above southern limits of city of Walnut Creek. City of Walnut Creek is about 10 miles south of Suisun Bay. (See Geological Survey quadrangles for area.)

Existing project Comprises extension of existing levees, construction of new levees and concrete channels, channel rectification and enlargement, and utilization of improvements constructed or planned by local interests. Improvements include about 18 miles of channel improvement, two reinforced-concrete drop structures, two stilling basins, and 10 miles of levees. Cost estimate (October 2005) is \$103,630,000 (includes an allowance for estimated inflation through the construction period), of which \$75,660,000 is Federal cost and \$27,970,000 is non-Federal cost (includes \$19,360,000 for lands and damages and relocations except railroad facilities, and \$5,840,000 required cash contribution for land enhancement benefits provided by the project). Local interests have expended about \$3 million for flood control in the project area during the period 1955-

1965, including the concrete conduits constructed through the city of Walnut Creek at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000 considered a pre-project condition to be incorporated in the Corps project. In addition, local developers have made channel improvements for Upper Pine Creek valued at \$5,050,000. The cost thereof is not included in above costs of local cooperation. Improvement adopted by 1960 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 76, 86th Cong., 1st sess., contains latest published map).

Local cooperation Section 3, Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, applies, except that relocation of railroad facilities is a Federal responsibility. In addition, local interests must make a cash contribution to the United States, in amount of 7.4 percent of cost of construction for land enhancement benefits provided by project. Cash contribution is estimated (October 1992) at \$5,840,000. Local interests are represented by Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District; formal assurances, including evidence of financial and legal ability to fulfill requirement for the cash contribution, were accepted by the Sacramento District Engineer on November 15, 1963. The Flood Control District furnished all rights-of-way required to date and indicated that it will furnish all requirements as needed for future construction. The Flood Control District arranged for highway bridge modifications and utility relocations before start of work by the Corps contractor

Operations and results during fiscal year. Work on the general re-evaluation report continued in FY07.

Historical summary Construction was initiated June 1964; project is about 98 percent complete. Total of 17.7 miles of channel improvement, 9.2 miles of levee construction, part of channel improvement landscaping, Drop Structures No. 1 and 2 and construction under San Ramon Bypass Contract No. 1, Contract No. 2 and Contract No. 3 and Upper Pine Creek Channel contract have been transferred to local interests for operation and maintenance. Due to difficulties with Contract No. 1 part of the contract work was completed under Contract No. IA with a different contractor. A contract for remedial work on San Ramon Bypass Contract No. 2 channel cover was completed in August 1993. The 9-acre mitigation contract was completed in June 1993. Work remaining consists of completion of erosion control mitigation (8-acre Construction responsibility was transferred from San Francisco District on April 1, 1982.

38. WEST SACRAMENTO, CA

Location Project is located in West Sacramento, Yolo County, in north-central California.

Existing project Project consists of raising 4.9 miles of levees up to 5.0 feet along the Sacramento and Yolo Bypasses; constructing 0.9 miles of slurry cut-off wall approximately 50 feet deep at the waterside toe along the east levee of the Yolo Bypass extending into the south levee of the Sacramento Bypass; constructing concrete wing walls with stop logs at the Union Pacific Railroad; constructing a concrete wing wall and flow cut-off wall on each side of Interstate 80; and developing approximately 40 acres of mitigation lands for riparian and upland habitat loss. Project was authorized by the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1992. Project was reauthorized by the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999 (P.L. 105-245) Estimated cost (October 2005) is \$32,800,000 with a Federal cost of \$24,600,000 and a non-Federal cost of \$8,200,000 which includes a cash contribution.

Local cooperation Local interests are required to provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas; modify or relocate utilities, roads, bridges (except railroad bridges), and other facilities where necessary in construction of project; pay 14 percent of cost allocated to flood control to bring the total non-Federal share of costs to 25 percent, and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of flood control facilities. The non-Federal sponsor has also agreed to make all required payments concurrently with project construction. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the local sponsor, the California State Reclamation Board, was executed in May 1996.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Mitigation monitoring continued.

Historical summary Funds were appropriated in FY 1992 to initiate preconstruction engineering and design (PED) for the combined American River Watershed and Sacramento Metropolitan studies. The two projects were separated when WRDA 92 authorized the West Sacramento Project (Sacramento Metropolitan) independently of the American River Watershed Project. Funds to initiate construction for the West Sacramento Project were appropriated in FY 1995. Design Memorandum was approved in

March 1996. PED was completed at a cost of \$1,847,000. First construction contract in the amount of \$5,217,225 was awarded June 19, 1998. Second construction contract was awarded September 30, 1999 and completed December 2001. First slump repair contract awarded September 2002 and completed November 2003. Second slump repair contract was completed November 2004.

39. WILDCAT AND SAN PABLO CREEKS, CA

Reported on by the San Francisco District.

40. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Approved regulations for operation and maintenance of flood control works, part 208, title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, provide for inspection of completed projects transferred to local interests for operation and maintenance to determine status of project and insure compliance with regulations. During fiscal year, inspections were made of: Completed units of Fairfield Vicinity Streams; completed units of Sacramento River and major and minor tributaries; completed units of Sacramento River, Chico Landing to Red Bluff; completed units of Sacramento River flood control project, Kings River Channel Improvement (Pine Flat Lake project), and Walnut Creek project; American River levees; Merced County Stream group; Middle Creek (Lake County); Chester, North Fork Feather River; levee and channel improvements on Chowchilla River (Buchanan project) and Fresno River (Hidden project); Duck Creek diversion, Green Valley Creek, Littlejohn Creek, Mormon Slough, Bear Creek, Kern River-California Aqueduct Interne, and North Fork, Pit River at Alturas, all in California; Truckee River, CA and NV; completed units of lower San Joaquin River and tributaries, CA; completed units of Red Bank and Fancher Creeks including Big Dry Creek Dam and diversion, and Fancher Dam and Redbank, Alluvial Drain and Pup Creek detention basins, CA; Reese River, Battle Mountain, NV; Sevier River, Redmond and vicinity, Jordan River, Big Wash near Milford, and Kays Creek, all in Utah; various emergency flood control works under authority of Sec. 208, Flood Control Act of June 30, 1948, and September 3, 1954; Public Law 99, June 28, 1955, and antecedent legislation; and Sec. 14 of Flood Control Act of July 24, 1946. Maintenance inspections conducted indicate that existing agreements and regulations are being complied with on completed flood control works. Continuing effort

is required to improve maintenance practices and active steps are being taken by responsible State and local agencies to achieve desired results. Local agencies were advised, as necessary, of measures required to maintain these projects in accordance with standards prescribed by regulations. Total cost of inspections for fiscal year was \$747,426.

41. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Flood control activities pursuant to sec. 205, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as amended (Preauthorization).

Federal cost for fiscal year was \$168,683. See Table P for list of studies.

Emergency flood control activities-repair, flood fighting, and rescue work (Public Law 99, 84th Cong., and antecedent legislation).

Federal cost for fiscal year was \$2,634,980. \$609,249 was for disaster preparedness. \$19,282 for Emergency Operations. \$2,006,454 for Rehabilitation and Inspection, \$0 for Advance Measures.

Emergency bank protection (Sec. 14, 1946 Flood Control Act, Public Law 526, 79th Cong.).

Federal cost for fiscal year was \$68,186. See Table T for list of studies.

Flood insurance activities (Sec. 1301-1377, 1968 Housing and Urban Development Act, Public Law 90-448 as amended).

In coordination with flood control activities, four flood insurance studies were continued. Inter-Agency Agreements EMW-96-1A-0294, EMW-96-1A-0195-FEMA, EMW-96-1A-0195, and EMW-97-1A-0140, at a fiscal year cost of \$126,300 under Federal Emergency Management Agency reimbursable order.

42. SCHEDULING FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

In accordance with sec. 7, Flood Control Act of 1944, summaries of monthly reservoir operations at Big Dry Creek, Boca, Comanche, Del Valle, Folsom, Friant (Millerton Lake), Indian Valley, Los Banos Detention, New Bullards Bar, New Don Pedro, New Exchequer (Lake McClure), New Melones, Oroville, Prosser, Shasta, and Stampede, CA; East Canyon, Echo, Jordanelle, Little Dell, Lost Creek, Pineview,

Red Fleet, Starvation, and Wanship, UT; and Blue Mesa, Lemon, Paonia, Ridgway, and Vallecito, CO, were prepared. No water control manual revisions were completed due to environmental issues. Corps personnel provided advice Sec. 7 as requested during flood control operations at all c. 7 reservoirs. Fiscal year cost was \$2,274,319.

Environmental Improvement

43. DAVIS LAKE WATER TREATMENT PLANT, CA

Location The project is located in Plumas County, California.

Existing Project The project consists of the construction of a new 1.5 MGD water treatment plant at Lake Davis. The Corps will participate in design and construction assistance through procurement of private services.

Local Cooperation Local Sponsor is Plumas County Flood Control Agency.

Operation and results during fiscal year Began coordination with sponsor. Initiate Construction of the 1.5 Mod WTP.

Historical Summary The City of Portola is in immediate and near-term need of a reliable supply of domestic water for their community. The original Lake Davis Water Treatment Plant is closed because of a State of California, Fish and Game attempt to eradicate a predator fish. That effort damaged the original Lake Davis Water Treatment facilities. The State then constructed two wells for the City for their domestic use. However, the wells are now found to have high levels of arsenic and consequently will be closed by January 2009. The Corps will review sponsor design and construct a new 1.5MGD water treatment plant at Lake Davis in spring 2008.

44. PLACER COUNTY

Location The project is located in Placer County, California.

Existing Project This program would identify opportunities to improve efficiency and use of existing water supplies through water and wastewater projects, programs, and infrastructure. Project cooperation agreements would be executed to

provide design and construction assistance.

Local Cooperation Local sponsor is Placer County

Operations and results during fiscal year Began coordination and negotiation of PCA with sponsor.

Historical Summary Placer County participated in a Water Forum to provide a safe and reliable water supply while preserving the fishery, wildlife, and recreational values of the lower American River. Regional efforts have developed a master plan including conservation and recycling measures to meet water needs while protecting environmental and aesthetic resources. This program would identify opportunities to improve efficiency and use of existing water supplies through wastewater projects, programs and infrastructure. Project cooperation agreements will be executed to provide design, construction or reimbursement assistance.

45. RAMS — RESTORATION OF ABANDONED MINES

Location Presently, there are 94 funded sites and 88 potential sites located in eleven states in the Western Region. The states are Nevada, California, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Minnesota, Alaska, Utah, Hawaii and Idaho.

Existing project RAMS was authorized in Sec. 560 of WRDA 1999 to provide assistance to non-Fed and nonprofit entities to develop, manage, and maintain a database of conventional and innovative, cost effective technologies for reclamation of abandoned & inactive non-coal mine sites. Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 (P.L. 106-554) provided \$5M of previously appropriated funds may be used for this activity. EWDA 2004 (P.L. 108-357) increased authorized amount to \$7.5M. Restoration of Abandoned Mine Sites (RAMS) is a region of four Division's Program established by the Corps in 1999. The participating Divisions are Southwest, South Pacific, Pacific Ocean and Northwest. Technical, planning and design assistance have been scoped within available funds. Funds are also being used to continue program management and support the technology database. WRDA 2007 increased the total project cost to \$20 million.

Local cooperation Authorized in Section 560 of WRDA 99 for technical, planning and design assistance. Work at mines located on Federal property is 100% Federal expense. Mines on non-Federal property are cost shared 50/50.

Historical summary In Dec 98 a MOU was

signed w/NWD, POD, SPD. PMP signed Aug 01 w/SPD & NWD. To date, \$6,744,000 has been allocated to RAMS Program of which \$6,204,000 was allocated to the Sacramento District.

46. RURAL NEVADA, SECTION 595, NV

Location. Rural Nevada (the counties of Lincoln, White Pine, Nye, Eureka, Elko, Humboldt, Pershing, Churchill, Storey, Lyon, Carson, Douglas, Mineral, Esmeralda, and Lander, Nevada; the position of Clarke County, Nevada, that are located outside the cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, and Henderson and the unincorporated portion of the county in Las Vegas Valley.

Existing project. WRDA 1999, SEC. 595 authority provides for design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in Rural Nevada for water supply and related facilities; wastewater treatment and related facilities; environmental restoration; and surface water resource protection and development. Projects are to be cost shared 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal; the total program is limited to \$150 million. The Federal share may be in the form of grants or reimbursements of projects costs; the Corps currently manages the program funds using reimbursements. At the close of FY 2006, 16 Project Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) have been signed for a total federal cost of \$72.4 million. Total federal expenditures are \$46.4 million. WRDA 2007 increased the total program limit to \$150 million.

47. RURAL UTAH, SECTION 595, UT

Location. Rural Utah (All counties and cities with the exception of Salt Lake, Davis, Utah, and Weber Counties and St George City in Washington County).

Existing project WRDA 1999, Section 595 as amended provides funding assistance for the design and construction of water supply, wastewater treatment, environmental restoration, and surface water protection projects. Projects are to be cost shared 75% Federal and 25% Non-Federal with the total program limit set at \$25 million. The Federal share may be in the form of grants or reimbursements; the Corps currently manages the program funds using reimbursements. A total of 12 Project Cooperation Agreements have been signed, totaling \$9.6M.

48. SACRAMENTO AREA, CA

(Previously reported as Regional Conjunctive Use, CA)

Location. The project is located in Placer and El Dorado Counties and the San Juan Water District, California.

Existing Project. This region participated in a Water Forum to provide a safe and reliable water supply while preserving the fishery, wildlife, and recreational values of the lower American River. Regional efforts have developed a master plan including conservation and recycling measures to meet water needs while protecting environmental and aesthetic resources. The project would identify water conservation and recycling opportunities, identify opportunities to improve the efficiency and use of existing water supplies through water and wastewater projects, programs, and infrastructures. Cost-sharing agreements would be executed to provide technical, design and construction assistance.

Local Cooperation. Project Cooperation Agreements executed for Placer County Water Agency, San Juan Water District, Regional Water Authority, City of Roseville, City of Auburn, and El Dorado Irrigation District.

Historical Summary. Placer County Water Agency meter installation to commenced March 2005. San Juan Water District hydraulic design started October 2004 and construction April 2008. Regional Water Authority study contract being awarded January 2005. City of Roseville water meters purchased and delivered October 2004. City of Auburn, Lincoln Creek restoration project scheduled to be completed in November 2007.

49. STOCKTON, FARMINGTON RECHARGE, CA

Location The project area includes Stockton metropolitan & surrounding rural areas.

Existing project Groundwater is San Joaquin County's primary water source. Levels have dropped as much as 100 ft. the past 40 years & saline intrusion from the San Joaquin/Sacramento Delta worsens. A significant threat to the San Joaquin County economy exists if saline intrusion continues. Problems involve groundwater overdraft & resulting saline intrusion in the San Joaquin County area. The Corps/SEWD technical investigation concluded the

aquifer is overdrafted and that a saline front is moving toward the aquifer. Field flooding within the recharge corridor was found to be the most cost effective method to recharge and reverse saline intrusion.

Local cooperation Stockton East Water District (SEWD)

Operations and results during fiscal year. No funds were appropriated for this project in FY2007.

Historical summary Section 502 of the WRDA 1999 (amended Section 219 of WRDA 1992) authorized construction of a ground water recharge and conjunctive use project WRDA 1999 Section 502, Environmental Infrastructure, authorized the Corps to provide technical, planning, design and construction assistance to SEWD associated with groundwater recharge and conjunctive use projects in the SEWD, CA. The conjunctive use study completed in Dec 97 concluded that modifications to Farmington Dam could not provide sufficient replacement water supplies to fully meet the groundwater overdraft problem. In addition, it did not appear to be in the Federal interest at the time, to transfer Farmington Dam to either SEWD or another local entity. With these findings, a feasibility study was initiated to investigate multi-purpose groundwater recharge and wetland habitat features and resources. Construction funds were added in FY 02 to execute a PCA in February 2003, implement a groundwater recharge site selection process and initiate construction.

50. TAHOE BASIN RESTORATION

Location The project area is the 500 square mile Lake Tahoe Basin watershed in the Sierra Nevada mountains straddling the border of Nevada and California.

Existing Project The principal purpose of this authority is to provide planning, design, and construction assistance to non-Federal entities in the implementation of projects included in the Environmental Improvement Program.

Local Cooperation The local sponsor for the Risk Analysis study and Mill Creek Restoration is the Incline Village General Improvement District. Local sponsor for five agreement CAIS Management, Angor Restoration, Lake Forest Restoration, Blackwood Creek Restoration and Upper Truckee Restoration is the state of CA.

Operations and results during the fiscal year
Continued coordination with non-Federal sponsors.

Historical Summary Lake Tahoe is designated in the Clean Water Act as an Outstanding National Resource Water due to startling clarity and unique alpine environment. Habitats have been substantially altered through development and construction activities resulting in significant losses in water quality and ecosystem diversity. Restoration of this national treasure is being accomplished through the Environmental Improvement Program, a broadly supported \$2.5 billion local, state, Federal, and private funded 20 year effort.

51. TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP, CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA

Location. The 500 square mile study area is the Lake Tahoe Basin watershed in the Sierra Nevada Mountains straddling the border of California and Nevada. The basin is approximately 100 miles northeast of Sacramento, California and 50 miles southwest of Reno, Nevada.

Existing Project. The Lake Tahoe Basin is land traditionally occupied by the Washoe Tribe. Habitats and pre-Columbian conditions have been substantially altered through construction and development activities. While an extensive physical watershed restoration effort funded by private local, state and Federal entities is currently underway, little attention has been paid to cultural watershed restoration outside of individual project mitigation. The principal purpose of this study is to initiate a watershed style report detailing specific prioritized activities that contribute to cultural restoration.

Local Cooperation. Local interests, Washoe Tribe of California and Nevada, who lobbied for this appropriation strongly desire a Tahoe Basin cultural resource restoration effort.

Historical Summary. Reconnaissance failed to identify viable project.

52. OTHER WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITY

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration activities pursuant to sec 206, Public Law 303,104th Congress.

Fiscal Year 2007 Federal costs were \$150,891.

See Table Q for list of studies.

Project Modification to Improve Projects Section 1135, Water Resource Development Act of 1986, Public Law 99-662)

Fiscal Year 2007 costs were \$76,562. See Table R for list of studies.

Multiple-Purpose Projects including Power

53. NEW MELONES LAKE, CA

Location On Stanislaus River about three-quarters mile downstream from existing Melones Dam and about 35 miles northeast of city of Modesto. (See Geological Survey quadrangles of the area.)

Existing project Provides for construction of (a) an earth and rockfill dam about 625 feet high to create a reservoir with gross storage capacity of about 2,400,000 acre-feet for flood control, irrigation, power, general recreation, fish and wildlife, and other purposes, and (b) a power plant below the dam with an installed capacity of 300,000 kilowatts. Upon completion of construction of dam and power plant by the Corps, the project became an integral part of Central Valley project and is being operated and maintained by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to Federal reclamation laws, except that the flood control operation of the project shall be in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army. Maintenance of Stanislaus River channel from Goodwin Dam to San Joaquin River to a capacity of at least 8,000 cubic feet per second will also be Corps responsibility. Estimated (October 1996 price level) Federal cost is \$402,000,000. For future non-Federal reimbursement, see Local cooperation paragraph. In addition, local interests expended \$300,000 for levees along lower reaches of Stanislaus River. Existing project was adopted by 1962 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 453, 87th Cong., 2d sess., contains latest published map). This act modified original authorization adopted by 1944 Flood Control Act. (H. Flood Control Committee Doc. 2, 78th Cong., 2d sess., contains latest published map.) The 1944 Flood Control act established \$8 million monetary limitation for partial accomplishment of project. Further monetary authorizations of \$2.5 million, \$5 million, \$13 million, \$2 million, \$17 million, \$18 million, \$44 million, \$83 million, \$46 million, \$6 million, and \$61 million were provided for this project by Public Laws 235 and 780, 83d Cong., and 85-500, 90-17, 90-483, 91-282, 92-222, 93-251, 94-397, 95-104, and 95-189, making a total monetary authorization of \$305,500,000

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

available for the basin plan comprising Lower San Joaquin River and tributaries, including Tuolumne and Stanislaus Rivers, CA. Since FY 1979, appropriations have not been subject to the river basin monetary limitation.

Local cooperation Based on approved preliminary cost allocation studies (July 1965) local interests will be required to pay 35.2 percent of first cost and 12.7 percent of annual operation and maintenance costs allocated to irrigation. In addition, 31.1 percent of first cost and 62.5 percent of annual cost would be allocated to power. Local interests must also maintain existing private levees along Stanislaus River from Goodwin Dam to San Joaquin River and prevent encroachment on channel and floodway between levees to preserve safe carrying capacity throughout the reach of at least 8,000 cubic feet per second. Recovery of costs allocated to irrigation and power will be the responsibility of the Bureau of Reclamation. Reimbursement of costs will be in accordance with Bureau policies and procedures for the Central Valley project. State of California officially adopted project by chapter 918 of statutes of 1963, and by chapter 1438 of those statutes authorized State Reclamation Board to furnish required assurances. The Board, by letter dated December 13, 1963, stated it would furnish required assurances when formally requested to do so. Assurances were requested by letter of December 30, 1977. On October 2, 1979, the Board reaffirmed its intent to furnish the required assurances. On January 6, 1983, the Board provided formal assurances of local cooperation.

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work: Project close-out and flowage easement acquisition along the Lower Stanislaus River were continued. Maintenance: Maintenance and operation activities continued on Lower Stanislaus River.

Historical summary Construction was initiated in August 1966. Main dam contract which was awarded in March 1974 has been completed; dam dedication ceremonies were held July 14, 1979. Cultural resources preservation, water intake facilities, flood control and irrigation tailrace modification, reservoir area clearing, Tuttletown Phase I recreation area, Oakdale recreation, Glory Hole Phase I and Phase II recreation area, and operations access road contracts have all been completed. Glory Hole minimal recreation facilities contract has been completed. Boundary fencing, Lower Stanislaus Phase I and Phase II minimal recreation facilities, Lower Stanislaus Corporation Yard, and Lower Stanislaus Administration Building contracts have been completed. Tuttletown minimal recreation facilities,

McHenry recreation area, Tuttletown wastewater treatment, Knights Ferry recreation area, Knights Ferry Covered Bridge, Glory Hole recreation area sanitary system, Two-Mile Bar recreation, administration building, and Glory Hole recreation area force main contracts have been completed. Parrotts Ferry Bridge modification, (Nov, 93), Widening Highway 49 Intersection, (Aug, 94); Tuttletown Recreation Campgrounds, and Tuttletown and Glory Hole Improvement (Jan 94) have been completed. Remaining recreation facilities were unscheduled pending development of cost sharing agreements and/or specific Congressional appropriation of funds. A Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Army transferring the New Melones dam and reservoir from the Corps of Engineers to the Bureau of Reclamation was executed on November 20, 1979. Agreement provides that the Corps complete land acquisition actions and retain budgeting, design, and construction responsibility for reservoir clearing and recreation development; completion of cultural resources mitigation in project area was vested in the Department of the Interior. The California State Water Resources Control Board's Decision 1422 of April 1973 established conditions which impacted on the planned filling and operation of the project by the Department of the Interior. As a result, the Department of Interior brought suit against the State of California claiming State limitations on project operation were contrary to Congressional intent and authority. The case was heard before the U.S. District Court in Fresno, CA, and in early March 1981, a Federal judge ruled that the Federal Government could fill the New Melones reservoir for purpose of generating electrical power, but not for agricultural or other purposes. Both the Government and the California State Resources Control Board appealed this decision to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, CA.

On December 20, 1982, the Court upheld all 25 requirements placed on the Federal Government by the State Water Resources Control Board. The decision reversed the lower court's decision to permit filling of the reservoir for generating electrical power. The Bureau of Reclamation subsequently filed for a permit from the State Water Resources Control Board to fill the reservoir. Permit was approved. The Bureau had originally started generating power on a limited basis on July 1, 1979; however, after the filling of the reservoir in spring of 1983, full power generating benefits have been attained.

General Investigations

54. SURVEYS

See Table 35-S.

55. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Technical assistance was performed for other Federal agencies as well as non-Federal agencies in connection with Flood Plain Management Services Program at fiscal year Federal costs of \$39,646. No Flood Plain Information Studies were prepared after FY 1980.

Fiscal year costs for hydrologic studies were \$6,618.

56. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Hydrologic Engineering Center was designated as a separate Field Operating Agency as of January 1, 1979, in accordance with OCE permanent orders 1-1, January 10, 1979. In the reorganization of CEIWR, beginning in FY 2001 appropriations and costs will be reported in CEIWR's database not Sacramento District. Sacramento District will continue to provide advisory and administrative support services to HEC as specified in local support agreement DACW05-79-A-0038 of March 1979.

57. PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

HAMILTON CITY, CA

The project area is in Glenn County along the west bank of the Sacramento River about 10 miles west of Chico and 85 miles north of Sacramento. The project area includes Hamilton City and the surrounding rural area. The boundaries are the Sacramento River to the east, the Glenn Colusa Canal to the west and extends about two miles north and six miles south of Hamilton City. The project area lies just north of the existing Sacramento River Flood Control Project levees and within the area of extent of the Chico Landing to Red Bluff bank protection project. The feasibility study was accomplished as part of the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins Comprehensive Study with the non-Federal sponsor

as the Reclamation Board of California. The project includes construction of 6.8 miles of setback levee to provide a more reliable form of flood protection to the community and surrounding area, degradation of the existing "J" levee to allow for reconnection of the river to the floodplain, and restoration of about 1,500 acres of native habitat between the new setback levee and the Sacramento River. The levee would perform at 3 distinct levels of protection that are associated with three different average levee heights: from north to south, four and two-fifths mile of levee averaging 7.5 feet would provide a 90 percent confidence of passing a 75-year event; 1,000 feet of levee averaging 6 feet in height would provide a 90 percent confidence of passing a 35-year event; and 1.6 miles of levee averaging 3 feet in height would provide a 90 percent confidence of passing an 11-year event.

Current Preconstruction Engineering and Design phase cost is estimated to be \$3,359,000.

MIDDLE CREEK, CA

Middle Creek is located in Lake County, approximately 80 miles north of San Francisco. It is the main tributary that flows into Clear Lake, the largest natural lake entirely within the borders of California. Prior to channelization of Middle Creek by the Corps in 1958 and by others, flows spread out over a wide floodplain upstream of Clear Lake. This area was a significant wetland that provided natural biologic values including waterfowl habitat, water quality through filtering and trapping of sediments, and natural flood attenuation. The Middle Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project will develop a plan to restore the natural functions of the Middle Creek/Clear Lake ecosystem.

Current Preconstruction Engineering and Design phase cost is estimated to be \$3,200,000.

TAHOE BASIN, CA & NV

Study area is in the Lake Tahoe Basin watershed in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in both California and Nevada, approximately 100 miles northeast of Sacramento, CA and 50 miles southwest of Reno, NV, and covers an area of over 500 square miles. Lake Tahoe is a valuable environmental resource which provides the foundation for nearly all of the economic development in the Tahoe Basin. Habitats have been substantially altered through construction activities resulting in significant losses in water quality and ecosystem diversity. The principal purposes of this study are to examine implementing activities to improve environmental quality at Lake

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

Tahoe, especially water quality, wetlands habitat and other environmental restoration opportunities.

The final Tahoe Framework Study, initiated in FY02, was transmitted to HQ in 2006 where it is in review before being sent to the ASA(CW). PED initiated in FY04 (Congressional Add) and is scheduled for completion in FY08. PED is very active with significant local participation, with initial products complete and next products in progress.

Current Preconstruction Engineering and Design phase cost is \$3,685,000.

TRUCKEE MEADOWS, NV

The project is located along the Truckee River from the Nevada - California Stateline through the metropolitan areas of Reno and Sparks in Washoe County, downstream to Pyramid Lake, NV. The project will provide flood protection from the Truckee River to the cities of Reno, Sparks, the Truckee Meadows, Rainbow Bend, Painted Rock and Wadsworth while re-connecting the floodplain, removing exotic species and restoring the riparian forest along the Truckee River.

The Truckee Meadows project was authorized for construction in the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1988 based on a 1985 Feasibility Report. During pre-construction, engineering and design (PED), a re-evaluation of project benefits and costs determined that the project, as then formulated, was no longer feasible due primarily to significant increases in land costs. In 1991 the project was deferred. In 1996, Congress appropriated funding for the Corps to prepare a General Reevaluation Report and evaluate the potential of ecosystem restoration. A re-analysis was completed in a reconnaissance study completed in August 1997. The Corps reactivated the PED phase of the project in March 1998 with the first step to conduct a General Reevaluation Report and Environmental Impact Statement (GRR/EIS). At the request of the local sponsors, a Community Coalition process was initiated in April 2000 to assist in the formulation and selection of project alternatives.

Numerous studies have been completed that relate to environmental restoration, water use, hydrology, hydraulics, flooding, and urban development within the Truckee Meadows area and the Truckee River watershed. Downtown Reno is hydraulically separate from the rest of the downstream project. Six alternatives were proposed for this area, that included variations on bridges and floodwall placement and

had estimated costs between \$30 and \$50M. The economic analysis on damages associated with the 100-yr floodplain indicate there are not enough damages to warrant a federal project in this reach therefore, the Corps is proposing only non-structural remedies like enhancing the Reno Flood Warning System as part of the combined NED/NER plan. The City of Reno has made great progress to reduce flood impacts since the 1997 flood by removing structures out of the 100-yr floodplain, floodproofing new buildings along the river, placing a white water course near Arlington which lowered surface water levels and utilizing a Reno Flood Warning System.

The NED plan for the Truckee Meadows downtown reach consists of removal and replacement of three bridges (Sierra, Virginia, and Lake) with clearspan bridges that will not impede passage of the 100 year event. Even with bridge replacement, there will still be overbank flooding in the downtown reach; however, the damages are not significant enough to justify additional flood control features such as floodwalls. The Locally Preferred Plan (LPP) includes replacement of two bridges (Sierra and Lake) with clearspan and modification to the historic Virginia Street Bridge. Modifications at Virginia Street include the installation of two bypass channels (box culverts) on both sides of the bridge. The hydraulic effectiveness of the bypass channels must be confirmed before the LPP will definitively included these modification.

Flood damage reduction features for the Meadows reach, downstream of the Reno Sparks commercial area, included flood water detention in the Meadows area, benching over several miles alongside the Truckee River for improved conveyance and ecosystem restoration. Levees and floodwalls are proposed for the north bank and for selected areas in the Meadows regions where subdivisions require protection. Several bridges in the Meadows reach (McCarran and Rock) will be modified with new channels.

Riparian restoration at 8 locations in the downstream reaches is proposed. The federal plan and the LPP are identical for ecosystem restoration. Other proposals for downstream restoration include removal of Numana Dam and safer fish passage structures at six to eight irrigation ditch diversion channels.

Estimated preconstruction planning cost is \$30,200,000, at 100% Federal expense.

YUBA RIVER, CA

The Yuba River lies between the Feather and American Rivers in northern California. The study is located in Sutter and Yuba Counties approximately 50 miles north of Sacramento. The principal urban centers within the study area include Marysville, Yuba City, Linda and Olivehurst.

Recommended project, which lies downstream of Daguerre Point and goldfields, would include levee improvements including installation of slurry walls, constructing landside berms, toe drains, and levee raising along the Yuba and Feather Rivers. Area has experienced 7 major floods. Despite modifications for flood protection over past years, the area is still vulnerable to catastrophic flooding as demonstrated by floods of February 1986 and January 1997. Damages were estimated at \$95 million and \$82.4 million, respectively.

Section 104 - Sponsor has been approved to proceed with advance work in conjunction with the Marysville Yuba City project to assure at least a 200-year level of flood protection is obtained. In October 1996, ASA(CW) approved the advance work for possible Section 104 credit/reimbursement. Current milestones for the project include: DE Notice - April 1998; Chief's Report - Nov 1998; PED Agreement — June 2000. Project authorized for construction WRDA 1999. GRR being prepared to modify project features due to underseepage issues. Completion is currently unscheduled.

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

TABLE 35-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
1.	Sacramento River CA (Federal Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	-		-	-	40,331,192 ¹
		Cost	-		-	-	40,331,192 ¹
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,732,000	977,500	3,380,000	1,529,000	72,823,447 ²
		Cost	1,723,681	844,296	2,391,779	1,145,671	71,337,223 ²
	(Contrib. Funds. Other)	Maint					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	85,000 ³
		Cost	-	-	-	-	-85,000 ³
2.	Sacramento River Deep Water Ship (Required Contrib. Funds)	New Work-	-				
		Approp.		-5,700	-	-	7,779,300 ⁴
		Cost	41	-2,100	-	-	7,777,098 ⁴
		New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	2,610,000 ⁴
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,600,469 ⁴
	(Contrib. Funds, Other)	Maint.					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	15,000
		Cost	-	-	-	-	14,578
3.	San Francisco Bay to Stockton, CA (John F. Baldwin and Stockton Ship Channels)	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-109,000	-	-	64,699,100
		Cost	3,251	4,658	383	-	64,226,506
4.	San Joaquin River, CA	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	5,833,117
		Cost	-	-	-	-	5,833,117
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,279,000	2,500,000	3,386,000	2,415,000	45,642,221
		Cost	2,275,209	2,450,553	1,818,356	3,603,359	45,200,788
5.	American River Watershed (Common Elements)	New Work					
		Approp.	4,908,000	4,142,000	4,361,000	19,400,000	114,999,900
		Cost-	5,033,824	4,001,844	2,787,157	8,822,339	102,384,506
		New Work					
		Contrib.	667,750	610,428	6,021,206	0	32,324,799
		Cost	352,195	1,692,363	1,013,028	5,601,029	32,298,949
6.	American River Folsom Modifications	New Work					
		Approp.	-1,222,400	7,534,000	8,024,000	3,200,000	34,636,600
		Cost	-1,223,880	7,661,887	4,697,524	4,393,868	32,272,266
		New Work					
		Contrib.	11,997,680	4,198,870	3,557,750	2,108,419	21,862,726
		Cost	9,600,412	6,247,655	3,149,162	1,309,343	20,306,572

TABLE 35-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
7.	American River Watershed (Folsom Dam Raise and Bridge)	New Work	3,305,000				
		Approp.		7,942,000	14,850,000	53,000,000	79,097,000
		Cost	3,014,944	6,949,081	10,951,816	29,922,673	50,838,513
		New Work					
		Contr.				- 18,474,225	18,474,225
		Cost				- 2,314,284	2,314,284
8.	American River Watershed (Natomas)	New Work					
		Approp.	7,000	527,000	0	-	17,211,000
		Cost	11,766	522,574	4,903	0	17,210,963
9.	Buchanan Dam-H.V. Eastman Lake Chowchilla River, CA (Federal Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-		27,369,597
		Cost	-	-	-		27,369,597
		Maint					
		Approp.	1,891,863	2,014,000	1,473,000	0	35,810,308
		Cost	1,854,247	2,051,593	1,418,776	0	35,751,278
	(Contrib. Funds Other)	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-		111,187 ⁵
		Cost	-	-	-		111,187 ⁵
10.	Cache Creek Settling Basin, CA (Federal Funds) (Required Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.-	13,900	13,000	0	-	13,747,900
		Cost	15,053	10,967	0	-	13,745,629
		New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	0		1,279,000
		Cost	8,891	6,419	0	-	1,161,361
	(Contrib. Funds, Other)	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-		724,000 ⁶
		Cost	-	-	-		676,755 ⁷
11.	Calaveras River and Littlejohn Creek and Tributaries including New Hogan Lake & Farmington Dam CA (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds, Other)	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-		23,723,144 ^{8 9}
		Cost	-	-	-		23,723,144 ^{8 9}
		Maint					
		Approp.	2,579,000	2,694,000	2,637,000	0	56,364,422 ¹⁰
		Cost	2,518,346	2,671,158	1,836,444	0	55,056,678 ¹⁰
		New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-		101,700 ^{11 12}
		Cost	3,619	0			101,691 ^{11 12}
2.	Colorado River at Great Junction, CO (Federal Funds) (Required Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-		834,900
		Cost	-	-	-		839,963
		New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-		96,733
		Cost	-	-	-		96,733

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

TABLE 35-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
13.	Corte Madera Creek, CA (Federal Funds) (Required Contrib. Funds)	New Work Approp. Cost			- -	- -	12,452,725 ¹³ 12,452,725 ¹³
	(Contrib. Funds, Other)	New Work Contrib. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	190,213 ¹⁴ 190,213 ¹⁴ 804,761 ¹⁵ 804,761 ¹⁵
14.	Coyote and Berryessa Creeks, CA	New Work Approp. Cost	127,000 162,671	367,000 368,436	371,000 267,048	100,000 3,312	30,346,000 ¹⁶ 30,253,308 ¹⁶
	(Required Contrib. Funds)	New Work Contrib. Cost	467,000 462,520	372,900 508,567	345,300 272,813	0 61,027	2,540,200 ¹⁶ 2,557,689 ¹⁶
15.	Fairfield Vicinity Streams, CA (Federal Funds) (Required Contrib. Funds)	New Work Approp. Cost		- -	- -		14,717,000 14,717,000
	(Contrib. Funds, Other)	New Work Contrib. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	592,382 592,381 3,779,000 ¹⁷ 3,770,498 ¹⁸
16.	Guadalupe River, CA (Required Contrib. Funds)	New Work Approp. Cost	27,500,000 27,681,111	7,230,000 7,192,506	5,489,000 4,507,052	5,600,000 3,134,202	140,992,753 137,417,404
	(Contrib. Funds, Other)	New Work Contrib. Cost	1,963,460 2,322,961	6,949,000 7,801,263	400,000 2,151,617	0 -2,256,613	17,754,815 16,732,715 ⁷⁴ 22,697,439 ¹⁹ 22,697,439 ²⁰

TABLE 35-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
17.	Hidden Dam	New Work					
	Hensley Lake, Fresno River, CA (Federal Funds)	Approp.	-	-	-		30,555,426
		Cost	-	-	-		30,555,426
		Maint					
		Approp.	1,881,191	2,191,000	1,656,000	2,000,000	39,411,454
		Cost	1,851,914	2,130,275	1,711,192	1,801,947	39,172,902
	(Contrib. Funds Other)	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-		165,112 ²¹
		Cost	-	-	-		165,112 ²¹
18.	Isabella Lake, Kern River, CA (Federal Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	1,000,000	25,450,537 ²²
		Cost	-	-	-	60,574	24,511,111 ²²
		Maint					
		Approp.	1,149,000	1,932,000	2,464,000	5,565,000	62,411,489 ²³
		Cost	1,126,272	1,722,715	1,311,470	4,926,266	60,373,853 ²⁴
	(Contrib. Funds, Other)	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-		775,500 ²⁵
		Cost	-	-	-		747,800 ²⁶
19.	Kaweah and Tule Rivers including Terminus Dam and Success Lake, CA (Federal Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	6,516,000	4,997,000	4,257,000	20,517,000	85,357,230 ²⁷
		Cost	6,608,278	4,919,592	2,326,074	8,253,969	71,044,448 ²⁷
		Maint					
		Approp.	5,032,000	4,013,200	2,042,200	3,400,000	92,334,709 ²⁸
		Cost	4,247,098	4,753,984	2,783,796	3,543,543	92,610,857 ²⁸
	(Contrib. Funds, Other)	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	154,500-	0	787,920 ^{29 30}
		Cost	-	-	132,230-	0	1,552,845 ^{29 31}
20.	Little Dell Lake, UT (Federal Funds) (Required Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	38,000	-	-	-	40,494,900
		Cost	44,382	-	-	94-	40,494,483
		New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-		19,954,500
		Cost	170,737	-20,792	0		19,296,642
	(Contrib. Funds, Other)	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-		4,300,147 ³²
		Cost	-	-	-		4,300,147 ³³
21.	Martis Creek Lake, Martis Creek, NV, And CA	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	500,000	9,004,989 ³⁴
		Cost	-	-	-	31,699	8,536,688 ³⁴
		Maint					
		Approp.	527,000	651,000	575,000	1,650,000	14,651,261
		Cost	513,188	624,374	557,515	901,905	13,844,463

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

TABLE 35-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
22.	Merced County Streams, CA (Federal Funds) (Required Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	246,000	275,000	0	0	21,242,000
		Cost	300,670	269,602	6,797	1,089	21,234,174
	(Contrib. Funds Other)	New Work Contrib.	-	-	-	-	614,505
		Cost	-	-	-	-	614,505
		New Work Contr..	-	-	-	-	5,034,990 ^{35,36}
		Cost	-	-	-	-	5,026,341 ^{35 36 37}
23.	Merced County Stream Group, CA	Maint					
		Approp.	180,000	255,000	223,000	228,000	4,813,567
		Cost	178,187	251,912	192,598	130,946	4,680,505
24.	Napa River, CA (Federal)	New Work					
		Approp.	13,234,000	11,964,000	11,880,000	14,000,000	73,468,000
		Cost	13,376,002	8,022,378	11,424,240	14,780,007	69,501,126
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work Contrib.	1,500,000	921,000	1,268,000	6,479,000	15,364,400
		Cost	864,609	599,207	1,511,785	1,996,028	9,215,847
25.	Pajaro River Basin CA (Federal Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	8,686,968 ³⁸
		Cost	-	-	-	-	8,686,967 ³⁸
	(Required Contrib. Fund)	New Work Contrib.	-	-	-	-	37,250 ³⁹
		Cost	-	-	-	-	37,250 ⁴⁰
26.	Pine Flat Lake and Kings River, CA (Federal Fund)	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	43,356,265 ⁴¹
		Cost	-	-	-	-	43,356,265 ⁴¹
	(Contrib. Funds, Other)	Maint					
		Approp.	4,005,922	3,070,000	2,471,000	2,650,000	71,675,965 ⁴²
		Cost	3,293,346	3,740,927	1,995,221	2,721,827	71,162,405 ⁴²
		New Work Contrib.	-	-	-	-	110,000
		Cost	-	-	-	-	110,000
		Cost	951,640	857,4230	719,878	0	5,322,266

TABLE 35-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
27.	Redbank and Fancher Creeks, CA (Federal Funds) (Required Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	3,000	-	46,670,000
		Cost			3,336	-	46,670,000
		New Work					3,412,954
		Contrib.	-	-	-		
		Cost	18,910	35,929	10,749		3,354,908
	(Contrib. Funds, Other)	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-		701,546 ⁴⁴
		Cost	-	-	-		701,546 ⁴⁴
29.	Russian River Basin, CA, Coyote Valley Dam (Lake Mendocino) and Channel Improvements (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds, Other)	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-		14,435,869 ⁴⁵
		Cost	-	-	-		14,135,869 ⁴⁵
		Maint					
		Approp.	-	-	-		44,777,546 ^{46 47}
		Cost	-	-	-		44,777,546 ^{46 47}
		New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-		589,911 ^{45 48}
		Cost	-	-	-		581,774 ^{45 49}
	Dry Creek (Warm Springs) Lake and Channel Improvements, CA (Federal Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.		1,000			333,365,645 ⁵⁰
		Cost					333,360,175 ⁵⁰
		Maint					
		Approp.	-	-	-		32,915,552 ^{51 52}
		Cost	-	-	-		31,836,635 ^{51 52}
	(Contrib. Funds, Other)	New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	-		230,574 ⁵³
		Cost	-	-	-		228,732 ⁵⁴
30	Sacramento River and Tributaries, CA from Collinsville to Shasta Dam, Black Butte (Federal Funds) (Required Contrib. Funds) (Contrib. Funds, Other)	New Work					
		Approp.	1,065,000	3,979,000	29,200,000	21,000,000	213,862,344 ^{55 56}
		Cost	1,200,344	4,010,192	15,553,199	9,129,247	182,821,402 ^{55 56}
		Maint					
		Approp.	2,027,000	2,085,000	1,733,000	1,900,000	48,158,782 ⁵⁷
		Cost	1,953,574	1,962,955	1,775,340	2,045,382	48,147,623 ⁵⁷
		New Work					
		Contrib.	145,000	1,500,000	33,848,259	38,000,000	107,777,613
		Cost	838,535	985,458	11,269,461	42,907,956	88,818,240
		New Work					
		Contrib.	-	-	2,933	884	2,931,543 ^{58 59 73}
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,925,131 ^{58 59}
31	San Lorenzo, CA (Federal Funds) (Required Contrib. Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	1,774,000	1,155,000	720,000	-	21,151,000
		Cost	1,877,689	1,080,040	163,568	40,091	20,513,382
		New Work					
		Contrib.	2,113,000-	542,940	65,000	372,735	6,576,121
		Cost	1,494,426	1,055,980	122,676	21,895	6,057,837

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

TABLE 35-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
32.	South Sacramento County Streams	New Work Approp.	1,117,800	2,999,000	10,812,000	13,500,000	29,284,800 ⁶⁰
		Cost	1,128,972	3,024,012	3,902,291	6,824,320	15,686,152
		New Work Contrib.	15,794	1,094,856	3,420,907	2,070,515	6,602,072
		Cost	-	938,277	2,028,062	984,460	3,950,799
33.	Stockton Metro Reimbursable	New Work Approp.	1,435,200	2,221,000	4,950,000	1,000,000	22,872,200
		Cost	1,445,754	2,226,717	4,878,838	1,056,877	22,855,607
34.	Success DSAP	New Work Approp.	1,600,000	3,383,000	7,920,000	20,000,000	36,378,700
		Cost	1,504,588	3,293,349	7,556,069	7,281,709	23,004,054
35.	Tule River, CA	New Work Approp.	621,200	59,000	0	0	2,065,200
		Cost	795,718	82,570	0	0	2,063,836
		New Work Contrib.	100,000	0	-	0	291,307
		Cost	225,923	-82,504	0	0	152,273
36.	Upper Jordan UT	New Work Approp.	16,000	0	-	-	1,437,000
		Cost	27,480	3,000	4	0	1,436,525
37.	Walnut Creek, CA (Federal Funds)	New Work Approp.	166,500	97,000	186,000	400,000	73,261,930 ^{61 62}
		Cost	206,936	87,455	78,235	132,848	72,862,717 ⁶³
	(Required Contrib. Funds)	New Work Contrib.	150,000	-	0-	0	5,949,662 ⁶⁴
		Cost	52,172	-4,435	69300	16,286	5,857,387 ⁶⁵
	(Contrib. Funds, Other)	New Work Contrib.	-	-	-	-	14,783,553 ⁶⁶
		Cost	-	-	-	-	14,783,553 ⁶⁶
38.	West Sacramento, CA (Federal Funds)	New Work Approp.	1,410,000	1,800,000	0	0	22,207,700
		Cost	1,617,913	1,813,985	-9,467	8,127	22,203,448
	(Require Contrib. Funds)	New Work Approp.	379,975-	-	-	0	5,256,974
		Cost	297,178	638,790	174,494	162,697	5,073,504

TABLE 35-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
39	Wildcat and San Pablo Creeks, CA (Federal Funds)	New Work Approp.	-	-	-	-	20,375,000 ⁶⁷
		Cost	2,141	36,578	-	-	20,374,571 ⁶⁷
	(Required Contrib. Funds)	New Work Contrib.	-	-	-	-	1,620,000
		Cost	1,289	670	329	-	1,601,873
	(Contrib. Funds, Other)	New Work Contrib.	-	-	-	-	1,937,000 ⁶⁸
		Cost	-	-	-	-	1,906,943 ⁶⁹
43.	Davis Lake, CA (Federal Funds)	New Work Approp.	-	-	2,475,000-	0-	2,475,000
		Cost	-	-	59,320-	52,800	112,120
	(Required Contrib. Funds)	New Work Contrib.	-	-	-	-	-
		Cost	-	-	-	-	-
44.	Placer County, CA (Federal Funds)	New Work Approp.	-	-	1,980,000	-	1,980,000
		Cost	-	-	17,605	48,999	66,604
	(Required Contrib. Funds)	New Work Contrib.	-	-	-	-	-
		Cost	-	-	-	6,293	6,293
45.	Restoration of Abandoned Mines	New Work Approp.	574,500	848,000	990,000	100,000	6,303,500
		Cost	951,640	857,423	719,878	725,582	6,057,848
46.	Rural Nevada, Section 595, NV	New Work Approp	3,200,000	6,063,000	10,368,000	10,157,000	32,347,000
		Cost	3,210,841	6,054,008	9,859,118	9,715,937	31,376,855
47.	Rural Utah, Section 595, UT	New Work Approp	0	64,000	9,284,000	0	9,348,000
		Cost	0	63,589	936,929	3,634,951	4,635,469
48.	Sacramento Area, CA	New Work Approp	1,738,000	6,554,000	5,940,000	2,179,000	16,466,000
		Cost	1,272,710	1,520,807	4,283,427	3,584,874	10,707,137
		New Work Contrib.	-	-	-	90,000	90,000
		Cost	-	-	-	1,918,349	1,918,349
49.	Stockton Farmington Recharge, CA	New Work Approp	729,000	459,000	3,000	0	1,845,000
		Cost	700,110	281,246,	402,970	115,410	1,798,332
		New Work Contrib.	-	-	43	0	44,543

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

TABLE 35-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	Cost		10,565	6,293	26,681	
50. Tahoe Basin Restoration	New Work					
	Approp	-	-	3,505,000	2,500,000	6,005,000
	Cost	-		474,670	1,040,726	1,515,396
51. Tribal Partnership, CA & NV	New Work					
	Approp	48,000	276,000	0	324,000	
	Cost	41,595	77,745	39,710	159,050	
53. Lower San Joaquin River and Tributaries, CA including Tuolumne and Stanislaus Rivers, CA, New Melones Lake, CA (Federal Funds) (Contrib. Funds, Other)	New Work					
	Approp.	-3,400-			371,153,896 ⁷⁰	
	Cost	0			371,153,665 ⁷¹	
	Maint					
	Approp.	1,611,227	1,601,000	1,500,000	1,690,000	28,944,102
	Cost	1,557,881	1,544,916	1,517,562	1,697,243	28,859,123
	New Work					
	Contrib.	-	-	-	80,000 ⁷²	
	Cost	-	-	-	80,000 ⁷²	

1. Includes the following amounts for new work: Regular Funds: Previous project, \$185,198; existing project, \$585,436 for shallow-draft and \$39,650,558 for deep-draft.

2. Includes the following funds for maintenance: Regular Funds: Previous project, \$553,720; existing project, \$18,248,432 for shallow-draft and \$43,739,526 for deep-draft; and deferred maintenance funds, \$70,000 for shallow-draft.

3. Includes \$85,000 contributed funds, other, from Sacramento-Yolo Port District for clearing and grubbing on dredged material deposit areas to be used on ship channel maintenance dredging work.

4. Includes Sacramento District costs only.

5. Contributed funds, other, from State of California for design and construction of downstream channel improvements on Ash and Berenda Sloughs below Buchanan Dam.

6. Includes \$724,000 contributed funds, other, from State of California for relocation activities including demolition or salvage of various pipes and facilities, construction of ramps, turnouts, pipe gates and bank protection at Cache Creek Settling Basin.

7. Includes \$676,755 contributed funds, other, costs for relocation activities for State of California.

8. Includes code 710 funds and costs for recreation facilities at New Hogan lake: total to date \$897,742.

9. For miscellaneous construction under local cooperation requirements, primarily for Bear Creek, San Joaquin County; includes \$108,056 as related to Duck and Littlejohn Creeks channel improvements as part of Farmington Dam project unit.

10. Includes \$99,000 special recreation use fees and costs at New Hogan Lake, and \$826,600 maintenance and operation of dam funds and costs (96X5125) at New Hogan Lake beginning in FY 1988.

11. Includes \$393,195 contributed funds, other from California Department of Boating and Waterways for design and construction of boat launching and related facilities, and \$30,000 for design and construction of a boarding float at North Shore recreation area at New Hogan Lake.

12. Includes \$101,700 contributed funds, other, and costs from Calaveras County Water District for New Hogan hydropower studies.

13. Includes \$6,999,725 San Francisco District construction funds and costs for Corte Madera Creek.

14. \$8,695 contributed funds transferred to Sacramento District in FY 1983. Includes \$97,400 San Francisco District required contributed funds and costs.

15. Contributed funds, other, and costs, from Mahn County including \$536,921 for miscellaneous bridge and road relocations and \$267,840 for additional expenses for disposal sites at Corte Madera Creek.

16. Includes funds for Berryessa GRR.

17. Includes \$3,643,000 contributed funds, other, from the State of California for relocation (automotive type bridge) at Laurel Creek Diversion near Fairfield, \$113,000 from City of Fairfield for

TABLE 35-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Phase III contract for channel development on Laurel Creek, and \$23,000 from City of Suisun for Phase IIA contract for widening of Railroad Avenue

18. Includes \$3,638,022 contributed funds, other costs for relocations at Laurel Creek Diversion, \$19,537 contributed funds, other costs for Phase III contract, and \$112,939 for Phase IIA contract.

19. Includes contributed funds, other: \$2,905,630 for recreation betterment, \$2,195,591 for NED relocation and \$70,000 for incremental relocations at Guadalupe River.

20. Includes contributed funds, other costs: \$2,624,578 for recreation betterment, \$1,496,809 for NED relocations and \$0 for incremental relocations at Guadalupe River, and \$1,175,848 for flood control betterments.

21. Contributed funds, other from the State of California for miscellaneous design and construction at Hidden Dam.

22. Includes \$2,199,085 code 710 funds and costs for recreation facilities at Isabella lake and \$224,000 Code 713 funds and costs for improvement at Tillie Creek and Live Oak campgrounds.

23. Includes \$407,640 special recreation use fees and costs at Isabella Lake.

24. Includes \$131,900 maintenance and operation of dam funds and costs (96X5125) at Isabella Lake beginning in FY 1985.

25. Includes \$438,000 contributed funds, other, from California Department of Boating and Waterways for design and construction of boat launching and related facilities at Old Isabella Road and Isabella Peninsula and \$337,500 for Isabella Dam hydropower studies.

26. Includes \$438,000 contributed funds, other, costs for boat launching and related facilities at Old Isabella Road and Isabella Peninsula, and \$309,808 costs for Isabella Dam hydropower studies.

27. Includes code 710 funds and costs for recreation facilities: Success Lake: Total to date \$747,048. Terminus Dam: Total to date: \$704,000.

28. Includes \$165,000 special recreation use fees and costs at Success Lake.

29. Includes contributed funds, other, from State of California Department of Boating and Waterways and costs for acquisition of a boarding float at Success Lake, \$30,000 and at Terminus Dam, \$12,420.

30. Includes contributed funds, other, from Kaweah River Power Authority, Visalia, California for Terminus Dam hydropower studies, \$423,000; and from DITT, Inc., Paris, France, for Success Lake hydropower studies, \$168,000.

31. Includes contributed funds, other, costs for Terminus Dam hydropower studies, \$422,697, and for Success Lake hydropower studies, \$167,579.

32. Includes \$4,300,147 contributed funds, other from the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake City for relocation of State Highway 65 at Little Dell Lake.

33. Includes \$4,300,147 contributed funds, other, costs for relocation of State Highway 65 at Little Dell Lake.

34. Includes \$1,200 initiation of plans for specifications for Code 710 recreation facilities, for FY 1978. Construction of recreation facilities at Martis Creek Lake under Code 720 was determined to be infeasible.

35. Includes contributed funds, other \$4,572,938, for lands, easements and rights-of-way for Castle Dam from State of California and contributed funds, other costs for lands, easements and rights-of-way for Castle Dam.

36. Includes \$274,000 contributed funds, other, relocation and \$227,968 costs.

37. In addition, \$66,532 expended for new work from contributed funds, other, miscellaneous construction under local cooperation requirements as related to acquisition of right-of-way and utility alterations for Merced County Stream Group.

38. Includes \$1,949,968 San Francisco construction funds and costs and \$260,000 Sacramento general investigation funds and costs for Pajaro River.

39. Includes \$37,250 contributed funds, other, from Santa Clara Valley Water District for bridge relocation at Pajaro River.

40. Includes \$37,250 contributed funds, other, costs for bridge relocation at Pajaro River.

41. Includes code 710 funds and costs for recreation facilities at Pine Flat Lake: Total to date: \$1,595,100. Includes Public Work Acceleration, Executive (PL 87-68) (Transfer to Corps of Engineers, Civil) 1963 funds and costs (\$239,235) for recreation facilities and \$19,600 Code 713 funds and costs for Pine Flat fish barrier.

42. Includes \$158,300 special recreation fees and costs at Pine Flat Lake and \$799,785 maintenance and operation of dam funds and costs at Pine Flat Dam.

43. Previously reported as Regional Conjunctive Use, CA

44. Includes \$701,546 contributed funds, other costs for road relocation (Nees Avenue) and betterments at Fancher Dam.

TABLE 35-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

45. Excludes \$5,598,000 contributed funds: \$400,000 for recreation facilities at completed projects funded under Public Works Acceleration Program; and \$1,628,411 for recreation facilities at completed projects funded under Code 711 at Coyote Valley Dam, Lake Mendocino.

46. Includes \$94,459 special recreation use fees and costs (FY 1982-1983), but excludes prior special recreation fees and cost for Coyote Valley Dam, Lake Mendocino.

47. Includes \$1,625,280 maintenance and operation of dam funds and costs at Coyote Valley Dam, Lake Mendocino for FY 1985 through FY 1996.

48. Includes \$251,911 contributed funds, other from City of Ukiah for Coyote Valley Dam, Lake Mendocino, hydropower studies; and \$338,000 from California department of Boating and Waterways for launching facility at Lake Mendocino.

49. Includes \$250,117 contributed funds, other, costs for Coyote Valley Dam, Lake Mendocino, hydropower studies; and \$331,657 for California Department of Boating and Waterways for launching facility at Lake Mendocino.

50. Includes \$253,421,793 San Francisco construction funds and costs through August 1983 for Dry Creek, Warm Springs Dam.

51. Includes \$964,114 San Francisco maintenance funds and costs through April 1982 for Dry Creek, Warm Springs Dam.

52. Includes \$75,400 maintenance and operations of dam funds and costs at Dry Creek, Warm Springs Dam.

53. Includes \$208,074 contributed funds, other, from Sonoma county for Dry Creek, Warm Springs, hydropower studies; and \$22,500 from City of Ukiah for hatchery pump design at Lake Mendocino.

54. Includes \$208,074 contributed funds, other, costs for Dry Creek, Warm Springs hydropower studies; and \$20,658 costs for hatchery pump design.

55. Excludes \$614,608 for Table Mountain (Iron Canyon) project, deauthorized August 5, 1977, and \$531,000 for Sacramento River and Major and Minor Tributaries portions which are considered inactive and deferred.

56. Includes Code 710 funds and cost for recreation facilities at Black Butte lake: Total to date \$1,000,162.

57. Includes \$104,100 special recreation use fees and costs at Black Butte Lake.

58. Miscellaneous construction and engineering and design services (non-project) accomplished at

expense of State of California under local cooperation requirements in connection with acquisition of rights-of-way and utility alterations (primarily for Sacramento River and Major and Minor Tributaries project). Includes State Highway Commission payment, \$789,008, for use of excess excavation from Chico and Mud Creeks and Sandy Gulch (Sacramento River and Major and Minor Tributaries) for freeway embankment through the city of Chico.

59. Includes \$41,984 contributed funds, other, from State of California for required modification of existing private facilities and salmon rearing habitat, Sacramento River, Chico Landing to Red Bluff; \$15,977 contributed funds, other, from State of California Department of Boating and Waterways for replacing a boarding float at Orland Buttes boat launching ramp at Black Butte Lake; \$392,000 contributed funds, other, from the City of Santa Clara for hydropower studies at Black Butte Lake; and \$59,334 contributed funds, other from State of California for relocation. Includes \$389,335 contributed funds, other, costs for Black Butte hydropower studies; and \$59,334 costs for relocations

60. Includes FY06 supplemental funding \$7,100,000.

61. Includes GRR funding.

62. Includes \$8,849,825 San Francisco construction funds for Walnut Creek.

63. Includes \$9,049,609 San Francisco construction costs for Walnut Creek.

64. Includes \$450,268 San Francisco required funds for Walnut Creek.

65. Includes \$525,846 San Francisco required costs for Walnut Creek.

66. Includes \$400,348 San Francisco contributed funds, other, and contributed funds costs for Walnut Creek.

67. Includes \$1,110,000 allocated to SF District pre 1983.

68. Includes \$1,937,000 contributed funds, other, from Contra Costa Flood Control and Water Conservation District for replacement of sewer line in Richmond for Wildcat and San Pablo Creeks project.

69. Includes \$1,906,943 contributed funds, other, costs for replacement of sewer line in Richmond for Wildcat and San Pablo Creeks project.

70. Excludes funds applicable to other units of this basin authorization (Lower San Joaquin River and Tributaries, and Tuolumne River Basin, California). (See Table 35-E). Includes \$110,000 utilized for

TABLE 35-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

preparation of 1957 Economic Feasibility Report and of Revised Feasibility Report (FY 1960, 1961, and 1962) applicable to 1962 reauthorization of prefect.

71. Includes \$110,000 utilized for preparation of 1957 Economic Feasibility Report and of Revised Feasibility Report (FY 1960, 1961, and 1962) applicable to 1962 reauthorization of project.

72. Includes \$80,000 contributed funds, other, and costs, from the Bureau of Reclamation for visitors

center at Mark Twain area, New Melones Lake. 73. \$884.43 in Non-federal funds were for other than required contribution in FY07. Additionally, \$2,933.31 of Non-federal funds were for other than required contribution in FY06.

74. Includes \$1,900,000 for FY06 Required Contributed Funds.

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

**TABLE 35-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN**

Project	Funding	FY 04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007 ^{1 2}
American River Watershed CA,	Approp. Cost	-3,700 170,720	-4,896 0	0 -		29,521,777 29,521,777
Caliente Creek CA	New Work Approp. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	60,000 60,000
Coyote and Berryessa Creeks, CA	New Work Approp. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,368,000 4,368,000
Hamilton City, CA	New Work Approp. Cost		50,000 47,891	248,000 162,808	621,000 486,025	919,000 696,724
	New Work Contr. Cost			275,000 58,602	564,500 602,170	839,500 660,772
Kaweah River	New Work Approp Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,515,000 3,515,000
Napa River, CA	New Work Approp. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	12,947,000 ³ 12,947,000 ³
Kaweah River	New Work Approp Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,515,000 3,515,000
South Sacramento	New Work Approp Cost		- -	- -	- -	2,423,937 2,423,937
	New Work Contr Cost					807,979 807,979
San Lorenzo River, CA	New Work Approp. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	934,000 934,000
Tahoe Basin, CA & NV	New Work Approp. Cost		801,000 729,711	801,000 786,463	800,000 61,943	2,402,000 1,578,074
	New Work Contri Cost		235,780 91,604	149,970 118,022	214,518 359,638	600,268 569,264
Truckee Meadows NV	New Work Approp. Cost	2,310,000 2,615,284	2,474,000 2,471,829	3,465,000 1,879,232	1,300,000 2,570,696	20,253,330 19,813,790
Tule River Basins	New Work Approp. Cost	0 84	- 0	- -	- -	252,300 252,300
Upper Jordan River, CA	New Work Approp. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,576,000 1,576,000

**TABLE 35-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN**

West Sacramento CA	New Work Approp. Cost	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,847,000 1,847,000
Yuba River, CA	New Work Approp Cost New Work Contrib Cost	-4,600 2,616 393,633 23,132	278,000 274,518 72,000 468,229	1,167,000 802,889 300,000 240,597	703,000 732,915 0 0	4,694,760 4,350,277 1,375,000 1,290,071

1. Beginning in FY 1982, Advance Engineering and Design (Preconstruction, Engineering and Design) programs are funded under General Investigations Appropriations.

2. Includes FY 1985 unobligated carryover and FY 1986 allocation for CP&E funds and all AE&D funds to be included in project cost (for cost sharing) per TWX of September 9, 1985.

3. Excludes \$2,639,955 funds and costs for a previous flood control project on Napa River. (See Table 35-E).

TABLE 35-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section In Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.		SACRAMENTO RIVER, CA	
	Mar 3, 1899	A depth of 7 feet below Sacramento works	H. Doc. 186, 55th Cong., 2d sess., and 48 55th Cong., 3d sess. (Annual Report 1898, p. 2844 and 1899, p. 3171).
	July 25, 1912	For work above Sacramento.	H. Doc. 76, 62d Cong., 1st sess. 1
	Jan 21, 1927	The 10-foot channel up to Sacramento	H. Doc. 123, 69th Cong., 1st sess. Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 35, 73d Cong., 2d sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	A depth of 6 feet between Sacramento and Colusa and 5 feet between Colusa and Chico Landing at a cost of \$390,000 provided flow of rivers is increased to minimum flow of 5,000 cubic feet per second after Shasta Reservoir is built.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 35, 73d Cong., 2d sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Authority for a special direct participation of Federal Government of \$12 million in cost of Shasta Reservoir.	5. Doc. 142, 79th Cong., 2d sess.
	Aug 26, 1937	Transfer of authority for expenditure of above \$12 million from Secretary of War to Secretary of the Interior.	
	July 24, 1946	Modified existing navigation project for Sacramento River, CA, to provide for construction of a ship channel 30 feet deep and 200 to 300 feet wide from deep water in Suisun Bay to Washington Lake, including such works as may be necessary to compensate for or alleviate any detrimental salinity conditions resulting from ship channel; a triangular basin of equal depth, 2,400 by 2,000 by 3,400 feet at Washington Lake; and connecting channel 13 feet deep and 120 feet wide, with lock and drawbridge, thence to Sacramento River.	Sec 1002, 1986 WRDA
	Nov 17, 1987	Deauthorization of shallow-draft channel, Colusa to Red Bluff, feature of project for navigation, Sacramento River, California.	

TABLE 35-B (Cont'd) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section In Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Dec 11, 2000	Reauthorization of Sacramento River, Major and Minor Tributaries and Chico Landing to Red Bluff, CA	Sec 350 (a) (1-2), WRDA 2000
13.		CORTE MADERA CREEK, CA	
	Oct 23, 1962	Levees and channel improvements, lower 11 miles of Corte Madera Creek and tributaries, as modified by Chief of Engineers.	H. Doc. 545, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
	Nov 7, 1966	Local cooperation requirements modified to provide 1.5 percent cash contribution toward cost of Ross Valley unit.	Sec. 204, 1966 Flood Control Act.
	Nov 17, 1986	Modify existing project to direct construction of Unit 4 from Lagunitas Road Bridge to Sir Francis Drake Boulevard, and to include construction of flood-proofing measures in vicinity of Lagunitas Road Bridge to insure proper functioning of completed portions of authorized project. Further modify project to eliminate any channel modifications upstream of Sir Francis Drake Boulevard.	Sec 823, 1986 WRDA
29.		RUSSIAN RIVER BASIN, CA	
	May 17, 1950	Coyote Valley Dam (Lake Mendocino): Channel improvements on lower 98 miles of Russian River and lower reaches of tributaries.	H. Doc. 585, 81 st Cong., 2d sess.
	Feb 10, 1956	Increased appropriation authorization for initial stage of project development.	PL 404, 84 th Cong., 2d sess.
	Oct 23, 1962	Dry Creek (Warm Springs) Lake: Channel Improvements on Dry Creek below dam.	H. Doc. 547, 87 th Cong., 2d sess.
	Mar 7, 1974	Dry Creek (Warm Springs) Lake and channel; compensate for fish losses on the Russian River which may be attributed to the operation of the Coyote Dam component of the project through measures such as possible expansion of the capacity of the fish hatchery at the Warm Springs Dam component of the project.	Sec. 95, 1974 WRDA
30.		SACRAMENTO RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, CA, FROM COLLINSVILLE TO SHASTA DAM	

TABLE 35-B (Cont'd)

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section In Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Dec 22, 1944	Modify Sacramento River Flood Control Project to provide for extensions in levees and other structures along Sacramento River and major and minor tributaries; construct Black Butte Dam and Reservoir; construct low-level Table Mountain Dam and Reservoir with power facilities; and provision of monetary authorization of \$15 million for initiation of modification.	H. Doc. 649, 78 th Cong., 2d sess. ²
	May 17, 1950	Improvements for protection of Upper Butte Basin (included full monetary authorization).	H. Doc. 3667, 81st cong., 1st sess. ²
	Jul 3, 1958	Extend existing Sacramento River Flood Control Project to Keswick Dam for purposes of zoning area below dam and modification of project by construction of bank protection and incidental channel improvements between Chico Landing and Red Bluff (included full monetary authorization).	H. Doc. 272, 84th Cong., 2d sess. ²
	Jul 3, 1958	Additional authorization of \$17 million for comprehensive plan approved in act of December 22, 1944.	
	Jul 14, 1960	Further modification of Sacramento River Flood Control Project by construction of initial 10- year phase of bank erosion control works and setback levees on Sacramento River and authorization of \$14,240,000 for prosecution of modification.	S. Doc. 103, 80th Cong.,
	May 12, 1967	Additional authorization of \$7 million for bank approved in act of July 14, 1960.	PL 90-17
	Mar 7, 1974	Initiation of construction of second phase of bank control works and setback levees on Sacramento River as approved in act of July 14, 1960, and additional authorization of \$16 million for such purpose. ³	PL 93-251
	Jun 19, 1975	Deauthorization of Table Mountain Dam and Reservoir. ⁴	H. Doc. 94-192, 94th Cong., 1st sess

TABLE 35-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last	Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
		Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Feather River, CA	Completed	1951	\$ 8,354 ₃	\$ 5,752 ^{1 2}
Middle River and Connecting Channels, CA		1974	8,500	93,494
Mokelumne River, CA	Completed	1974	2,132 _{5 6}	189,152
Navajo Reservoir, NM	Completed	-	23,185 ₇	-
Old River, CA	Completed	1970	-	-
Stockton and Mormon Channels, CA	Completed	1970	253,151 ₈	9,631,128
Suisun Bay Channel, CA	Completed	1974	200,928 _{9 10 11}	218,854
Suisun Channel, CA	Completed	1973	217,677	3,316,622 ^{12 13}
Suisun Point Channel, CA	Completed	1965	191,728 _{5 15}	733,489

1. Maintenance project, channels adequate for commerce.
2. Includes \$10 for maintenance for previous project. Excludes \$6,160 for previous project and \$3,840 for existing project for maintenance expended from contributed funds.
3. Includes \$1,600 for previous project.
4. Includes \$790 for previous project.
5. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under authority of sec. 107, Public Law 86-64.5, as amended.
6. All costs transferred from Los Angeles District in FY 1968.
7. Estimated cost to local interests was \$3,6000 for lands, damages and public landings. Remaining portion of project, consisting of side channel at Orwood and completion of project channels from mouth of Old River to Lammers Ferry road and from Crocker Cut to Holly Sugar Factory was deauthorized November 17, 1986, by WRDA of 1986.
8. Upon completion of Mormon Slough, Calaveras River, CA in February 1970, local interests accepted

- maintenance responsibility for Mormon Slough as well as for Stockton and Mormon Channels CA, and Federal maintenance was discontinued. No Federal maintenance costs have been incurred since FY 1969.
9. Includes \$58, 901 for previous project.
10. Excludes \$59,551 expended from required contributed funds for previous project.
11. Excludes work accomplished under existing project at a cost of \$207,198 from Public Works Administration funds allotted to San Joaquin River, CA.
12. Includes \$59,817 for previous projects. Excludes \$5,449 expended from required contributed funds for previous project.
13. Maintenance responsibility transferred to San Francisco District, January 1, 1974.
14. Includes reconnaissance and condition surveys of \$5,496 and \$483 for fiscal year 1963 and 1964, respectively.
15. Estimated cost (July 1964) to local interests was \$12,000 for lands, damages, and spoil retention dikes.

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

TABLE 35-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Alameda Creek, CA		1978	\$26,995,350	\$54,778 ¹²
American River, CA	Completed	1959	2,125,818 ³	-
Aquatic Plant Control, CA	Completed	1967	1,000	-
Big Dry Creek Dam and Diversion, CA	Completed	1955	1,369,931 ⁴	-
Big Wash, Milford, Beaver County, UT	Completed	1961	217,879 ⁵⁶	-
Burch Creek, Weber County, UT		1964	26,049 ⁵	-
Cache Creek Basin, CA (Outlet Channel)	Active	1993	- ⁷	-
Chester, CA	Active	1981	3,570,000 ⁸	-
Cottonwood Creek, CA	Active	1991	15,765,000	-
Coyote Creek, CA	Completed	1968	705,622 ¹⁵	-
Duck Creek, San Joaquin County, CA	Completed	1967	664,825 ⁵⁹	-
East Weaver Creek, CA	Completed	1965	220,636 ^{15 10}	-
Folsom Lake, American River, CA	Completed	1957	63,014,810 ¹¹	-
Green Valley Creek, Solano County, CA	Completed	1963	136,026 ^{5 12}	-
Kays Creek, UT	Completed	1973	407,989 ^{5 13}	-
Kern River-California Aqueduct Intertie, CA	Completed	1977	1,503,073 ^{5 14}	-
Klamath River, CA	Completed	1972	4,838,000 ⁵	-
Lake Comanche, CA	Completed	1976	10,252,950 ¹⁵	-
Lake Oroville, CA	Completed	1981	70,425,470 ¹⁶	-
Lower San Joaquin River and Tributaries, including Tuolumne and Stanislaus Rivers, CA	Completed	1976	27,835,263 ¹⁷	-
Marysville Lake, CA	Active	1980	- ¹⁷	-
Merced River, CA	Completed	1976	10,918,796 ¹⁹	-
Middle Creek, CA	Completed	1967	2,643,499 ²⁰	-
Mormon Slough, CA	Completed	1976	2,965,402 ²¹	-
Napa River Basin, CA	Active	1979	2,639,955 ^{1 22}	-
New Bullards Bar, CA	Completed	1972	12,890,625 ²³	-
North Fork, Pit River at Alturas, CA	Completed	1972	904,278 ^{5 24 25}	-
Pinole Creek, CA	Completed	1968	885,750 ¹⁵	-
Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, CA	Completed	1970	4,620,070 ^{1 26}	-
Reese River, Battle Mountain, NV	Completed	1969	133,339 ^{5 27}	-
Rheem Creek, CA	Completed	1962	400,000 ^{1 5 28}	-
Rodeo Creek, CA	Completed	1966	974,100 ¹⁵	-
Salinas River, CA	Inactive	1952	94,213 ^{1 29}	-
Salt Lake City, Jordan River, UT	Completed	1961	1,227,570 ³⁰	-
San Leandro Creek, CA	Completed	1973	1,000,000 ^{1 31}	-
San Lorenzo Creek, CA	Completed	1962	5,130,821 ^{1 32}	-
San Lorenzo River, CA	Completed	1966	4,314,406 ^{1 33}	-
Sevier River near Redmond, UT	Completed	1952	919,000 ^{1 34}	-
Sonoma Creek, CA	Inactive	1973	781,500 ^{1 35}	-
Truckee River and Tributaries, CA and NV	Active	1968	1,038,960	-

TABLE 35-E (Cont'd) OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

1. Project responsibility transferred from San Francisco District to Sacramento District April 1, 1982.
2. Scheduling of reservoir operations costs.
3. Excludes \$54,919 other contributed funds for miscellaneous construction for local interests pursuant to requirements of local cooperation were \$951,000 (1959) for lands and relocations.
4. Excludes \$44,008 other contributed funds for construction in connection with bridge construction pursuant to requirements of local cooperation. Total cost to local interests for all requirements of local cooperation was \$370,000 (9159) for lands and relocations.
5. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under authority of sec. 205, Public Law 80-858, as amended.
6. Excludes \$22,000 for preauthorization studies.
7. Project not economically feasible; preconstruction planning was terminated in FY 1993.
8. Excludes \$69,262 other contributed funds from State of California for two low water crossings and appurtenances at Chester. A fish ladder modification project was continued under sec. 1135 in FY 2001 at fiscal year cost of \$38,765.
9. Excludes \$50,000 for preauthorization studies. Estimated costs to local interests were \$665,000 for lands and damages including relocations.
10. Includes \$174,938 Public Works Acceleration Program Funds.
11. Transferred to Bureau of Reclamation in May 1956 for operation and maintenance by that agency in conjunction with other units of Central Valley project.
12. Excludes \$20,000 for preauthorization studies.
13. Includes \$30,000 for preauthorization studies. Estimated costs (FY 1973) to local interest for all requirements of local cooperation were \$150,117 for lands and damages including relocation.
14. Includes \$73,000 for preauthorization studies. Non-Federal (Kern County Water Agency) cost for road relocation was \$18,260 (required contributed funds).
15. Constructed by East Bay Municipal Utility District. Final Federal contribution of \$51,202 made July 18, 1978 (total \$10,111,684). Non-Federal costs \$34,988,53616.
16. Constructed by State of California. Final Federal contribution of \$64,186 was made on February 9, 1981 (total \$69,994,105) for flood control reservation.
17. Cherry Valley and New don Pedro Reservoirs constructed by local interests. Federal contribution of \$9,000,000 and \$5,464,000, respectively, for flood control reservation. Final
18. Federal contribution of \$308,898 was made on January 18, 1972, for New don Pedro. Excludes \$3,004,946, contributed funds, other, for miscellaneous engineering and construction (non-project) at local interest expense under local
19. cooperation requirements for acquisition of rights-of-way for levee and channel improvement on Lower San Joaquin River and Tributaries. Unconstructed portion of snagging and clearing project modification of Lower San Joaquin River and Tributaries) was classified as "deferred" on April 9, 1993. For full report see Annual Report for FY 1993.
20. Planning and any future development is uncertain awaiting State of California's position on support of Marysville project.
21. Constructed by Merced Irrigation District, Final Federal contribution of \$839 was made December 2, 1975 (total \$10,818,638) for flood control reservation.
22. Estimated costs (FY 1967) to local interests for all requirements of local cooperation were \$1,340,000 for lands and damages including relocation.
23. Non-Federal cost \$2,965,402 (FY1976) for lands and relocations. Federal contribution of \$599,336 made to State Reclamation Board.
24. This project was reclassified as "active" on August 3, 1987.
25. Constructed by Yuba County Water Agency. Final Federal contribution of \$33,470 was made in FY 1972 (total \$12,759,127) for flood control reservation.
26. Includes \$41,800 for preauthorization studies.
27. Excludes \$146,000 other contributed funds for miscellaneous construction and engineering and design services under local cooperation requirements in connection with acquisition of rights-of-way, relocation and utility alterations.
28. Includes \$107,000 costs for remedial work to drainage system completed in FY 1977.
29. Includes \$52,549 contributed funds.
29. Cost includes engineering and design prior to June 30, 1952 and costs of \$4,288 (FY 1962-1963) to determine if project classification to an active category was justified.
30. Estimated cost to local interest for all requirements of local cooperation were \$463,000 (July 1962) for lands and damages including relocations. Project prevented \$4,544,000 in damages from the April-May 1994 snowmelt runoff.
31. Excludes \$285,329 contributed funds.
32. Excludes \$200,000 estimated value of work performed in lieu of cash contribution.
33. Excludes \$421,182 contributed funds.
34. Excludes \$48,000 required contributed funds toward first cost. Costs to local interests for all requirements of local cooperation, including required contributions, were \$118,000 (1951). Project prevented \$9,000 in damages from the April-May 1994 snowmelt runoff.
35. Place inactive 1974.

TABLE 35-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Alhambra Creek, CA	1981	1986	\$300,000	-
Bear River, CA	1980	1986		-
Cottonwood Creek	1991	1998	15,765,000	- 2/
Eel River, CA	971	1986	1,272,816	-
Gleason Creek, NV	1977	1986	215,826	-
Humboldt River and And Tributaries, NV	1982	1986	1,532,932	-
Lakeport Lake, CA ~	1976	1993	2,353,000	-
Little Valley Wash, Magna, UT	1951	1977		-
Lower San Joaquin River And Tributaries, CA	1993	1998	27,835,263	- 2/
Mad River Basin, CA	1973	1986	4,243,750	-
Spanish Fork River, UT	1955	1977	20,000	-
Weber River and Tributaries, UT (Morgan County)	1974	1972	75,120	-
Wildcat and San Pablo Creek Reach 2, CA	1997	1998		-

1. Lakeport Lake was deauthorized on November 17, 1988; and deauthorized November 18, 1993.
2. Requested reauthorization March 2001.

TABLE 35-H SACRAMENTO RIVER, CA: TIDAL AND FLOOD CONDITIONS PREVAILING (See Section 1 of Text)

Place	Miles from Mouth of River	Range in Feet			
		Mean Tidal ¹	Extreme Tidal ²	Ordinary Flood ³	Extreme Flood ⁴
Collinsville	0	4.3	7	8	10
Sacramento	59	2.0 ²	3	20	28
Verona (Mouth of Feather River)	80	-	Trace	22	30
Colusa	144	-	-	26	32
Chico Landing	193	-	-	20	25
Red Bluff	248	-	-	24	30

1. Mean lower low water to mean higher high water.
2. Tide at low water season only.
3. Mean lower low water to flood stage.
4. Extreme low water to indicated flood condition.

TABLE 35-I **SAN JOAQUIN RIVER, CA:**
TOTAL COST OF NEW WORK FOR PROJECT 1
(See Section 4 of Text)

Modification	Federal			Non-Federal ²		Total Project
	Corps of Engineers (Construction)	Coast Guard (Construction)	Required Cash Contribution	Lands and Damages (including Relocations)	Total	
Prior to 1950 Modification	\$4,009,938	\$80,000	\$1,307,500	\$1,042,000	\$2,349,500	\$6,439,438
1950 Modification	1,823,179		35,000	135,000	170,000	1,993,170
Total	5,833,117	80,000	1,342,500	1,177,000	2,519,500	8,432,617

1. Completed in May 1960.

2. Excludes \$5,865,000 (Feb 1954) local interests costs for Stockton Deep Water Channel terminal facilities required under terms of project authorization.

TABLE 35-J **SAN JOAQUIN RIVER, CA:**
PROJECT UNITS (1950 MODIFICATION) RECLASSIFIED AND EXCLUDED FROM PROJECT COST,
(See Section 4 of Text)

Unit	Federal Corps of Engineers	Required Cash Contributions	Non-Federal		Total Project
			Lands and Damages (including Relocations)	Total	
Settling Basin above head of Burns Cutoff ¹	\$1,073,000	\$30,000	\$200,000	\$230,000	\$1,303,000
Burns Cutoff improvement; new turning basin; dredging Mormon Channel ^{2,5}	7,882,000 ³	431,000	1,455,000	1,886,000	9,768,000
Upper Stockton Channel enlargement ^{4,5}	535,000	34,000	15,000	49,000	584,000

1. July 1959 price index. Deauthorized August 5, 1977.

2. Deferred; July 1960 price index.

3. For lands and construction

4. Deleted by 1965 River and Harbor Act authorization of San Francisco Bay to Stockton Channel, Sacramento District, Improvement No. 3.

5. Deauthorized November 17, 1986.

TABLE 35-P FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 205, PUBLIC LAW 80-858 AS AMENDED (PREAUTHORIZATION) (See Section 41 of Text)

Study	Stage	Fiscal Year Cost (Federal)
Coordination Account	Coordination	20,290
Battle Mountain, NV	Plans and Specification	9,331
Magpie Creek City	Feasibility	280
Calaveras County Watershed	Feasibility	374
Cosgrove Creek, CA	Feasibility	2,383
Tehama, CA	Construction	136,025
TOTAL		\$ 168,683

TABLE 35-Q AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION (SECTION 206, PUBLIC LAW 104-303) (See Section 52 of Text)

Study	Stage	Fiscal Year Cost (Federal)
Coordination Account	Coordination	2,824
Incline & 3 rd Creeks, NV	Plans and Specs	2,588
North Fork Gunnison River, CO	Plans and Specs	47,447
Tamarisk Eradication, CO	Feasibility	97,178
Carson River City, NV	Feasibility	854
TOTAL		\$150,891

TABLE 35-R PROJECT MODIFICATION TO IMPROVE PROJECTS (SECTION 1135, WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1986 PUBLIC LAW 99-662) (See Section 52 of Text)

Study	Stage	Fiscal Year Cost (Federal)
Coordination Account	Coordination	3,032
Murphy Slough, CA	Construction	65,778
South Fork Putah Creek Preserve	Construction	7,752
TOTAL		\$ 76,562

TABLE 35-S

**SURVEYS
(See Section 54 of Text)**

Fiscal year costs were as follows:

Navigation Studies	\$ 0
Flood Damage Prevention Studies	1,208,874
Special Studies/Ecosystem Restoration	526,050
Special Investigations	24,775
Review of FERC Licenses	0
Interagency Water Resources Development	42,692
National Estuary Program	6,375
American Waterfowl Management Plan	2,703
Coordination with Other Water Resource Agencies	8,167
CAL-FED	67,966
Lake Tahoe Partnership	291,149
Planning Assistance to States	49,898
Flood Plain Management Services	109,712
Hydrologic Studies	22,837

**TABLE 35-T EMERGENCY STREAMBANK & SHORELINE PROTECTION
(SECTION 14, 1946 FLOOD CONTROL ACT)
(See Section 41 of Text)**

Study	Stage	Fiscal Year Cost (Federal)
Sand Cove Park, CA	Construction	21,945
Coordination Account	Coordination	46,241
TOTAL		\$ 68,186

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 34-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	2,960,500	1,049,922	2,657,000	2,815,000	32,533,868	37
		Cost	2,961,151	238,832	2,378,013	1,866,908	30,495,695	37
	Suisun Channel, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	0	-	-	217,677	38
		Cost	-	0	-	-	217,677	38
		Maint.						
		Approp.	-	8681.4	-	-	3,011,143	39
		Cost	-	8681.4	-	-	3,011,143	39
17.	Upper Guadalupe River, CA	New Work						
		Approp.	126,985	559,000	3,465,000	-	9,686,685	
		Cost	194,312	479,821	270,063	1,051,705	4,260,026	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	132,000	0	-	-	3,517,000	
		Cost	314,865	-215,226	128,415	10,329	3,048,225	

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Includes \$641,800 for jetties, bulkheads, main Bodega Bay Channel and turning basin completed in 1943.</p> <p>2. Includes \$585,000 for Preconstruction Planning (\$456,000 Construction, General funds and \$129,000 General Investigation funds).</p> <p>3. Includes \$585,000 Preconstruction Planning costs (\$456,000 Construction General costs and \$129,000 General Investigation costs).</p> <p>4. Includes \$1,175,468 for reconnaissance and condition surveys, FY 1956-2007. Excludes contributed funds of \$385,134.</p> <p>5. Excludes contribution funds of \$2,000.</p> <p>6. Excludes contributed funds of \$271,116 and \$2,138 surplus material from Corps military activities.</p> <p>7. Excludes contributed funds of \$44,340. Includes \$1,371,879 for reconnaissance and condition surveys, FY 1956-2007.</p> <p>8. Excludes \$2,000 contributed funds in lieu of royalty-free rock.</p> <p>9. Includes \$2,261,371 for previous project. Excludes \$95,000 contributed funds for existing project.</p> <p>10. Includes \$98,206 for previous project and \$85,603 for reconnaissance and condition surveys, FY 1956-2007.</p> <p>11. Excludes \$5,337 previous project costs.</p> <p>12. Excludes \$8,539 surplus material from Corps' military activities. Includes \$665,710 for reconnaissance and condition surveys, FY 1956-2007. Excludes contributed funds of \$290,653.</p> <p>13. Excludes previous project costs.</p> <p>14. Includes \$1,173,583 for reconnaissance and condition surveys, FY 1956-2007. Excludes \$496,307 contributed funds.</p> <p>15. Includes \$11,985 for previous project. Excludes \$7,180 contributed funds for previous project.</p> <p>16. Includes \$4,120,600 for Pre-construction Planning (\$3,540,600 for Breakwater of which \$500,000 allocated under Construction, General and \$3,040,600 under General Investigations); (\$580,000 for Channel</p> | <p>Extension of which \$165,000 allocated under Construction, General and \$415,000 under General Investigations).</p> <p>17. Includes \$4,120,596 Preconstruction cost (\$3,540,596 for Breakwater of which \$500,000 was under Construction, General and \$3,040,596 under General Investigations); (\$580,000 for Channel Extension of which \$165,000 was under Construction, General and \$415,000 under General Investigations).</p> <p>18. Includes \$37,810 for previous project and \$608,261 for reconnaissance and condition surveys, FY 1956-2007. Excludes contributed funds of \$820 for previous project.</p> <p>19. Excludes contributed funds of \$4,000 in lieu of providing dike disposal areas on existing project.</p> <p>20. Excludes contributed funds of \$1,700.</p> <p>21. Includes \$2,899,232 for previous projects. Excludes \$397,266 contributed funds on previous projects.</p> <p>22. Includes \$684,028 for previous projects and \$275,070 for reconnaissance and condition surveys, FY 1956-2007. Excludes contributed funds of \$45,853.</p> <p>23. Includes \$212,083 for previous project and \$4,929,999 under Section 205 and \$17,232,000 under Construction, General. Excludes contributed funds of \$15,559 for previous project.</p> <p>24. Includes \$314,692 for previous project and \$1,156,750 for reconnaissance and condition surveys, FY 1956-2007. Excludes contributed funds of \$192,424.</p> <p>25. Includes previous project costs \$31,443. Excludes \$119,572 contributed funds for existing project.</p> <p>26. Includes \$1,262,470 for reconnaissance and condition surveys, FY 1956-2007.</p> <p>27. Excludes contributed funds of \$524,778. Includes \$105,000 Public Works Administration funds.</p> <p>28. Excludes modification authorized October 27, 1965, under project "San Francisco Bay to Stockton, CA (John F. Baldwin and Stockton Ship Channels)."</p> |
|--|---|

SAN FRANCISCO, CA, DISTRICT

29. Excludes \$115,536 contributed funds. Includes \$601,394 for reconnaissance and condition surveys, FY 1956-2007.
30. Includes \$1,030,399 for previous projects. Excludes \$134,591 contributed funds for existing project. Includes \$193,000 Public Works Administration funds.
31. Includes \$475,321 for previous projects and \$813,611 for reconnaissance and condition surveys, FY 1956-2007.
32. Authorized by FC Act of 1965 (Sec. 201); Maintenance R&H Act of 1970 (Sec. 103). Includes \$446,473 for reconnaissance and condition surveys FY 1979-2007. See FY 1977 Annual Report for last full report. Excludes contributed funds of \$885,712.
33. Includes \$1,086,703 for previous projects.
34. Includes \$1,359,380 for previous projects and \$545,164 for reconnaissance and condition surveys, FY 1956-2007.
35. Excludes \$810,046 contributed funds on previous project.
36. See Sacramento District FY 1974 Annual Report for detail.
37. Project maintenance responsibility to Point Edith was transferred to San Francisco District January 1, 1974. Excludes Sacramento District's portion. Includes \$271,945 for reconnaissance and project condition surveys, FY 1976-2007.
38. Project maintenance assigned to San Francisco District from Sacramento District January 1, 1974. See Sacramento District 1972 Annual Report for full report.
39. Includes \$755,318 for reconnaissance and condition surveys, FY 1978-2007. Includes \$727,510 for previous project. Excludes \$121,386 contributed funds.
40. See FY 1981 Annual Report for last full report.
41. Excludes Contributed Funds of \$709,624.
42. See Sacramento District FY 1985 Annual Report for full report. Includes \$39,170,200 under San Francisco District's Construction, General. Excludes Sacramento District's funding of \$27,766,800.
43. Excludes \$100,000 contributed funds and \$105,000 contributed in lieu of royalty-free rock.
44. See FY 1979 Annual Report for last full report.
45. Includes \$494,778 for reconnaissance and condition surveys, FY 1970-2007.
46. Includes \$806,757 for reconnaissance and condition surveys, FY 1970-2007. Excludes \$93,500 contributed funds.
47. Excludes \$41,094 contributed funds.
48. Includes \$9,199,000 funds of which \$8,499,000 was under Construction, General and \$700,000 under General Investigations.
49. Includes \$9,199,000 costs of which \$8,499,000 was under Construction, General and \$700,000 under General Investigations.
50. See FY 1987 Annual Report for last full report.
51. Includes \$165,806 for reconnaissance and condition surveys, FY 1989-2007.
52. See FY 1988 Annual Report for last full report.
53. Includes \$311,505 for reconnaissance and condition surveys, FY 1993-2007.
54. Excludes \$5,598,000 contributed funds: \$400,000 for recreation facilities at completed projects funded under Public Works Acceleration Program; and \$1,628,411 for recreation facilities at completed projects funded under Code 711 at Coyote Valley Dam, Lake Mendocino.
55. Includes \$94,459 special recreation use fees and costs (FY 1982-1983), but excludes prior special recreation fees and cost for Coyote Valley Dam, Lake Mendocino.
56. Includes \$251,911 contributed funds, other from City of Ukiah for Coyote Valley Dam, Lake Mendocino, hydropower studies; and \$338,000 from California Department of Boating and Waterways for launching facility at Lake Mendocino.
57. Includes \$250,117 contributed funds, other costs for Coyote Valley Dam, Lake Mendocino, hydropower studies; and \$320,657 for California Department of Boating and Waterways for launching facility at Lake Mendocino.
58. Includes \$253,421,793 previous San Francisco construction funds and costs through August 1983 for Dry Creek, Warm Springs Dam.
59. Includes \$964,114 previous San Francisco maintenance funds and costs through April 1982 for Dry Creek, Warm Springs Dam.
60. Includes \$208,074 contributed funds, other, from Sonoma County for Dry Creek, Warm Springs, hydropower studies; and \$22,500 from City of Ukiah for hatchery pump design at Lake Mendocino.
61. Includes \$208,074 contributed funds, other, costs for Dry Creek, Warm Springs hydropower studies; and \$20,658 costs for hatchery pump design.
62. Includes \$7,303,725 San Francisco District construction funds and costs for Corte Madera Creek.
63. \$8,695 contributed funds transferred to Sacramento District in FY 1983. Includes \$97,400 San Francisco District required contributed funds and costs.
64. Contributed funds, other, and costs, from Marin County including \$536,921 for miscellaneous bridge and road relocations and \$267,840 for additional expenses for disposal sites at Corte Madera Creek.
65. See FY 1998 Annual Report for last full report.
66. Includes \$212,083 for previous project and \$4,929,823 under Section 205 and \$17,199,024 under Construction, General.
67. Includes unobligated carryover for continuation of planning and engineering (CP&E) funds as of September 30, 1985 (\$33,474) for Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel to be included in project cost (for cost sharing) per TWX of September 9, 1985. Includes Sacramento District's FY 02 approp of \$2,000 and San Francisco District's FY 02 approp of 117,000.
68. Includes Sacramento District's FY 02 cost of \$27,983 and San Francisco District's FY 02 cost of 99,152.

TABLE 34-B **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.	CRESCENT CITY HARBOR, CA		
	Jul. 18, 1918	A breakwater bearing S. 26-1/4 E. from Battery Point to Fauntleroy Rock and breakwater from the shore to Whaler Island.	H. Doc. 434, 64th Cong., 1st sess.
	Sep. 22, 1922	Modified condition of local cooperation which required that local interests construct a railroad from Grants Pass, Oregon to Crescent City so that a State Highway to Grants Pass would be an acceptable alternate.	Rivers & Harbors Committee Doc. 4, 67th Congress, 2nd sess.
	Jan. 21, 1927	Extension of the breakwater to a length of 3,000 feet and a reduced cash contribution required of local interests.	H. Doc. 595, 69th Cong., 2nd sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Maintaining by dredging of an outer harbor basin, 1,800 feet long, 1,400 feet wide and 20 feet deep, except in rock.	Rivers & Harbors Committee Doc. 40, 74th Cong.
	Aug. 26, 1937	Construction of a sand barrier from Whaler Island to the mainland and for maintenance dredging in the vicinity of the seaward end of the sand barrier.	Senate Committee Print, 75th Cong., 1st sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Extension of existing breakwater 2,700 feet to Round Rock (modified by Chief of Engineers, 1952).	H. Doc. 688, 76th Cong., 3rd sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Construction of inner breakwater and removal of pinnacle rock and other material from the harbor to a depth of 12 feet and a harbor basin with a project depth of 10 feet.	Report on file in office, Chief of Engineers.
	Oct. 27, 1965	Extension of inner breakwater and dredging of T-shaped harbor basin to depth of 20 feet.	H. Doc. 264, 89th Cong., 1st sess.
2.	HUMBOLDT HARBOR, CA		
	Mar. 3, 1881	Channel 10 feet deep by 350 feet wide to be dredged along Eureka waterfront, thence 8 feet deep by 200 feet wide west to natural channel; dredging Mad River Shoal to 8 feet deep.	H. Doc. 59 Cong., 3rd sess.
	Jul. 5, 1884	Construct South Jetty and continue channel improvements.	River & Harbor Approp Act of 1884
	Aug. 5, 1886	\$75,000 continued improvement of Harbor with provision for title to 12 acres of land to be conveyed to the U.S.	River & Harbor Approp Act of 1886
	Jul. 3, 1892	Map and cost estimates for continuing Harbor improvements with provision for two parallel jetties.	Chief of Engrs Annual Report (p.3120) Annual River & Harbor, Approp Acts 1892-1899
	Mar. 3, 1899	Continuing Harbor improvements with provision for two parallel jetties.	H. Doc. 528, 55th Cong., 2nd sess.
	Jun. 25, 1910	Rebuilding the jetties and channel improvements to Arcata and Hookton.	H. Doc. 950, 60th Cong., 1st sess.,
			H. Doc. 204, 61st, Cong., 2nd sess.,
			H. Doc. 326, 61st Cong., 2nd sess.
	Jul. 3, 1930	Eureka Channel 20 feet deep and 300 feet wide; Samoa Channel 20 feet deep and 250 feet wide; Arcata Channel 18 feet deep and 150 feet wide; Fields Landing Channel 20 feet deep and 250 feet wide.	H. Doc. 755, 69th Cong., 2nd sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Entrance Channel 30 feet deep and 500 feet wide.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 14
			74th Cong., 1st sess
	Aug. 26, 1937	Eureka Channel 26 feet deep and 400 feet wide; Samoa Channel 26 feet deep and 300 feet wide;	Rivers & Harbors Committee, Doc.

TABLE 34-B (Cont'd)

**SAN FRANCISCO, CA, DISTRICT
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		Fields Landing Channel 26 feet deep and 300 feet wide; Turning Basin (off Fields Landing wharf) channel 26 feet deep, 600 feet wide and 800 feet long.	11, 75th Cong., 1st sess.
	Jul. 16, 1952	Bar & Entrance Channel 40 feet deep, tapered from 1,600 feet to 500 feet wide; North Bay Channel 30 feet deep and 400 feet wide; Eureka Channel 30 feet deep to mile 5.0; Samoa Channel 30 feet deep.	Rivers & Harbors Committee, Doc. 143, 82nd Cong., 1st sess.
	August 1968	North Bay Channel 35 feet deep; Samoa Channel 35 feet deep; widen turns at mile 0.75 and 2.6; provide a 1,200 by 1,200 foot anchorage in North Bay.	H. Doc. 330, 90th Cong., 2nd sess.
	Oct. 12, 1996	Bar and Entrance Channel 48 feet deep; North Bay Channel, Samoa Channel and Samoa Turning Basin 38 feet deep; widen the north side of the Entrance Channel an additional 200 to 275 feet; relocate the southern edge of the Entrance Channel away from the South Jetty and to the north by 100 feet; and widen and realign the entrance to the Samoa Turning Basin.	Section 10, Public Law 104-303, 1996 WRDA
3.		OAKLAND HARBOR, CA	
	June 23, 1874	Jetties.	Annual Report, Part II, 1874, P. 378.
	June 25, 1910	North channel in Brooklyn Basin, 25 feet deep, and tidal canal to 18 feet.	H. Doc. 647, 61st Cong., 2d sess.
	Sep. 22, 1922	Channel across shoal southeast of Yerba Buena Island and thence to Webster St.; South channel in Brooklyn Basin; Turning Basin at east end of Brooklyn Basin; and channel in Tidal Canal from Brooklyn Basin to Park St., 30 feet deep.	H. Doc. 144, 67th Cong., 2d sess.
	Jan. 21, 1927 ²	Channel from Webster St. to Brooklyn Basin, maintain area to within 75 feet of pierhead line south of channel from Harrison St. to Harbor Line Point 119 in Brooklyn Basin; dredge a triangular strip about 2,700 feet long and maximum width of 300 feet at western end of Brooklyn Basin, 30 feet deep.	H. Doc. 407, 69th Cong., 1st sess. ¹
	Apr. 28, 1928	Local cooperation requirements modified to provide alteration or replacement of bridges by local interests shall apply only to that feature of project covering deepening tidal canal to 25 feet. Drawbridges across Tidal Canal were required by 1882 Decree of Court in condemnation proceedings whereby title was obtained to right-of-way for tidal canal.	Public Res. 28, 70th Cong.
	July 3, 1930	Entrance channel to outer harbor, 800 to 600 feet wide.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 43, 71st Cong., 2nd sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Eliminated requirement that local interests contribute 10 cents per cubic yard toward deepening tidal canal.	Doc. 466, 77d Cong., 1st sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Maintenance of 35-foot depth in channel to outer harbor and in outer harbor channel and turning basin.	Report on File in Office, Chief of Engineers
	Oct. 23, 1962 ³	Deepen inner harbor 35-foot channels and lower 1,300 feet of north channel in Brooklyn Basin to 35 feet.	H. Doc. 353, 87th Cong., 2d sess. ¹

TABLE 34-B (Cont'd)

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Nov. 17, 1986	Deepen Inner and Outer Harbor channels to 42 feet. Widen entrance channel to 1,000 feet; relocate Outer Harbor turning basin 3,000 feet westward and widen turning basin to 1800 feet. Construct 1,200 foot turning basin in Inner Harbor.	Public Law 99-662, 1986 WRDA
	Aug. 17, 1999	Deepen Inner and Outer Harbor channels to 50 feet. Widen Outer Harbor turning basin diameter to 1650 feet and widen Inner Harbor turning basin diameter to 1500 feet.	Public Law 106-53, 106 th Cong., 1999 WRDA
4.		RICHMOND HARBOR, CA	
	Aug. 8, 1917	Channel 24 feet deep and 600 feet wide from San Francisco Bay to Ellis Slough (Santa Fe Channel); a turning basin at Point Potrero; a training wall.	H. Doc. 515, 63rd Cong., 2d sess.
	July 3, 1930	A 30-foot channel with lessened widths; a turning basin at head of navigation.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 16, 70th Cong., 1st sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935 ⁴	Increase project widths in inner harbor, maintenance of Santa Fe channel to 30 feet; approach areas in outer harbor to 32 feet.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 7, 73rd Cong., 1st sess., and 10, 74th Cong., 1st sess.
	June 20, 1938	Widen channel at Point Potrero and north thereof; enlarge and maintain to 30-foot depth turning basin at Terminal No. 1.	H. Doc 598, 75th Cong., 3rd. sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Channel 20 feet deep, 150 feet wide, in San Pablo Bay north of Point San Pablo.	H. Doc. 715, 76th Cong., 3rd. sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Channel 35 feet deep and 600 feet wide adjacent to Southampton Shoal; enlarge and deepen to 35 feet approach area to Richmond Long Wharf; widen and deepen inner harbor and entrance channels; deepen turning basin at Point Richmond and southerly 2,000 feet of Santa Fe Channel. Eliminate restriction that widening north of Point Potrero will not be undertaken until local interests furnish assurances industries will avail themselves of improved navigation facilities and reclamation of Reservation Point.	H. Doc. 395, 83rd Cong., 2nd sess. ¹
	Oct. 27, 1965	West Richmond channel 45 feet deep, 600 feet wide; enlarge and deepen to 45 feet maneuvering area at Richmond Long Wharf (Sacramento Dist. "San Francisco Bay to Stockton, Calif. (John F. Baldwin and Stockton Ship Channels)").	H. Doc. 208, 89th Cong., 1st sess. ¹
	Nov. 17, 1986	Deepen channel to 38 feet between Richmond Long Wharf and Santa Fe Channel. Construct 1,200 feet turning basin.	Public Law 99-662, 1986 WRDA

SAN FRANCISCO, CA, DISTRICT

TABLE 34-B (Cont'd)

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
5.	Mar 3, 1899	SACRAMENTO RIVER, CA A depth of 7 feet below Sacramento works.	H. Doc. 186, 55 th Cong., 2d sess., and 48, 55 th Cong., 3d sess. (Annual Report 1898, p. 2844 and 1899, p. 3171).
	Jan 21, 1927	The 10-foot channel up to Sacramento	H. Doc. 123, 69 th cong., 1st sess.
	July 24, 1946	Modified existing navigation project for Sacramento River, CA, to provide for construction of a ship channel 30 feet deep and 200 to 300 feet wide from deep water in Suisun Bay to Washington Lake, including such works as may be necessary to compensate for or alleviate any detrimental salinity conditions resulting from ship channel; a triangular basin of equal depth, 2,400 by 2,000 by 3,400 feet at Washington Lake; and connecting channel 13 feet deep and 120 feet wide, with lock and drawbridge, thence to Sacramento River.	S. Doc. 142, 79 th Cong., 2d sess.
	Nov 17, 1987	Deauthorization of shallow-draft channel, Colusa to Red Bluff, feature of project for navigation, Sacramento River, California.	Sec. 1002, 1986 WRDA
	Dec 11, 2000	Reiteration of Public Law 99-08 (Aug 15, 1985), which authorized construction of 35 ft channel Reauthorization of Sacramento River, Major and Minor Tributaries and Chico Landing to Red Bluff, CA	Sec 202(a), 1986 WRDA Sec 305 (a) (1-2), WRDA - 2000
6.	Oct. 27, 1965	SAN FRANCISCO BAY TO STOCKTON, CA (JOHN F. BALDWIN AND STOCKTON SHIP CHANNELS) i) Deepen the channel across San Francisco Bar to 55 feet without widening; ii) construct a new channel in upper S.F. Bay leading through the west navigation opening of the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge to 45' depth and 600' width and deepen the maneuvering area adjacent to the Richmond Long Wharf to 45'; (iii) Deepen the Pinole Shoal Channel in San Pablo Bay within its existing 600' width and the maneuvering Area at Oleum to 45'; (iv) deepen the Suisun Bay Channel to 45' as far upstream as Chipps Island and to 35' beyond, with widening to 600' upstream to Middle Point and 400' beyond, and widening and deepening to comparable depths of maneuvering areas at refinery terminals; and (v) deepen the Stockton Deep Water Channel to 35' and realign the channel through False River and across the northern portions of Fanks Tract and Mandeville Island, all to its existing widths of 400' in open water and 225' through levee-confined reaches.	H. Doc. 208, 89 th Cong., 1 st sess.

TABLE 34-B (Cont'd)

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
7.	SONOMA BAYLANDS WETLANDS DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, CA		
	Oct. 5, 1992	Restoration of tidal wetland on a 348-acre site using dredged material and construction of a replacement levee around the landward periphery of the site.	Section 106, Public Law 102-580, 1992 WRDA
13.	CORTE MADERA CREEK, CA		
	Oct. 23, 1962	Levees and channel improvements, lower 11 miles of Corte Madera Creek and tributaries, as modified by Chief of Engineers.	H. Doc. 545, 87th Cong., 2nd sess.
	Nov. 7, 1966	Local cooperation requirements modified to provide 1.5 percent cash contribution toward cost of Ross Valley unit.	Sec. 204, 1966 Flood Control Act
	Nov. 17, 1986	Modify existing project to direct construction of Unit 4 from Lagunitas Road Bridge to Sir Francis Drake Boulevard, and to include construction of floodproofing measures in vicinity of Lagunitas Road Bridge to insure proper functioning of completed portions of authorized project. Further modify project to eliminate any channel modifications upstream of Sir Francis Drake Boulevard.	Sec. 823, 1986 WRDA
15.	PETALUMA RIVER, CA		
	Jun. 30, 1948	Floodwalls and channel improvements along 3,600 feet of the Petaluma River and tributaries.	Flood Control Act of 1948, Public Law 80-858, 80th Cong., 2nd sess.
	Jan. 24, 2000	Provide a 100-year level of flood protection to the city of Petaluma.	Public Law 106-541, 106 th Cong., 2d sess., 2000 WRDA
16.	RUSSIAN RIVER BASIN, CA		
	May 17, 1950	Coyote Valley Dam (Lake Mendocino): Channel improvements on lower 98 miles of Russian River and lower reaches of tributaries.	H. Doc. 585, 81st Cong., 2d sess.
	Feb. 10, 1956	Increased appropriation authorization for initial stage of project development.	PL 404, 84th Cong., 2d sess.
	Oct. 23, 1962	Dry Creek (Warm Springs) Lake; Channel Improvements on Dry Creek below dam.	H. Doc. 547, 87th Cong., 2d sess.
	Mar. 7, 1974	Dry Creek (Warm Springs) Lake and channel; compensate for fish losses on the Russian River which may be attributed to the operation of the Coyote Dam component of the project through measures such as possible expansion of the capacity of the fish hatchery at the Warm Springs Dam component of the project.	Sec. 95, 1974 WRDA
22.	HAMILTON AIRFIELD WETLANDS RESTORATION, CA		
	Aug 17, 1999	Implement an ecosystem and wetland restoration project at the Hamilton Army Airfield and adjacent properties and lower reaches of tributaries.	Public Law 106-53, 106 th Cong., 1999 WRDA

	SAN FRANCISCO, CA, DISTRICT		
23.	SAN RAMON VALLEY RECYCLED WATER, CA		
	Oct 31, 1992	Provide assistance to non-Federal interests for carrying out water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects described in subsection (c), including wastewater treatment and related facilities and water supply, storage, treatment, and distribution facilities.	Public Law 102-580, Appendix A, Sec. 219 WRDA
	Aug 17, 1999	Provide assistance for construction for recycled water.	Public Law 106-53, 106 th Cong., 1999 WRDA
17.	UPPER GUADALUPE RIVER, CA		
	Aug 17, 1999	Construction of the locally preferred plan for flood damage reduction and recreation, Upper Guadalupe River, California, described as the Bypass Channel Plan of the Chief of Engineers dated August 19, 1998, at a total cost of \$140,328,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$44,000,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$96,328,000.	Public Law 106-53, 106 th Cong, 1999 WRDA

1. Contains latest published map.
2. Included deepening of tidal canal above Park Street Bridge to 25 feet, which was deauthorized November 6, 1977.

3. Reconstruction of Fruitvale Avenue Highway Bridge (S. Doc. 75, 87th Cong., 2d sess.) which was deauthorized November 6, 1977.
4. Included in part in Public Works Administration Program, September 6, 1933.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 34-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to Sep. 30 2007	
			Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Berkeley Harbor, CA ¹	Completed	1966	\$ 155,550 ²	\$152,942 ⁹
Berkeley Marina, CA ¹	Completed	1979	505,201 ³	-
Monterey Harbor, CA	Completed	1971	1,108,182 ⁴	2,099,351 ⁵
San Francisco Harbor (Islais Creek), CA ¹	Completed	1976	848,227 ⁷	240,484 ¹¹
San Francisco Marina (Gas House Cove), CA	Completed	1974	180,472 ⁶	104,779 ¹⁰
San Leandro Marina (Breakwater), CA ¹	Completed	1976	210,390 ⁸	426,848 ¹²
Sausalito Canal, Richardson Bay, CA	Inactive	1963	103,095	174,708 ¹³

1. Authorized by Chief of Engineers (Sec. 107, Public Law 86-645).

2. Excludes \$155,551 contributed funds.

3. Excludes \$378,989 contributed funds.

4. Includes \$207,800 Public Works Administration funds and breakwater modifications (1960 Act) placed inactive 1974. The barrier groin and sandtrap feature of the project was deauthorized November 17, 1986, by WRDA of 1986.

5. Includes \$2,097,788 for reconnaissance and condition survey for FY 1956-2007.

6. Includes preauthorization costs \$26,855 and excludes contributed funds \$153,618.

7. Includes \$94,550 preauthorization costs.

8. Includes \$72,000 preauthorization costs and excludes contributed funds \$138,189.

9. Includes \$152,942 for jetty condition surveys for FY 1987-2007.

10. Includes \$115,979 for reconnaissance and condition survey for FY 1990-2007.

11. Includes \$272,420 for reconnaissance and condition survey for FY 1994-2007.

12. Includes \$448,988 for reconnaissance and condition survey through FY 2007.

13. Includes \$145,889 for reconnaissance and condition survey through FY 2007.

TABLE 34-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Humboldt Bay (Buhne Point), CA	1958	Jan. 1, 1990	\$ 2,000	-
Lower San Francisco Bay, CA	1935	Jan. 1, 1990	-	-
Knights Valley Lake, R.R. Basin, CA	1974	Aug. 5, 1977	-	-
Oakland Harbor, CA (Deepen Tidal Canal)	1981	Nov. 6, 1977	-	-
Oakland Harbor, CA (Fruitvale Avenue Bridge)	1981	Nov. 6, 1977	-	-
San Lorenzo Creek, CA (Upper Portion)	1962	Nov. 6, 1977	-	-
San Pablo Bay and Mare Island Strait, CA (Approaches to Vallejo and South Vallejo)	1982	Nov. 6, 1977	-	-
Santa Cruz County, CA	1966	Jan. 1, 1990	245,639	-
Santa Cruz Harbor (Sealing & East Jetty)	1990	Nov 29, 1995	-	-

TABLE 34-H

**INSPECTION OF COMPLETED
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS**
(See Section 18 of Text)

Location	Dates of Inspection
Guadalupe River	Aug 2007
Mad River at Blue Lake	Jul 2007
Pajaro River, Santa Cruz County	Jun 2007
Redwood Creek	Jul 2007
Rodeo Creek	Aug 2007
Russian River, Sonoma County	Jun 2007
San Lorenzo Creek	Apr 2007
San Pablo Creek	Aug 2007
Wildcat Creek	Sep 2007
Guadalupe River	Aug 2007
Mad River at Blue Lake	Jul 2007
Pajaro River, Santa Cruz County	Jun 2007
Redwood Creek	Jul 2007
Rodeo Creek	Aug 2007
Russian River, Sonoma County	Jun 2007
San Lorenzo Creek	Apr 2007
San Pablo Creek	Aug 2007
Wildcat Creek	Sep 2007
Guadalupe River	Aug 2007
Mad River at Blue Lake	Jul 2007
Pajaro River, Santa Cruz County	Jun 2007
Redwood Creek	Jul 2007
Rodeo Creek	Aug 2007
Russian River, Sonoma County	Jun 2007
San Lorenzo Creek	Apr 2007

TABLE 34-I **RUSSIAN RIVER BASIN, CA: ESTIMATED COST FOR NEW WORK**
(See Section 16 of Text)

Project Feature	Federal	Estimated Cost Non-Federal Contribution	Total
Coyote Valley Dam (Lake Mendocino):			
Channel Improvements below Dam on lower 98 miles of Russian River	\$ 11,952,000	\$ 5,598,000	\$ 17,550,000 ¹
Dry Creek (Warm Springs) Lake and Channel Improvements below Dam	361,700,000	120,000 ²	361,820,000
Total	\$373,652,000	5,718,000	\$ 379,370,000

1. Exclusive of \$1,628,000 for recreation facilities at completed projects.

2. Reimbursements by local interests to Federal

Government for costs allocated to water supply storage to be paid over a period not to exceed 50 years after use of storage is initiated and inclusive of lands and damages.

TABLE 34-J **RUSSIAN RIVER BASIN, CA: PROJECT FEATURES AND ESTIMATED COST**
(See Section 16 of Text)

Name	Nearest City (California)	Distance Above Mouth	Height of Dam Type	Capacity (Acre-Ft)	Estimated Cost
Coyote Valley Dam (Mendocino)	Ukiah	Mile 0.8 East Fork of Russian River	160 Feet-Earthfill	122,500	\$ 17,550,000 ¹
Channel Improvements (East Fork) below Coyote Valley Dam and lower 98 miles of Russian River	Ukiah	Mile 0 to 0.8 East Fork	-	-	24,484,000
	Guernville	Mile 0 to 98, Russian River	-	-	-
Dry Creek (Warm Springs Channel Improvements (Dry Creek) below Dry Creek (Warm Springs Dam))	Healdsburg	Mile 14.4 Dry Creek	319 Feet-Earthfill	181,000	363,017,000
	Healdsburg	Mile 1 to 14.4 Dry Creek	-	-	2,864,000

1. Exclusive of \$1,628,000 for recreation facilities at completed projects.

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

PROJECTS SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED UNDER THE FORMER CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION

The California Debris Commission, consisting of three Corps officers appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, created by act of March 1, 1893 (27 Stat. L., p. 507), was organized in San Francisco, CA, on June 8, 1893, and has jurisdiction and duties extending over drainage area of Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, comprising great central valley of California and extending from crest of the Sierra Nevada on the east to that of the Coast Range on the west, and from Mount Shasta and Pit River Basin on the north to Tehachapi Mountains on the south. These rivers empty into head of Suisun Bay ultimately discharging into the Pacific Ocean through connecting bays and straits and the Golden Gate. Duties of the Commission comprise regulation of

hydraulic mining in drainage area of Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, CA, so that debris will not be carried into navigable waters or otherwise cause damage; jurisdiction over construction and control of water storage facilities for domestic, irrigation, and power development purposes; and direction of improvements for control of floods on Sacramento River. On November 19, 1986, the Commission was abolished by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (PL 99-662) and all authorities, powers, functions, and duties were transferred to the Secretary of the Army. All acquired lands and other interests presently under jurisdiction of the Commission were authorized to be retained and administered under direction of the Secretary.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation	Page	Tables	Page
1. Regulation of Hydraulic Mining and Preparation of Plans	35-2A	Table 35-AA	Cost and Financial Statement35-8A
2. Sacramento River and Tributaries, CA (debris control)	35-2A	Table 35-BB	Authorizing Legislation35-11A
3. Treatment of Yuba River Debris Situation-Restraining Barriers, CA	35-3A		
Flood Control			
4. Sacramento River, CA	35-4A		

Navigation

1. REGULATION OF HYDRAULIC MINING AND PREPARATION OF PLANS

Location. Operations largely limited to territory between Mount Lassen on the north and Yosemite Valley on the south, on western watershed of Sierra Nevada. (See Geological Survey sheets for the area, 2:5 in number.)

Existing project. Provided for regulating hydraulic mining operations, planning improvement of conditions upon Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries affected by such operations, and preparation of plans to enable hydraulic mining to be resumed in their drainage areas. In addition, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to enter into contracts to supply storage for water and use of outlet facilities from debris-storage reservoirs for domestic and irrigation purposes and power development upon such conditions of delivery, use, and payment as he may approve. Applications of prospective miners were fully investigated by the former California Debris Commission and permits to operate were issued to those who provide satisfactory debris-restraining basins by construction of suitable dams where necessary or agree to make payment for storage in Government-constructed debris-restraining reservoirs constructed under act of June 19, 1934, as set forth below. For location and description of Government-constructed, debris-restraining reservoirs for general hydraulic mining, see Improvement 2.

Local cooperation. Mine owners bore all expenses incurred in complying with orders of the former Commission for regulation of mining and restraint of debris.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Minor administrative duties were accomplished. Administrative work overlaps that of improvements 2, 3, and 4, hereunder, and that of Sacramento District.

Historical summary. The former Commission received 1,292 applications for hydraulic mining licenses; 1 mine is licensed, but does not use storage behind Government debris dams. Work remaining is, in general, continuation of above or similar

operations.

2. SACRAMENTO RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, CA (DEBRIS CONTROL)

Location. Project reservoirs are to be constructed in watersheds of Yuba, Bear, and American Rivers, CA (See Geological Survey sheets for basin areas, seven in number.)

Existing project. For description of completed North Fork and Harry L. Englebright projects and authorizing act, see Annual Report for 1975. Initial recreation facilities were provided in FY 1959. Recreation areas at Harry L. Englebright Dam are maintained by the Corps. Recreation areas at North Fork Dam are no longer maintained and operated by Auburn Recreation Park and Parkway District, but have been turned over to the Bureau of Reclamation (known as the Water and Power Resources Service between November 6, 1979, and May 18, 1981) on a permit basis. Total Federal cost of new work for construction of these reservoirs was \$4,646,872, including \$40,000 and \$25,000, respectively, for basic recreation facilities at Englebright Dam and North Fork Dam. Reservoir project sites on Middle Fork of American River and on Bear River have been deauthorized and excluded from foregoing cost. The 90-day Congressional project review period, required by Sec. 12, Public Law 93-251, as amended, ended August 5, 1977, and resulted in deauthorization of that portion of the project. Estimated cost of that portion is \$1,820,000 (1935).

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Improvements made to facilities at North Fork Dam by Auburn Recreation Park and Parkway District under a lease agreement with the Secretary of the Army and Auburn Boat Clubs (concessionaire) at an estimated cost of \$46,000 since September 1953. On March 1, 1979, lands and waters at North Fork Dam were turned over to the Bureau of Reclamation on a 5-year renewable basis. Permit No. DACW05-4-79-527 was renewed for 5 years on March 1, 1984, March 1, 1989, and on March 1, 1994. Bureau will operate and maintain such use until Auburn project is completed, then a fee transfer will be made. Actual operation and maintenance of the recreation resource is being done by State of California by contract with the Bureau.

Licenses. Under provisions of Contract No. W-1105-eng-2998 with Pacific Gas and Electric Co., (PG&E) (a 1941 contract which expired July 31,

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

1991) payment was made to Federal Government of \$18,000 per year for first 30 years and \$48,000 per year for the next 20 years in return for use of head at Englebright Dam and generation of hydroelectric power. These funds are now paid to the Secretary of the Army and deposited for return to the Treasury. PG&E obtained a new license, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission License No. 1403-004, issued February 11, 1993, for continued operation of Narrows No. 1 Hydroelectric Project and has entered into a new storage agreement and an operation agreement with the Federal Government (Corps). Payments under new agreement are effective as of Fiscal Year 1993 and will be 8.2 percent of previous fiscal year's total costs for operation and maintenance. License No. 2246, effective April 9, 1970 (date New Narrows power plant was put in operation) was issued by Federal Power Commission (known as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission since January 9, 1978) to Yuba County Water Agency for hydroelectric power development of Yuba River by the company upstream from Englebright Dam. Under provisions of Contract No. DA-04-167-CIV-ENG-66-95 with Yuba County Water Agency, payment is to be made to the Federal Government of \$100,000 per year for no more than 50 years.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

New work: Maintenance and operation activities continued at Harry L. Englebright Dam at a cost of **\$1,220,194** including recreation facilities. Dam safety assurance studies at Englebright Dam have been completed.

Historical summary. Construction of dams was initiated in 1937; North Fork project was completed and in use at end of FY 1939, and Harry L. Englebright project was completed in January 1941. The two debris-control structures are in good condition. Public use of these reservoir recreation areas greatly overtaxes present capacities. Dam safety assurance studies were initiated at Englebright Dam in FY 1981 and were completed in FY 1987.

3. TREATMENT OF YUBA RIVER DEBRIS SITUATION-RESTRAINING BARRIERS, CA

Location. Works are on Yuba River between Marysville and where the river emerges from the foothills, near Hammonton, some 10 miles easterly from Marysville, or about 9 miles below the

Narrows. (See Geological Survey Topographic map of Sacramento Valley, CA.)

Existing project. For description of completed project and authorizing act, see Annual Report for 1975. Total cost of new work was \$723,259, of which \$361,482 was U.S. funds and \$361,777 required contributed funds by State of California. (For details of project in its original form, see Annual Report, 1917, p. 1810.) In February 1963, center section of dam failed and major rehabilitation of structure was completed in December 1964. Total cost for required rehabilitation was \$1,660,000, of which \$830,000 was Federal cost and \$830,000 required contribution by State of California toward rehabilitation cost. During the December 24, 1964, floodflows on the Yuba River, the rehabilitated Daguerre Point Dam sustained considerable damage. (See 1965 Annual Report, p. 1647 "Operations and results during fiscal year.") The reconstructed portion of the dam completed earlier in December 1964 was undamaged by the flood. Permanent repair of Daguerre Point Dam abutment and fish facilities was completed in October 1965 at a cost of \$447,808 with Federal and required State contributed funds on a matching basis.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for new work and major rehabilitation work. Total first cost to local interests for new work was \$361,777 (required contribution by State of California). In addition, training walls were built on each bank below Daguerre Point for 11,250 feet and just above Daguerre Point, on the south bank, for 11,000 linear feet by two gold-dredging companies in connection with their dredging operations. To build these training walls would have cost the United States \$450,000 (1902 estimate). Flood channels were also built by gold-dredging companies within confines of project works. Cost to the United States of equally effective works to restrain debris movement would have been more than \$776,000 (1926 estimate). Total costs to local interests for initial and permanent major rehabilitation works were \$830,000 and \$223,904, respectively, (required contribution by State of California). State of California must contribute annually an amount equal to the Federal allotment for maintenance.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance: Operations consisted of condition and operation studies by hired labor on Yuba River.

Historical summary. Construction of project

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

works was initiated in November 1902. Construction of Daguerre Point Dam was completed in May 1906; diversion of river over dam was completed in 1910; training walls and dikes were completed in 1935. About 149 million cubic yards of debris are held in lower 7 miles of Yuba River between Marysville and downstream end of training walls. About 20 million cubic feet, are confined in river channel by Daguerre Point Dam. Additional millions of yards of loose material are in mine tailing fields adjacent to project training walls in upper 7-mile reach of project. Initial rehabilitation of Daguerre Point Dam begun in Jul) 1963 was completed in December 1964. Contract for permanent rehabilitation of structure was initiated in July and completed in October 1965.

Flood Control

4. SACRAMENTO RIVER, CA

Location. Works covered by this improvement are on Sacramento River and tributaries in north-central California from River Mile (RM) 0.0 to at Collinsville to RM 194.0 above Red Bluff.

Previous project. For details see page 1815 of Annual Report for 1917, page 1995 of Annual Report for 1938, and page 2262 of Annual Report for 1907.

Existing project. Sacramento River flood control project is a comprehensive plan of flood control for Sacramento River and lower reaches of its principal tributaries. The long range program provides bank protection to the water-side levees, tributaries and by-passes within the system. The project solves and prevents levee erosion problems while providing fish and wildlife mitigation features. As a part of this project, some recreational facilities have been provided along the river. The existing Sacramento River levees are seriously threatened by erosion and unless continued corrective measures are taken, levee failures may occur with resultant catastrophic damage and possible loss of many lives. Areas protected by the levees are comprised of over 1 million acres, 50 communities, \$38 billion worth of improvements and approximately 2.3 million people.

Estimated (October 1987) cost for original project (exclusive of supplemental levee improvements), including new work and maintenance, is \$163,925,000 of which \$68,925,000 is Federal cost and \$95 million non-Federal (\$90,050,562 for lands and damages and relocations and \$4,949,438 required contributed funds for levee

construction, bank protection works, and levee setbacks). Of this amount, \$4,939,752 was for new work and \$9,686 for maintenance. Estimated October 2004 total project cost is \$266,600,000, of which \$193,200,000 is Federal and \$73,300,000 is non-Federal. Total estimate includes remedial levee work for Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough (Unit 109) and land acquisition for Little Holland Tract as hydraulic and environmental mitigation in potential projects impacting stages of the Sacramento River, but excludes Sacramento Urban Area; Marysville/Yuba City Area; Mid-Valley Area; Lower Sacramento Area; and Upper Sacramento Area Levee Reconstruction Projects. Colusa Basin Drain and Knights Landing (West Levee) are not incrementally economically feasible, but these sites have been transferred to Upper Sacramento Area. Knights Landing (East Levee) has been included with Mid-Valley Area. In addition to project requirements, local interests constructed several pumping plants for drainage of agricultural and urban land protected by project levees. Some channel clearing work was accomplished by State of California and other local interests to supplement project levee construction. Dredging below Cache Slough and reconstruction of Cache Creek settling basin weir are considered deferred and excluded from foregoing cost estimate. Operation and maintenance of completed project will be responsibility of local interests; as units of project are completed, they are transferred to agencies of State of California for operation and maintenance. Existing project was adopted by 1917 Flood Control Act (H. Doc 81, 62d Cong., 1st sess., as modified by Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 5, 63d Cong., 1st sess.), 1928 Flood Control Act (S. Doc. 23, 69th Cong., 1st sess.), River and Harbor Act of 1937 (S. Committee print 75th Cong., 1st sess.), and 1941 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 205, 77th Cong., 1st sess.).

Phase I - Sacramento River Flood Control System Evaluation recommended reconstruction of 32 miles of Sacramento area levees. Report was approved and in March 1989, Sacramento Urban Area Levee Reconstruction project was established under authority of Sacramento River Flood Control Project. New project is located within boundaries of Sacramento River Flood Control System in highly urbanized area around city of Sacramento, near confluence of Sacramento and American Rivers. It includes reconstructing the Left Bank levees of the Sacramento River from the Natomas Cross Canal to the Freeport Bridge by installing 17.1 miles of slurry wall, 5.7 miles of stability berm and drainage blanket,

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

and reconstructing 2.0 miles of flood walls. It also includes reconstructing the Right Bank levees of the Sacramento River from the Barge Canal to Riverview b) constructing 2.7 miles of stability berm and drain blanket, restoring levee cross-section for 1.0 mile, and developing about 123 acres of fish and wildlife mitigation. Estimated (October 2005) cost for Sacramento Urban project is \$42,900,000 of which \$28,215,000 is Federal and \$14,685,000 is non-Federal (including a cash contribution of \$2,135,000).

Sacramento River Flood Control Project (Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District) (G.C.I.D.) is part of the fishery/irrigation enhancement project being developed by G.C.I.D. The project is located between RM 202 and 206 on the Sacramento River near the Glenn-Tehama county line. The need for additional work near River Mile 208 was also reviewed. Since 1970, flood flows in the Sacramento River have altered the river channel and lowered the water surface at the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation Hamilton City pumping plant. Changing conditions cause significant adverse impacts to river stability, water supply and anadromous fishery resources in the area. The gradient facility (GF) includes use of multiple sheet piles coupled with stone to replicate a natural riffle in the river to restore river hydraulic gradient to approximate pre-1970 conditions. Concurrently, GCID, the Bureau of Reclamation and the State of California built new screens at the pumping plant. Estimated (October 2006) project cost is \$37,130,000, of which \$20,350,000 is Federal and \$6,780,000 is non-Federal. Project was established under authority of the 1917 Sacramento River Flood Control Project (see Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1990 and Water Resources Development Act of 1996 and 1999).

Phase II - Marysville/Yuba City Area Levee Reconstruction. Project is located within boundaries of the Sacramento River Flood Control System in Butte, Sutter and Yuba counties in north-central California. Area includes Feather and Yuba Rivers and their tributaries, Sutter Bypass, cities of Marysville and Yuba City and communities of Linda and Olivehurst. An evaluation of about 134 miles of Sacramento River Flood Control Project levees in Marysville/Yuba City area identified about 30 miles of levees as being structurally unstable. Project consists of reconstructing those levees by installing a combination of slurry cut-off wall, toe drain, stability berm, seepage blanket, relief wells, levee freeboard restoration, irrigation ditch relocation, relocation of

drainage pump station, and fish and wildlife mitigation. Estimated (October 2006) project cost is \$51,000,000, of which \$38,250,000 is Federal and \$12,750,000 is non-Federal (including a cash contribution of \$5,067,500). Project was established under authority of Sacramento River Flood Control Project.

Phase III - Mid-Valley Area Levee Reconstruction. Project is located within the boundaries of the Sacramento River Flood Control System in Placer, Solano, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba Counties in north-central California. Area includes the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, Knights Landing Ridge Cut, Sutter and Yolo Bypasses and portions of the Bear River including Yankee Slough, Dry, Cache, Putah Creeks and the Natomas Cross Canal. Communities in the area include Knights Landing, Robbins, Davis and Woodland. An evaluation of about 240 miles of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project levees in the Mid-Valley area identified about 18 miles of levees that are structurally deficient. Project consists of reconstructing about 18 miles of levees by installing about 15.1 miles of slurry walls, replacement of 1.2 miles of unsuitable levee embankment on landside, relocation of drainage ditches, restoration of levee height, and developing about 17 acres of fish and wildlife mitigation. Estimated (October 2006) project cost is \$44,050,000, of which \$33,100,000 is Federal and \$10,950,000 is non-Federal (including a cash contribution of \$6,526,000). Project was established under authority of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project.

Phase IV - Lower Sacramento Area Levee Reconstruction. Project is located within the boundaries of the Sacramento River Flood Control System in Sacramento, Solano, and Yolo Counties in north-central California. Area includes the lower Sacramento River and its distributary sloughs and the city of Clarksburg. An evaluation of about 295 miles of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project levees in the Lower Sacramento area identified about 47 miles of levees that are structurally deficient. Project consists of reconstructing about 2.6 miles of levees by installing landside berms with toe drains, backfilling of existing drainage collector systems, slurry cut-off walls, the restoration of levee height, and fish and wildlife mitigation. Estimated (October 2005) project cost is \$5,150,000, of which \$3,930,000 is Federal and \$1,220,000 is non-Federal (including a cash contribution of \$640,000). Project was established under authority of Sacramento River Flood Control

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Project.

Phase V - Upper Sacramento Area Levee Reconstruction. Project is located within the boundaries of the Sacramento River Flood System in Colusa, Glenn, Sutter, and Yolo Counties in north-central California. Area includes the upper Sacramento River and its tributaries and the city of Colusa. An evaluation of about 350 miles of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project levees in the Upper Sacramento area identified about 12 miles of levees that are structurally deficient. Project consists of reconstruction of about 3.7 miles of levees by installing landside berms with toe drains, slurry cut-off walls, the restoration of levee height, and fish and wildlife mitigation. Estimated October 2006 project cost is \$14,380,000 of which \$10,760,000 is Federal and \$3,620,000 is non-Federal (including a cash contribution of \$2,150,000). Project was established under authority of Sacramento River Flood Control Project.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

New work: (a) Sacramento Urban Area Levee Reconstruction: Construction is complete, however, final payment and contract close-out activities remain. (b) Sacramento River Flood Control Project (Glenn Colusa Irrigation District (G.C.I.D.)): Construction was complete on riffle restoration on Sacramento River including building of multiple sheet piles coupled with stone to replicate natural riffle and bank protection to restore river hydraulic gradient to approximate pre-1970 conditions. Concurrently, GCID, The Bureau of Reclamation and the State of California are designing a project to build new screens near GCID pumping facilities. Subsequent to original authority in FY90 EWDA, sponsor selected a flat screen design and determined that a larger gradient facility was required for proper operation of the fish screens. As a result, an LRR and ROD for the larger facility was approved in April 1998. Plans and specs were initiated in January 1999. The Project Cooperation Agreement was executed in December 1999. The Gradient Facility construction contract was awarded in February 2000. The mitigation contract was awarded August 2002. West Bank mitigation installation completed November 2003. Revegetation Contract completed January 2006. O&M work for West Bank mitigation to continue. (c) Marysville/Yuba City Area Levee Reconstruction: Scheduled construction activities are 100% complete. Construction activities associated with extension of Site 7 were completed in November, 2004. Mitigation site monitoring and project closeout

activities remain. (d) Mid-Valley Area Levee Reconstruction: Construction for Area 1 is complete. Continued work on a limited reevaluation report for the second Project Cooperation Agreement for Areas 2, 3 and 4. (e) Lower Sacramento Area Levee Reconstruction: LRR updating the economic justification for Sites 2 and 3 was completed in November 2002. Construction of Site 2 was completed in October 2003. Additional reconstruction is not currently anticipated due to a lack of non-Federal interest. (f) Upper Sacramento Area Levee Reconstruction: In accordance with Section 215 agreement signed September 22, 1997, local sponsor constructed 1,000 lineal feet of seepage/stability berm along the Sacramento River (Site E). LRR updating the economic justification for the project was completed in September 2002. Construction of Site D was completed in December, 2002. Construction of first phase at Site E was completed in December 2003. The final reconstruction contract at Site E was awarded in September 2004 and completed in August 2005.

Historical summary. Construction of existing project began in FY 1918 and is about 99 percent complete. Channel improvement to date has produced a channel with a capacity of 579,000 cubic feet per second in Sacramento River below Cache Slough. In addition, discharges up to 21,000 cubic feet per second can be diverted from Sacramento River through Georgiana Slough. Completed major project items include about 977 miles of levees; five weirs with a combined discharge capacity of 602,000 cubic feet per second; two cutoff channels; two sets of outfall gates; channel improvement and clearing in Sacramento River, Butte Creek, Putah Creek, and Sutter and Tisdale Bypasses; construction of two main bypasses or floodways and secondary bypasses at Tisdale and Sacramento weirs and at Wadsworth Canal; construction of Knights Landing ridge cut and of Cache Creek settling basin; installation of gauging stations; and enlargement of Sacramento River below Cache Slough. Cutoffs at Collins Eddy and between Wild Irishman and Kinneys Bends were made in 1918 and 1919, respectively. Sacramento weir was completed in 1917, Fremont weir in 1924, Tisdale and Moulton weirs in 1932, and Colusa weir in 1933. Outfall gates at Knights Landing were constructed in 1930 and at mouth of Butte Slough in 1936. Pumping plants on Sutter Bypass were completed in 1944. Work items with reference to clearing, snagging, rectification of channels, and bank protection on Sacramento River and tributaries in Tehama County and from Red Bluff southerly, provided for by 1941

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

Flood Control Act were accomplished in fiscal years 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1951. Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough (Unit 109) was completed in 1990. Work

remaining comprises completion of levee stage construction Mid-Valley Area; Lower Sacramento Area; and Upper Sacramento Area Levees.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 35-AA COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2006
1. Regulation of Hydraulic Mining and Preparation of Plans	Maint. Approp. Cost		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	821,325 821,325
2. Sacramento River and Tributaries. CA (Debris Control)	New Work Approp. Cost Maint. Approp. Cost		- - 1,255,200 1,221,903	- - 1,423,300 1,219,259	- - 1,179,000 1,085,449	- - 1,200,000 1,220,194	5,093,999 ¹² 5,093,999 ¹² 28,619,303 ³ 28,230,958 ⁴
(Contributed Funds Other)	New Work Contrib. Cost		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	323,420 ⁵ 315,777 ⁶
3. Treatment of Yuba River Debris Situation Restraining Barries, CA (Federal Funds) (Required Contributed Funds)	New Work Approp. Cost Maint. Approp. Cost New Work Contrib. Cost Maint. Contrib. Cost Rehab. Approp. Cost		- - 44,000 43,767 - - - - - - - - - - -	- - 96,000 92,147 - - - - - - - - - - -	- - 38,000 42,111 - - - - - - 156,000- 26,046- - - -	- - 40,000 58,872 - - 0 0 - -	361,482 ⁷ 361,482 2,978,372 2,996,999 361,777 361,777 2,305,338 1,913,598 1,053,904 1,053,904 36,000 ⁸ 34,000
(Contributed Funds, Other)	New Work Contrib. Cost		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36,000 ⁸ 34,000
4. Sacramento River, CA including Sacramento River Flood Control Project (Federal Funds)	New Work Approp. Cost Maint. Approp. Cost		- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	80,739,471 ⁹ 80,739,471 ⁹ 1,979,104 1,979,104

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

TABLE 35-AA COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2006
(Contributed Funds)	New Work Contrib.		-	-	-	-	10,724,085 ¹⁰
	Cost		-	-	-	-	10,724,085 ¹⁰
	Maint. Contrib.		-	-	-	-	9,686 ¹¹
	Cost		-	-	-	-	9,686 ¹¹
Sacramento Urban Area Levee Reconstruction (Federal Funds)	New Work Approp.		0	-	-	-	28,003,000
	Cost		500	0	271-	58	28,002,762
(Contributed Funds)	New Work Contrib.		399,330	0	-	-	2,616,943
	Cost		275,286	165,994	0	-	2,621,139
(Contributed Funds, Other)	New Work Contrib.		-	-	-	-	5,867,175 ^{12,13}
	Cost		-	-	-	-	5,867,175
Sacramento River Flood Control (G.C.I.D), CA (Federal Funds)	New Work Approp.		794,800	500,000	0	100,000	19,830,500 ¹⁴
	Cost		815,734	515,044	21,805	100,908	19,815,868
	New Work Contrib.		0	-	-	-	4,260,000
	Cost		315,575	-100,202	66,209	23,991	4,195,823
Sacramento River Flood Control (Marysville/Yuba City Area levees) CA (Federal Funds) (Required Contributed Funds)	New Work Approp.		4,490,000	374,000	365,000	150,000	36,282,794 ¹⁵
	Cost		4,532,420	378,799	114,676	53,256	35,925,302
	New Work Contrib.		0	391,537	0	-	9,493,849
	Cost		1,782,435	922,022	83,299	31,279	9,450,908
Sacramento River Flood Control (Mid-Valley Area Levee Reconstruction) (Federal Funds)	New Work Approp.		338,500	618,000	0	-	11,123,300
	Cost		368,502	608,035	0	-	11,109,503
	New Work Approp.		39,534	0	-	-	2,431,000
	Cost		0	-62,410	95,633	12,417	1,831,055
Sacramento River Flood Control (Lower Sacramento Area Levee Reconstruction) (Federal Funds)	New Work Approp.		33,600	0	-	-	3,015,965
	Cost		88,497	-287	940	0	3,015,372
	New Work Contrib.		0	-	-	-	619,000
	Cost		-11,152	7,991	798	1,355	539,190

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Sacramento River	New Work					
Flood Control	Approp.	1,560,000	4,247,000	900,000	0	9,270,206
(Upper	Cost	1,600,555	4,216,404	924,471	9,607	9,245,713
Sacramento Area	New Work					
Levee	Contrib.	0	335,364	80,000	133,445	1,654,796
Reconstruction)	Cost	325,302	521,891	40,888	11,315	1,411,541
(Federal Funds)						

1. Exclusive of \$644,503 appropriation and cost on inactive portion of project.

2. Includes \$477,127 for recreational facilities at North Fork (\$32,473) and Harry L. Englebright (\$414,654), Code 710 appropriations and costs.

3. Includes \$18,624,940 from regular funds and \$2,195,553 from Hydraulic Mining in California funds.

4. Includes \$18,531,375 from regular costs and \$2,163,813 from Hydraulic Mining in California costs.

5. Includes \$12,420 contributed funds, other, from State of California Department of Navigation and Ocean Development for acquisition of a boarding float; and \$311,000 funds from State of California Department of Boating and Waterways for refurbishing restrooms and launching facilities at Englebright Dam.

6. Includes \$12,420 costs for acquisition of boarding float and \$280,317 costs for refurbishing restrooms and launching facilities at Englebright Dam.

7. Includes deferred maintenance funds in amount of \$207,500.

8. Miscellaneous engineering and construction accomplished at expense of local interests in connection with rehabilitation of Daguerre Point Dam necessitated by December 1964 floodflows. Includes \$2,000 from Yuba County Water Agency in May 1994.

9. Includes appropriation and cost of \$680,000 for new work for previous project and \$1,486,469 public works funds for new work for existing project.

10. Includes \$680,000 required contribution for previous project; \$4,939,752 required contributed funds for existing project; and \$310,801 voluntary contribution for bank protection for existing project.

11. Includes \$9,686 required contributed funds for existing project.

12. Includes contributed funds, other, from the State of California for relocation of utilities, irrigation ditch, access ramps, and miscellaneous small structures in the Natomas, Greenhaven Pocket and West Sacramento areas. (Sacramento Urban Area).

13. Includes \$1,328,842 contributed funds, other cost for relocations of utilities, irrigation ditch, access ramps, and miscellaneous small structures in the Natomas, Greenhaven Pocket, and West Sacramento areas.

14. G.C.I.D. construction funds received in FY 1991, but no costs were incurred. Includes \$493,000 total funds and costs under General Investigations for Preconstruction Engineering and Design.

15. Not reflected in actual annual accounting records for Marysville/Yuba City are \$1,710,000 costs for FY 91 and FY 92 incurred under Sacramento River Flood Control Project for design effort. These costs are considered part of Marysville/Yuba City cost-shared project.

SACRAMENTO, CA DISTRICT

TABLE 35-BB

AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorization Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.	REGULATION OF HYDRAULIC MINING AND PREPARATION OF PLANS		
Mar. 1, 1893	Created California Debris Commission and authorized:(a) Hydraulic mining under its regulation in drainage areas of Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, if possible without injury to navigability of these river systems or to lands adjacent thereto; and (b) preparation of plans by Commission for improvement of navigability of these river systems, and flood and debris-control therein.	Ex. Doc. 267, 51st Cong., 2d sess., Ex. Doc. 98, 47 th Cong., 1 st sess. i	
Feb 27, 1907	Authorized California Debris Commission to permit hydraulic mining without construction of impounding works, provided there is no injury to navigability of above river systems or :lands adjacent thereto.	(Amendment of sec. 13, Act of Mar. 1, 1893.) i	
June 19, 1934	Amended act of Mar. 1, 1893, which provides for construction of debris dams or other restraining works by California Debris Commission and collection of a3-percent tax on gross proceeds of each mine using such facilities, so as to eliminate this tax and substitute an annual tax per cubic yard mined, obtained by dividing total capital cost of each dam, reservoir, and rights-of-way, by total capacity of reservoir for restraint of debris; and authorized revocation of Commission orders permitting such mining, for failure to pay this annual tax within 30 days after its due date; and also authorized receipt of money advances, from mine owners to aid such construction, to be refunded later from annual payments of yardage taxes on material mined.		
June 25, 1938	Added at end of sec. 23 of above act, a provision that the Secretary of the Army is authorized to enter into contracts to supply storage for water and use of outlet facilities from debris-storage reservoirs for domestic and irrigation purposes and power development, upon such conditions of delivery, use, and payment as he may approve, these payments are to be deposited to credit of such reservoir project, reducing its capital cost to be repaid by tax on mining operations.		
Nov. 17, 1986	Abolished the California Debris Commission and transferred all authorities, powers, functions, and duties to the Secretary of the Army. Authorized all acquired land and other interests presently under jurisdiction of the Commission to be retained and administered under direction of the Secretary.	Sec. 1001, 1986 WRDA	

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 35-BB (Cont'd) AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorization Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
4.		SACRAMENTO RIVER, CA	
	Dec. 22, 1944 and May 17, 1950	Additional levee construction and reconstruction, including levee protection of Upper Butte Basin, and multipurpose reservoirs. 2	H. Doc. 649, 78 th Cong., 2d sess., and 367, 81 st Cong., 1 st sess.
	July 3, 1958	Bank protection and incidental channel improvements, Sacramento River from Chico Landing to Red Bluff, and local interests flood plain zoning above Chico Landing. 2	H. Doc. 272, 84 th Cong., 2d sess.
	July 14, 1960	Bank protection works at critical locations, Sacramento River. 2	S. Doc. 103, 86 th Cong., 2d sess.
	May 24, 1994	Acquiring and permanently restoring Little Holland Tract to tidal lands with seasonal and emergent marshlands would not only have substantial environmental benefits, but measurable flood control benefits as well.	H. Doc. 533, we Cong., 2d sess.

1. For latest published map, see Annual Report for 1913, p. 3170, and Rivers and Harbors Committee Document 50, 74th Cong., 1st sess. 2. This supplemental work is reported in detail under Sacramento District, Improvement No. 23.

Albuquerque, NM, District*

The district comprises the watershed of the Canadian River and its tributaries in New Mexico; the watershed of the Arkansas River and its tributaries in Colorado; the watershed of the Rio Grande and its tributaries, including the Pecos River and its tributaries upstream of Amistad Lake; and the San

Juan River Basin in New Mexico; and the watershed of the Gila, San Francisco, and Mimbres Rivers and its tributaries in New Mexico. Note: The district watershed boundaries were revised in June 1986 to include the portion of New Mexico west of the Continental Divide.

IMPROVEMENTS

Flood Control

1. Acequias Irrigation System, NM.....	36-1
2. Alamogordo, NM	36-2
3. Conchas Lake, NM.....	36-2
4. El Paso, TX.....	36-2
5. John Martin Reservoir, CO.....	36-3
6. Rio Grande Basin, NM.....	36-3
6A. Abiquiu Dam, NM.....	36-4
6B. Albuquerque Levees, NM	36-4
6C. Cochiti Lake, NM.....	36-4
6D. Galisteo Dam, NM	36-5
6E. Jemez Canyon Dam, NM	36-5
6F. Middle Rio Grande Flood Protection, Bernalillo to Belen, NM	36-6
6G. Rio Grande Bosque Rehabilitation, NM.....	36-6
6H. Rio Grande Floodway, NM	36-7
6I. San Acacia to Bosque del Apache Unit, NM	36-7
7. Santa Rosa Dam and Lake, NM	36-7
8. Trinidad Lake, CO.....	36-8
9. Two Rivers Dam, NM	36-9
10. Inspection of completed flood control projects	36-9
11. Scheduling flood control reservoir operations	36-9

Flood Control

1. ACEQUIAS IRRIGATION SYSTEM, NM

Location. There are about one thousand Acequias throughout the state of New Mexico, most of which are located in north-central New Mexico.

Proposed project. Authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Section 1113, the project consists of about one thousand acequias throughout the state of New Mexico. These community ditch systems provide irrigation water to about 160,000 acres on an estimated 12,000 farms.

Acequias have been in existence since the early Spanish Colonization period of the 17th and 18th Centuries, and represent one of the oldest forms of cooperative institutions in the United States. They are an integral part of the culture and heritage of New

12. Other authorized flood control projects.....	36-10
13. Flood control work under special Authorizations	36-10

Environmental Infrastructure

14. Central, NM.....	36-11
15. NM Environmental Infrastructure	36-11
16. Tribal Partnership Program, NM	36-11
17. Other work under special authority	36-12

General Investigations

18. Surveys.....	36-12
19. Collection and study of basic data.....	36-12
20. Pre-construction Engineering and Design	36-12

Tables

Table 36-A Cost and Financial Statements.....	36-13
Table 36-B Authorizing Legislation	36-16
Table 36-C Not Applicable	
Table 36-D Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	36-18
Table 36-E Not Applicable	
Table 36-F Rio Grande Basin, NM.....	36-18

Mexico. Diversion structures, many of which are constructed of available materials such as rock and brush, are frequently destroyed by flows greater than normal resulting from spring runoff or summer thunderstorms. Disruption of the ditches usually occurs during peak irrigation season and severely impacts crop production. The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 directs the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to undertake measures, without regard to economic analysis, as are necessary to protect and restore the river diversion structures and associated canals.

Local cooperation. The local sponsor, the State of New Mexico, has a law whereby the State of New Mexico provides 17.5% of the project costs, and low interest loans to the local Acequias for the remaining 7.5%. The State of New Mexico has appropriated, and will appropriate, on an annual basis, the funds

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

necessary to meet the requirements of local sponsorship.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Funds to initiate construction were received in Fiscal Year 1988. Construction contracts have been awarded every year since FY 1988.

Condition at end of fiscal year. There are several projects in various stages of design and construction. Projects completed in FY 2007 include: Los Utes, Ancones, Mulcock – Foley – Powell and Turley - Manzanaras.

2. ALAMOGORDO, NM

Location. The project is located in south-central New Mexico in Otero County, in and near Alamogordo, NM. The city is situated at the foot of the Sacramento Mountains near the eastern edge of the Tularosa Basin.

Proposed project. The authorized project consists of two concrete and riprap-lined diversion channels with 100-year flow capacity and a flood detention structure, which will intercept flows from the Sacramento Mountains east of the city. For a description of the complete improvement and authorizing legislation, see page 694 of Annual Report for 1966.

Local cooperation. The local cooperation agreement reflects the cost sharing requirements in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 applies.

Condition at end of the fiscal year. Construction of Phase I of the South Diversion Channel was completed in June 2002. Construction of Phase II was completed in May 2005. Construction of Phase III is scheduled to complete in December 2007. Phase IV was awarded in May 2007.

3. CONCHAS DAM, NM

Location. The dam is located in San Miguel County, NM, on the Canadian River, just below the confluence of the Canadian and Conchas Rivers. (See Geological Survey State Map of New Mexico, scale 1:500,000, and Geological Survey topographic map, Tukumcari quadrangle, scale 1:250,000).

Existing project. The dam consists of a concrete gravity main section 1,250 feet long with a maximum height of 200 feet above streambed, located in the

Canadian River canyon together with earth dikes on each side, having an overall length of about 3.07 miles. The main section contains conduits in its base for the release of water from the reservoir, and an overflow ungated spillway 300 feet long. The earth dikes vary in height up to 100 feet and the north dike contains a concrete ogee-type emergency spillway 3,000 feet long. The reservoir has a gross storage capacity of 513,900 acre-feet (198,170 for flood control; 254,200 for water conservation and irrigation; and 61,530 dead storage). The dam controls 7,409 square miles of drainage area. (See pages 17-16 of Annual Report of 1973 for authorizing legislation).

Local cooperation. None needed.

Operations and results during fiscal year. The reservoir was operated for storage of floodwater and releases for irrigation purposes. Sediment damages of \$58,700 were prevented during FY 2007. There were no flood damages prevented in FY 2007. Estimated total accumulated flood and sediment damages prevented by the project through FY 2007 are \$5,302,200. Estimated irrigation benefits for FY 2007 are \$115,200. Estimated total accumulated irrigation benefits through FY 2007 are \$12,365,000. The pool elevation at the start of FY 2007 was 4,178.93 feet with corresponding storage of 154,880 acre-feet. Total releases for this reporting period were 58,505 acre-feet. Sediment deposition during the fiscal year was 524 acre-feet.

Condition at end of the fiscal year. Automation of the gates at the irrigation head works was completed in FY 2006.

4. EL PASO, TX

Location. The project is located at El Paso, El Paso County, TX, which is on the left bank of the Rio Grande in the reach that forms part of the international boundary between the United States and the Republic of Mexico. (Geological Survey Map for El Paso, TX; New Mexico quadrangle, scale 1:250,000).

Existing project. This project consists of a single-purpose flood control system of detention dams, diversion dikes, conduits, and channels to collect, regulate and discharge arroyo runoff into the Rio Grande. Runoff from the tributary arroyos on the eastern, southern, and western slopes of the adjacent Franklin Mountains often inundates sections of the

ALBUQUERQUE, NM, DISTRICT

city and its outlying suburban developments. The project is divided up into three independent elements: Northwest area, Central area, and Southeast area. The project plan satisfies the 1933 U.S. and Mexico agreement on limited tributary discharge into the Rio Grande in El Paso, Texas. (See Table 36-B for authorizing legislation).

Local cooperation. Section 2 of the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938 applied to the Northwest and Central areas. The Local Cooperation Agreement for the Southeast area reflects the cost sharing requirements contained in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Flood control dams in operation during FY 2006 and dates of completion of construction are as follows: Northgate and Range Dams (February 1970; Sunrise and Mountain Park Dams (October 1974); and Pershing Dam (March 1977); Fort Bliss Diversion Channel (November 1978); Oxidation Pond Outlet Conduit (November 1980); Mulberry and Thorn Drive Dams (June 1982); Mesa Dam (September 1982); McKelligon Canyon Dam (October 1982); Keystone Dam (September 1983); Keystone Outlet Conduit (March 1984); Highway Diversion Channel (May 1985); Dam Safety Assurance Program to the existing Range and Northgate Dams (September 1986); Borderland Diversion Channel (September 1986); Phelps Dodge system (June 1992); Americas Basin (March 1993); Bluff Channel (October 1998) and the Lomaland system in November 2004.

Condition at end of the fiscal year. Project features already constructed in the El Paso area have worked as designed. A letter of intent from the City of El Paso was received in August 2006 to pursue a General Reevaluation Report (GRR) for the Chevron Basin. This feature was not constructed due to environmental concerns at the site. Alternatives will be developed for the southeast and central area residual flooding in El Paso in the GRR.

5. JOHN MARTIN RESERVOIR, CO

Location. The project is located on the Arkansas River in Bent County, 1,159 miles upstream from its mouth, 300 miles downstream from its source and about 18 miles upstream from the city of Lamar, CO. (See Geological Survey maps for Lamar and Las Animas, CO quadrangle, scale 1:125,000).

Existing project. The project consists of a concrete and earth fill structure about 2.6 miles long with a

maximum height of 120 feet above streambed, and an overflow, gated spillway 1,024 feet long. Total capacity of the reservoir at the top of flood control is 603,465 acre-feet (259,417 for flood control and 344,048 for conservation and recreation storage). This reservoir controls a contributing drainage area of 18,130 square miles and is operated as a unit of a coordinated reservoir system for flood control in the Arkansas River Basin. Public Law 89-298 modified the act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1570) to authorize 10,000 acre-feet of reservoir flood control storage space for fish and wildlife and recreation purposes. For details of the complete improvement and authorizing legislation, see page 17-16 of Annual Report for FY 1973.

Local cooperation. Section 3 of the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936 applies.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Operation of the dam and reservoir continued. Regulation of conservation storage continued under rules and regulations of the Arkansas River Compact. Sediment damages of \$205,400 were prevented during FY 2007. Estimated total flood and sediment damages prevented by this project through FY 2007 are \$140,193,000. Estimated irrigation benefits for FY 2007 are \$257,800. Estimated total accumulated irrigation benefits are \$30,902,700. Maximum pool elevation of 3,820.61 feet with corresponding storage of 89,338 acre-feet occurred on June 22, 2007. Total releases for FY 2007 were 234,817 acre-feet. Releases attributed to irrigation benefits amounted to 66,604 acre-feet. Sediment deposition was 1,834 acre-feet in FY 2007.

Condition at end of the fiscal year. Replacement of the Tainter Gate Seals and the Reservoir sediment study were completed at John Martin Reservoir in FY 2006.

6. RIO GRANDE BASIN, NM

Location. Improvements are located on the Rio Grande and tributaries in New Mexico. More definitive locations and descriptions of individual projects are in the following paragraphs, and individual reports by projects.

Existing project. The Flood Control Act of 1948 authorized the flood control phase of the comprehensive plan of development of water resources of the Rio Grande Basin in New Mexico (H. Doc 243, 81st Cong., 1st sess.) with the exception of Chiflo Dam and Reservoir and spillway gate

structure at Chamita Dam. Although recommended, Chiflo Dam and Reservoir was deleted from the authorized plan. Congress excluded it without prejudice from future consideration. It was requested at that time, by the States of Colorado and Texas, that the project be deferred for re-study regarding required storage and methods of operation. By the same Act, Congress also authorized for the construction irrigation phase of the comprehensive plan as recommended by the Bureau of Reclamation (H. Doc. 653, 81st Cong., 2nd sess.). The Act also stipulated that work should be prosecuted in accordance with a joint agreement approved by the Secretary of the Army and Acting Secretary of the Interior on November 21, 1957. In addition, under that agreement, the Bureau of Reclamation was given responsibility for construction, operation, and maintenance of channel rectification, and drainage rehabilitation and extension phases of the unified plan of improvement. Authority for the Chamita Dam and Reservoir was abrogated when Cochiti Dam and Reservoir was authorized. (See Table 36-B for authorizing legislation and Table 36-F for existing projects).

All operations and costs for projects contained in the authorized plan are reflected in individual reports on the following pages.

6A. ABIQUIU DAM, NM

Location. The project is one unit of the flood control plan for the Rio Grande and tributaries, New Mexico. Abiquiu Dam is located on the Rio Chama near the town of Abiquiu, NM, about 32 miles upstream from the confluence of the Rio Chama and the Rio Grande. (See Geological Survey map for plan and profile of Rio Chama, NM, from mouth to mile 103, sheet 1, and Army Map Service, Aztec, NM; Colorado NJ 13-1, scale 1:250,000).

Existing project. The project consists of an earth fill dam 1,800 feet long, 341 feet high, with a 12-foot diameter controlled outlet, and an uncontrolled spillway in a natural saddle about 1 mile north of the left abutment. The reservoir provides 545,784 acre-feet of flood control and sediment storage. Total capacity at the spillway crest is 1,192,801 acre-feet. For a detailed description of the completed improvements and authorizing legislation, see Annual Report of 1973. A major rehabilitation project was completed in September 1980 and the recreation facilities were completed in FY 1981. The County of Los Alamos completed a non-Federal hydropower plant in 1990. The capacity of this plant

is 13.2 MW. Drainage adits were completed in 1990 to alleviate seepage problems in the north and south abutments. In 2001 repairs were initiated to the downstream north abutment of the dam where rock movement had been observed. Work continued through 2005. Removal of rock, cutback, rock bolting and some netting has taken place. A study will determine current slope conditions.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Operation of the dam and reservoir continued. Storage and flows were regulated in accordance with Section 203, Flood Control Act of 1960. On October 1, 2006, the pool elevation was 6,212.55 feet. The maximum pool (6,220.84 feet) and storage (187,292 acre-feet) occurred on May 18, 2007. On September 30, 2007, the pool elevation was 6,219.61 feet with a corresponding storage of 182,314 acre-feet. There were 729 acre-feet of sediment deposition during FY 2007. There was \$8,800 in flood damages prevented during FY 2007. Sediment damages prevented were \$81,700. Accumulated flood and sediment damages prevented by the project since completion are \$481,633,700 through FY 2007.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project was placed in operation in February 1963. The project structures are in good condition and operational.

6B. ALBUQUERQUE LEVEES, NM

Location. The project is located in the City of Albuquerque, NM and surrounding communities. The project study area includes the east side and west side levee areas within the Albuquerque reach of the Middle Rio Grande from the Corrales Siphon North southward to the South Diversion Channel.

Proposed project. Funds were provided to evaluate the existing condition of the levees.

Local Cooperation. None required

Condition at end of fiscal year. The study is complete and concludes that the levee system protecting Albuquerque is in need of reconstruction and rehabilitation. The preliminary costs estimate for this work is \$120,000,000.

6C. COCHITI DAM AND LAKE, NM

Location. The dam is located at river mile 340 on the Rio Grande (river mile 0 being at the intersection

ALBUQUERQUE, NM, DISTRICT

of the New Mexico-Texas state line with international boundary at El Paso, TX), near Pueblo de Cochiti, which is about 50 miles upstream from Albuquerque, NM. (See Geological Survey Map, Cochiti Dam, NM quadrangle and Santo Domingo Pueblo, NM quadrangle, scale 1:24,000).

Existing project. This project consists of an earth fill dam about 5.4 miles long with a maximum height of 251 feet above streambed. The project extends generally in an east-west line across the Rio Grande to a point about 2 miles east of the Rio Grande, and then southward across the Santa Fe River. An uncontrolled spillway with a 460 foot-long ogee-weir and a 160-foot notch 10.6 feet deep in the center is part of the embankment on the south side of the Santa Fe River. Operational releases for flood control and irrigation are made through a 3-barrel gated conduit in the left abutment on the Rio Grande. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 582,019 acre-feet at the spillway crest, of which 78,640 acre-feet is dedicated for recreation and sediment control. The project controls flood waters from an 11,695 square-mile drainage area. For more improvement details, see page 17-7 of Annual Report for 1980. See page 17-15 of fiscal year 1981 Annual Report for authorizing legislation.).

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Operation of the dam and reservoir continued. The project was completed in June 1975. On October 1, 2006, the pool elevation was 5,339.71 feet with a corresponding storage of 48,805 acre-feet. The maximum pool elevation was 5,348.98 feet with storage of 62,121 acre-feet on May 19, 2007. On September 30, 2007, the pool elevation was 5,341.21 feet with a corresponding storage of 50,614 acre-feet. There were 774 acre-feet of sediment deposition during FY 2007. There were \$0 flood damages prevented during FY 2007. Sediment damages prevented were \$86,700. Accumulated total damages prevented are \$540,800,400.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The dam and appurtenances were placed in operation in 1975. Project structures are in good condition and in operation. The gate automation design was completed in FY 2006.

6D. GALISTEO DAM, NM

Location. The dam is located at river mile 12 on Galisteo Creek, a tributary of the Rio Grande. The

reservoir extends upstream from the dam for about 4 miles, near the village of Waldo, NM (see Geological Survey map, San Pedro 1, NM, quadrangle, scale 1:24,000).

Existing project. This project consists of an earth fill dam 3,210 feet long with a maximum height of 165 feet above streambed. The outlet works consist of a 10-foot diameter uncontrolled outlet with maximum discharge capacity of 4,980 cubic-feet-per-second with a pool at the spillway crest elevation. The dam was raised 7 feet and the spillway was widened 575 feet to provide adequate discharge capacity to accommodate the revised probable maximum flood. The dam safety modification was complete in October 1998. The project has 89,468 acre-feet of flood control space and 10,200 acre-feet of sediment space. For more details of completed improvements and authorizing legislation, see page 17-17 of Annual Report for 1973).

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Operation of the dam and reservoir continued. Operation of the project began on October 11, 1970. The reservoir was empty on October 1, 2006. No storage occurred during FY 2007. Peak inflow was cfs and maximum outflow was 1,290 cfs. There were 9 acre-feet of sediment deposition during the year, and the reservoir was empty on September 30, 2007. Sediment damages prevented during FY 2007 were \$1,000 and now total \$186,200 through FY 2007.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The project was placed in operation in October 1970. The project structures are in good condition and in operation.

6E. JEMEZ CANYON DAM, NM

Location. The project is located in Sandoval County, NM, on the Jemez River, about 2 miles upstream from the confluence of the Jemez River and the Rio Grande, about 5 miles northwest of Bernalillo, NM. (See Geological Survey map for Bernalillo, quadrangle scale 1:125,000).

Existing project. This project consists of an earth fill dam 861 feet-long with maximum height of 149.6 feet above streambed, an off-channel uncontrolled saddle spillway 428 feet wide, and a 13-foot diameter gated outlet in the left abutment with discharge capacity of 8,340 cubic-feet-per-second, with a pool at spillway crest elevation. The dam was raised 14.1 feet and the spillway widened 28 feet in 1986 and 1987 to provide adequate discharge capability to

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

accommodate the revised probable maximum flood. The reservoir has a capacity of 97,425 acre-feet at spillway crest (73,000 acre-feet for flood control and 24,425 acre-feet for sediment control). For more detailed description of completed improvements and authorizing legislation, see page 17-17 of Annual Report for 1973).

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Jemez Canyon is operated as a dry reservoir, with occasional flood storage. On October 1, 2006, the pool elevation was 5,155.0 feet with a corresponding storage of 0 acre-feet. The maximum pool elevation was 5,155.0 feet with storage of 0 acre-feet on October 1, 2006. On September 30, 2007, the pool elevation was 5,155.0 feet with a corresponding storage of 0 acre-feet. The reservoir was emptied during FY 2002. There was sediment deposition during FY 2007. There were no flood damages prevented during FY 2007. Sediment benefits during FY 2007 were \$0. Estimated total accumulated flood and sediment damages prevented by the project through FY 2007 are \$25,184,500.

Condition at end of the fiscal year. The project was placed in operation in October 1953. Project structures are in good condition. A new American Disability's Act (ADA) restroom was constructed in the Visitor Overlook Area at Jemez Canyon Dam in FY 2006.

6F. MIDDLE RIO GRANDE FLOOD PROTECTION, BERNALILLO TO BELEN, NM

Location. The project area is composed of 50 square miles of floodplain lying along the Rio Grande from the vicinity of Bernalillo to Belen, NM.

Proposed project. The project was authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. The project consists of raising and rehabilitating 49.6 miles of levees to provide the 270-year level of protection, and the creation of 75 acres of wetlands from borrow areas within the bosque, and acquisition of 200 acres to satisfy fish and wildlife mitigation requirements. The proposed project will be constructed at an estimated total cost of \$77,200,000 (\$57,900,000 Federal and \$19,300,000 non-Federal) 1 Oct 03 price levels. (See Table 36-B for authorizing legislation).

Local cooperation. The local cooperation agreement reflects the cost sharing requirements in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 applies.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Construction of the Corrales Unit was completed in July 1997. A General Reevaluation Report study for the remaining units (Mountainview, Isleta, and Belen), is currently underway. The study will update costs, benefits, and environmental impacts of the 1986 authorized project. The General Reevaluation Report is scheduled for completion in 2010.

6G. RIO GRANDE BOSQUE REHABILITATION/ BOSQUE WILDFIRES, NM

Location. The authorized project is located within the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico and surrounding communities. The project area includes the east and west bank of the bosque (forest) along the Rio Grande from Bernalillo to Belen.

Proposed project. The project was authorized by the FY04 Energy and Water Appropriations bill, following severe wildfires that occurred in 2003 in the Rio Grande bosque in and near Albuquerque. The project consists of management measures to reduce the potential for fires in the future and to restore fire damage that occurred in 2003. These measures include, but are not limited to: fuel reduction of dead wood; removal of non-native and invasive species; planting of native species; removal of unnecessary jetty jacks; and improvement of emergency vehicle access points and roads into the bosque.

Local Cooperation. Funding for the implementation effort of this project is 100 percent Federal. The City of Albuquerque, the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District and the Pueblos of Isleta and Sandia will assume all operation and maintenance costs of the project following implementation.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Design and implementation of management measures continued through FY07. Completion of construction is projected for FY10. Total cost is currently estimated at \$25 million.

6H. RIO GRANDE FLOODWAY, NM

Location. The project is one unit of the flood control phase of the comprehensive plan of improvement for the Rio Grande Basin in New Mexico. It is located on the Rio Grande and covers a section of the river extending from approximately Velarde, New Mexico to Elephant Butte, New Mexico, a distance of approximately 213 miles.

Existing project. The project consists of flood protection and major drainage improvements by channel rectification, levee enlargement and construction, and bank stabilization work where needed to protect the levees. Construction of the project is a joint undertaking by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps. Portions to be done by the Corps will consist of levee enlargement, construction of bank protection work, with channel rectification and drainage rehabilitation work being the responsibility of the Bureau of Reclamation. Levees constructed by local interests exist throughout the reach of the river involved, but are not uniform as to grade, section, or standard of construction, and in many places are threatened by the meandering river. (See Table 36-F on existing project and Table 36-B for authorizing legislation).

Local cooperation. In addition to the usual requirements, local interests are responsible for all highway, bridge, and public utility relocations or replacements required in construction of the project. Local interests will also be required to comply with requirements of Section 221, 1970 Flood Control Act, Section 401, 1986 Water Resources Development Act, and PL 91-646 Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1970. Total costs for all requirements for the completed Albuquerque unit under terms of project authorization were \$75,000. There were no non-Federal costs in connection with the construction of the Cochiti to Rio Puerco unit of the floodway. The Española Valley unit is in the deferred category.

Operations and results during fiscal year. There were no flood damages prevented by the completed floodway project during FY 2007. Estimated total accumulated flood damages prevented by the floodway project through FY 2007 amounted to \$0. The peak flow of the Rio Grande through the middle valley was 3,900 cfs at Albuquerque on May 21, 2007. The peak at San Acacia was 4,220 cfs on October 08, 2007.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction of the Albuquerque unit of the Rio Grande Floodway

project is complete. Construction was completed on the Truth or Consequences unit in FY 1991.

6I. SAN ACACIA TO BOSQUE DEL APACHE UNIT, NM

Location. The authorized project is located along the middle Rio Grande's west bank, extending from the upper end of the Rio Grande low-flow conveyance channel at the San Acacia diversion works to the head of Elephant Butte Reservoir.

Proposed project. The project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1948 and consists of the reconstruction of 42 miles of existing spoil bank levee that separates the Rio Grande low-flow conveyance channel from the river floodway and replacing the San Marcial railroad bridge. The proposed project's estimated total cost is \$77,600,000 (\$67,900,000 Federal and \$9,700,000 non-Federal) 1 Oct 97 price levels. (See Table 36-B for authorizing legislation).

Local cooperation. The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 and the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 apply. The Water Resources Development Act of 1992 modified the local sponsor's required contribution.

Condition at end of fiscal year. The draft LRR/SEIS (dated May 99) was sent forward to higher authority for review and approval. Responses to headquarters review comments and action items concerning the draft LRR/SEIS were completed in May 2003. Pending headquarters approval, the final report will be completed in October 2009 with construction starting in September 2011.

7. SANTA ROSA DAM AND LAKE, NM

Location. The project is located in Guadalupe County on the Pecos River, at river mile 766.4, approximately 7 miles north of Santa Rosa, NM (see Geological Survey map, Corazon, NM, sheet, scale 1:125,000).

Existing project. Operation of the project began in November 1979. It consists of an earth and rock fill dam 1,950 feet long and 212 feet maximum height above the streambed. The purposes of this project are flood control, irrigation, and sediment retention. An unlined, open rock cut about 1,000 feet back from the left abutment serves as an uncontrolled spillway. The outlet works, located in the left abutment, consists of a control tower, intake structure with

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

gates, and a 10-foot diameter concrete-lined tunnel with a terminal flip bucket energy dissipater. Storage capacity at the spillway crest is 438,364 acre-feet, which includes 82,860 acre-feet sediment reserve, 200,000 acre-feet irrigation, and 167,000 acre-feet flood control storage. The surface area of the reservoir at the spillway crest is 10,581 acres. The contributing drainage area at the dam site is 2,434 square miles.

For a more detailed report of the authorized project, including the modification to existing Sumner Lake, see page 17-8 of FY 1981 Annual Report. For authorizing legislation, see page 17-14 of FY 1981 Annual Report.

Local cooperation. In addition to first costs, operation and maintenance of both reservoirs is the responsibility of the Federal Government; however, the Carlsbad Irrigation District is required to contribute to operation and maintenance costs an amount equal to what they now pay toward Sumner Lake. The Carlsbad Irrigation District (CID) also agreed to use Sumner Lake for flood control. Because the CID realizes equivalent benefits from storage capacity in Santa Rosa Lake, they will continue to fulfill their repayment obligation. The New Mexico Division of State Parks manages the recreation facilities. Activities include camping, picnicking, boating, and hiking.

For more requirements and details on final approval in 1974 for transfer of irrigation storage from Sumner Lake to Santa Rosa Dam and Lake (formerly Los Esteros Lake), see page 17-5 of Annual Report for 1980.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Operation of the dam and reservoir continued. Pool elevation at the start of the fiscal year was 4,739.90 feet with storage of 79,562 acre-feet. Total releases for the fiscal year were 60,735 acre-feet. Pool elevation on September 30, 2007 was 4,729.43 feet with storage of 50,566 acre-feet. The maximum elevation was 4,744.26 feet with storage of 94,391 acre-feet on June 22, 2007. There were 262 acre-feet of sediment deposition during the fiscal year. Sediment damages prevented during the fiscal year were \$29,300. Accumulated flood and sediment damages prevented by the project since completion are \$5,706,200 through FY 2007. Estimated irrigation benefits were \$206,800 with an accumulative total of \$4,771,500 through FY 2007.

Condition at end of the fiscal year. The project was complete in late 1979 and reservoir operation for irrigation was started in March 1980. Construction of the recreation area was completed in October 1980. Design studies for spillway modification were initiated in FY 1970, and construction was completed in FY 1982. The project structures are in good condition and in operation.

8. TRINIDAD LAKE, CO

Location. This project is located on the Purgatorie River about 161 miles above its junction with the Arkansas River. The project is about 4 miles upstream from the city of Trinidad, CO. (See Geological Survey map, Trinidad, CO, quadrangle, scale 1:24,000).

Existing project. The project consists of an earth fill dam 6,610 feet long with a maximum height of 200 feet above streambed, an uncontrolled spillway 1,000 feet wide in the left abutment, and a 10-foot diameter gate-controlled conduit in the right abutment with discharge capability of 5,700 cubic-feet-per-second with a water surface at top of the flood control pool. In 1985, a 3-foot high parapet wall on top of the upstream face of the dam and a supplemental 710 foot-wide rock cut emergency spillway located on the right abutment were constructed to provide adequate discharge capability and freeboard allowance to accommodate the revised probable maximum flood. In 1989, the recreation pool was increased from 4,500 to 15,967 acre-feet, utilizing some originally unallocated space in the project. The reservoir provides for storage of 51,000 acre-feet for flood control, 35,045 acre-feet for sediment, 20,000 acre-feet for irrigation, and 17,179 acre-feet for recreation, a total of 123,224 acre-feet. The reservoir controls a drainage area of 671 square miles and is operated for flood and sediment control, irrigation, and recreation purposes. For authorizing legislation, see page 17-14 of FY 1981 Annual Report.

Local cooperation. Assurances of local cooperation received from the City of Trinidad and Purgatorie River Water Conservancy District were formally accepted May 11, 1967, after execution of an irrigation repayment contract. For complete details of requirements and costs pertaining to the execution of the irrigation repayment contract and the addition of permanent storage for recreation facilities, see page 17-9 of Fiscal Year 1980 Annual Report.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Operation of the dam and reservoir continued. On

ALBUQUERQUE, NM, DISTRICT

October 1, 2006, the pool elevation was 6,169.23 feet with a corresponding storage of 13,516 acre-feet. The maximum pool elevation was 6,195.91 feet with a corresponding storage of 32,173 acre-feet on June 14, 2007. On September 30, 2007, the pool elevation was 6,178.85 feet with a corresponding storage of 19,130 acre-feet. Sediment deposition during FY 2007 was 234 acre-feet. Sediment damages prevented during FY 2007 was \$87,500. Accrued sediment benefits are \$3,073,800. Irrigation benefits for FY 2007 were \$58,200. Accrued irrigation benefits through FY 2007 are \$2,710,000. Irrigation benefit releases for the year were 14,807 acre-feet.

Conditions at end of fiscal year. The project was placed in operation in 1977. The recreation facilities were completed in 1980. The Dam Safety Assurance contract was completed in May 1983. The project structures are good and in operation.

9. TWO RIVERS DAM, NM

Location. The project is located about 14 miles southwest of Roswell, NM on the Rio Hondo and the Rocky Arroyo. The Rio Hondo is formed at the confluence of the Rio Ruidoso and the Rio Bonito, near the village of Hondo, NM, in the foothill region east of Sierra Blanca in the southeastern part of Lincoln County, NM, and flows generally easterly to its confluence with the Pecos River near Roswell, NM. (See Geological Survey map, Hondo Reservoir quadrangle, scale 1:24,000).

Existing project. The Two Rivers project consists of two dams: Diamond "A" and Rocky. The Diamond "A" Dam is an earth fill structure, 4,885 feet long and 98 feet high, with a gated outlet. The Rocky Dam is an earth fill structure 2,940 feet long and 118 feet high with an uncontrolled outlet. No provision is made for water storage, except for flood control. Flood releases are controlled so that flows through Roswell will not exceed the Rio Hondo channel capacity, which are about 600 cubic-feet-per-second. A Dam Safety Reconnaissance Report, approved in June 1996, identified the need to increase the size of the spillway on the left abutment of the Rocky Dam by 1,170 feet in order to accommodate the revised Probable Maximum Flood flows for the Dam. The spillway was widened 1,170 feet in 1998 to provide adequate discharge capability to accommodate the revised probable maximum flood. The capacity of the Two Rivers Reservoir at its spillway crest is 163,773 acre-feet of which 13,775 acre-feet are provided for sediment reserve. Together, these dams regulate runoff from 1,027 square miles of drainage area. For details of completed improvement and

authorizing legislation, see page 17-18 of Annual Report for 1973.

Local cooperation. Section 2 Flood Control Act of 1938 applies and compliance is satisfactory.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Operation of the dam and reservoir continued. The reservoir was empty on October 1, 2006. There were no flood damages prevented during FY 2007. There was \$9,000 in sediment damages prevented during FY 2007. Estimated total accumulated flood and sediment damages prevented through FY 2007 are \$214,570,700. There were acre-feet of sediment deposition during FY 2007. The accrued sediment benefits through FY 2007 are \$1,140,200. The refurbishing of the service gates and contract for the replacement of the gate motors were completed in FY 2007.

10. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Included under this heading is inspection of completed flood control projects transferred to local interests for operation and maintenance. Projects in Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico were inspected. Federal costs for FY 2007 were \$811,793.94.

11. SCHEDULING FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS.

Pursuant to Section 7, Flood Control Act of 1944, five projects are operated by others for flood control. These projects are Platoro, Pueblo, Sumner, Navajo, and Brantley Dams.

Platoro Dam on the Conejos River above the town of Platoro, Conejos County, CO, controls runoff from 40 square miles of high mountain area. The authorized purposes are irrigation storage and flood control. The Conejos Water Conservancy District operates Platoro. Total storage is 59,571 acre-feet with the top 6,000 acre-feet solely for flood control. The 53,571 acre-feet is joint-use storage with flood control on a forecast basis during spring runoff. Platoro Dam was authorized by the Interior Appropriation Act of 1941. (See H. Doc. 693, 76th Cong. 3rd Sess.). The Bureau of Reclamation completed construction of this project in 1952.

On October 1, 2006, storage in Platoro Reservoir was 9,901 acre-feet at elevation 9,962.68 feet. Maximum storage of 32,427 acre-feet at elevation 10,002.03 occurred on June 25, 2007. On September

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

30, 2007, storage was 16,022 acre-feet at elevation 9,975.64 feet. There were no flood damages prevented by this project during FY 2007. Total flood damages prevented to date are \$7,213,800.

Pueblo Dam is part of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project that was authorized under Public Law 98-590, 87th Congress, HR 2206 on August 16, 1962. The project was completed in August 1975. Pueblo is operated by the Bureau of Reclamation and is located at river mile 1,293.7 on the Arkansas River in Pueblo County, CO. Pueblo Reservoir has a total capacity of 349,940 acre-feet at the top of the flood pool with 27,000 acre-feet exclusive flood space and 66,000 acre-feet joint use space.

Operation of Pueblo Reservoir began on February 10, 1974. Storage on October 1, 2006 was 11,773 acre-feet, elevation 4,841.98 feet. Maximum storage during the year was 198,865 acre-feet at elevation 4,866.63 on June 30, 2007. Storage on September 30, 2007 was 154,384 acre-feet at elevation 4,854.09 feet. There were no flood damages prevented in FY 2007. Total flood damages prevented to date are \$31,475,300.

Sumner Dam is located on the Pecos River at river mile 710.8 in De Baca County, New Mexico. Sumner Dam was authorized as Alamogordo Dam by the Secretary of the Interior under a Finding of Feasibility approved by the President of the United States on November 6, 1935, under the Federal Reclamation laws. The original project was completed in 1937. Modification work of raising the dam 16 feet, adding a spillway and limiting the service spillway floor to 56,000 cubic-feet-per-second, was completed in 1957. A twenty-four inch bypass line was installed in 1977 to pass flows less than 100 cfs.

The Carlsbad Irrigation District operates Sumner Dam. Storage on October 1, 2006 was 23,238 acre-feet at elevation 4,254.28 feet. Maximum storage for FY 2007 was 39,376 acre-feet at elevation 4,261.57 on February 26, 2007. Storage on September 30, 2007 was 20,168 acre-feet at elevation 4,252.52 feet.

Navajo Dam and Reservoir is located on the San Juan River at river mile 298.6 in San Juan County, New Mexico. Navajo Dam was authorized as part of a Colorado River Storage Project by an act of the 84th Congress, 11 April 1956 (PL 485). The Bureau of Reclamation constructed and is responsible for operation of the project. Construction was initiated in June 1958, and the project was completed and

placed in operation in March 1963. Total capacity at spillway crest is 1,701,300 acre-feet. The project controls a drainage area of 3,230 square miles.

Storage on October 1, 2006 was 1,419,787 acre-feet, elevation 6,065.53 feet. Maximum storage for FY 2007 was 1,628,900 acre-feet, elevation 6,080.27 feet on June 20, 2007. Storage on September 30, 2007 was 1,509,900 acre-feet, elevation 6,072.10 feet.

Brantley Dam, on the Pecos River, above the town of Carlsbad in Eddy County, NM, controls runoff from 13,208 square miles of uncontrolled area. The authorized purposes are irrigation, flood control, fish and wildlife, recreation, and the elimination of the hazards of failure of the McMillan and the Avalon Dams. The total storage is 347,700 acre-feet with 189,700 acre-feet for flood control. Public Law 92-514 authorized Brantley Dam for construction on 20 October 1972, with the cost ceiling raised for the project in October 1980 by Public Law 96-375. On September 6, 1988, the conduits were closed and Brantley Dam started its initial filling. On September 30, 2007 the storage was 29,359 acre-feet at elevation 3,250.59 feet.

12. OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

See Table 36-D

13. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATIONS

Flood control activities pursuant to Section 205, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as amended (pre-authorization)

Total Federal costs for Section 205 projects during FY 2007 were \$122,546. Individual costs per project were: Little Puerco River, Gallup, NM \$6,218; Section 205 Coordination Account \$29,426; Oak Creek, Florence, CO \$469; Gila River Grants, Hildago, NM \$9,767; Sun Valley, El Paso, TX \$13,879; Hatch, NM \$54,826; and Vado, Del Cerro, Berino, Mesquite, Dona Ana County, NM \$7,960.

Emergency flood control activities; repair, flood fighting, and rescue work. (Public Law 99, 84th Cong., and antecedent legislation.)

Total Federal costs in FY 2007 were \$558,942. \$437,263 was for disaster preparedness; \$17,201 was

for emergency operation; and \$104,478 for rehabilitation and inspection.

Emergency bank protection (Sec. 14, 1946 Flood Control Act, Public Law 526, 79th Cong.)

Total Federal costs for Section 14 projects for FY 2007 were \$55,311. Individually, the costs were as follows: Section 14 Coordination Account \$31,053; Rio Puerco River, I-40 Bridge, Gallup, NM \$4,124; Powers Blvd., Colorado Springs, CO \$4,694; 27th Street Bridge, Glenwood Springs, CO \$15,440.

Snagging and Clearing for Flood Control (Section 208 of the 1954 Flood Control Act, 83rd Cong.)

There were no costs in FY 2007.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE

14. CENTRAL, NM

Location. Central, NM is defined as Bernalillo, Sandoval, and Valencia counties in central New Mexico.

Proposed project. Section 593 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 authorized the Corps of Engineers to provide assistance to non-Federal sponsors in the form of design and construction for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development of publicly-owned projects, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply, conservation and related facilities, stormwater retention and remediation, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection and development.

Local cooperation. Local sponsors of the projects are responsible for 25% of the costs associated with each project. The Federal share is 75%.

Condition at the end of the fiscal year. To date, eleven Project Cooperation Agreements (PCA) have been signed. Of those eleven, nine projects have been completed and the remaining projects are in various stages of design and construction. Projects that were completed in FY 2006 are: Rio Rancho Industrial Loop, Belen Utility Infrastructure, Tijeras Phase III, and Coors 8/9/10.

15. NM ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Location. New Mexico Environmental Infrastructure includes the entire state of New Mexico.

Proposed project. Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 as amended authorized the Corps of Engineers to provide assistance to non-Federal sponsors in the form of design and construction for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development of publicly-owned projects, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply, conservation and related facilities, stormwater retention and remediation, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection and development. Initial funding was received in FY05.

Local cooperation. Local sponsors of the projects are responsible for 25% of the costs associated with each project. The Federal share is 75%.

Condition at the end of the fiscal year. Eleven Project Cooperation Agreements (PCA) have been executed during FY06. One project was completed, while others were in various stages of design.

16. TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM, NM

Location. Tribal Partnership Program, NM includes all Indian lands within the state of New Mexico, Southwest Texas and Southern Colorado.

Proposed project. Section 203 is a broad mandate wherein the Corps may determine the feasibility of water and other resource development projects that substantially benefit Indian Tribes and are primarily located in Indian country. Such studies may address flood damage reduction, environmental restoration and protection, and the preservation of cultural and natural resources. The Tribes have numerous water, natural and cultural resource challenges, including persistent flooding within their historic and culturally significant ancestral villages, management and operational problems with several aging dams and reservoirs, degradation of significant cultural and environmentally sensitive areas, drought planning and management.

Local cooperation. Feasibility studies are currently cost-shared as 50% Federal and 50% non Federal. An issue remains to be resolved regarding guidance for use of ability to pay provisions for Section 203.

Condition at the end of the fiscal year.

Coordination was initiated with the Navajo Nation and Pueblos of Isleta, Santo Domingo, Santa Clara and Ohkay Owingue regarding project initiation. Coordination continued with the Pueblo of San Ildefonso regarding cost-share agreement and reconnaissance completion for a study under this authority.

17. OTHER WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITY

Modifications to Structures and Operations of Constructed Corps Projects to Improve the Quality of the Environment, Pursuant to Section 1135 of the 1986 Water Resources Development Act, Public Law 662, 99th Congress, as amended.

Federal cost for Section 1135 was \$333,069 of which \$3,703 was for coordination account funds; \$2,558 for Riparian/Wetland Restoration, Pueblo of Santa Ana, NM; \$61 for Albuquerque Biological Park Wetland Restoration; \$3,011 for Pecos River Restoration, Chaves County; \$48,762 for Aquatic Habitat Restoration at Pueblo of Santa Ana; \$43,160 for Ecosystem Revitalization at Route 66, Albuquerque, NM; \$1,811 for Santa Fe, Pojoaque, Rio Grande, NM and \$230,002 for Las Cruces Dam, Environmental Restoration, NM.

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration pursuant to Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, Public Law 303, 104th Congress, as amended.

Federal cost for Section 206 was \$681,577 of which \$3,945 was for Coordination Account funds; \$522,229 for Arkansas River Fisheries Habitat

Restoration; \$37,247 for Jemez River Aquatic and Riparian Habitat Restoration; \$113,996 for Bottomless Lakes State Park; \$73 for Janes Wallace Memorial Dam, NM; and \$4,087 for Tamarisk Eradication, CO.

General Investigations

18. SURVEYS

Costs for the fiscal year were \$2,258,700 of which \$120,310 was for flood damage prevention studies, \$821,872 for special studies; \$765,930 for watershed/comprehensive studies; \$48,021 for miscellaneous activities; \$502,567 for coordination with other Federal agencies and non-Federal interests.

19. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Fiscal year costs were \$148,749 for floodplain management and technical services.

Hydrological studies involving collection and study of basic data, such as stream flow data, collection of suspended sediment samples, recording rain gage data, special studies, hydro-meteorological studies, sedimentation studies, and environmental data studies continued. Costs during the fiscal year were \$0.

20. PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

Current fiscal year costs were \$172,714 on Southwest Valley Flood Damage Reduction Study, NM for Preconstruction Engineering and Design Costs.

ALBUQUERQUE, NM, DISTRICT

TABLE 36-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
1.	Acequias Irrigation System, NM (Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	1,632,000	424,000	2,302,000	2,400,000	26,665,000 ¹
		Cost	2,815,629	1,550,586	1,311,854	2,146,104	24,956,668 ¹
		Approp.	-	-	548,250	655,125	5,216,494
		Cost	18,873	227,045	246,997	278,617	3,782,826
2.	Alamogordo, NM (Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	2,168,000	4,464,000	4,158,000	4,200,000	27,342,997 ²
		Cost	2,115,659	4,452,329	4,014,758	1,611,086	24,698,155 ²
		Approp.	400,000	1,460,000	1,400,000	800,000	6,880,000
		Cost	783,711	1,490,552	306,542	1,090,721	6,077,264
3.	Conchas, NM	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	13,821,499 ⁴
		Cost	-	-	-	-	13,821,499 ⁴
		Maint					
		Approp.	2,326,463	2,520,300	2,692,000	2,648,000	41,408,113
		Cost	1,586,889	3,016,685	2,030,273	2,203,601	40,022,113
4.	El Paso, TX (Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	3,358,000	260,000	-	-	121,964,861
		Cost	3,438,016	248,561	21,178	-	121,936,438
		Approp.	100,000	-	-	-	5,991,104
		Cost	93,303	-	-	(-114)	5,987,095
5.	John Martin Reservoir, CO	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	15,555,358 ⁵
		Cost	-	-	-	-	15,555,358 ⁵
		Maint					
		Approp.	2,770,286	2,413,576	3,139,000	2,629,000	60,783,565
		Cost	2,740,331	1,690,612	2,368,218	2,846,465	59,472,091
6A.	Abiquiu Dam, NM	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	34,054,028
		Cost	-	-	-	-	33,823,528
		Maint					
		Approp.	2,51,977	2,008,000	3,018,000	2,434,200	57,084,358
		Cost	2,574,367	1,989,912	2,175,508	2,709,607	56,319,419
6B.	Albuquerque Levees, NM	Maint					
		Approp.	-	152,000	1,980,000	-	2,132,000
		Cost	-	151,386	543,767	871,120	1,566,273

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 36-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(Continued)

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
6C.	Cochiti Lake, NM	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	96,956,559
		Cost	-	-	-	-	96,956,559
		Maint					
		Approp.	6,261,675	3,709,441	4,456,000	6,225,900	61,541,867
		Cost	5,726,095	3,501,940	3,049,740	3,925,511	57,082,746
6D.	Galisteo Dam, NM	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	18,283,053
		Cost	-	-	9,194	-	18,222,362
		Maint					
		Approp.	368,576	378,883	767,000	688,000	7,466,261
		Cost	360,080	386,981	441,056	721,288	7,173,160
6E.	Jemez Canyon Dam, NM	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	6,293,972
		Cost	-	-	-	-	6,293,972
		Maint					
		Approp.	2,805,223	2,823,836	4,300,000	394,000	30,512,270
		Cost	2,775,890	1,002,088	2,968,948	1,438,201	28,373,595
6F.	Middle Rio Grande Flood Protection, NM Bernalillo to Belen, NM (Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp.	353,000	322,000	314,000	350,000	11,738,202 ⁷
		Cost	364,201	298,369	275,502	268,582	11,567,432 ⁷
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,149,750
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,109,494
6G.	Rio Grande Bosque Rehabilitation, NM	Maint					
		Approp.	3,000,000	4,677,000	3,960,000	248,900	11,885,900
		Cost	2,646,079	4,222,076	2,023,620	2,302,445	11,194,220
6H.	Rio Grande Floodway, NM	Approp.	-	-	-	-	4,794,868 ⁸
		Cost	-	-	-	-	4,794,868 ⁸
6I.	Rio Grande Floodway, San Acacia to Bosque del Apache, NM	New Work					
		Approp.	488,000	548,000	966,000	800,000	8,744,000 ⁹
		Cost	536,217	541,996	950,545	789,703	8,695,107 ⁹
7.	Santa Rosa Dam, NM	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	41,039,741
		Cost	-	-	-	-	41,039,056
		Maint					
		Approp.	1,205,305	918,700	1,130,000	1,401,000	21,571,687
		Cost	946,796	1,145,234	937,012	1,167,420	21,069,989

ALBUQUERQUE, NM, DISTRICT

**TABLE 36-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(Continued)**

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Cost to Sept. 30, 2007
8.	Trinidad Lake, CO	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	55,774,758
		Cost	-	-	-	-	55,774,758
		Maint					
		Approp.	760,092	907,664	1,857,000	968,000	17,789,672
		Cost	738,075	887,230	684,607	1,400,962	17,003,380
9.	Two Rivers Dam, NM	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	6,759,244
		Cost	-	-	-	-	6,757,619
		Maint					
		Approp.	485,000	495,000	821,000	231,600	9,049,966
		Cost	382,701	587,548	385,765	674,420	9,047,660
14.	Central, NM	New Work					
		Approp	3,863,000	5,538,000	4,748,000	2,003,000	24,154,000
		Cost	7,108,858	2,643,426	4,353,019	919,272	18,887,172
	(Contributed Funds)	Approp.	3,461,200	1,215,252	156,951	(-515,437)	5,388,488
		Cost	2,622,314	1,440,929	1,104,693	(-429,018)	5,379,554
15.	NM Environmental Infrastructure	New Work					
		Approp	-	586,000	4,605,000	506,000	5,697,000
		Cost	-	419,981	746,726	2,372,613	3,539,320
	(Contributed Funds)	Approp.	-	-	371,500	416,414	787,914
		Cost	-	-	-	223,360	223,360
16.	Tribal Partnership Program, AK, NM, NV, ID	New Work					
		Approp	-	133,000	297,000	-	430,000
		Cost	-	103,000	140,176	89,551	332,727

¹ Includes \$200,000 PED funds.

² Includes \$1,186,000 PED funds.

⁴ Includes \$3,492,696 maintenance and improvement costs and \$869,978 for emergency relief, excludes \$2,279,326 cost of initiating project under the authority of Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1935, and \$222,669, the cost for work performed with funds transferred to the Corps under Public Works Acceleration Act of 1962.

⁵ Excludes \$59,977 emergency relief funds for new work. Includes \$30,000 for Code 710.

⁷ Includes \$1,187,000 PED funds.

⁸ Includes funds for pre-construction planning of Española Valley unit. Excludes \$1,000,011 appropriated funds transferred to Bureau of Reclamation under memorandum of agreement between that agency and the Corps.

⁹ Includes \$1,658,000 PED funds.

TABLE 36-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Sec Section In Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.	Nov 17, 1986	ACEQUIAS IRRIGATION SYSTEM An irrigation system dating back to the eighteenth century with significant engineering work in the settlement and development of the western portion of the United States. Restoration and of this system has a cultural and historical value to the region. Measures are necessary to restore and protect the river division structures and associated costs.	Public Law 662, 99 th Cong., 2 nd sess. (Sec.1113)
	Oct 12, 1996	Except that the Federal share of reconnaissance studies carried out by the Secretary under this section shall be 100%.	Public Law 104-30 104 th Cong., (Sec. 101)
4.	Oct 27, 1965	EL PASO, TEXAS A single-purpose flood control system of detention dams, diversion dikes and channels to collect, regulate, and discharge arroyo runoff in the Rio Grande. Consists of four independent units (NW Area, Central Area, and two units, Copper system and Bluff Channel of the SE Area).	H. Doc. 207, 89 th Cong. 1 st sess. ¹
6.	Jun 30, 1948	RIO GRANDE BASIN, NEW MEXICO Authorized to be appropriated \$3,500,000 to be expended by the Dept. of the Army for partial accomplishment of approved general comprehensive plan for the Rio Grande Basin in NM and Colorado.	H. Doc. 243, 81 st Cong., 1 st sess.
	May 17, 1950	Authorized to be appropriated and additional \$39,000,000 for Department of the Army for prosecution of comprehensive for the Rio Grande Basin.	Public Law 516, 81 st Cong., 2 nd Sess.
	Jul 14, 1960	Authorized Cochiti Dam on Rio Grande and Galisteo Dam on Galisteo Creek as additions to authorized comprehensive plan for Rio Grande Basin (Cochiti Dam was authorized in lieu of Low Chamita Dam of Chamita Dam Reservoir Project on Rio Chama under "substitute plan"). Also authorized to be appropriated an additional \$58,300,000 for Dept. of the Army for an addition to comprehensive plan for the Rio Grande Basin.	S. Doc. 94, 86 th Cong.
	Nov 17, 1986	Authorized legislation of the Abiquiu Dam Emergency Gates by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (PL 99-662).	Public Law 662, 99 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
	Sep 30, 1997	The emergency gate construction project for Abiquiu Dam, NM, Authorized by Section 1112 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (PL 99-662, 100 Stat. 4232) is modified to authorize the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to Construct the project at an estimated cost of \$7,000,000. The non-Federal share of the project shall be 25 percent of those costs of the project attributable to an increase in flood protection as a result of the installation of such gates.	
6B.	Nov 20, 2004	ALBUQUERQUE LEVEES, NM The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is authorized to undertake, at full federal expense, a detailed evaluation of the Albuquerque levees for purposes of determining structural integrity, impacts of vegetative growth, and performance under current hydrological conditions.	Public Law 108-447 108 th Cong (Title I)

TABLE 36-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Sec Section In Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
6F.	Nov 17, 1986	MIDDLE RIO GRANDE FLOOD PROTECTION, BERNALILLO TO BELEN, NM Authorized project for flood control, Middle Rio Grande Flood Protection, Bernalillo to Belen, NM. Authorized increase of flood protection through the dredging of the bed of the Rio Grande in the vicinity of Albuquerque, NM, to an elevation lower than existed on the date of enactment of this Act. The project shall include the establishment of 75 acres of wetlands for fish and wildlife habitat and the acquisition of 200 acres of land for mitigation of fish and wildlife losses.	Public Law 662, 99 th Cong., 2 nd sess.
6G.	Nov 07, 2003	RIO GRANDE BOSQUE REHABILITATION, (BOSQUE WILDFIRES), NM The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is authorized to undertake appropriate planning, design, and construction measures for wildfire prevention and restoration in the Middle Rio Grande bosque in and around the City of Albuquerque. Work shall be directed toward those portions of the bosque which have been damaged by wildfire or are in imminent danger of damage from wildfire due to heavy fuel loads and impediments to emergency vehicle access.	Public Law 108-137 108 th Cong
6H.	Jun 30, 1948 and May 17, 1950	RIO GRANDE FLOODWAY, NM Channel rectification, levee enlargement and construction, and bank stabilization on Rio Grande between river mile 123 and 394 (San Acacia to Bosque del Apache Unit).	Con., 1 st Sess. ¹ and Public Law 516, 81 st Cong., 2 nd sess.
6I.	Oct 31, 1992	RIO GRANDE FLOODWAY, SAN ACACIA TO BOSQUE DEL APACHE UNIT, NM Modified the cost sharing to more equitably reflect the non-Federal contribution for the project by that percentage of benefits which is attributable to the Federal properties; except that, for purposes of this subsection, Federal property benefits may not exceed 50 percent of the total project benefits.	Public Law 102-580 102d Cong., (Sec. 102(e)).
14.	Aug 17, 1999	CENTRAL, NM For the counties of Bernalillo, Sandoval and Valencia, New Mexico design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects to include wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply, conservation and related facilities, stormwater retention and remediation, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection and development. Federal costs under each local cooperation agreement shall be 75 percent in the form of grants or reimbursements. The non-Federal share of operation and maintenance costs shall be 100 percent. Authorized appropriation is \$25,000,000 available in FY 2000 and remain available until expended.	Public Law 106-53, 106 th Cong., (Sec. 593)
15.	Aug 17, 1999 and Nov 07, 2003	NM ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE For the state of New Mexico, design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities; water supply and related facilities; environmental restoration; and surface water resource protection and development. The Federal share of project costs under each local cooperation agreement shall be 75 percent and may be in the form of grants or reimbursements. The non-Federal share of operation and maintenance costs shall be 100 percent. Authorized appropriation is \$25,000,000 available in FY 2004 and to remain available until expended.	Public Law 108-137, 108 th Cong (Sec 117) and Public Law 106-53 106 th Cong (Sec 595)
16.	Dec 11, 2000	TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM In cooperation with Indian tribes and the heads of other Federal agencies, the Secretary may study and determine the feasibility of carrying out water resources development projects that will substantially benefit Indian tribes and are located primarily within Indian country. Studies may address projects for flood damage reduction, environmental restoration and protection, and preservation of cultural and natural resources; and such other projects as the Secretary, in cooperation with Indian tribes and the heads of other Federal agencies, determines to be appropriate.	Public Law 106-541 106 th Cong (Title II)

TABLE 36-D OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full	Construction	Cost to September 30, 2007
	Report, See Annual For		Operation & Maintenance
Alamogordo Diversion Channel, Tularosa (closed) Basin, NM	1996	\$ 189,356	-
Alamosa, Colorado ¹	2004	5,630,000	-
Albuquerque Diversion Channels	1998	19,348,480	-
Alpine, Texas	1977	130,488	-
Cibolo Creek, Texas ¹	1983	829,500	-
Cochiti Wetfields, New Mexico	1994	13,921,290	-
Colorado Springs, Fountain que Bouille River, Colorado (Templeton Gap Floodway) ¹	1959	881,262	-
Creede, Willow Creek, Pueblo, Colorado ¹	1952	219,875	-
Fountain Creek, Pueblo, Colorado ¹	1993	6,564,399	-
Highway 12, Colorado ¹	1985	120,500	-
Holly, Colorado ¹	1985	2,021,400	-
Las Animas, Colorado ²	1980	4,956,000	-
Las Cruces, New Mexico ¹	2004	8,456,009	-
Las Cruces Dam, New Mexico ²	1980	5,521,968	-
Pecos, Texas ³	1977	480,273	-
Piñon Canyon Dam, Trinidad, Colorado (Sec. 212) ¹	-	130,678	-
Pueblo, Arkansas River, Colorado (floodway levee extension) ¹	1954	201,958	-
Puerco River, Gallup, New Mexico ¹	1993	4,971,394	-
Rio Grande Floodway, T or C Unit, New Mexico ¹	1994	12,955,052	-
Santa Fe River and Arroyo Mascaras, New Mexico ¹	1983	1,136,250	-
Smith Creek, Colorado ¹	1985	219,000	-
Socorro Diversion Channel, Tributaries of Rio Grande, NM	1965	2,259,328	-

¹ Completed ² Responsibility of Local Interests ³ Inactive ⁴ Deferred

**TABLE 36-F RIO GRANDE BASIN, NM
RIO GRANDE BASIN, NM: EXISTING PROJECT
(See Section 6 of Text)**

Project	River	Miles Above Mouth	Nearest Town	Drainage Area (square miles)	Description	Total Estimated Cost
Abiquiu Dam	Rio Chama	32	Española, NM	2,147 1,212,000 af cap.	Earthfill 341 feet high	\$34,054,028 ³
Jemez Canyon	Jemez Creek	2	Bernalillo, NM	1,034 106,100 af cap.	Earthfill 150 feet high	\$ 6,293,000
Rio Grande Floodway	Rio Grande	123 to 394	-		Channel rectification, levee enlargement & construction	\$25,744,000 ²
Cochiti Lake	Rio Grande	340 ¹	Cochiti, NM	11,695 596,300 af cap.	Earthfill 251 feet high	\$96,956,559
Galisteo Dam	Galisteo Creek	8	Waldo, NM	596 89,000 af cap.	Earthfill 165 feet high	\$18,283,053

¹ River mile 0 is at intersection of New Mexico-Texas state line with international boundary at El Paso, Texas.

² Does not include non-Federal costs.

³ Includes \$5,383,000 major rehabilitation, \$138,900 for recreation facilities, and \$3,600,000 for emergency gates.

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

1. Arkansas River Basin, AR, OK, And KS.....3
2. Arthur V. Ormond Lock & Dam (No.9), AR....4
3. David D. Terry Lock And Dam (No. 6), AR.....4
4. Emmett Sanders Lock And Dam (No. 4), AR...4
5. James W. Trimble Lock And Dam (No 13),AR.4
6. Lock No. 2 And Wilbur D. Mills (No. 2), AR ...4
7. Joe Hardin Lock And Dam (No. 3), AR.....5
8. Lock And Dam No. 5, AR.....4
9. Montgomery Point Lock And Dam, Ar.....5
10. Murray Lock And Dam (No. 7), AR.....5
11. Norrell Lock And Dam (No. 1) and
Entrance Channel, AR5
12. Toad Suck Ferry Lock And Dam (No. 8), AR ...5
13. Maintenance And Repair Fleet And Marine
Terminals, AR6
14. Other Authorized Navigation Projects6
15. Navigation Work Under Special Auth.6

FLOOD CONTROL

16. Blue Mountain Lake, AR6
17. Clearwater Lake, MO6
18. Dequeen Lake, AR6
19. Dierks Lake, AR.....7
20. Fourche Bayou Basin, Little Rock, AR.....7
21. Gillham Lake, AR7
22. Little River Basin, AR.....8
23. Millwood Lake, AR8
24. Nimrod Lake, AR8
25. White River Basin (Little Rock District),
AR & MO8
26. Inspection Of Completed Flood
Control Projects9
27. Other Authorized Flood Control Projects9

Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power

28. Beaver Lake, AR.....9
29. Bull Shoals Lake, AR 10
30. Dardanelle Lock And Dam (No. 10), AR..... 11
31. Greers Ferry Lake, AR 11
32. Norfork Lake, AR 11
33. Ozark-Jeta Taylor Lock and
Dam (No. 12), AR 12
34. Table Rock Lake, MO 12

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

35. May Branch, Fort Smith, Ar 13
36. North Little Rock (Dark Hollow), Ar 13
37. Pine Mountain Lake, Ar 13
38. Springfield, Missouri 13
39. Southwest Arkansas Study 14
40. White River Minimum Flows, Ar..... 14

CONSTRUCTION GENERAL

41. Clearwater Major Rehabilitation Project,
Clearwater Lake, Mo 15
42. Arkansas-White Cutoff Containment Structure,
Ar, General Reevaluation Study 15
43. McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System
(MKARNS) 12-Foot Channel, AR and OK.....16
44. Ozark Powerhouse Major Rehabilitation
Project, Arkansas River, Ar 16
45. Beaver Dam Trout Production Facilities 16

CONTINUING AUTHORITY PROGRAM

NAVIGATION ACTIVITIES (SECTION 107)

46. Slack Water Harbor, Russellville, Ar 17

EMERGENCY BANK PROTECTION (SECTION

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

14)

47. Batesville Wastewater Treatment Plant,
 Batesville, Ar 17
 48. Highway 71 @ Red River, Ogden, Ar 17
 49. I-40 @ Spadra Creek 17
 50. Little Piney Creek, Highway 164 17

FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES (SECTION 205)

51. Archey Fork Creek, Clinton, Ar 177
 52. Greenwood, AR Flood Damage Reduction 18
 53. High School Branch, Neosho, Mo 18
 54. Howell Creek, West Plains, MO 18
 55. Jam Up Creek, Mountain View, Mo 18
 56. Prairie Creek, Russellville, Ar 18
 57. Sulphur Creek, Tributary 10, Heber Springs, Ar 18
 58. Town Branch, Newark, AR 18
 59. White River, Oil Trough, MO 18

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION (SECTION 1135)

60. AR River Environmental Restoration Project
 18
 61. Bull Shoals Lake Tailwater Restoration, AR 18
 62. Bull Shoals Nursery Pond 19
 63. Millwood Lake, Grassy Lake,
 AR 19
 64. Norfolk Tailwater Habitat 19
 65. Rock Creek at Boyle Park 19
 66. Taylor Bay, Woodruff County, AR 19

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION (SECTION 206)

67. Fourch Creek at Hindman Park, LR, AR 19
 68. Galla Creek, AR 20
 69. Shirey Bay Rainey WMA 20

APPENDIX A

Table 37-A Cost And Financial Statement 21
 Table 37-B Authorizing Legislation 27
 Table 37-C Other Authorized Navigation
 Projects 29
 Table 37-E Other Authorized Flood
 Control Projects 30
 Table 37-F Multiple Purpose Projects Including
 Power 35
 Table 37-G Deauthorized Projects 36

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 hydro-power. 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-I, *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-

LITTLE ROCK, AR DISTRICT

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

LITTLE ROCK, AR DISTRICT

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 FY07 are 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.

LITTLE ROCK, AR DISTRICT

Beaver, Table Rock, Bull Shoals, Norfolk, 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 Norfolk 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 Norfolk 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 Norfolk 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, Norfolk, 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 co-

ordination 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 placed in default. An \$18.8 procurement 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

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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 collec-

tions, 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.

LITTLE ROCK, AR DISTRICT

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. Included 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. Norfolk 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 Norfolk 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 hydraulic 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

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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: Carry-over 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 Norfolk Lakes. Bull Shoals Dam is on the White River 7 miles upstream of Cotter, AR. Norfolk Dam is located on the North Fork River 4.8 miles northeast of Norfolk, 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 Norfolk 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 Norfolk 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 lake-side 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 Norfolk 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, Norfolk 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 carry-over 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

LITTLE ROCK, AR DISTRICT

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-modal 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-

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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, Ar-

kansas. 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

LITTLE ROCK, AR DISTRICT

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. Norfolk Tailwater Habitat

Location: The Lake Norfolk 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 Norfolk dam. The timing, duration and magnitude of hydropower releases from Norfolk 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.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Fiscal Year Costs:

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

68. Galla Creek, AR

Fiscal Year Costs:

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

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 consist 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.

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

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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

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

LITTLE ROCK, AR DISTRICT

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

See Sec. in Text	Project	Funding	<u>Last preceding 3 FYs + Current</u>				Total to Sep 30, 2007
			FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	
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.	Norfolk 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

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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

See Sec. in Text	Project	Funding	<u>Last preceding 3 FYs + Current</u>				Total to Sep 30, 2007
			FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	
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

LITTLE ROCK, AR DISTRICT

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

See Sec. in Text	Project	Funding	<u>Last preceding 3 FYs + Current</u>				Total to Sep 30, 2007
			FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	
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	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

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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

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

LITTLE ROCK, AR DISTRICT

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

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 37-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION (cont'd)

See Section	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
9.	Aug 6, 2004	CLEARWATER MAJOR REHABILITATION Construction Major Rehabilitation Project (Seepage Correction)	Authorized by Chief of Engineers, Jun 2004
10.	Jul 24, 1946 as amended	ARKANSAS-WHITE CUTOFF GRR Multipurpose Project Arkansas River & Tributaries	Sec 1, PL 79-525.
12.	Jul 24, 1946	MONTGOMERY POINT LOCK & DAM 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

LITTLE ROCK, AR DISTRICT

TABLE 37-C

OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report see Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep 30, 2007	
			Construction	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.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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	--

LITTLE ROCK, AR DISTRICT

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	--

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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	--

LITTLE ROCK, AR DISTRICT

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	--	

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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
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.

LITTLE ROCK, AR DISTRICT

TABLE 37-F

MULTIPLE PURPOSE PROJECTS INCLUDING POWER

Project	Status	For Last Full Report see Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep 30, 2007	
			Construction	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
Norfolk 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

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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

Navigation

	Page
1. McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System, OK	38-2
2. Other Authorized Navigation Projects	38-3

Flood Control

3. Arcadia Lake, OK	38-3
4. Arkansas City, KS	38-3
5. Arkansas-Red River Basins Chloride Control Projects, KS, OK, and TX	38-4
5a. Area V, Estelline Springs, TX	38-4
5b. Area VIII, TX	38-4
5c. Red River Basin Chloride Control, TX & OK	38-4
6. Birch Lake, OK	38-5
7. Bowie County Levee, TX	38-5
8. Candy Lake, OK	38-6
9. Canton Lake, OK	38-6
10. Copan Lake, OK	38-6
11. Council Grove Lake, KS	38-6
12. El Dorado Lake, KS	38-7
13. Elk City Lake, KS	38-7
14. Fall River Lake, KS	38-7
15. Fort Supply Lake, OK	38-8
16. Fry Creeks, Bixby, OK	38-8
17. Great Bend, KS	38-8
18. Great Salt Plains Lake, OK	38-8
19. Halstead, KS	38-8
20. Heyburn Lake and Polecat Creek, OK	38-9

21. Hugo Lake, OK	38-9
22. Hulah Lake, OK	38-9
23. John Redmond Dam and Reservoir, KS	38-9
24. Kaw Lake, OK	38-10
25. Lake Kemp, TX	38-10
26. Lake Wichita, Holliday Creek, TX	38-10
27. Marion Reservoir, KS	38-10
28. McGrath Creek, Wichita Falls, TX	38-11
29. Mingo Creek, OK	38-11
30. Oologah Lake, OK	38-11
31. Optima Lake, OK	38-11
32. Parker Lake, OK	38-12
33. Pat Mayse Lake, TX	38-12
34. Pearson-Skubitz Big Hill Lake, KS	38-12
35. Pine Creek Lake, TX	38-12
36. Sardis Lake, OK	38-12
37. Skiatook Lake, OK	38-13
38. Toronto Lake, KS	38-13
39. Tulsa & West Tulsa Levees, OK	38-14
40. Waurika Lake, OK	38-14
41. Winfield, KS	38-14
42. Wister Lake, OK	38-15
43. Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	38-15
44. Inspection of Completed Local Flood Protection Projects	38-15
45. Scheduling Flood Control Reservoir Operations	38-15
46. Emergency Flood Control Activities	38-15
47. Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization	38-16

Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power

48. Broken Bow Lake, OK	38-16
49. Eufaula Lake, OK	38-16
50. Fort Gibson Lake, OK	38-16
51. Keystone Lake, OK	38-17
52. Lake Texoma (Denison Dam), OK & TX	38-17
53. Robert S. Kerr Lock and Dam and Reservoir, OK	38-17
54. Tenkiller Ferry Lake, OK	38-18
55. Webbers Falls Lock and Dam, OK	38-18

Environmental Infrastructure

56. Lawton, OK	38-18
57. Tar Creek Cleanup, OK	38-18
58. Yukon, OK	38-19

General Investigations

59. Surveys	38-19
60. Collection and Study of Basic Data	38-19

Tables

38-A Cost and Financial Statement	38-20
38-B Authorizing Legislation	38-31
38-C Other Authorized Navigation Projects	38-34
38-D Not Applicable	
38-E Other Authorized Flood Control Projects	38-34
38-F Not Applicable	
38-G Deauthorized Projects	38-35
38-H Arkansas River Basin Multiple-Purpose Plan	38-36
38-I Inspection of Completed Local Flood Protection Projects	38-37
38-J Flood Control Work Under Special Authorization	38-38
38-K General Investigations	38-39

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 straighten-

ing, 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

TULSA, OK, DISTRICT

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 sedimentation 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 storage 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 Memorandum 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 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 CR. Expect sales to complete on remaining tracts in summer 2007.

9. CANTON LAKE, OK

TULSA, OK, DISTRICT

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 trench 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 septic 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,

TULSA, OK, DISTRICT

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 environmental 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 surveillance for 36 days, cleared debris and conducted flood recovery functions 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

TULSA, OK, DISTRICT

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

TULSA, OK, DISTRICT

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-

TULSA, OK, DISTRICT

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 surveillance for 6 days, cleared debris and conducted flood recovery functions 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 Page 19-8 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 surveillance for 6 days, cleared debris and conducted flood recovery functions 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 surveillance activities for 14 days. Performed 24 hr flood surveillance 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 maintenance 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 from 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 for 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

TULSA, OK, DISTRICT

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 seep in 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 from 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 \pm 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. Procured 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.

TULSA, OK, DISTRICT

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 Spaniard 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 Spaniard 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.

TULSA, OK, DISTRICT

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 River Navigation System, OK, (Tulsa District Portion)	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	130,936,638 ²
		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 (Contributed Funds)	New Work					
		Approp	2,705,000	889,000	22,866,279		
		Cost	2,209,612	901,840	22,857,382		
		Contrib.	700,000	400,000	2,309,000		
		Cost	12,945	765,812	1,983,286		
5.	Arkansas-Red River Basins Chloride Control, KS, OK, and TX	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	25,705,208
		Cost	-	-	-	-	25,705,208
		Maint					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	2,316,354
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,316,354
5a.	Area V, Estelline Springs, TX	New Work					
		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		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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		

TULSA, OK, DISTRICT

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, 2007¹
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 (Federal)	New Work					
		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 (Federal)	New Work					
		Approp	-327	-	19,968,073		
		Cost	-	-	-	-	19,968,073
	(Contrib. Funds)	Contrib.	-	-	-	-	4,259,254
		Cost	-	-	-	-	4,259,254

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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
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 (Federal)	New Work					
		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 Polecat Creek, OK	New Work					
		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 and Reservoir, KS	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	28,151,470
		Cost	-	-	-	-	28,151,470

TULSA, OK, DISTRICT

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, 2007¹
	John Redmond Dam and Reservoir, KS (Cont'd)	Maint					
		Approp	1,999,518	1,341,000	40,050,287		
		Cost	2,053,536	1,309,236	40,011,630		
24.	Kaw Lake, OK (Federal)	New Work					
		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, Holliday Creek, TX (Federal)	New Work					
		Approp	86,999	-	3,963,211		
		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, Wichita Falls, TX (Federal)	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	8,538,349
		Cost	-	-	-	-	8,538,349
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	-	-	-	-	3,086,860
		Cost	-	-	-	-	3,086,860

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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
29.	Mingo Creek, OK (Federal)	New Work					
		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 Big Hill Lake, KS	New Work					
		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

TULSA, OK, DISTRICT

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
	Pine Creek Lake, OK (Cont'd)	Maint					
		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 (Federal)	New Work					
		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		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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
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

TULSA, OK, DISTRICT

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 (Cont'd)	Maint					
		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 (Denison Dam), OK and TX	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	68,168,960 ⁷
		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 Dam and Reservoir, OK	New Work					
		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		

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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

TULSA, OK, DISTRICT

TABLE 38-B

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section In Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.	July 24, 1946 October 22, 1976 November 17, 1986	McCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM Big and Little Sallisaw Creeks Navigation Project W.D. Mayo Hydropower	HD 79-758 PL 79-525 PL 94-587 PL 99-662
3.	December 31, 1970 October 22, 1976	ARCADIA LAKE Changed water quality to water supply	HD 91-299 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 87-107
5b.&5c.	November 7, 1966 December 31, 1970 November 17, 1986	Authorized Areas VII, VIII, and X Authorized Areas I, II-III, VI, IX, XIII, XIV, and XV Authorized the Red River Basin and the Arkansas River Basin as separate projects with separate authority.	PL 89-789 SD 110 PL 91-611 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, 1946 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 17, 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

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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 15, 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-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	<u>Cost to September 30, 2007</u>	
			Construction	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	<u>Cost to September 30, 2007</u>	
		Construction	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.

TULSA, OK, DISTRICT

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
Crutch 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 Mile¹	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.

TULSA, OK, DISTRICT

**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 Diversion 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
Willowood Addition, Edmond, OK	23,596
Wolf Creek, Lawton, OK	<u>6,893</u>
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	<u>296,269</u>
TOTAL EMERGENCY STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION	329,856
SNAGGING AND CLEARING (Section 208)	
Blackwell Lake, Blackwell, OK	<u>4,544</u>
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	<u>93,862</u>
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	<u>30,056</u>
TOTAL AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION	77,235

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..... 3
 1. TRINITY RIVER PROJECT, TX3

Flood Control 3
 2. AQUILLA LAKE, TX.....3
 3. BARDWELL LAKE, TX.4
 4. BELTON LAKE, TX.....4
 5. BENBROOK LAKE, TX.....4
 6. CANYON LAKE, TX5
 7. CENTRAL CITY, FORT.....5
 WORTH, UPPER TRINITY RIVER.....5
 BASIN 5
 8. DALLAS FLOODWAY6
 EXTENSION 6
 9. FERRELLS BRIDGE DAM - LAKE.....6
 O' THE PINES, TX.....6
 10. GRAHAM, TX (BRAZOS RIVER6
 BASIN) 7
 11. GRAPEVINE LAKE, TX7
 12. HORDS CREEK LAKE, TX7
 13. JIM CHAPMAN LAKE, TX8
 14. JOE POOL LAKE, TX8
 15. JOHNSON CREEK, ARLINGTON,9
 TX 9
 16. LAVON LAKE, TX.....9
 17. LAVON LAKE MODIFICATION.....10
 AND EAST FORK CHANNEL10
 IMPROVEMENT, TX10
 18. LEWISVILLE DAM, TX10
 19. NAVARRO MILLS LAKE, TX.....10
 20. O.C. FISHER DAM AND11
 LAKE, TX 11
 21. PROCTOR LAKE, TX11
 22. RAY ROBERTS LAKE, TX11
 23. SAN ANTONIO CHANNEL12
 IMPROVEMENT, TX12
 24. SAN GABRIEL RIVER, TX13
 25. SOMERVILLE LAKE, TX13
 26. STILLHOUSE HOLLOW13
 DAM, TX 13
 27. WACO LAKE, TX14
 28. WRIGHT PATMAN DAM AND14
 LAKE, TX 14
 29. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED15

FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS15
 30. SCHEDULING FLOOD CONTROL15
 RESERVOIR OPERATIONS15
 31. OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD15
 CONTROL PROJECTS15
 32. WORK UNDER SPECIAL15
 AUTHORIZATION.....15

**Multi-Purpose Projects Including Power
 15**
 33. ROBERT DOUGLAS WILLIS15
 HYDROPOWER, TX.....15
 34. SAM RAYBURN DAM AND16
 RESERVOIR, TX.....16
 35. TOWN BLUFF DAM - B. A.....16
 STEINHAGEN LAKE, TX16
 36. WHITNEY LAKE, TX.....16
 37. WHITNEY LAKE (POWERHOUSE), TX
 (MAJOR REHAB).....17

General Investigations 17
 38. SURVEYS17
 39. PRECONSTRUCTION17
 ENGINEERING AND DESIGN17
 40. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF18
 BASIC DATA18

**MISCELLANEOUS (WATER SUPPLY)
 18**
 41. TEXAS WATER ALLOCATION18
 ASSESSMENT.....18

**TABLE 39-A – Cost and Financial
 Statement 19**
TABLE 39-B - Authorizing Legislation 27
**TABLE 39-C - Other Authorized Flood
 Control Projects 31**
**TABLE 39-D - Inspection of Completed
 Flood Control Projects 32**
**TABLE 39-E -Work Under Special
 Authorization..... 34**

Navigation

1. TRINITY RIVER PROJECT, TX

The project authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1965 (H. Doc 276, 89th Cong., 1st 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 regimen 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. 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.

FORT WORTH, TX, DISTRICT

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. Cost	9,216,000 8,935,459	8,410,000 4,201,156	15,137,000 20,894,551	4,150,000 12,850,690	80,657,865 73,390,153	
2	Aquilla Lake, TX	New Work: Approp. Cost Maint. Approp. Cost	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	45,503,300 45,503,300 13,668,075 13,534,565	
3	Bardwell Lake, TX	New Work: Approp. Cost Maint. Approp. Cost	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	10,944,505 10,944,505 40,613,060 39,400,881	¹⁸ ¹⁸
4	Belton, Lake, TX	New Work: Approp. Cost Maint. Approp. Cost	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	16,960,549 16,960,549 67,190,633 66,665,605	¹ ¹⁸ ¹⁸
5	Benbrook Lake, TX	New Work: Approp. Cost Maint. Approp. Cost	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13,130,463 13,069,991 54,664,171 53,240,091	² ¹⁸ ¹⁸

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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, Upper Trinity River Basin, TX (Federal Funds) (Contributed Funds)	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	6,780,000	1,300,000	8,080,000	
		Cost	0	0	634,711	3,546,505	4,181,216	
		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 Extension (Federal Funds) (Contributed Funds)	New Work:						
		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	
		Contrib.	0	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Ferrels Bridge Dam-Lake O' The Pines, TX	New Work:						
		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 River Basin) (Federal Funds) (Contributed Funds)	New Work:						
		Approp.	40,000	197,000	684,000	874,000	1,828,000	
		Cost	42,162	75,453	60,504	405,277	610,546	
		Contrib.	0	0	0	0	0	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0	

FORT WORTH, TX, DISTRICT

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, River Basin)	New Work:						
		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	

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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

FORT WORTH, TX, DISTRICT

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 Hydropower, TX (Contributed Funds)	New Work: Contrib. Cost	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	18,628,463 18,628,463	
34	Sam Rayburn Dam and Reservoir, TX	New Work: Approp. Cost Maint. Approp. Cost	0 0 5,197,110 4,310,818	0 0 4,164,000 4,836,319	0 0 7,807,000 5,466,802	0 0 7,289,000 6,318,426	60,670,957 60,670,957 118,768,860 114,863,903	¹² ¹⁸ ¹⁸
23	San Antonio Channel Improvement, TX (Federal Funds) (Contributed Funds)	New Work: Approp. Cost Contrib. Cost	2,705,400 2,343,747 2,946,541 2,946,541	1,333,000 2,047,338 585,333 62,434	2,703,000 2,641,642 1,102,055 440,355	4,000,000 1,026,656 1,688,736 1,169,712	167,016,587 163,742,419 9,846,454 8,142,831	

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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 Dam, TX	New Work:							
		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-B.A. Steinhagen Lake, TX	New Work:							
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	6,577,396		
		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	

FORT WORTH, TX, DISTRICT

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.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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.

FORT WORTH, TX, DISTRICT

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, 76 th 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.

FORT WORTH, TX, DISTRICT

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	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.
	Jan. 3, 1975		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, 81 st Cong, 2 nd 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.

FORT WORTH, TX, DISTRICT

TABLE 39-C - Other Authorized Flood Control Projects

(See Section 29 of Text)

Project	For Last Full	Cost to September 30, 2007	
	Report See		
	Annual Report	Construction	Operation and
	For		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	-	-

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

**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

FORT WORTH, TX, DISTRICT

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 3

1. AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL, TX 3
 2. BRAZOS ISLAND HARBOR, TX 3
 3. CEDAR BAYOU, TX 3
 4. CHANNEL TO PORT BOLIVAR, TX 4
 5. CHOCOLATE BAYOU DREDGED 4
 MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (DMMP), TX.. 4
 6. CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP 5
 CHANNEL, TX 5
 7. FREEPORT HARBOR, TX..... 6
 8. GALVESTON HARBOR AND CHANNEL, TX.... 7
 9. GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
 BETWEEN APALACHEE BAY, FL, AND THE
 MEXICAN BORDER 7
 10. HOUSTON-GALVESTON NAVIGATION
 CHANNELS, TX 9
 11. HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL, TX..... 10
 12. MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL, TX 11
 13. NECHES RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, SALT
 WATER BARRIER AT BEAUMONT TX 11
 14. SABINE-NECHES WATERWAY, TX 12
 15. TEXAS CITY CHANNEL, TX 12
 16. TRINITY RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, TX 13
 16A. ANAHUAC CHANNEL, TX 13
 16B. CHANNEL TO LIBERTY, TX..... 13
 16C. WALLISVILLE LAKE, TX 14
 17. RECONNAISSANCE AND PROJECT
 CONDITION SURVEYS 15
 18. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL
 AUTHORIZATION..... 15

SHORE PROTECTION..... 15

19. NATIONAL EROSION CONTROL
 DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION
 PROGRAM , JEFFERSON COUNTY, TX 15

FLOOD CONTROL 15

20. BUFFALO BAYOU AND TRIBUTARIES, TX . 15
 20A. ADDICKS AND BARKER RESERVOIRS, TX
 16
 20B. BRAYS BAYOU 16
 20C. GREENS BAYOU 17
 20D. HALLS BAYOU 17
 20E. HUNTING BAYOU 17
 20F. LITTLE WHITE OAK BAYOU, TX 18
 20G. CARPENTERS BAYOU, TX..... 18
 21. CLEAR CREEK, TX 18
 22. LOWER RIO GRANDE BASIN, TX 19
 22A. ARROYO COLORADO, TX 19

22B. SOUTH MAIN CHANNEL, TX..... 19
 22C. RAYMONDVILLE DRAIN, TX..... 20
 23. SIMS BAYOU, TX..... 20
 24. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD
 CONTROL WORKS..... 20
 25. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL
 AUTHORIZATION..... 21
 26. EMERGENCY STREAM BANK AND
 SHORELINE EROSION WORK AND SNAGGING
 AND CLEARING ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL
 AUTHORIZATION..... 21

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION 21

27. PROJECT MODIFICATIONS FOR
 IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT..... 21
 28. AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION 21
 29. NORTH PADRE ISLAND, TX 22
 30. UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MARINE SCIENCE
 INSTITUTE (UTMSI) SECTION 206, TX 22
 31. BENEFICIAL USES OF DREDGED MATERIAL
 22

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS 22

32. SURVEYS..... 22
 33. COORDINATION WITH OTHER 23
 34. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA23
 35. PRE-CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING
 AND DESIGN 23
 TABLE 40-A COST AND FINANCIAL
 STATEMENT.....25
 TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING
 LEGISLATION.....32
 TABLE 40-C OTHER AUTHORIZED
 NAVIGATION PROJECTS 52
 TABLE 40-D OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD
 CONTROL PROJECTS..... 53
 TABLE 40-E 54
 OTHER AUTHORIZED ENVIRONMENTAL
 RESTORATION PROJECTS 54
 TABLE 40-F 55
 DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS..... 55
 TABLE 40-G..... 56
 TOTAL COST OF EXISTING PROJECTS 56
 TABLE 40-H CHANNEL DIMENSIONS 58
 TABLE 40-I GIWW DIMENSIONS..... 63
 TABLE 40-J 66
 DREDGING OPERATIONS 66

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-foot deep (MLT) by 125-foot 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 (weye 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 FY00 was 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-foot 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 \$9,890,000 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 abutment) 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.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Date of Inspection</u>
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

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.

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.

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-UNIVERSITY OF 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

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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 of the channel across Corpus Christi Bay, and extend the La Quinta channel one and one-half miles at a depth 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	0	5,286,600 ¹	
	Cost	262,949	(21,447)	21,439	0	0	5,286,579 ¹	
2. Brazos Island Harbor, TX	New Work:							
	Approp	0	0	0	0	0	27,871,202 ²	
	Cost	0	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		
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		
3. Cedar Bayou, TX (Contributed Funds)	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		
4. Channel to Port Bolivar, TX	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 (Regular Funds) (Contributed Funds)	New Work:						
	Approp.		0	0	0	0	77,474,639 ⁸
	Cost		0	0	0	0	77,472,463 ⁸
	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 Trust Fund)	Maint:					
		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 Waterway between Apalachee Bay, FL and the Mexican Border (Galveston District)	Major Rehab:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	3,390,338
		Cost	0	0	0	0	3,390,338
		Major Rehab:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	2,955,700
		Cost	0	0	0	0	2,955,700
	(Inland Waterways Trust Fund)	Minor Rehab:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	835,873
		Cost	0	0	0	0	835,873
10. Houston-Galveston Navigation Channels, TX (Regular Funds)		New Work:					
		Approp.	47,740,000	27,045,000	25,740,000	43,076,000	362,516,300
		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 Channel, TX (Regular Funds)		New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	35,760,382 ¹⁷
		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 Channel, TX (Regular Funds)		New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	18,058,777 ¹⁹
		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 Barrier, TX (Regular Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	1,470,000	(192,500)	0	0	40,286,843
		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 Waterway, TX (Regular Funds)	New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	56,136,815 ²¹
		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 Tributaries, TX (Includes Wallisville)	New Work:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	84,481,176 ²⁵
		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 Tributaries, TX	New Work:					
		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:					
(Regular Funds)		Approp.	115,000	1,348,780	0	50,000	1,893,780
		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-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, 89 th 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.	S. 349 (a)(2), PL 106-541
		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.	
	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 59 th Cong., 2 nd 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 ^s	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, 83 rd 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 S. 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.	FREEMPORT 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, 72 nd Cong. 1 st Sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Construct 13 groins along gulf shore from 12 th to 61 st Sts. in city of Galveston at a limited cost of \$234,000 (10 Groins constructed)	H. Doc. 400, 73 rd Cong., 2 nd 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, 92 nd Cong

GALVESTON, TX, DISTRICT

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, 80 th 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., 2 nd 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.

GALVESTON, TX, DISTRICT

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, 85 th 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., 2 nd 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.)	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, 92 nd Cong., 2nd Sess. (Sec. 201, PL 89-298)
	Oct. 12, 1972 (House Res.)		
	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 66 th 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.	Sec. 3150, PL 110-114
		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.	
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

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Date Section Authorizing in Text Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
<p>Contains latest published maps. ² Extension of north jetty 1,950 feet and south jetty 1,265 feet considered inactive. (1975 Deauthorization list)</p>	<p>³ Dredging 2,000 by 650-foot northerly extension of inner basin deauthorized.</p>	<p>¹⁸ Construction of pile dike was deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1975 Deauthorization list)</p>
<p>⁴ Included in Public Works Administration program September 6, 1933 and February 16, 1935.</p>	<p>⁵ West leg of Wye junction with main channel deauthorized.</p>	<p>¹⁹ Hill Street Bridge to mouth of White Oak Bayou was deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1975 Deauthorization list)</p>
<p>⁶ Construction of lock in diversion dam at local expense considered inactive.</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>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)</p>
<p>⁸ Dredging 43rd to 51st Streets was deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1975 Deauthorization list)</p>	<p>⁹ Deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1975 Deauthorization list)</p>	<p>²¹ The 12-foot channel from mile 1.65 to mile 2.81 deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1985 Deauthorization list)</p>
<p>¹⁰ Deepening 43rd to 57th Streets was deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1975 Deauthorization list)</p>	<p>¹¹ Previously authorized September 6, 1933 by Public Works Administration.</p>	<p>²² Complete widening of channel between Port Arthur west turning basin and Taylors Bayou turning basin deauthorized by 1962 R&H Act.</p>
<p>¹² H. Doc. 230, 76th Cong., 1st Sess. and project documents contain latest published maps.</p>	<p>¹³ Dredging upper 3.4 miles was deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1975 Deauthorization list)</p>	<p>²³ Complete deepening of channel between Port Arthur west turning basin and Taylors Bayou turning basin deauthorized by 1962 R&H Act.</p>
<p>¹⁴ Dredging upper 5 miles was deauthorized under Sec. 1001 of PL 99-662.</p>	<p>¹⁵ Inactive.</p>	<p>²⁴ Channel extension above Cow Bayou turning basin near Orangefield was deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1975 Deauthorization list)</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>²⁵ Widening to 350 feet entrance channel to Port Arthur turning basin deauthorized by 1962 R&H Act.</p>
		<p>²⁶ The 12-foot channel in Sabine River from Orange to Echo, Texas deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1985 Deauthorization list)</p>
		<p>²⁷ Jetty extension was deauthorized under Sec. 1001 of PL 99-662.</p>
		<p>²⁸ Portion of project upstream of Brazoria/Galveston County line, approximately mile 18.5, in inactive category.</p>
		<p>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.</p>
		<p>³⁰ Channel to Port Bolivar turning basin was deauthorized under Sec. 1001 of PL 99-662.</p>

TABLE 40-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 30, 2006	
		Construction	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	Cost to September 30, 2007	
	Report See Annual Report For	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	–
Taylor's 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.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

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	0	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
		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	0	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		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-H CHANNEL DIMENSIONS

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 Mile 8.5 to LaQuinta	45	600-500	45	600-500		8.5	
	Junction	45	500	45	500		3.6	
	LaQuinta Junction to Corpus							

TABLE 40-H CHANNEL DIMENSIONS

See Section	In Text Project	Section of Waterway	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	
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	-
		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		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
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		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	
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						
		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		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		
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		Depth in Feet		Length Feet Miles	
	(Below Mean Low Tide)	Bottom Width (Feet)	(Below Mean Low Tide)	Bottom Width (Feet)		

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**

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
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		Depth in Feet		Length	
	(Below Mean Low Tide)	Bottom Width (Feet)	(Below Mean Low Tide)	Bottom Width (Feet)	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		6	72-501	1,308	0.2
	Variable					

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.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 40-J DREDGING OPERATIONS

See Section In Text	Project	Description	Period	Cubic Yards of Materials	FY 07 Cost
---------------------	---------	-------------	--------	--------------------------	------------

TABLE 40-J DREDGING OPERATIONS

2. Brazos Island Harbor, TX (Maintenance)

	Dredging Brazos Island Harbor, TX in Cameron County. Main Channel and Basin	Turnin	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 Christi 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 Intracoastal Waterway, 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
--	--	--	---------------------------------------	--------	-----------

GALVESTON, TX, DISTRICT

TABLE 40-J DREDGING OPERATIONS

See Section In Text	Project	Description	Period	Cubic Yards of Materials	FY 07 Cost
9. Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, (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

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 40-J DREDGING OPERATIONS

See Section In Text	Project	Description	Period	Cubic Yards of Materials	FY 07 Cost
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

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION*

The Mississippi River Commission (MRC) was created by an act of Congress on Jun. 28, 1879. The Flood Control Act of May 15, 1928, authorized the Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries (MR&T) Project. The Commission consists of three officers of the Corps of Engineers, one from the former Coast and Geodetic Survey (presently the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), and three civilians, two of whom must be civil engineers. All members are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

During the fiscal year, the members of the Mississippi River Commission were: BG Robert Crear, who assumed command as Commander, Mississippi Valley Division, and President Designee of the Mississippi River Commission, on Jun. 3, 2004, and was appointed as a member and President Oct. 6, 2006; Mr. Sam E. Angel, reappointed as member, Nov. 15, 1999; Mr. R. D. James, civil engineer, reappointed as member Apr. 16, 2003; Mr. William Clifford Smith, civil engineer, appointed Oct. 22, 1998; BG Bruce A. Berwick, Commander, Great Lakes and Ohio River Division, appointed as member Oct. 6, 2006; RADM Samuel P. De Bow, Jr., NOAA, appointed as member Oct. 6, 2006; BG Gregg F. Martin, Commander, Northwestern Division, appointed as member Oct. 6 2006; and COL Albert M. Bleakley, Jr., Secretary of the Commission (nonvoting position).

The MRC is charged, under direction of the Secretary of the Army and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, with prosecution of improvements for flood control of the Mississippi River and of its tributaries and outlets in its alluvial valley, so far as they are affected by Mississippi River backwater, between Head of Passes, LA (mile 0), and Cape Girardeau, MO (1,006 miles AHP-Lower Mississippi mileage terminates at mile 954 AHP), and with prosecution of improvements in the interest of navigation between Cairo, IL (954 miles AHP), and Baton Rouge, LA (234 miles AHP); and for stabilization of the lower 7 miles of the right bank of the Ohio River, to former mouth of Cache River. It also is charged with prosecution of certain flood control works on the Mississippi River and tributaries, as far as they are affected by backwater, between Cape Girardeau, MO, and Rock Island, IL (1,437 miles AHP), and with prosecution of

improvements on designated tributaries and outlets below Cape Girardeau for flood control, navigation, major drainage, and related water uses. Authorized operations of the Commission below Cape Girardeau are conducted by District Engineers of New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, and St. Louis Districts within the areas described below, in accordance with approved directives and programs and congressional appropriations therefore.

The Mississippi River Commission continued its 128-year tradition of listening, inspecting, partnering, and engineering in the Mississippi Valley by conducting its 376th Session on Apr. 15-20, 2007, onboard the motor vessel *Mississippi* en route from Caruthersville, MO, to Baton Rouge, LA. Public hearings were held at Caruthersville; Memphis, TN; Natchez, MS; and Baton Rouge. More than 225 people attended these public meetings. On Sunday, Apr. 15, COL Charles Smithers III, District Engineer, Memphis District, briefed the members on the status of projects and critical issues within his area of operations. This was followed by a partnering session with local stakeholders. On Monday, Apr. 16, personnel from the Northwestern Division presented a briefing detailing local issues and listening session opportunities with regard to the planned Commission trip to the Missouri River Basin to coincide with the low-water inspection trip in August. In the evening, the members held a partnering session with local sponsors and stakeholders. On Tuesday, Apr. 17, BG Crear updated the members on the status of the coastal recovery mission in Louisiana and Mississippi resulting from hurricanes Katrina and Rita. On Wednesday, Apr. 18, COL Anthony Vesay, District Engineer, Vicksburg District, provided a project status update and overview of key issues within his District. That same day, the members were hosted by the city of Natchez as part of an inspection of city's the Section 592 project. This project is an ongoing effort to rehabilitate and modernize a 100-year-old system of massive, underground drainage culverts. On Thursday, Apr. 19, COL Richard Wagenaar, District Engineer, New Orleans District, provided the members with a project status update and an analysis of critical issues within his area of operations. RADM De Bow also briefed the members on the forecast for the upcoming 2007 hurricane season.

* Authorizing legislation (Tables 41-D and 41-E) is listed at the end of this chapter. All other tables are referenced in text and also appear at the end of the chapter.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

From Aug. 11-16, the Mississippi River Commission conducted a listening and inspection tour of the Missouri River Basin. This trip represented a continuation of the Commission's desire to share experiences, information, and lessons learned from the watershed management practices of tributary basins as inaugurated by the Commission's 2005 listening and inspection tour of the Ohio River. On Sunday, Aug. 12, the members participated in a tribal powwow in Hays, MT, with tribal elders from the Assiniboine and Gros Ventre Tribes. In subsequent dialog, the members listened to the concerns of the tribal elders with respect to land and water rights, protection of cultural resources, infrastructure rehabilitation and modernization, and economic development opportunities. On Monday, Aug. 13, the members met with Governor Hoeven of North Dakota and various local stakeholders and discussed the impacts and realities of the ongoing 8-year drought in the region. The following day, Aug. 14, the members traveled to South Dakota and met with Governor Rounds and other state officials. The discussion again centered on the extreme drought conditions in the region and the application of the 1944 Flood Control Act., but other issues such as flood control, hydropower, recreation, and water supply also were discussed at length. The members conducted a site visit of the Oahe Dam to discuss water levels, sedimentation, endangered species, and other challenges. On Wednesday, Aug. 15, the members traveled to Kansas City, MO, and received an overview briefing on key issues at the confluence of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers. Key issues discussed involved bed degradation of the Missouri River, impacts to the water supply for over 1.2 million people at Kansas City and Johnson County, KA. The members also viewed the L-385 levee and experienced the great partnership between the local municipality, the local levee district, and the Corps of Engineers. Later that day, the members traveled to Jefferson City, MO, and met at the governor's mansion with the staff of several state agencies. On Thursday, Aug. 16, the members took a barge trip on the Missouri River and were able to discuss and inspect issues concerning the need for a reliable navigation channel for commercial traffic, examples of rock dike structures providing habitat for the endangered pallid sturgeon, the impacts of low water on hydropower generation and drinking water supplies, and the degradation of the river.

The 376th Session was held Aug. 17-24, 2007, onboard the motor vessel *Mississippi* en route from St. Louis, MO, to Morgan City, LA. Public hearings

were held at St. Louis; Cape Girardeau, MO; Memphis; Greenville, MS; and Morgan City. More than 500 people attended the meetings. During the course of the trip, the District Engineers from the St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans Districts provided briefings on the status of projects and critical issues within their areas of operation. On Thursday, Aug. 16, the members received a briefing in St. Louis on the Navigation and Ecosystem Sustainability Program and the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan. On Tuesday, Aug. 21, the members visited the Mud Island River Park and participated in the dedication ceremony of a historic benchmark commemorating the long-standing partnership between the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, the Corps of Engineers, and the Mississippi River Commission. On Wednesday, Aug. 22, the members hosted the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River aboard the motor vessel *Mississippi*. The two commissions shared lessons learned and exchanged briefings on their respective projects and history.

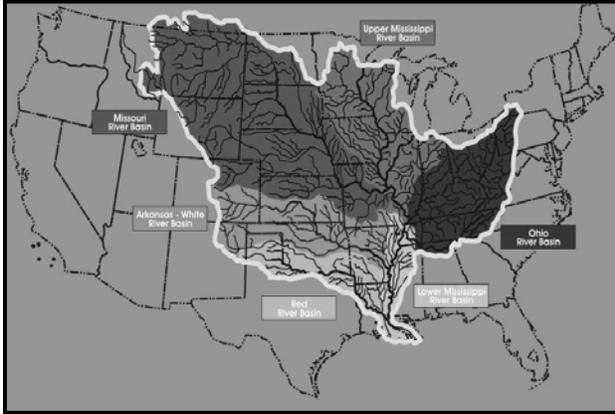
On Thursday, Aug. 23, the members received status briefings from Task Force Hope Director, Karen Durham-Aguilera, on the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration and the Hurricane Protection system. Personnel from the New Orleans District also presented a briefing on the Louisianan Coastal Authority. Following the briefings, the members boarded the motor vessel *Teche*, a survey boat, and conducted a site inspection of the 35-foot channel study area in the Atchafalaya Basin. The members viewed firsthand examples of fluff and the delta building process and inspected maintenance issues of the low-water channel when it falls below the authorized 20-foot channel level.

During the fiscal year, the Mississippi River Commission listened to, inspected alongside, partnered, and evaluated engineering solutions with more than 1,000 stakeholders, state representatives, nongovernment organization representatives, and local interests.

The mission of the Mississippi River Commission includes balancing the requirements of flood control, navigation, and the environment by providing water resource engineering direction and policy advice to the Administration, Congress, and the Army in a drainage basin that comprises 41 percent of the United States and

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

2 provinces of Canada, and to lead sustainable management and development of water and related resources for the nation's benefit and the people's well-being.



The basin drains 41% of the US: - 31 States, 2 Canadian Provinces

The unique structure of the Mississippi River Commission continues to serve the nation well (military and civilian): the three engineer officers from the Army, one uniformed officer from NOAA, and three civilian members (two must be civil engineers).

- Since August 1997, the Mississippi River Commission has resumed its inspection of upper Mississippi River. In August 2005, the Commission conducted a listening and inspection tour of the Ohio River Basin and in August of 2007, did the same on the Missouri River Basin; both in an effort to share and learn from experiences from the watershed management of those tributary basins.
- Stakeholders and the public have requested Mississippi River Commission involvement in several major studies and projects.
- For projects and studies that require a broad watershed approach with multiple levels of interest, the Mississippi River Commission's authorities, resources, and relationships continue to prove effective.

The Mississippi River Commission provides:

- A valuable forum, voice, and partner for diverse interests throughout the basin.

- Implementation oversight for a range of water resource activities and comprehensive management of the Mississippi River & Tributaries Project.
- An established record of expertise and accomplishment.
- A clear charter that includes the entire watershed.
- An avenue to task U.S. Army Corps and NOAA for equipment and personnel.
- Working relationships with the Chief of Engineers, the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, and Congress to address challenges and make improvements in the watershed.

The Records of Proceedings for all sessions of the Mississippi River Commission are on file in the office of the President at the Mississippi River Commission building in Vicksburg, MS.

New Orleans District: Mississippi River project levees and river channel stabilization as required from Head of Passes, mile 0 to 320 AHP, construction of three salinity-control structures for fish and wildlife enhancement, two in lower Mississippi River Delta region, and one in the Mississippi-Louisiana Estuarine Area; Bonnet Carré and Morganza Floodways; maintenance and improvements of Mississippi River navigation channel from Baton Rouge, LA (mile 234 AHP), to mile 320; Baton Rouge Harbor (Devils Swamp); navigation improvement of Atchafalaya and Old Rivers from Mississippi River to Morgan City; control of Old and Atchafalaya Rivers; Atchafalaya Basin Floodways; flood control and drainage improvements in Bayou Cocodrie and tributaries, in Bayou des Glaises, and in Upper Pointe Coupee Loop area; and freshwater distribution from Atchafalaya River to Teche-Vermilion Basins.

Vicksburg District: Mississippi River project levees and river channel stabilization as required from upper limits of New Orleans District (mile 320 AHP) in vicinity of Black Hawk, LA, to Coahoma-Bolivar County line, MS (mile 620 AHP) on left bank, and to vicinity of mouth of White River, AR (mile 599 AHP), on right bank including south bank Arkansas River levee to vicinity of Pine Bluff, AR, and north bank

levee to vicinity of Tucker on left bank of Plum Bayou, AR; bank stabilization in lower 36.1 miles of Arkansas River; maintenance and improvement of Mississippi River navigation channel between miles 320 and 599 AHP; Vicksburg and Greenville Harbors; specific fish and wildlife facilities in Tensas, Yazoo, and Big Sunflower Basins; a demonstration erosion control project in the Yazoo Basin; flood control and drainage improvements in Red River backwater area including leveed portions east and west of Black River and south of Red River; Jonesville, LA, Boeuf and Tensas Rivers, Bayou Macon Basins and tributaries, AR and LA, and Bayou Lafourche, LA; Yazoo River Basin, MS, including backwater area; Big and Little Sunflower Rivers, Deer Creek, and Steele Bayou, MS; and Grand Prairie Region and Bayou Meto Basin, AR, including provision for agricultural water supply.

Memphis District: Mississippi River project levees and river channel stabilization as required, from upper limits of Vicksburg District to north bank of Little River diversion channel, MO (1,003 miles AHP), a few miles below Cape Girardeau, MO, on right bank, and to Cache River diversion channel (967 miles AHP) above Cairo, IL, on left bank, including levees and revetment on right bank of Ohio River, in Mounds-Mound City area, IL; except operations above Cairo, IL, do not include channel stabilization on the Mississippi River. Maintenance and improvement of Mississippi River navigation channel between mile 599 and 954 AHP and of Memphis Harbor, TN; specific fish and wildlife facilities in St. Francis Basin; levees in White River backwater area up to vicinity of Augusta, AR, and a pumping plant near mouth of White River; levees and pumping plants at De Valls Bluff and Des Arc, AR; channel improvements in Cache River Basin, AR; channel improvements in Big Creek and tributaries, AR; improvement works in St. Francis River Basin, MO and AR, including backwater area improvements in Belle Fountain Ditch and Drainage District No. 17, AR; Castor River diversion channel, MO, and L'Anguille River, AR; Wolf River Basin, TN; Obion and Forked Deer River Basins, TN; Reelfoot Lake area, including channel improvement for Bayou du Chien and Lake No. 9, TN and KY; West Kentucky tributaries, KY; Mud Lake pumping station, TN; and pumping plants and outlet structures in the Cairo-Mounds-Mound City area, IL. Channel improvements to Francis Bland Floodway Ditch (Eight Mile Creek), Arkansas; Whiteman's Creek Ten Mile and Fifteen Mile Bayous in West Memphis, and vicinity Arkansas; Horn Lake Creek and Tributaries,

Mississippi; and Nonconnah Creek, Tennessee and Mississippi. Navigation channel and harbor improvements to Helena Harbor and vicinity, Arkansas at Mississippi River, mile 652 AHP. Channel improvements and pumping station for Helena, Phillips County, and vicinity, Arkansas and St. Johns Bayou and New Madrid Floodway, Missouri.

Field operations of the commission restricted to levee construction under Sec. 6, 1928 Flood Control Act (local interests contributing one-third of costs and furnishing rights-of-way) are conducted within the following limits by two districts reporting directly to the Commission on matters within their jurisdiction—St. Louis District: Mississippi River (Sec. 6) levees from upper limits of Memphis District to Clemens Station, MO (1,254 miles AHP), on right bank, and Hamburg Bay, IL (1,215 miles AHP), on left bank, and Illinois River from its mouth to mile 120 at Havana, IL. Rock Island District: Mississippi River (Sec. 6) levees from upper limits of St. Louis District to Rock Island, IL (1,437 miles AHP). For work accomplished see Table 42-N, page 42-50, Annual Report for 1975.

St. Louis District: Wappapello Dam and Lake is located on the upper St. Francis River in Sections 2 and 3, Township 26 North, Range 7 East, Wayne County, Missouri. The dam is located at river mile 213.2; 16 miles northeast of Poplar Bluff, Missouri; less than 1 mile southwest of Wappapello, Missouri. This dam and reservoir project provides flood control, recreation, water quality, and conservation of fish and wildlife. Wappapello Lake consists of 44,349 acres of land and 8,400 acres of water.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND ALLUVIAL VALLEY BELOW CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO

Location and description. The Mississippi River rises in Lake Itasca, MN, and flows generally southerly for 2,340 miles through the central portion of United States to empty into the Gulf of Mexico 115 miles below New Orleans. It is improved for barge navigation for 1,832 miles to Minneapolis, MN. The Mississippi River and its major tributaries, the Missouri, Ohio, St. Francis, White, Arkansas, Yazoo, and Red-Old Rivers, drain 1,245,000 square miles in all or part of 31 states between the Rocky and Appalachian Mountains and part of two Canadian provinces. Below Cape Girardeau, MO, 53 miles above Ohio River, river bottomlands widen abruptly into an alluvial valley of 35,460 square miles which was originally subjected to flood overflow.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

A major part of the alluvial valley has been protected from floods by levees which confine floodflows within a floodplain having an average width of 5 miles. (See map of alluvial valley of Mississippi River, scale 1:500,000.) Observations made by Mississippi River Commission to Sep. 30, 1982, show approximate all-time maximum and minimum discharges between levees as follows: Cairo to White River, 2,000,000 and 70,000 cubic feet per second; thence to Red River, 2,150,000 and 90,000 cubic feet per second; thence to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,500,000 and 50,000 cubic feet per second in Mississippi River and 660,000 and 11,000 cubic feet per second in Atchafalaya River. As the 1927 floodflow was not con-fined between levees, maximum discharges recorded do not include entire flow of the 1927 flood, maximum of record below White River. High water and flood stages usually occur in late winter or early spring, but great floods such as that of 1937 occurred as early as January. Low water stages generally prevail from August to December. Extreme all-time high in stages recorded at representative gages (rounded to nearest foot) are 60 feet at Cairo, 49 feet at Memphis, 61 feet at Red River Landing, and 21 feet at New Orleans (Carrollton). The river is nontidal above Red River Landing where tidal amplitude rarely exceeds 0.1 foot during extreme low water.

Previous projects. For details see page 1944, Annual Report for 1932.

Existing project. The Mississippi River and Tributaries Project in the alluvial valley between Head of Passes, LA, and Cape Girardeau, MO, provides protection from floods by means of levees, floodwalls, floodways, reservoirs (in Yazoo and St. Francis Basins), bank stabilization, and channel improvements in and along the river and its tributaries and outlets insofar as affected by backwater of Mississippi River, including levee work on the main stem between Cape Girardeau and Rock Island. When completed, 23,621 square miles will be protected from the Mississippi River project flood. The project also provides for a 12- by 300-foot navigation channel between Baton Rouge, LA, and Cairo, IL; for salinity-control structures; and for channel realignment and improvement including bank stabilization and dikes to reduce flood heights, control natural tendency of river to lengthen by meandering, and protect levees from being destroyed by caving banks. Locations of major main stem Mississippi River improvements are shown in Table 41-A and those for off-main stem tributaries are shown in Table 41-B. Pertinent data on dams and lakes are shown in

Table 41-C. Authorizing and incorporating legislation are shown in Tables 41-D and 41-E. Summary of presently estimated Federal cost of authorized improvements is shown in Table 41-F. Construction of the existing project began in 1928 and has continued throughout ensuing years. Through Sep. 30, 2007, physical completion of the entire project is 88 percent.

Recommended modifications. None.

Local cooperation. The Flood Control Act of 1928, as amended, applies. Such requirements have, in general, been complied with by local interests.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 21, 1990, for Ports of Baton Rouge and Lake Charles, LA; Port Series No. 20, 1990, for Port of New Orleans, LA; also folio of Flood Control and Navigation Maps of Mississippi River from Cairo, IL, to the Gulf of Mexico (59th edition), 1992.

Project cost. Total allotted for flood control, excluding maintenance charges through Aug. 18, 1941, chargeable under authorizations to Sep. 30, 2007, was \$8,300,195,182 (See Table 41-V.) (See also Tables 41-U, 41-W, and 41-X for additional financial statements.)

Alluvial Valley Mapping

General. Contoured quadrangles and general maps of the alluvial valley are available for departmental use and public distribution under prescribed regulations. Preparation, revision, and publication of quadrangle maps (scale 1:62,500) continued. Roadmap-type information brochures of principal portions of the overall project were published along with pamphlets on the subject of flood control and navigation. Maps and supplemental data sheets for active works were updated and published as required.

Work accomplished in the Districts:

New Orleans District— Supplemental funds were used in FY 07 for the conversion of the following twenty (20) 1:62,500 scale quadrangle maps from manual to digital form: Arnaudville, Baton Rouge, Carencro, Denham Springs, Fordoche, Grosse Tete, Loreauville, Maringouin, New Roads, St. Martinville, Zachary, Jeanerette, Hahnville, Opelousas, Palmetto, St. Francisville, Batchelor, Odenburg, Artonish, and Lake Felicity.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

Memphis District—There were no revisions to 1:62,500 scale quadrangle maps in FY 07. There were 5,937 square miles of half-meter pixel, 1:12000 scale digital color orthophotography flown in FY 07.

Vicksburg District—There were no revisions to 1:62,500 scale quadrangle maps in FY 06. There was no color or black and white aerial photography flown in FY 07.

Floods

Streamflow observations during the fiscal year follow:

Memphis District—Mississippi River crest stage of 37.5 feet at Cairo gage on January 16, 2007, and maximum discharge of 874,000 cubic feet per second occurred at Hickman, KY, on January 16, 2007; a crest stage of 5.9 feet at Memphis on January 21, 2007, and a maximum discharge of 970,000 cubic feet per second at Memphis on January 21, 2007.

Vicksburg District—The Mississippi River in the Vicksburg District – Peak stages and discharges on the Vicksburg District’s reach of the Mississippi River were as follows: Arkansas City, 30.3 feet on Jan. 27, 2007, and maximum discharge of 1,175,000 cubic feet per second; Vicksburg, 37.8 feet on Jan. 27, 2007, and a maximum discharge of 1,180,000 cubic feet per second; and Natchez, 45.5 feet on Jan 27, 2007, and maximum discharge of 1,160,000 cubic feet per second.

New Orleans District—On the Mississippi River, the Red River Landing gage recorded a maximum stage of 48.6 feet NGVD on January 29, 2007, and the New Orleans gage recorded a maximum stage of 12.9 feet NGVD on February 1, 2007. On the Atchafalaya River, the Simmesport gage recorded a maximum stage of 32.6 feet NGVD on January 25, 2007.

Studies and Investigations

General investigations. Surveys and reports, authorized by laws and by Senate and House committee resolutions, were made as required and are discussed below. Collection and study of basic data continued.

A July 1997 resolution of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives authorized a study of flooding and other

problems in the area west of the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway between Alexandria, Louisiana, and the Gulf of Mexico. A reconnaissance study was initiated in FY 1998 and completed in FY 1999. See the FY 06 Annual Report for prior year details. In FY 07, project activities consisted of LIDAR and field surveys; hydrologic modeling for existing conditions base; economic analysis; environmental investigations; and the Value Engineering Report.

A May 1998 resolution of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives authorized a study of flooding and other problems in the area between Bayou Lafourche and the Mississippi River from Donaldsonville, Louisiana, to the Gulf of Mexico. A reconnaissance study was completed in FY 00. Feasibility study was initiated in FY 02, and continues in FY 06. FY 06 supplemental funds in the amount of \$490,000 were received.

An April 1992 resolution of the Public Works and Transportation of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee authorized a study of flooding and other problems east of the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway between Morganza, Louisiana, and the Gulf of Mexico. A feasibility study was completed in FY 2002 recommending a Federal project. The Chief of Engineers letter was signed in August 2002 and supplemental in July 2003 adding work-in-kind. The Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act of 1995 and the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 directed an expedited study of a lock in the Houma Navigation Canal under the authority of the Morganza, Louisiana, and the Gulf of Mexico study. An interim feasibility study on the lock was completed in FY 1997 and was approved for preconstruction engineering and design in FY 2000. In FY 2004 the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act authorized a portion of the project, Reach I, Segment 1. The local sponsor has awarded three contracts of this feature as work-in-kind services. FY 06 supplemental funds in the amount of \$7 million were received and are being used to advance PED work.

A June 1998 resolution of the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the U.S. Senate authorized a study of the multipurpose flood control and agricultural water supply problems in the Boeuf-Tensas Basin of southeast Arkansas. A feasibility study was initiated in FY 2000 and is continuing.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

A June 1973 resolution of the Committee on Public Works, U.S. Senate, authorized a study to identify appropriate implementable measures to address flood control, water quality, and environmental needs throughout the Coldwater River Basin below Arkabutla Lake, MS. The feasibility study is continuing.

The Spring Bayou Area, LA, environmental restoration study includes an evaluation of improvements to partially restore/enhance ecosystem functions. The Feasibility Cost-Sharing Agreement was signed 25 May 2006. Feasibility studies have been initiated and are continuing.

A March 1996 Resolution U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure authorized a study, Memphis Metropolitan Area Storm Water Management, TN MS. The study area includes all or parts of five counties: Fayette, Shelby, and Tipton in Tennessee; DeSoto and Marshall in Mississippi. The area encompasses all or parts of six major drainage basins, covering approximately 2,600 square miles. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the need for improvements for flood control, ecosystem restoration, water quality, and related purposes associated with storm water runoff and watershed management in the area. The reconnaissance study was initiated in FY 2006. FY 2006 funds were used to initiate the study by reviewing existing hydrologic and hydraulic data for three drainage areas, Grays Creek, Marys Creek and Beaver Creek, and to determine any additional problems and opportunities within the study area.

A March 1996 Resolution U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure authorized a study of flooding and other problems in the area of Millington and Vicinity, TN. The study area encompasses the Big Creek drainage basin, an area of approximately 154 square miles. Although this study area was included in the Memphis Metro Reconnaissance study, a supplemental reconnaissance report was completed and approved in December 2002 as a basis for negotiating the Project Management Plan (PMP) and a Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement (FCSA). The FCSA with Shelby County, TN and the Chickasaw Basin Authority was executed in September 2003. The feasibility study was initiated in January 2004 and possible solutions to the problems were investigated as well as possible opportunities for

ecosystem restoration and development of recreation features. This study is scheduled for completion in FY 2008.

Mississippi River and Tributaries Levees

Operations and results during fiscal year. This feature consists of construction of new, and enlargement of existing, levees to approved grade and section; construction and restoration of levee berms; and construction, repair, and maintenance of roads on levees. Work accomplished is summarized in Table 41-N and further broken down as follows:

New Orleans District—Continued construction of levees in the Main Stem System. See Table 41-K. Supplemental funds for maintenance were received in the amount of \$81 million to perform emergency restoration and repair of the Mississippi River levee after Hurricane Katrina.

Vicksburg District—Continued construction of levees in the Main Stem System. See Table 41-L.

Memphis District—Continued construction of levees in the Main Stem System. See Table 41-M.

Condition as of Sep. 30. (See Tables 41-K, 41-L, 41-M, and 41-N.) There are 1,609.8 miles of levees authorized for the Mississippi River below Cape Girardeau, of which 1,603.0 miles are in place with 1,408.0 miles built to approved grade and section. The Main Stem Levee System consists of 2,215.7 miles, of which 2,208.9 miles are in place with 1,980.7 miles completed to approved grade and section. Included in this system are 85.4 miles of levees and structures along the south bank of Arkansas River miles (all completed); 59.2 along the south bank of Red River (all completed); and 449.2 miles in the Atchafalaya River Basin, with 449.2 miles in place and 416.0 miles completed to grade and section (see Table 41-N). Of the authorized 677.8 miles of berms and seepage control measures, 564.0 are complete. Graveled or hard-surfaced roads have been constructed on 2,094.8 miles of these levees.

There are an additional 1,511.0 miles of authorized tributary levees in the MR&T Project, of which 1,277.3 miles, are in place with 1,085.7 to approved grade and section. Berms have been completed on 15.3 miles and 970.1 miles of graveled or hard-surfaced roads have been constructed on the levees.

For summary of levee work see Table 41-N.

Mississippi River and Tributaries—Channel Improvements

Operations and results during fiscal year. Dredging: Mississippi River Main Stem — (See Table 41-G.) Work included dredging 9,953.8 cubic yards for maintenance of channel and harbor improvements. Minimum channel depth of 9 feet was maintained. Dredging was done with the following plant: Vicksburg District, channel maintenance was performed by government-owned dredge *Jadwin*. Memphis District channel maintenance dredging was performed by the Government-owned dustpan dredge *Hurley* and leased dustpan dredge *Pontchartrain*.

The MR&T Harbors maintained in Memphis District were Helena Harbor, Phillips County, AR, and Memphis Harbor (McKellar Lake), by leased cutter-head dredge *Pontchartrain*. MR&T Harbors maintained in Vicksburg District were Greenville Harbor and Vicksburg Harbor by USACE dustpan dredge *Jadwin*.

Bank revetment and dikes: (See Table 41-H, 41-I, and 41-J.) Construction of 1.89 miles of new bank revetment and 122,720 squares of concrete mattress, for maintenance, along the Mississippi River was completed by Government plant and hired labor. Also, 4.33 miles of new dikes were constructed and required maintenance was performed.

Construction of 0.35 mile of new bank revetment and 30,713 squares of concrete mattress for maintenance were completed on the Atchafalaya River.

Other work performed in the interest of navigation, supplementing maintenance dredging on Mississippi River between Cairo, IL, and Baton Rouge, LA, included removal of snags, wrecks, and obstructions; issuance of bulletins by the Vicksburg District providing information on available high-water velocities at selected locations; maintenance of bulletin boards showing daily gage readings at regular MRC gages; and contact pilot service furnishing navigation interests with latest information and advice on channel conditions and navigation interests. Cost of this work is given in Table 41-U.

Condition as of Sep. 30. In carrying out authorized channel improvement program between Baton Rouge and Cairo, 16 cutoffs were developed between 1933 and 1942. These, combined with chute channel development and alignment improvements, decreased channel length between these cities by about 170 miles. However, current velocities increased the attack on the banks and the river began to regain its length. As a result, the net shortening between 1933 and 1962 was 114 miles of the theoretical 170-mile cutoff.

There are now in place 1,046.64 miles of operative bank revetment and 319.92 miles of dikes on the lower Mississippi River. This amount of channel stabilization should prevent the river from regaining much more of its length due to meandering. A navigation channel 9 by 300 feet is being accomplished by revetment and dikes and maintained by dredging as required during the low-water season. Due to growing effectiveness of channel improvement program, average maintenance dredging requirements are steadily being reduced, and an increase in navigable depth is being obtained. Approximately 143.4 miles of foreshore protection have been constructed along the lower Mississippi River.

There are 88.99 miles of revetment and 5.9 miles of dikes on tributary channels as listed in Tables 41-H, 41-I, and 41-J.

New Orleans District

ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, LA

Operations and results during fiscal year. New work by hired labor: Real estate activities and planning for construction were continued.

Construction of levee enlargements and floodwalls continued on the east and west protection levees, and levees west of Berwick.

In FY 06, two contracts were completed for levee enlargements at E33 on the East Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee and W124 Gap Closure in the vicinity of Berwick, as well as the contract for discharge lines at the Gordy Pumping Station. Three contracts with a total value of \$14.5 million were awarded in FY 07:

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

W86 Phase 1 and W102 on the West Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee and West Bayou Sale Gordy Phase A in the area west of Berwick. In FY 08, three contracts will be awarded at E54/E58, W74, and West Bayou Sale North Bend Phase 1.

Maintenance by hired labor: Operation and maintenance of Bayou Boeuf, Berwick and Bayou Sorrel Locks, the Morganza, Charenton and East & West Calumet Control Structures, condition and operational studies, and the water control management activities were continued. Levee gap repairs to the flood protection levees within St. Mary Parish were completed. The St. Mary Parish Government cut gaps in the levees to drain floodwaters after the passing of Hurricane Rita.

Maintenance by contract (stone placement): To protect the East Atchafalaya Basin flood protection levee from erosion, stone was placed along the bank just below Bayou Sorrel Lock. Also, to protect riverine levees, stone hardpoints at Atchafalaya Station and Butte Larose were established.

Berwick Harbor was dredged during the spring and fall. Three Rivers and Baton Rouge Harbor were dredged during the fall and summer.

Condition as of Sep. 30. Construction was initiated Aug. 7, 1929, with commencement of the west protection levee from Bordelonville to Hamburg, LA. The project is 95 percent complete. The current estimated Federal cost is \$1,798,000,000 and non-Federal cost is \$11,000,000. Of the 449.2 miles of levees and floodwalls authorized for the Atchafalaya system, 416.0 miles are built to grade. See Table 41-K for status of levees.

Construction of the first 2.5 miles of the proposed 5 miles of channel was initiated in January 1958 and completed in July 1959, with 7,458,086 cubic yards excavated.

The remaining 2.5 miles were to be constructed when development of the initially constructed portion warrants expansion. Project expansion has not been necessary. Therefore, this feature was deauthorized on Nov. 2, 1979, under the provisions of Section 12, Public Law 93-251 (WRDA 74), as amended.

Major items remaining to be completed include completion of levees to grade and section, modification of existing structures, and construction of two freshwater distribution structures. Approximately 57.6 miles of bank stabilization have been placed as shown in Table 41-H.

Flood Control

ATCHAFALAYA BASIN FLOODWAY SYSTEM, LA

Location. The project lies in the lower part of the Atchafalaya Basin which is situated in south-central Louisiana. It lies in parts of Iberville, Iberia, Point Coupee, St. Martin, St. Mary and St. Landry Parishes. Further, it is limited to the part of the Atchafalaya River Basin that has been confined between protection or guide levees that are about 15 miles apart. The northern boundary, west of the Atchafalaya River, lies along the south right-of-way line for the Union Pacific Railroad near the south side of U.S. Highway 190 between the West Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee (WABPL) and the west limits of the Town of Krotz Springs, thence southerly along the west limits of the town and easterly along the south limits of the town to the Atchafalaya River; east of the Atchafalaya River it lies along the southern right-of-way line for the Union Pacific Railroad. The eastern and western boundaries lie at the floodside toes of the East Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee (EABPL) and WABPL, respectively. The area within these limits has been calculated at about 595,000 acres.

Existing project. This project was authorized by the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1985, Public Law 99-88. The project was reauthorized and amended by Section 601 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Public Law 99-662 (hereafter WRDA 1986). The Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, completed a comprehensive feasibility study report for the ABFS in January 1982 that recommended implementation for three separable elements including land acquisition, recreation, and water management units. Funding for the acquisition of the real estate feature made available by the Energy and Water Appropriations Bill of 1988, Public Law 100-202.

To date approximately 116,802 acres in developmental control and environmental easements have been

acquired, leaving a balance of approximately 230,000 acres to acquire. Acquired 47,084 acres in fee, excluding minerals, from willing sellers. The recreational portion of the ABFS is cost-shared 50/50 between the Corps and the local sponsor and OMR&R is 100% non-federal. The recreation portion includes boat landings, canoe trails, 3-state type park facilities, project visitor center, primitive campgrounds, etc. Through FY 06, detailed design has been completed and a PCA has been executed for the Myette Point Boat Landing. Preliminary planning has been initiated for Bayou Sorrel, Krotz Springs, and Butte LaRose boat landings. Construction has been completed for the Simmesport Boat Landing. Local support exists for a regional visitor center in Morgan City, LA. Construction began in FY 06 and will continue in FY 07 on the Buffalo Cove Pilot Water Management Unit. The Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Henderson Water Management Unit, which includes the ABFS Recreation Feature, was initiated in FY 06.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Continued operations of previously acquired easement and fee lands including easement inspections, outreach, natural resource management and consumptive and non-consumptive public access programs were conducted throughout the year.

Local cooperation. Various Design Agreements and PCA's will be required between the Corps and the non-federal sponsor for project implementation. To date a PCA has been executed between the Federal Government and the State of Louisiana Department of Natural Resources for the construction and OMR&R of the Buffalo Cove project, as well as PCA's between the Government and Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and St. Mary Parish Government for Simmesport and Myette Point boat landings, respectively. In addition, several design agreements have been executed between the Government and local parishes for recreation planning.

Condition as of Sep 30. Total Project cost is \$466,182,000 with an estimated Federal cost of \$387,366,000 and a non-Federal cost of \$78,186,000. Through FY 07, \$125,273,000 has been expended.

Water management unit (WMU) construction (Buffalo Cove) was initiated in FY 06 and is anticipated to be complete in FY 08. An SEIS, inclusive of recreation, is underway for all 5 approved WMU's within the ABFS project area. Recreation features are being advanced as described above.

Public access efforts were suspended pending WRDA legislation that would resolve the cap on expenditures (\$32M) and/or acreage (50,000). Efforts were made in FY 05 to clarify language associated with the acquisition easement in cooperation with USFWS.

BAYOU COCODRIE AND TRIBUTARIES, LA

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance by hired labor consisted of water control management.

Condition as of Sep. 30. Construction was initiated in June 1946 and is 57 percent complete, based on the current estimated Federal cost of \$20,400,000 and non-Federal cost of \$323,000. See page 2031, Annual Report for 1961, for description of completed work.

Work required to complete the project consists of enlargement of 13.5 miles of upper Bayou Boeuf, channel improvement of 25.3 miles of Bayou Cocodrie, enlargement of Bayou Courtableau from Washington, LA, to the west protection levee, and additional culverts through the west protection levee at 100 percent Federal cost in lieu of the previously authorized diversion channel from Washington to the Bayou Courtableau drainage structure.

With the termination of the Eastern Rapides and South Central Avoyelles project, it has become necessary to provide an adequate outlet structure solely for the Bayou Cocodrie and Tributaries project. The economic effects of this change along with current benefits estimates have caused the benefit-cost ratio for the project to be less than unity. As a result, the project has now been classified as inactive. If economic conditions change, the project could be reactivated.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

BONNET CARRÉ SPILLWAY, LA

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance by hired labor: Condition and operation studies, water control management, and ordinary maintenance of the control structure and spillway continued.

Condition as of Sep. 30. Construction of the spillway was initiated in FY 1929. The control structure was completed in 1931, levees were completed in 1932, and utility crossings were completed in 1936. The cost of the completed work is \$14,212,200.

It was necessary to operate the structure to reduce flood stages in 1937, 1945, 1950, 1973, 1975, 1979, 1983 and 1997. The structure was operated in 1994 to transfer fresh water from the Mississippi River to Lake Pontchartrain. The structure was operated for one month from March 17-April 17, 1997, to reduce flood stages.

Needle replacement began in FY 96 with the purchase of about 625 needles for \$80,000. The total replacement quantity required is approximately 7,000. An additional cable security system has been installed through needle eyes to prevent needles from dislodging during severe storms.

Restoration of the east guide levee from U.S. Hwy 61 to Lake Pontchartrain was completed in 2005.

Natural Resources and Recreation Project Master Plan was approved and implemented in 1998. Operational Management Plan is under development. A staff of three Park Rangers is now stationed at the spillway to implement the recreation and natural resource programs.

OLD RIVER, LA

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance by hired labor consisted of operation and maintenance of the lock and control structures as required, condition and operation studies, water control management, maintenance of cleared areas, levee shaping, and engineering studies.

Natural Resources and Recreation Master Plan was completed. Operations and maintenance activity includes development of Old River Cooperative Visitor Center.

In FY 07, completed contracts include dredge Old River Lock forebay channel, modify emergency stoplog machinery, build new equipment shed, repair emergency stoplogs and repair canal floating guidewall at Old River Lock, and build new equipment shed at Lowsill structure. Continued contract to install PLC system at Old River Lock. Awarded contracts to fabricate spare parts for Old River Lock miter gates, develop detailed cost estimate for rerouting Highway 15, and repair fracture critical welds on emergency bulkheads for Old River Auxiliary Control Structure.

Condition as of Sep. 30. Construction began September 1955 and is complete at a Federal cost of \$292,273,000. Principal items completed are as follows: Low-sill structure, June 1959; overbank structure, October 1959; auxiliary structure, September 1986; levees and levee enlargements, October 1963; inflow and outflow channels for the Lowsill structure, February 1961; inflow and outflow channels for the auxiliary structure, August 1987; navigation lock completed December 1962 and opened to navigation March 1963, at which time Old River was closed to navigation with a rock and earthfill dam; and highway approaches and bridge over the lock completed March 1965. Approximately 9.4 miles of bank protection have been constructed at the inflow and outflow channels. (See Table 41-H for details of bank protection.)

LOUISIANA STATE PENITENTIARY LEVEE, LOUISIANA

Location. The project is located near Angola, LA, in West Feliciana Parish, approximately 40 miles northwest of Baton Rouge, LA, and borders the Louisiana State Penitentiary along the Mississippi River and State of Mississippi state line.

Existing project. The project consisted of improving about 12 miles of levees along the Mississippi River

which afford flood protection to the penitentiary on the left descending bank below Old River. The levees were owned and maintained by the State of Louisiana and are substandard with regard to Federal specifications. By improving the existing levees to Federal standards, the project will reduce the risk of flooding with its attendant property damage and threat to the lives of up to 5,100 inmates and about 1,750 employees and residents (527 reside on the penitentiary grounds). Funds to initiate preconstruction, engineering and design were appropriated in FY 97 and funds to initiate construction were appropriated in FY 98.

Local cooperation. The limited Reevaluation Report was approved on July 2, 1999 and formed the basis for execution of the Project Cooperation Agreement which was approved on July 30, 1999. The local Sponsor, the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections has provided cash in the amount of \$5,171,000 in addition to furnishing the lands and damages (including mitigation lands) necessary to support their share of the project cost.

Conditions as of Sep. 30. The project was physically completed in FY 03 and was completed in July 2003. The total estimated cost is \$25.0 million (\$18.8 million Federal, \$6.2 million non-Federal). Construction was initiated in Sep. 1999. Two contracts were for the levee upstream of Camp C and the other was for replacement of the existing drainage structure. All three contracts were completed in FY 01. The final contract to enlarge the levee from Camp C to the main gate was awarded in Apr. 2001.

Salinity Control Structures

MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION, LA

CAERNARVON FRESHWATER DIVERSION STRUCTURE, BRAITHWATE, LA

Location. The Caernarvon structure is constructed in the Mississippi River Levee on the left descending bank at mile 81 AHP, just below the St. Bernard-Plaquemines Parish line.

Existing project. The Caernarvon Freshwater Diversion Feature of the Miss. Delta Region Project is capable of diverting up to 8,000 cfs of River water into

the Breton Sound Estuary for fish and wildlife habitat enhancement. River stages and the fresh water needs of the estuary, determined by monitoring data, establish the actual quantities to be diverted.

Local cooperation. The Local Cooperation Agreement with the State of Louisiana was signed in June 1987. Cost sharing for initial construction and ongoing operations and maintenance is 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal. The project is operated and maintained by Plaquemines Parish, under the direction of the LA Department of Natural Resources.

Condition as of Sep. 30. Construction began in 1988 and was completed in 1991, at a Federal cost of \$17,550,051 and a non-Federal cost of \$5,850,017. Diversions have been ongoing, as needed, since August 1991. The goal of fish and wildlife habitat improvement has been met or exceeded, most notably in the areas of seed oyster availability on the public oyster grounds, a large variety and volume of recreational fishing and duck hunting.

DAVIS POND FRESHWATER DIVERSION STRUCTURE, LA

Location. The Davis Pond structure is constructed in the Mississippi River Levee on the right descending bank at mile 118 AHP, in St. Charles Parish, two miles Luling, LA.

Existing project. The Davis Pond Freshwater Diversion Feature of the Miss. Delta Region Project will be capable of diverting up to 10,650 cfs of River water into the Barataria Bay Estuary for fish and wildlife habitat enhancement. Fresh water needs of the estuary, determined by monitoring data, will establish the actual quantities diverted.

Local cooperation. The Project Cooperation Agreement was signed in April 1993 with the State of Louisiana. Cost sharing for initial construction and ongoing operations and maintenance is 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal. The project will be operated and maintained by St. Charles Parish, under the direction of the LA Department of Natural Resources.

Condition as of Sep. 30. Construction began in 1996 and was substantially completed in 2002, at an estimated Federal Cost of \$98,700,000 and a non-Federal cost of \$32,900,000 for the Construction Phase of

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

this Feature. Diversions have been ongoing, as needed, since August 2002. Final second lift levee construction was completed in 2007. Ongoing monitoring under the construction phase of this feature will continue into 2009. Additional modifications to the outfall will be completed in 2009.

Vicksburg District

LOWER ARKANSAS BASIN, AR

Condition as of Sep. 30. Arkansas River levees. A total of 56.2 miles of the 61.5 miles of north bank levees and all of the 85.4 miles of south bank levees have been completed to approved grade and section. These levees above mile 36.1 are protected by bank-protection works constructed as a feature of project for Arkansas River and Tributaries, AR and OK. For present status of this work, see report of Little Rock District. Below mile 36.1, needed bank protection is constructed with project maintenance funds. Little Bayou Meto gates and lifting mechanism were replaced during FY 88. Big Bayou Meto Gate operating mechanisms replaced FY 94, 95, 96.

LOWER RED RIVER SOUTH BANK RED RIVER LEVEES, LA

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance by hired labor consisted of water control management..

Condition as of Sep. 30. All of the 59.2 miles of levees authorized are completed to approved grade and section.

TENSAS BASIN, AR AND LA

(a) **Boeuf and Tensas Rivers, and Bayou Macon, AR and LA.**

Operations and results during fiscal year. Planning and design on project features are complete. The Lake Chicot Pumping Plant and related features are complete and in operation.

Condition as of Sep. 30. Lake Chicot Pumping Plant crane was repaired and the bell housing was replaced.

(b) **Red River backwater area.**

Operations and results during fiscal year. Routine operation and maintenance was performed on the Tensas-Cocodrie Pumping Plant along with construction of mile 0.2 setback.

Condition as of Sep. 30. A contract for bank stabilization will be awarded when funds are made available.

YAZOO BASIN, MS

Operations and results during fiscal year.

(a) **Big Sunflower River, etc.** The Project is authorized by the Flood Control Acts of 1944, 1946, 1950, 1962, and 1965. Swan Lake Levees plans and specifications were under preparation in FY 07. Main Canal and Black Bayou are complete. Item 66B channel relocation plans and specifications were prepared. Ten sedimentation reduction structures were completed as Phase I, and a contract was awarded for 14 additional structures as Phase II.

Mitigation for Upper Steele Projects. Mitigation for the unavoidable environmental losses is now underway. Approximately 5,569 acres of cleared lands have been obtained in the Yazoo Basin to mitigate the environmental losses resulting from construction of the Upper Steele Bayou Projects. Most of this land has been reforested and will be managed for wetlands, and terrestrial resources. All lands acquired for mitigation are from willing sellers to offset environmental losses from this project.

(b) **Flood Control Reservoirs**

(1) **Arkabutla Lake.** (See Table 41-C.) The dam and appurtenant structures were maintained and operated. Clearing of tributary streams in the lake area was

continued. Maximum pool elevation in the lake was 218.7 feet NGVD on Sep. 15, 2007, and storage in flood control pool was 106,800 acre-feet. Peak 24-hour inflow was 7,100 cubic feet per second on Apr. 15, 2007. On Sep. 30, 2007, the pool elevation was 217.3 feet NGVD, and storage in the flood control pool was 91,500 acre-feet.

(2) **Enid Lake.** (See Table 41-C.) The dam and appurtenant structures were maintained and operated. Rehabilitation of boat channels and snagging and clearing of tributary streams in the lake area continued. Maximum pool elevation in the lake was 243.1 feet NGVD on Jul. 31, 2007, when storage in the flood control pool was 173,700 acre-feet. Peak 24-hour inflow was 14,050 cubic feet per second on Jan. 6, 2007. On Sep. 30, 2007, pool elevation was 242.7 feet NGVD and storage in the flood control pool was 169,000 acre-feet. A total of 4,500 ac. ft. of storage in conservation pool was reallocated to municipal and industrial water supply in June 1998.

(3) **Grenada Lake.** (See Table 41-C.) Construction of remaining public-use facilities has been deferred pending development of cost-sharing agreements with local interests for construction and non-Federal operation and maintenance, consistent with projects for which recreation facilities are being constructed under the provisions of the Federal Water Project Recreational Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-72), as amended. Maximum pool elevation in the lake was 207.3 feet NGVD on Jan. 10, 2007, when storage in the flood control pool was 317,600 acre-feet. Peak 24-hour inflow was 22,350 cubic feet per second on Jan. 4, 2007. On Sep. 30, 2007, the pool elevation was 202.3 feet NGVD and storage in the flood control pool was 210,600 acre-feet.

(4) **Sardis Lake** (See Table 41-C.) The dam and appurtenant structures were maintained and operated. Clearing of tributary streams in the lake area continued. Maximum pool elevation in the lake was 251.5 feet NGVD on Sep. 28, 2007, when storage in the flood control pool was 371,600 acre-feet. Peak 24-hour inflow was 15,500 cubic feet per second on Jan. 7, 2007. On Sep. 30, 2007, the pool elevation was 251.1 feet NGVD and storage in the flood control pool was 361,900 acre-feet.

(c) **Greenwood, Yazoo City and Belzoni protection works.** Contract forces continued operation and maintenance of levees, drainage facilities, and pumping plant.

(d) **Main stem.** Contract forces continued operation and maintenance of channels, levees, and drainage facilities.

(e) **Reformulation Study.** The uncompleted portions of the Yazoo Basin construction program are currently being reformulated. This reformulation study includes investigations of the engineering, economic, and environmental aspects of the basin and is being accomplished in 4 phases. These studies will evaluate reasonable arrays of alternatives to the project features that remained after construction of items that were budgeted and scheduled for award in FY 90. The Upper Steele Bayou and Upper Yazoo Projects reports were approved on May 25, 1993 and Jun. 21, 1994, respectively. Concerning the final 2 phases, the Yazoo Backwater Reformulation Study includes nonstructural, structural, and combination plans. Nonstructural features include conservation and water management easements and reforestation of cleared agricultural lands. Structural features include a pump station and levee alternative. The Yazoo Backwater Reformulation Study's draft report and Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) were released for public review in Sep. 2000. The Vicksburg District reviewed and incorporated public and agency comments into the Final Report and Final SEIS. The Final Report is scheduled to be released in Nov. 2007 with a public comment period to be open until Jan. 2008. The Yazoo Tributaries Reformulation Study is evaluating flood control requirements on nine project features. Study efforts were suspended in 2000, and are scheduled to be reinitiated in FY 07.

(f) **Delta Headwaters Project.** The Delta Headwaters Project (DHP), a joint project with the USDA NRCS was initiated by FY 85 appropriations as a continuation on streambank erosion control efforts. The purpose of the project is to demonstrate the applicability of a systems approach to the design of erosion, sedimentation, and flood control works by applying this approach to 16 demonstration watersheds in the Yazoo Basin hill area. During FY 07, work continued in the

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

DHP toward development of the systems plans and implementation of a monitoring program. Cumulative through FY 07, the District has completed the construction of 206 low drop grade control structures, 203 miles of bank stabilization, 17 miles of channel improvement, 66 box culverts, 6 high drop grade control structures, 1,396 riser pipe grade control structures, 7 floodwater retarding structures, and 9 miles of levees.

(h) **Tributaries.** Project to be reformulated.

(i) **Upper Yazoo Projects.** The first 13 items of channel improvement, approximately 116 miles, and nine drainage structures have been completed. This work extends from Yazoo City, Mississippi, to Philipp, Mississippi.

The Fort Pemberton Flood Control Structure was completed on Apr. 29, 1991.

Roebuck Lake and Fort Loring water control structures and Tchula Lake weirs were completed in FY 95.

Item 6A was awarded in Aug. 07 and Item 7A is scheduled for award in Oct. 08. Design efforts continue for Channel Item 7.

The Alligator-Catfish water control structure was completed in FY 98. This structure has been renamed the J. Tol Thomas Water Control Structure.

Mitigation for Upper Yazoo Projects. Mitigation for the environmental impacts is now underway. Approximately 10,919 acres of cleared, frequently flooded agricultural lands have been obtained in the Yazoo Basin area of Mississippi to mitigate the environmental losses resulting from construction of the Upper Yazoo Projects, Big Sand Creek, Pelucia Creek, and Ascalmore-Tippo Bayou construction projects. This land has been reforested and will be managed for terrestrial, aquatic, wetlands, and waterfowl. A total of 17,000 acres of mitigation will be acquired from willing sellers for this project.

(j) **Yazoo Basin backwater.** The Yazoo area backwater levees are complete, including the backwater levee from the Mississippi River levee to the west levee

of the lower Auxiliary Channel, the Little Sunflower River drainage structure, and the connecting channel from the Steele Bayou drainage structure to the Big Sunflower River.

The Satartia area backwater levee is complete. Rocky Bayou area levee Items 1A and 1B have been completed. Completed backwater levees will require raising to provide the degree of protection intended based on the project design flow line developed for the Mississippi River following the 1973 flood.

Four Greentree Reservoirs and pumping stations have been constructed to mitigate for the waterfowl impacts of the project.

Mitigation of the terrestrial impacts is now underway. Approximately 8,800 acres of cleared, frequently flooded, agricultural lands have been obtained in the Yazoo Backwater area of Mississippi to mitigate the terrestrial losses resulting from construction and operation of the Yazoo Area and Satartia Area levees projects. This land has been reforested and will be managed for terrestrial wildlife. An additional 3,848 acres of mitigation is being considered as part of the Yazoo Backwater Reformulation Project.

Condition as of Sep. 30. The first feature of Yazoo Basin project was started in 1936, and the total project is about 68 percent complete.

Memphis District

BAYOU METO BASIN, AR

Location. Project is located in east central Arkansas in Lonoke, Pulaski, Prairie, Jefferson, and Arkansas Counties.

Existing project. The major problems are agricultural flooding, loss of environmental resources, and the depletion of the alluvial aquifer, which provides essentially all the water used for agricultural irrigation and baitfish farming and supports area wetlands. Features being evaluated include diversion of excess water from the Arkansas River with delivery through a system of new canals, existing ditches, and pipelines to the water

depleted areas; channel improvements and pumping station(s) to provide outlets for reduced flooding; waterfowl conservation and management measures; and other waterfowl enhancement features. The sponsor is the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission, partnering with the Bayou Meto Water Management District.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Funds were included in FY 2007 work plan to complete the review of the general reevaluation report.

Condition as of Sep. 30. The ASA(CW) approved the General Reevaluation Report on September 24, 2007.

Local interests have formed an entity capable of providing the legal and financial assurances for project implementation and they desire the earliest possible project completion.

FRANCIS BLAND FLOODWAY DITCH (EIGHT MILE CREEK), ARKANSAS

Location. The project is located in the City of Paragould, AR.

Existing project. The existing project consists of 12.5 miles of channel improvements. Eight miles of channel enlargement will occur in the rural downstream area of Paragould. Three and a half miles of enlargement will occur in the City of Paragould along with one mile of channel riprap/stabilization. The project will provide 100 year flood protection within the City of Paragould.

Local cooperation. A project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was assigned in June 1996.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Construction of the final phase, Item 2, Phase 2, Urban Channel Enlargement, was completed in November 2006.

Conditions as of Sep. 30. Coordination of project closeout with the sponsor is underway. The final activity will be the revision of FEMA's flood plain maps via a Letter of Map Revision.

GERMANTOWN, TN

Location. The study area is located in the city of Germantown, in Shelby County, Tennessee.

Existing project. The study investigated possible solutions to the flooding, erosion, and water quality problems impacting three drainage basins: Miller Farms Ditch and Lateral D, tributaries to the Wolf River and Howard Road Outfall, a tributary to Nonconnah Creek.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Only one of the three drainage basins investigated (Lateral D) resulted in a plan that is economically feasible; however, the outputs for this plan (erosion control) are not high priority outputs and not budgetable. Therefore, the feasibility study was terminated and the report was not processed for approval. The estimated cost of the Lateral D plan is \$6.0 million and the benefit to cost ratio is 1.44.

Condition as of Sep. 30. The city of Germantown attempted to obtain authority from Congress to construct not only Lateral D, but also locally developed plans for Miller Farms, Howard Road, and other drainage basins in the area, by requesting a modification to Section 219 of WRDA 1992, as amended. Section 1003 of WRDA 2007 authorizes the study of these basins from a Section 14, Emergency Streambank Protection standpoint, but does not authorize provisions for flood damage reduction. Funding has been appropriated for the Lateral D basin and a Section 14 study will be initiated in FY 2008.

GRAND PRAIRIE REGION, AR

Location. Project is primarily located in Arkansas and Prairie Counties and a small portion in Lonoke and Monroe Counties.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

Existing project. This project will provide for agricultural water supply, ground water protection, and fish and wildlife restoration and enhancement. The project includes a major pumping station, conveyance channels, and conservation measures for the Grand Prairie area. The sponsors are the State of Arkansas and the White River Regional Irrigation Water Distribution District.

Operations and results during fiscal year. FY 2007 funds are being used for termination costs of the pumping station contract (including completion of the fabrication/delivery of the pumps and motors); development of a Programmatic Agreement between the Corps and the appropriate American Indian tribes to address cultural requirements; and completion of the Biological Assessment concerning the ivory-billed woodpecker (IBW). Construction has been fully suspended on the pumping station, which is about 20 percent complete. Negotiations with the contractor to remove the Continuing Contract clause were unsuccessful and without funds to fully fund the entire contract, Termination for Convenience of the government was required.

Condition as of Sep. 30. Construction on the pumping station began during the summer of FY 2005 and was scheduled for completion in September 2007. However, the contract had to be terminated for the convenience of the Government in order to comply with the provisions of P.L. 109-103. In addition, in July 2006, an injunction was issued due to issues related to the Endangered Species Act and the Ivory-billed Woodpecker habitat.

HORN LAKE CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES INCLUDING COW PEN CREEK, TENNESSEE AND MISSISSIPPI

Location. Horn Lake Creek is located in northwest Desoto County, MS and southwest Shelby County, TN.

Existing project. The project was approved for construction on Nov. 17, 1986, under authority of Title IV, Section 401 of the 1986 Water Resources Development Act. The project consists of 3.5 miles of drift removal and 2.75 miles of channel clearing on Horn Lake Creek; 2.1 miles of channel clearing on Rocky Creek and 0.62 miles of channel clearing and 1.85 miles of channel enlargement on Cow Pen Creek. The project will provide 1.1-year flood frequency protection on Horn Lake and Rocky Creeks and 25-year

flood frequency protection on Cow Pen Creek. The construction is complete.

Local cooperation. A Local Cooperation Agreement was executed with the Horn Lake Creek Watershed Drainage District on Feb. 26, 1992.

Condition as of Sep. 30. Completed final accounting and reimbursed the sponsor for cost-share overpayment.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEES

Operations and results during fiscal year. Minor maintenance on levees is performed by the local interests and major maintenance is performed as required for slide repairs, road rehabilitation, and other similar work by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Mississippi River Levees Construction. St. Johns – New Madrid box culverts and levee closure was awarded 4 August 2004 and initiated in September 2006; was suspended in August 2007 due to unfavorable court ruling. Hillhouse, MS, relief wells P-2; Mounds Creek, IL, culverts; Nash, MO, Relief Wells P-2; and Fritz Landing, TN, culvert were completed. Farrell, MS, and Badgers to Cottonwood Point, AR, relief wells and West Memphis, AR, and Caruthersville, MO, relief well correction were awarded in FY 2007. All FY 2007 awards are less than 10 percent complete.

Mississippi River Levees Maintenance. Initiate and Complete – Levee Slide Repairs; Levee Slope Stabilization at Pecan Point, AR; Levee Slope Stabilization at Gammon, AR. Initiate Levee Slope Stabilization at West Memphis, AR.

CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT

Operations and results during fiscal year. Maintenance on dikes and revetments were performed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Continued construction of new dikes and revetments in the Main Stem Mississippi River System. See Table 41-J.

Channel improvement. Stone Dike Construction at Randolph, TN, awarded July 2007, 100 percent complete as of 30 September 2007. Stone Dike Construction at Lower Bullerton, AR, awarded June 2007, 100 percent complete as of 30 September 2007. Construction of 0.67 mile of new bank revetment and 36,528 squares of concrete mattress, for maintenance,

along the Mississippi River was completed by Government plant and hired labor. Also, 2.71 miles of new dikes were constructed and required maintenance was performed.

NONCONNAH CREEK, MS AND TN

Location. The project is located in southern Shelby County and provides flood protection for approximately half of the city of Memphis, TN.

Existing project. The project is made up of five separable elements, flood control, environmental preservation, recreation and conditionally authorized extensions to the flood control and recreation elements. The flood control element is under construction and consists of 18.2 miles of channel enlargement, grade stabilization, and vegetative cleanout. The environmental element consists of a 33-acre nature area. The recreation element consists of 8.8 miles of biking/hiking trails. WRDA 2000 conditionally authorized extending the flood control element upstream about five miles and the recreational element from 8.8 to 27 miles, if the Secretary finds the work justified.

Local cooperation. The project sponsor for the authorized project is the City of Memphis, TN and the Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was signed on 23 July 1990. The PCA covers only the flood control features of the project. Amendment of the PCA is required to incorporate the Environmental & Recreation features of the project. The project sponsor for the conditionally authorized extensions is Shelby County, TN. A Design Agreement was signed on 16 January 2002

Operations and results during fiscal year. FY 2007 funds were used to examine options to initiate Item 2, Phase 1 channel improvements subject to successful resolution of water quality issues.

Condition as of Sep. 30. Project of the authorized 18.2 miles of flood control improvements (exclusive of the bridge/utility protection sites) is 7% completed. Item 1, Phase 2 is 100% complete. A General Reevaluation Study for the flood control and recreation extensions was completed in 2004. The study produced no viable flood control option and recreation in the extension area.

ST. FRANCIS BASIN, AR AND MO

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Construction

Contracts for Fifteen Mile Bayou, Item 1 bridge relocation at U.S. Highway 79, and County Road at mile 13.8, are 100% complete. A contract for channel enlargement on Fifteen Mile Bayou, Item 1 is 100% complete. A contract for construction of County Road Bridge 18.8 is 100% complete. A contract for construction of County Road Bridge 20.01 was awarded in August 2007 and is complete.

Condition as of Sep. 30. Project initiated 1937. Project is 90% complete.

Maintenance

Continue Scour Repairs at Bridges – Madison to Marianna, AR. Initiate and Complete - Levee Gravel Resurfacing – Elk Chute East Levee, MO; East St. Francis Levee, Cross County, AR; Cockleburr Slough and West Levee, Craighead County, AR; Drainage District #16 of Mississippi County, AR. Initiate and Complete – Levee Slide Repairs, AR and MO; Culvert Replacements on Ditch 19, MO. Complete – Drainage District #17 Fuel Tank Replacement, AR; Dudley Ditch Grade Control Structure, MO.

ST. JOHNS BAYOU AND NEW MADRID FLOODWAY

Location. This flood control project is located in the bootheel of MO. It covers two drainage basins adjacent to the Mississippi River: the St. Johns Bayou Basin (450 sq mi) and the New Madrid Floodway (180 sq mi).

Existing project. The First Phase of the authorized project includes 24 miles of channel improvements, pumping stations, all seasonal ponding easements, and appropriate mitigation features. The First Phase project has a benefit-cost ratio of 1.11 to one, with average annual benefits of \$462,000 (Final RSEIS 2, March 2006, p. 135). St. John Levee and Drainage District is the cost-sharing sponsor. The current estimated cost for programmed work is \$50,100,000 Federal and \$16,500,000 non-Federal.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

Condition as of Sep. 30. Remaining construction work on the First Phase includes approximately 19.7 miles of channel improvements and two pumping stations. Water Quality Certification was issued for the project in Jun 2003. A contract was awarded for the New Madrid pumping station in Sep 2004. Construction was not initiated due to a Complaint filed in Federal Court in Sep. 2004 which resulted in the production of an amended environmental NEPA document (RSEIS 2, March 2006). This document is resulted in a Record of Decision on May 23, 2006 and a notice to proceed was issued to the contractor on August 28, 2006. Construction was initiated in September 2006. The Federal Court ruled against the Corps on September 13, 2007, and construction was suspended on September 14, 2007. A Notice of Appeal was filed on November 9, 2007, but the Solicitor General must approve the recommendation to appeal before plaintiffs can proceed with an appeal.

WEST TENNESSEE TRIBUTARIES, TN

Location. The project is a flood control project located along the Obion and Forked Deer Rivers and tributaries in west Tennessee, in Weakley, Madison, Gibson, Obion, Dyer, Crockett, Lauderdale and Haywood Counties.

Existing project. The project consists of 225 miles of channel improvements on the Obion and Forked Deer Rivers and construction of 7.6 miles of levees to provide adequate drainage outlets and reduce flooding; 174 water control structures, 216 erosion control structures, 37 miles of water management connector channels to restore bottomland hardwoods and fisheries; and the acquisition of 32,000 acres of mitigation lands. Only 93 miles of the authorized channel improvements have been completed and 13,527 acres of the mitigation lands purchased.

Local cooperation. The project sponsor is the state of Tennessee acting through the West Tennessee River Basin Authority (WTRBA).

Operations and results during fiscal year. No contract awarded or completed during fiscal year.

Condition as of Sep. 30. WTRBA requested that the Corps undertake a reevaluation of a demonstration project along the Obion River System to alleviate

unresolved water resource problems in the West Tennessee area. FY 2006 funds were used to research potential sites for a demonstration study. The West Tennessee Tributaries Project is 60 percent complete.

WOLF RIVER, MEMPHIS, TN

Location. The Wolf River is located in Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby Counties, TN, and Tippah, Marshall, and Benton Counties, MS.

Existing project. The authorized project consists of six main channel weirs and eighteen tributary weirs for grade stabilization, two cutoff prevention weirs on the main channel, trails, and wildlife corridors in Shelby County, and three boat ramps (two in Shelby County and one in Fayette County.) Estimated annual benefits include over 2,144 annual habitat unit values and \$414,000 in recreational benefits. The project sponsors are Shelby County, Tennessee and the Chickasaw Basin Authority.

Operations and results during fiscal year. The first construction contract consisting of three stabilization weirs, one cutoff prevention weirs, one tributary weir, and associated access roads is complete. The second item of work consisting of one weir, bridge protection, and associated access roads is complete. FY 2007 funds were being used to develop plans and specs for the third item of work (five tributary weirs, award the contract, and initiate construction on this item).

Condition as of Sep. 30. Construction was completed on the first item of work in December 2005. The second item of work was completed in October 2006. The third item of work was awarded in July 2007 and construction was initiated in August 2007.

St. Louis District

Operations and results during fiscal year.

WAPPAPELLO LAKE, MISSOURI

Wappapello Lake. The dam and appurtenant structures were maintained and operated. Phase 1 of State Highway D-5 relocation project was awarded in accordance with 1997 REDM. Five-year periodic inspection of the dam was completed. Maximum pool elevation was 372.18 ft. NGVD on May 14, 2007, when

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

storage utilized in the flood control pool was 167,068 acre-feet (23%). Peak 24-hour inflow was 29,980 cfs on May 3, 2007. On September 30, 2007, the pool elevation was 360.33 ft. NGVD and storage utilized in the flood control pool was 36,858 acre-feet (6%).

On November 15, 2006, the Chief of Engineers signed the Statement of Findings approving the relocation of US Highway 67 and Wane County Roads 313 and 536. On December 18, 2006, the ASA(CW) submitted to Congress a Notification Report for Major Relocations authorizing those road relocations.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

TABLE 41-A MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENTS

Mileage Above Head of Passes	Locality	Improvement	Remarks
0-957 ¹	Head of Passes, LA-Cairo, IL	Dredging, revetment, and contract work	--
10-81	The Jump-New Orleans, LA	Main line levee, right bank	--
11-25	Baptiste Collette-Bayou Ostrica, LA	Local levees, left bank	--
118	Davis Pond, LA (formerly Myrtle Grove, LA)	Salinity control structure, right bank	Authorized by Public Law 89-298 (HD 308/74/1). Included in MS Delta Region, LA feature. Postauthorization change report, approved June 1987.
81	Caernarvon, LA	Salinity control structure, left bank	Authorized by Public Law 89-298 (HD 308/74/1). Included in MS Delta Region, LA feature.
44-91	Bohemia, LA-New Orleans, LA	Main line levee and floodwall, left bank	--
81-96	New Orleans, LA	Main line levee, right bank	Authorized by Public Law 81-516.
91-104	New Orleans, LA	Main line levee and floodwall, left bank	Authorized by Public Law 81-516.
96-279	New Orleans-Morganza, LA	Main line levee, right bank	--
104-234	New Orleans-Baton Rouge, LA	Main line levee, left bank	--
127-129	Bonnet Carré Floodway, LA	Regulating spillway, left bank	--
129	Mississippi-Louisiana Estuarine Areas, LA/MS (Bonnet Carré)	Salinity control structure, left bank	Authorized by Public Public Law 100-676
129-234	Bonnet Carré-Baton Rouge, LA	Main line levee, left bank	--
235	Baton Rouge Harbor	Devils Swamp barge channel	Modified by Public Law 87-874.
279-287	Morganza Floodway, LA	Regulating spillway, right bank	--
287-303	Morganza-Old River, LA	Main line levee, right bank	Extends up south bank of Old River to Barbre Landing.
303-314	Old River, LA control	Levee closure and enlargement, low and high water spillway structures, navigation lock, and approach channels, right bank	Authorized by Public Law 83-780.
314-572	Old River-Cypress Creek, AR	Main line levee, right bank	Joins Arkansas River, south bank levee.
437	Vicksburg Harbor, MS	Harbor extension and industrial fill	Authorized by Public Law 70-391. Modified by Public Laws 79-526 and 83-780.
437-721	Vicksburg-Lake View, MS	Main line levee, left bank	--

TABLE 41-A **MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENTS**
(Continued)

Mileage Above Head of Passes	Locality	Improvement	Remarks
490	Wilson Point, LA	Pumping Plant and drainage structure, right bank	Unpublished Vicksburg District's MRC report approved Apr. 14, 1966. ²
537	Greenville Harbor, MS	Harbor improvements and port area	Authorized by Public Law 85-500.
646	Long Lake, Helena, AR	Culvert and floodgate, right bank	Authorized by Public Law 79-526. ²
605-666	Henrico-Helena, AR	Main line levee and floodwall, right bank	--
672-993	St. Francis River-Commerce, MO ³	Main line levee, right bank	--
722-725	Industrial levee (Ensley Bottoms)	Levee and pumping station	--
721-734	Memphis Harbor, TN	Closure of Tennessee Chute, industrial fill, levee, harbor channels, etc.	Authorized by Public Law 79-526.
803-873	Tiptonville-Obion River	Main line levee, left bank, levee extension, and diversion Obion River	Modified by Acts of Jul. 24, 1946 and Dec. 23, 1971.
857	Near Mud Lake, TN	Pumping station and adjacent channel improvements	Authorized Dec. 15 and 17, 1970 under Sec. 201 of Oct. 27, 1965 FC Act.
890	St. Johns Bayou, MO	Drainage floodgate and levee closure	Modified by Jul. 24, 1946 Act.
890	New Madrid Floodway, MO	Drainage floodgate and levee closure	Modified by Sep. 3, 1954 Act.
890-954	New Madrid-Birds Point, MO	Floodway, right bank	--
902-922	Slough Bend, Hickman, KY	Main line levee, left bank	--
922	Hickman, KY	Floodwall, left bank	--
946	Peafield, MO	Drainage floodgate	Authorized by Sep. 3, 1954 Act.
957 ¹	Cairo, Cairo drainage	Floodwalls and levees district	--
957 ¹	Cairo, Cairo drainage district, Mounds, Mound City, and vicinity	Floodwalls, levees, and pumping plant	--
	Thebes-Rock Island, IL	Levees, both banks	Intermittent (Sec. 6).
	Cape Girardeau, MO, to Rock Island, IL	Levees	Intermittent (Sec. 6).

1. Cairo, IL, is on Ohio River about 3 miles above its mouth (Mississippi River mile 954 AHP).

2. Also see Table 41-D, "Authorizing Legislation."

3. Commerce, MO, is on Upper Mississippi River, 39 miles above mouth of Ohio River.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

TABLE 41-B

MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRIBUTARY
AND OUTLET IMPROVEMENTS

Mileage Below Head of Atchafalaya River	Locality	Improvement	Remarks
	ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, LA ¹ <i>Atchafalaya Basin, Morganza and West Atchafalaya Floodways</i>		
0-54	West Atchafalaya Floodway between Red River and Alabama Bayou	Floodway	--
27-54	Morganza Floodway between Mississippi River and Alabama Bayou	Floodway	--
54-117	Atchafalaya Basin Floodway between Alabama Bayou and Morgan City <i>East protection levee (Morganza and Atchafalaya Floodways)</i>	Floodway	--
20-27	Lacour-Red Cross	Levee, upper Morganza guide	--
25-117	Morganza-Morgan City	Levee and Morgan City floodwall	Including lower Morganza Floodway guide levee.
27	Bayou Latenache	Drainage structure, Pointe Coupee, and channel enlargement	Through upper Morganza guide levee and enlargement of outlet channel.
0-27	Upper Pointe Coupee Loop area	Additional drainage facilities	Enlargement of Bayou Latenache. Approved Jun. 4, 1970. See Table 41-D.
31-57	Bayou Fordoche-Ramah	Drainage channel	Levee landside borrow pit.
80	Bayou Sorrel ¹	Lock	Alternate route, Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Port Allen to Morgan City.
53-117	Bayou Sorrel Lock-Morgan City	Alternate navigation channel. Gulf Intracoastal Waterway	Gulf Intracoastal Waterway utilizes levee west side borrow pit channel.
117	Morgan City	Lock in Bayou Boeuf ¹	Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.
117-129	Below Morgan City	Channel relocation	Bypass route for Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.
117-129	Below Morgan City <i>Atchafalaya Basin Floodway lower protection levee</i>	Levee, floodwall	East of lower river.
105	Calumet	Floodgate, east	Bayou Teche-Wax Lake Outlet.
105-120	Below Morgan City	Levees, floodwall, drainage structures, and pumping plants	Enclosed area between Wax Lake Lake Outlet and Berwick.
115	Berwick ¹	Lock	Lower Atchafalaya River.
116	Patterson	Water system	Adjustment to provide fresh water.
	<i>West protection levee (Atchafalaya Basin and West Atchafalaya Floodways)</i>		
5	Simmesport-Hamburg	Levee fuse plug	West Atchafalaya Floodway.

**TABLE 41-B
(Continued)**

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRIBUTARY
AND OUTLET IMPROVEMENTS**

Mileage Below Head of Atchafalaya River	Locality	Improvement	Remarks
5-105	Mansura to Wax Lake Outlet Coulee des Grues	Protection levee Levee enlargement and floodgate extension	-- --
29	West Atchafalaya Floodway	Railway	--
29	Morganza Floodway	Railway	--
40	Bayou Darbonne	Gated drainage structures	Through West Atchafalaya protection levee.
40	West Atchafalaya Floodway	Highway	--
40	Morganza Floodway	Highway	--
41	Bayou Courtableau	Gated drainage control structures and channels	--
41	West Atchafalaya Floodway	Railway	--
41	Morganza Floodway	Railway	--
94	Charenton	Floodgate and approach channels	Borrow pit channel to Grand Lake through West Atchafalaya protection levee.
94	Jaws-Lake Fausse Pointe	Outlet, Charenton drainage canal and protection levee	Restoration of drainage west of West Atchafalaya Basin protection levee.
105	Calumet	Floodgate, west	Bayou Teche and Wax Lake Outlet.
105	Wax Lake Outlet	Drainage canal-railway and highway bridges	To lower flood heights.
<i>Atchafalaya River</i>			
0-54	Barbre Landing-Alabama Bayou	East bank, levee	--
5-6	Simmesport	Levee, ring, and drainage structure	--
5-66	Simmesport-Bayou Garofier	West bank, levee	--
28-30	Melville	Levee, ring	--
40-41	Krotz Springs	Levee, ring	--
54-117	Below Alabama Bayou	Channel enlargement	Increase channel capacities to decrease flood heights.
94-106	Mississippi River-Morgan City	12- by 125-foot navigation channel	Through Grand and Six Mile Lakes.
TECHE-VERMILION BASINS, LA			
	Atchafalaya River to Teche- Vermilion Basins	Pumping station above Krotz Springs, conveyance channels, and appurtenant works	Freshwater distribution from Atchafalaya River to Teche- Vermilion Basins.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

**TABLE 41-B
(Continued)**

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRIBUTARY
AND OUTLET IMPROVEMENTS**

Mileage Above Mouth	Locality	Improvement	Remarks
	<i>Courtableau Basin, LA, and outlets</i>		
0-8	Charenton Canal	Drainage channel	Outlet to gulf
50-133	West Atchafalaya protection levee borrow pit channel	Drainage channel	Intercepting drainage channel.
96	Bayou Courtableau spillway	Drainage control structure	--
133	Bayou des Glaises	Diversion channel	--
	BAYOU COCODRIE AND TRIBUTARIES		
	Bayou Courtableau	Enlargement and additional culverts	Washington to west protection levee.
0-17	Bayou Cocodrie	Enlargement and realignment	--
17-40	Bayous Cocodrie-Boeuf diversion	New channel	--
40-51	Bayou Boeuf	New channel	--
51-60	Bayous Boeuf-Rapides diversion	New channel	--
17-42	Upper Cocodrie	Enlargement, clearing, and snagging	--
	<i>Bayou Boeuf</i>		
87-107	Bayou Lamourie to Kincaid	Enlargement, realignment, clearing, and snagging	--
	<i>Structures</i>		
40	Lecompte Control Structure	Fixed elevation weir	--
60	Bayou Rapides Control Structure	Gated drainage structure	--
87	Bayou Lamourie Control Structure	Gated drainage structure	--
	Various	Railway, highway, and local road bridges, and pipeline crossing	--
	LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, LA		
	Lake Pontchartrain, Jefferson Parish, LA	Flood protection	(^{2,3})
	AMITE RIVER, LA		
	Amite River, LA	Bank protection	Authorized by Public Law 81-516. Eliminated by Public Law 89-298.
	LOWER RED RIVER, SOUTH BANK, RED RIVER LEVEES, LA		
82-145	Moncla-Hotwells	Levee, south bank	--
	Bayou Rapides Pumping plant and gravity structure	Levee, south bank	Senate Doc. (Public Law 84-99) Added to project by Public Law 101-514.
	Red River-Moncla to Lake Long	Levees	Intermittent (Sec. 6).

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

**TABLE 41-B
(Continued)**

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRIBUTARY
AND OUTLET IMPROVEMENTS**

Mileage Above Mouth	Locality	Improvement	Remarks
Lake Chicot	Pumping plant and drainage structure <i>Tributary of Bayou Macon</i>	To divert flows from Lake Chicot	Authorized by Public Law 90-483.
0-6	Rush Bayou <i>Tensas River, AR and LA</i>	Clearing	(⁶)
0-165	Tensas River <i>Tributary of Tensas River</i>	Channel improvement	Authorized by Public Law 78-534. ³
0-22	Mill and Vidal Bayous <i>Grant's Canal, LA</i>	Channel improvement	Authorized by Public Law 89-298.
0-0.2	Grant's Canal at Lake Providence	Filling canal	Authorized by Public Law 81-516.
	LOWER ARKANSAS RIVER, AR		
23-98	Yancopin-Pine Bluff	Levee, south bank	--
35-98	Fletcher Bend, AR, to Pine Bluff	Revetment	--
48-102	North Little Rock to Gillett (below Plum Bayou)	Levee, north bank	(⁵)
	GRAND PRAIRIE-BAYOU METO, AR		
	Grand Prairie Region and Bayou Meto Basin, AR	Aquifer protection. water supply and environmental improvements	Authorized by Public Law 81-516.
	YAZOO BASIN, MS		
0-75	Yazoo Backwater area	Levees and pumping plants	--
0-381	Yazoo River System below Arkabutla Lake	Channel improvement	Including Tallahatchie and Coldwater Rivers.
75-366	Yazoo River between Yazoo City and Prichard	Levees, right bank	Intermittent.
75-345	Yazoo River between Yazoo City and Askew	Levees, left bank	Intermittent.
45-109	Will M. Whittington Auxiliary Channel	Floodway channel	--
75	Yazoo City protection	Levee, drainage structure, and pumping plant	--
	Rocky Bayou area	Channel clearing and enlargement	Improvement of 7.8 miles was approved Apr. 29, 1970.
127	Belzoni protection	Levee and floodwall	--
185	Greenwood protection	Levees, channel improvement, drainage structures, and pumping plants	--
381	Arkabutla Lake	Flood detention and conservation	See Table 41-C.
0-64	Yalobusha River below Grenada Lake	Channel improvement	--
64	Grenada Lake	Flood detention and conservation	See Table 41-C.
0-24	Tallahatchie River-Little Tallahatchie River	Levees, Panola-Quitman Floodway	--
0-26	Little Tallahatchie River below Sardis Lake	Channel improvement	--

**TABLE 41-B
(Continued)**

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRIBUTARY
AND OUTLET IMPROVEMENTS**

Mileage Above Mouth	Locality	Improvement	Remarks
26	Sardis Lake	Flood detention and conservation	See Table 41-C.
0-13	Yocono River below Enid Lake	Channel improvement	--
13	Enid Lake	Flood detention and conservation	See Table 41-C.
0-88	Cassidy Bayou below Old Coldwater River	Channel improvement	Including Moore's Bayou, Cutoff Bayou, Whiting Lake and outlet.
137-260	Upper Yazoo Projects	Floodway channel	--
75-381	Area between main stem and hills including Bobo Bayou McKinney Bayou enlargement of pumping plant.	Levees and channel improvement	Authorized by Public Law 79-526.
0-8.3	Alligator-Catfish Bayous	Channel improvement and	Authorized by Public Law 79-526.
0-23	Bear Creek	Channel improvement	Authorized by Public Law 89-298. As modified in GDM in 1967.
0-42	Whiteoak Bayou	Channel improvement	Authorized by Public Law 89-298.
275-290	Tallahatchie River, MS	Two road crossings of Panola-Quitman Floodway, MS, and for protection of Sheley Bridge	Authorized by Public Law 90-147.
0-204	<i>Big Sunflower River, etc.</i> Big Sunflower River	Channel improvement	Authorized by Public Law 78-534. ³
0-8	Hull Brake-Mill Creek Canal	Channel improvement	--
0-28	Hushpuckena River	Channel improvement	--
0-81	Quiver River	Channel improvement	--
0-43	Gin and Muddy Bayous, MS	Channel improvement	Authorized by Public Law 87-874.
0-4	Bogue Phalia	Channel improvement	Authorized by Public Law 78-534. ³
0-4	Ditchlow Bayou	Channel improvement	Authorized by Public Law 78-534. ³
0-27	Little Sunflower River	Channel improvement	Authorized by Public Law 78-534. ³
153-160	Deer Creek	Channel improvement	Authorized by Public Law 78-534. ³
0-68	Steele Bayou	Channel improvement	Authorized by Public Law 78-534. ³
	Muddy Bayou	Water-control structure	Modified in December 1970. See Table 41-D. Approved Mar. 3, 1970. See Table 41-D.
	LOWER WHITE RIVER AND BASIN, AR		
13-55	Laconia Circle-Old Town Lake	Levee, backwater including outlet	Mile 605-645 Mississippi River.
0-68	Big Creek and tributaries structures	Pumping plant Channel improvement and	(⁶) Authorized by Public Law 89-298.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

**TABLE 41-B
(Continued)**

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRIBUTARY
AND OUTLET IMPROVEMENTS**

Mileage Above Mouth	Locality	Improvement	Remarks
99	Clarendon levee	Levee and outlet structures	Authorized by Public Law 89-298.
108-192	Augusta to Clarendon	Levees, outlet structures	(⁵)
122	De Valls Bluff	Levee, outlet structure, and pumping station	(⁵)
143	Des Arc, AR	Levee, outlet structure, and pumping station	Authorized by Public Law 81-516.
0-196	CACHE BASIN, AR Cache River, AR	Channel improvement and structures	Authorized by Public Law 81-516.
0-90	Bayou DeView, AR	Channel improvement and structures	Authorized by Public Law 81-516.
	ST. FRANCIS RIVER AND BASIN, AR AND MO		
260	Inter-River Drainage District in Missouri	Channel improvement and two outlet structures	Authorized Dec. 16, 1975. See Table 41-D.
0-225	Mouth of St. Francis River-Wappapello Dam	Floodway, levees, drainage channels, and structures	--
225	Wappapello Lake	Flood detention and conservation	See Table 41-C.
0-105	Little River Basin	Floodway, levees, drainage channels, and structures	--
86	Marked Tree, AR	Marked Tree Siphon	--
0-36	Tyronza River	Channel improvement	--
0-29	Big Slough Ditch	Channel improvement	--
0-17	Mayo Ditch	Channel improvement	--
0-12	Cross County Ditch Belle Fountain Ditch	Channel improvement Channel improvement	-- Authorized by Public Law 90-483.
	Drainage District No. 17	Channel improvement and pumping station	Authorized by Public Law 90-483.
0-108	L'ANGUILLE RIVER, AR L'Anguille River and tributaries, Brushy and First Creeks	Channel improvement	Authorized by Public Law 80-858.
	WEST TENNESSEE TRIBUTARIES		
0-25	Wolf River and tributaries, TN Obion River and tributaries, North, South, Middle, and Rutherford Forks	Channel improvement Channel improvement	(⁶) Authorized by 1948 Flood Control Act.
	Forked Deer River and tributaries, North, Middle, and South Forks	Channel improvement	Authorized by 1948 Flood Control Act.
	Mud Lake Pumping Station, TN	Pumping plant	Authorized by Resolutions Dec. 15 and 17, 1970. ²

**TABLE 41-B
(Continued)**

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRIBUTARY
AND OUTLET IMPROVEMENTS**

Mileage Above Mouth	Locality	Improvement	Remarks
	Harris Fork Creek, TN and KY	Flood control improvements	Authorized by Water Resources Act of Oct. 22, 1976. ² Section 102, 1976. ²
	Porter Gap, TN	Construction to main-stem standards, levee and appurtenant structures for flood control	Section 183, 1976. ²
0-20	REELFOOT LAKE-LAKE NO. 9, TN AND KY Running Reelfoot Bayou, TN	Channel improvement	Authorized by Public Law 83-780.
0-15	Bayou du Chien and Lake No. 9, KY and TN	Channel improvements and pumping station	Authorized in December 1970. See Table 41-D.
0-47	WEST KENTUCKY TRIBUTARIES, KY Obion Creek, KY	Channel improvement	Authorized by Public Law 89-298.
	LITTLE RIVER DIVERSION CHANNEL, MO Delta to Ansell, MO	Levees	Mile 49 above Cairo.
0-28	MISSOURI RIVER, MO Mouth to St. Charles, MO	Levees	Intermittent (Sec. 6).
0-120	ILLINOIS RIVER, IL Mouth to Havana, IL	Levees	Intermittent (Sec. 6).
	OHIO RIVER, IL AND KY Cairo to Mound City and Mounds, IL	Floodwall, levee, revetment, and pumping plant	

1. General data concerning Bayou Boeuf, Bayou Sorrel, and Berwick locks where Atchafalaya Basin protection levees cross Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, alternate route to Plaquemine, LA, and lower Atchafalaya River (extension of Bayou Tech Waterway), respectively, are in report of New Orleans District.
2. Also see Table 41-D, "Authorizing Legislation."
3. Public Law 81-516 modified requirements of local cooperation.
4. Authorized by Public Law 77-228. Modified by Public Law 89-298.
5. Authorized or incorporated in MR&T by Public Law 79-526.³ See Table 41-D.
6. Authorized by Public Law 85-500.

TABLE 41-D AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Act or Authorization	Work Authorized	Document
May 15, 1928	Flood protection in alluvial valley of Mississippi River, revetment and contraction works and dredging to provide least channel depth of 9 feet and width of 300 feet below Cairo.	H. Doc. 90, 70th Cong., 1st sess.
Jun. 19, 1930	Provided for allotment of the balance of emergency rescue funds to reimburse levee districts and others for expenditures in flood-control works during the 1927 and subsequent floods.	Public Law 395, 71st Cong., 2d sess.
Feb. 15, 1933	Provided for ownership of lands in Bonnet Carré Spillway and Floodway with proviso for granting rights-of-way, easements, and permits, in said lands.	Public Law 351, 72d Cong.
Apr. 23, 1934	Authorized payment for purchase of, or to reimburse states and local levee districts for the cost of, levee rights-of-way for flood-control work in the Mississippi Valley, and for other purposes.	Public Law 171, 73d Cong.
Aug. 30, 1935	Improvement of Wolf and Nonconnah Rivers, TN (Nonconnah Creek is correct title). Improvement of Wolf River (Memphis Harbor), TN.	R&H Comm. Doc. 26, 72d Cong., 1st sess. R&H Comm. Doc. 45, 74th Cong., 1st sess.
Jun. 15, 1936	Modification of the 1928 Act to provide for: Construction of a backwater levee at mouth of White River, AR. Construction of Eudora floodway in lieu of Boeuf floodway; flood control, Yazoo River; construction of Morganza floodway; and an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico west of Berwick, LA, including a 6-year program for the improvement and regularization of the Mississippi River between Arkansas and Red Rivers, and Atchafalaya River; and construction of roads on levees and drainage adjustments incident to floodway levees.	Unpublished report dated Apr. 2, 1925. H. Comm. on Flood Control, Doc. 1, 74th Cong., 1st sess.
Aug. 28, 1937	Provided for construction of floodwalls, levees, and revetments along Wolf River and Nonconnah Creek for protection of Memphis, TN. Modify the Yazoo River project to substitute a combined reservoir floodway and levee plan.	Unpublished report on record in OCE.
Jun. 28, 1938	Construction of Mounds to Mound City levee and control works along Cache River, IL. Modification of previous act pertaining to floodways and outlets and lands therein; including program for the improvement and regularization of the Mississippi River, between Cairo and Arkansas River, extension of levee road system; strengthening of levees.	H. Comm. on Flood Control, Doc. 1, 75th Cong., 1st sess. H. Comm. on Flood Control, Doc. 1, 75th Cong., 1st sess.
Aug. 18, 1941	Enlarge main line levees to offset abandonment of floodways between Arkansas and Red Rivers, flood-control works in backwater areas of Yazoo and Red Rivers, and in Bayous Rapides, Boeuf, and Cocodrie, LA.	H. Doc. 359, 77th Cong., 1st sess.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

**TABLE 41-D
(Continued)**

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Act or Authorization	Work Authorized	Document
	Modification of the Yazoo Basin, MS, feature to provide for a streambank erosion control demonstration project for the delta and hill areas of basin.	Sec. 32, Public Law 93-251.
	Modification of project to provide that the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, can substitute authorized mitigation lands, not yet acquired and no longer suitable, for like acreage in the same or adjacent subbasins of the project area. This section provides the authority to substitute authorized mitigation lands in: a. Tensas Basin, LA and AR, feature (Red River backwater). b. St. Francis Basin, AR and MO, feature.	Sec. 42, Public Law 93-251.
	Modification of Bayou Cocodrie and tributaries, LA, feature, to provide for: enlargement of Bayou Courtableau from Washington to west protection levee; right-of-way and spoil disposal areas at Federal expense; and necessary additional culverts through west protection levee.	Sec. 87, Public Law 93-251.
	Modification of Cache River Basin, AR, feature to provide for: acquisition by fee easements of lands for fish and wildlife management, recreation, and environmental purposes.	Sec. 99, Public Law 93-251.
TITLE II River Basin Monetary Authorization Act of 1974	Continue prosecution of project for the comprehensive development of the basin, \$211 million.	Sec. 201, Public Law 93-251. Mar. 7, 1974.
River Basin Monetary Act of Oct. 2, 1975	Continue prosecution of project for the comprehensive development of the basin, \$158,000,000.	Sec. 1, Public Law 94-101.
Dec. 16, 1975 ²	Modification of St. Francis Basin, AR and MO, feature to provide relief from ponding of interior runoff in the Inter-River Drainage District of Missouri.	Unpublished Memphis District's MRC report dated Nov. 11, 1975.
TITLE II Public Works for Water and Power Development and Energy Research Appropriation Act, 1976.	Continue prosecution of project for comprehensive development during period Jul. 1-Sep. 30, 1976, \$60,300,000.	Public Law 94-180, Dec. 26, 1975.

TABLE 41-D **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**
(Continued)

Act or Authorization	Work Authorized	Document
TITLE II Public Works for Water and Power Development and Energy Research Appropriation Act, 1977.	Continue prosecution of project for flood control, rescue work, repair, restoration, and control of bank erosion, \$231,497,000.	Public Law 94-355, Jul. 12, 1976.
Water Resources Development Act of 1976.	<p>Sec. 101(a) authorized accomplishment of Phase I - Advanced Engineering and Design Memoranda-On:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. St. Johns Bayou and New Madrid Floodway, MO, project: Report of OCE - Sep. 26,1975. b. Nonconnah Creek, TN and MS, project: Report of OCE - Jun. 23, 1976, and as an independent part of the project: Improvements for flood control and allied purposes on Horn Lake Creek and tributaries, including Cowpen Creek, TN and MS. <p>Modification of West Tennessee Tributaries feature (Obion and Forked Deer Rivers), TN, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. (Sec. 102) - Provide project for flood control for Harris Fork Creek, TN and KY: (H.D. 94-221) except that highway bridge relocations and alterations shall be at Federal expense. b. (Sec. 183) - Provide for construction of a levee and appurtenant works from mouth of Obion diversion channel to vicinity Highway 88 and thence to vicinity of Porter Gap, TN. 	Public Law 94-587, Oct. 22, 1976.
TITLE II Public Works for Water and Power Development and Energy Research Appropriation Act, 1978.	Continue prosecution of project for flood control, rescue work, repair, restoration, and control of bank erosion, \$253,081,000.	Public Law 95-96 Aug. 7, 1977.
Dec. 9, 1977, 5th Ind. on VXD May 31, 1977, Letter Report. ²	Modification of the Tensas Basin Project, Red River Backwater Area, to include a drainage structure and appurtenant channel works in the Six Mile Bayou area of Concordia Parish, LA.	Unpublished Vicksburg District report dated May 31, 1977, on Cynthia and Six Mile Bayous, LA.
Jun. 28, 1980	The establishment of the Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge for the preservation and development of environmental resources and in lieu of mitigation acquisitions which otherwise would be required for certain water resources projects, within designated limits, in the basins of the Tensas, Boeuf, and Red Rivers in the State of Louisiana.	Public Law 96-285, Jun. 28, 1980.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

**TABLE 41-D
(Continued)**

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Act or Authorization	Work Authorized	Document
Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act, 1981	For expenses necessary for prosecuting work of flood control projects, rescue work, repair, restoration or maintenance of flood control projects threatened or destroyed by flood, \$232,519,000: Provided, That not less than \$250,000 be available for control of bank erosion of streams in the Yazoo Basin, including the foothill area. Provided further, That funds for the Tensas Basin Red River Backwater Area, be used for flood control, etc., for Sicily Island and Below Red River including pumping stations.	Public Law 96-367, Oct. 1, 1980.
Supplemental Appropriations Bill for FY Ending Sep. 30, 1985 (PL 99-88), and the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (PL 99-662)	Authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Army acting through the Chief of Engineers to proceed with planning, design, engineering, and construction of 41 water resources projects, including Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System. For the Atchafalaya Basin Floodway Systems project, cost-sharing is only required for the recreation feature of the project. The flood control and environmental features are Federal costs.	FY 1985 Supplemental Appropriations Bill (PL 99-88), and Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (PL 99-662).
Water Resources Development Act, 1986	<p>Sec. 104(a), Authorization of Projects - Authorization of Construction:</p> <p>Incorporation of the project for flood control, Louisiana State Penitentiary levee, Mississippi River, LA: Report of the Chief of Engineers, dated Dec. 10, 1982, at a total cost of \$23,400,000, with an estimated first Federal cost of \$17,600,000 and an estimated first non-Federal cost of \$5,800,000. No acquisition of land for or actual construction of the project may commence until appropriate non-Federal interests shall agree to undertake measures to minimize the loss of fish and wildlife habitat lands in the project area. The work is unscheduled.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bushley Bayou, LA. Water Resources Development Act of 1986 authorized the project for flood control, Bushley Bayou, LA. b. Eight Mile Creek, Paragould, AR. Project entails channel improvement along the creek with miniparks and hiking/ biking trails. c. Helena and Vicinity, AR. The Helena Basin is an urban basin containing approximately 3,500 acres which frequently and severely floods the city of Helena. A pumping station and sump with channel enlargement and a gated culvert was recommended. d. West Memphis and Vicinity, AR. Channel improvements along Ten Mile Bayou and Fifteen Mile Bayou for a total of 23.86 miles, with limited revegetation of right-of-way to maintain environmental stability. e. St. Johns Bayou and New Madrid Floodway, MO. Flood control for urban and rural land. 	Public Law 99-662, Nov. 17, 1986.

TABLE 41-D **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**
(Continued)

Act or Authorization	Work Authorized	Document
Energy and water Development Appropriation Act, 1994	f. Nonconnah Creek and Johns Creek, TN and MS. Channel enlargement, recreation features with channel construction and environmental enhancement.	
	g. Horn Lake Creek and Tributaries, TN and MS. This is an urban flood control project located in extreme northwest Mississippi and southwest Tennessee. The plan of improvement consists of 3.5 miles of selective drift removal on lower Horn Lake Creek and 2.6 miles of vegetative clearing on Horn Lake Creek, 2.1 miles on Rocky Creek and 0.6 miles of vegetative clearing and 1.8 miles of channel enlargement on Cow Pen Creek. Hike/bike trails are included along Rocky Creek and Cow Pen Creek.	
	h. Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System, La. Not mentioned, but this Act authorized basic cost sharing principles for the project. In particular establishes that the fish and wildlife enhancement feature of the project is of national significance, and therefore, a 100 percent Federal cost.	
	i. Lower Atchafalaya Basin Reevaluation Study. Authority to, within available funds, investigate conditions at Wax Lake Outlet, Bayou Black, and other features, and recommend any modification desirable for flood protection navigation, and environmental program.	
	Sec. 601(a) Authorization of Projects. Authorization of Construction:	
	a. Yazoo Backwater Area, MS. Authorized the project for mitigation of fish and wildlife losses at the Yazoo Backwater Project, MS. The project shall include acquisition of 40,000 acres for mitigation of project-induced fish and wildlife losses.	
	b. Greenville Harbor, MS. Authorized the project for navigation, Greenville Harbor, MS, as contained in the reports of Chief of Engineers, Nov. 15, 1977 and Feb. 2, 1982, at a total cost of \$43,700,000 with an estimated first Federal cost of \$28,000,000 and an estimated non-Federal first cost of \$15,700,000.	
	c. Vicksburg Harbor, MS. Authorized the project for navigation, Vicksburg Harbor, as contained in the report of the Chief of Engineers, Aug. 13, 1979, at a total estimated first Federal cost of \$55,900,000 and an estimated non-Federal first cost of \$23,300,000.	
	d. Helena Harbor, Phillips County, AR. The recommended plan consists of dredging a navigation channel to provide access to 685 acres of landfill; construction of an overlook park; implementing landscaping and erosion control measures; and mitigation fish and wildlife losses. The project is scheduled to be constructed in two phases.	

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

**TABLE 41-D
(Continued)**

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Act or Authorization	Work Authorized	Document
	<p>e. White River Navigation to Batesville, AR. The plan of improvement recommended in the Feasibility Report provides for construction and maintenance to provide a 200-foot wide, 9-foot deep channel available 95 percent of the time from mile 10 (Arkansas Post Canal) to mile 254, two scenic overlooks, a primitive camping area, and acquisition of about 1,865 acres of woodlands for mitigation. However, section 52 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1988 deauthorized this project.</p> <p>f. Obion Creek, KY. To prevent headwater flooding along tributary streams and backwater flooding of alluvial lands.</p> <p>g. Memphis Harbor, Memphis, TN. This is a navigation project in the vicinity of Memphis, TN, which would consist of dredging and maintaining a 4.9 mile long, 500-foot minimum width, 9-foot deep general navigation channel with additional dredging as required and strategic placement of dredged material to create and provide navigation access to 1,000 acres to be developed as a waterfront industrial complex.</p> <p>Sec. 806. Reelfoot Lake, KY. This project is modified to provide that the Federal share of the cost of operating the pumping plant feature of such project shall be 50 percent.</p> <p>Sec. 836. Mud Lake, Western Tennessee Tributaries. This project is modified to provide that the requirements of local cooperation shall be (1) 50 percent of the value of the lands, easements, and rights-of-way, (2) to hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works, and (3) to maintain and operate all the works after completion.</p>	
Jun. 4, 1987	Modification of Mississippi Delta Region project to construct salinity control structure at Davis Pond (mile 118) rather than at Myrtle Grove (mile 59).	Unpublished New Orleans District report, Nov. 1, 1984.
Water Resources Development Act, 1988	<p>Sec. 3(a), Project Authorizations - Authorization of Construction:</p> <p>a. Mississippi-Louisiana Estuarine Area, MS and LA. Authorized the project for environmental enhancement, as contained in the report of Chief of Engineers, dated May 19, 1986, at a total cost of \$59,300,000.</p>	Public Law 100-676 Nov. 17, 1988
Water Resources Development Act, 1988	<p>Section 4(b) West Memphis and Vicinity, AR. Modified the project by allowing that non-Federal cooperation may be provided by levee districts, drainage districts, or any unit of a state, county, or local government.</p>	Public Law 100-676, Nov. 17, 1988

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

TABLE 41-D **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**
(Continued)

Act or Authorization	Work Authorized	Document
Water Resources Development Act, 1996	White River, Arkansas The project for navigation, White river Navigation to Batesville, Arkansas, authorized by section 601(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat 4139) and deauthorized by section 52(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1988 (102 Stat. 4044), is authorized to be carried out by the Secretary.	Public Law 104-303 Oct 12, 1996
Water Resources Development Act, 1999	Memphis Harbor, Memphis, Tennessee Authorized to be carried out by the Secretary, if the Secretary determines that the project is technically sound, environmentally acceptable, and economically justified, as appropriate.	Public Law 106-53 Aug. 17, 1999
Water Resources Development	Tunica Lake Weir, Mississippi The Secretary shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of constructing an outlet weir at Tunica Lake, Tunica county, Mississippi, and Lee County, Arkansas, for the purpose of stabilizing water levels in the lake. In carrying out the study, the Secretary shall include as part of the economic analysis the benefits derived from recreation uses at Tunica Lake and economic benefits associated with restoration of fish and wildlife habitat.	Public Law 106-53
Water Resources Development Acts, 1986, 1990 and 1999	Louisiana State Penitentiary Levee, Mississippi River, Louisiana Authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers to proceed with planning, design, engineering, and construction of improvements of 12 miles of existing levee along the Mississippi River which provides flood protection to the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola, LA. This act authorizes basic cost sharing principles, and establishes that the cost sharing will be shared on a 75%/25% basis with the state of Louisiana for this project. Authorizes the Secretary of the Army to consider credit for work performed by a non-Federal sponsor since project authorization.	Public Law 99-662 Nov. 17, 1986 Public Law 101-640 Nov. 28, 1990 Public Law 106-53 Aug. 17, 1999
Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Appropriations For Fiscal Year 2001	Ten and Fifteen Mile Bayous, St. Francis River Basin, Arkansas Modified Section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1950 to expand the boundaries of the project to include Ten- and Fifteen-Mile Bayous near West Memphis, Arkansas. Notwithstanding section 103(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the flood control work at Ten- and Fifteen-Mile Bayous shall not be considered separable elements of the project.	House Report 4577 Dec 15, 2000

TABLE 41-F SUMMARY OF PRESENTLY ESTIMATED FEDERAL FIRST COST OF AUTHORIZED IMPROVEMENTS

Project Title	Estimated Cost ¹ Fiscal Year 2007
Completed features ²	\$ 339,236,000
Mississippi River levees	2,181,000,000
Mud Lake Pumping Station, TN	5,270,000 ³
Sec. 6 levees, 1928 Flood Control Act	4,000,000 ³
Channel improvement	4,015,000,000
Atchafalaya Basin, LA	1,798,000,000
Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System, LA	387,366,000
Bayou Cocodrie and Tributaries, LA	20,400,000 ³
Old River, LA	332,620,000
Lower Red River—South Bank Red River levees, LA	18,813,000 ³
Eastern Rapides and South-Central Avoyelles Parishes, LA	50,000,000 ³
Mississippi Delta Region, LA	116,247,542
Tensas Basin, AR and LA	447, 197,000
Lower Arkansas River, AR	29,676,000 ³
Grand Prairie Region, AR	208,000,000
Yazoo Basin, MS	2,148,700,000
Lower White River, AR (All except Big Creek & Tribs.)	16,802,000 ³
Lower White River, AR (Big Creek & Tribs.)	55,900,000 ³
Cache River Basin, AR	155,000,000
St. Francis Basin, AR and MO	467, 871,000
Francis Bland Floodway Ditch (Eight Mile Creek), AR	15, 062,000 ³
L'Anguille River, AR	15,100,000 ³
West Tennessee Tributaries, TN	176,000,000
Harris Fork Creek, TN and KY	14,300,000 ³
Reelfoot Lake-Lake No. 9, TN and KY	(10,700,000) ³
Reelfoot Lake, TN and KY (Completed)	440,000
Reelfoot Lake-Lake No. 9, TN and KY	10,260,000 ³
West Kentucky Tributaries, KY	26,100,000 ³
Sardis Dam (Dam Safety Assurance), MS	29,200,000
St. Johns Bayou and New Madrid Floodway, MO	55,100,000 ⁴
Nonconnah Creek, TN and MS	27,890,000 ⁴
Horn Lake Creek and Tributaries, TN and MS	11,320,000 ⁴
Greenville Harbor, MS	32,400,000 ⁴
Memphis Harbor (Ensley Berm), TN	23,100,000 ⁴
Helena Harbor, Phillips County, AR	32,156,000 ⁴
Helena, AR, and Vicinity	10,300,000 ^{3,4}
West Memphis, AR, and Vicinity	11,600,000 ^{4,6}
Louisiana State Penitentiary Levee, LA	18,800,000 ^{4,7}
Hickman Bluff, KY	17,525,000
Whiteman's Creek, AR	3,300,000
Reelfoot Lake, TN and KY (Ecosystem Restoration)	21,500,000 ^{3,8}
Mississippi — Louisiana Estuarine Areas, MS and LA	87,139,000 ⁵
Bayou Meto, AR	358,108,000
Lower White River:	(14,177,000)
Clarendon Levee, AR	1,576,000
Augusta to Clarendon, AR	12,601,000

TABLE 41-H

**BANK REVETMENTS, DIKES, AND FORESHORE PROTECTION:
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT (FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank R or L	Operations This FY Construction						Maintenance (Squares) ¹	Non-Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			New Work			Reinforcement					
			Extension (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹				
MISSISSIPPI RIVER											
Standard Revetment:											
Venice, LA	12	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49,552	
Olga, LA	17	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,053	
Lower Childress-Fort Jackson, LA	21	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,430	
Neptune, LA	23	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,399	
Buras, LA	25	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,283	
Tropical Bend, LA	31	R	--	--	--	--	--	10,982	--	25,012	
Bayou Lamoque, LA	33	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,505	
Port Sulphur, LA	38	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36,995	
Nestor, LA	42	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,192	
Point Michel, LA	44	R	--	--	--	--	--	12,100	--	22,932	
Bohemia, LA	46	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,455	
Diamond, LA	48	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,600	
Gravolet, LA	51	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,874	
Junior, LA	54	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,599	
Harlem, LA	57	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,148	
Myrtle Grove, LA	59	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,435	
Monsecour, LA	61	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,340	
Alliance, LA	63	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,265	
Belair, LA	65	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,111	
Jesuit Bend, LA	68	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,978	
Linwood, LA	71	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,643	
Oak Point, LA	72	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,426	
Scarsdale, LA	75	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,825	
English Turn, LA	78	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,845	
Poydras, LA	82	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45,864	
Twelve Mile Point, LA	84	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,979	
Cutoff, LA	88	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,234	

**TABLE 41-H
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS, DIKES, AND FORESHORE PROTECTION:
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT (FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank R or L	Operations This FY						Non- Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)	
			New Work			Reinforcement					Maintenance (Squares) ¹
			Exten- sion (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹				
Standard Revetment:											
Third District, LA	92	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,372	
Algiers Point, LA	95	R	--	--	--	1,834	16,807	--	--	12,238	
Gouldsboro, LA	96	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,960	
Gretna, LA	97	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,340	
Greenville, LA	100	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,045	
Carrollton, LA	104	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,637	
Avondale, LA	108	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,409	
Kenner, LA	113	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45,492	
Luling, LA	119	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44,893	
Destrehan, LA	120	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,409	
Goodhope, LA	125	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,531	
Waterford, LA	129	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,106	
Montz, LA	132	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,502	
Lucy, LA	136	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,450	
Reserve, LA	138	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,234	
Willow Bend, LA	141	R	--	--	--	--	--	5,221	--	13,227	
Angelina, LA	145	L	--	--	--	--	--	1,071	--	32,762	
Vacherie, LA	148	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,025	
Belmont, LA	152	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,575	
Richbend, LA	157	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38,498	
Romeville, LA	162	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,986	
St. Alice, LA	165	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,130	
Burnside, LA	169	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,304	
Aben, LA	173	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,700	
St. Elmo, LA	175	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,014	
Smoke Bend, LA	177	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,792	
Marchand, LA	181	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,603	
Philadelphia Point, LA	183	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,379	
New River Bend, LA	185	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45,672	

**TABLE 41-H
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS, DIKES, AND FORESHORE PROTECTION:
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT (FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank R or L	Operations This FY						Non- Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)	
			New Work			Reinforcement					Maintenance (Squares) ¹
			Exten- sion (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Squares) ¹			
Standard Revetment:											
White Castle, LA	193	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45,968	
St. Gabriel, LA	201	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,292	
Plaquemine, LA	209	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45,012	
Manchac, LA	215	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38,976	
Missouri Bend, LA	222	R	--	--	--	1,125	5,113	--	--	30,437	
Arlington, LA	226	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,050	
Port Allen, LA	231	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,627	
Scotlandville, LA	234	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,623	
Allendale, LA	239	R	--	--	--	--	--	4,118	--	29,520	
Springfield, LA	244	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,690	
Arbroth, LA	249	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,526	
Faulkner Lake, LA	253	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,807	
Grand Bay , LA	257	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,909	
Bayou Sara, LA	263	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,722	
Red Store, LA	268	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,464	
Arrow Bend, LA	272	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,600	
Boise Point, LA	275	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,094	
Morganza, LA	279	R	--	--	--	--	--	5,533	--	20,513	
Iowa Point, LA	282	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,477	
Brunette Point, LA	285	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,335	
Greenwood, LA	290	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,032	
Hog Point , LA	296	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,516	
Carr Point, LA	302	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,725	
Above Old River, LA	305	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,958	
Fort Adams, LA	310	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,206	
Point Breeze, LA	314	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,565	
Coochie, LA	317	R	--	--	--	--	--	5,261	--	17,150	

**TABLE 41-H
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS, DIKES, AND FORESHORE PROTECTION:
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT (FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank R or L	Operations This FY Construction						Non- Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			New Work			Reinforcement		Maintenance (Squares) ¹		
			Exten- sion (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹			
Standard Revetment: Palmetto, MS	322	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34,650
Total Revetment New Orleans District, Mississippi River			0	0	0	2,959	21,920	44,286	0	1,913,703 362.44 Miles
Dikes:										
Profit Island Chute Closure, LA	252	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,315
Hog Point, LA	299	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,850
Hog Point Chute Closure	300	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	900
Springfield	241	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,491
Total Dikes New Orleans District, Mississippi River										13,556 (2.57 Miles)
OLD RIVER CONTROL										
Standard Revetment:										
Inflow channel	315	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,415
Inflow channel	315	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,365
Outflow channel	315	L&R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,891
Auxiliary inflow channel	312	L&R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,200
Auxiliary outflow channel	312	L&R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,790
Total Standard Revetment, Old River			--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49,661 (9.41 Miles)

**TABLE 41-H
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS, DIKES, AND FORESHORE PROTECTION:
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT (FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Below Confluence of Red and Atchafalaya Rivers (Miles)	Bank R or L	Operations This FY						Non- Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			Construction			Maintenance (Squares) ¹	Reinforcement			
			Exten- sion (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹		(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹		
ATCHAFALAYA RIVER										
Standard Revetment:										
Mile 1.0, LA	1	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,150
Coville Bayou, LA	3	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,550
Legonier, LA	4	L	--	--	--	--	--	5,388	--	8,940
Simmesport, LA	6	R	--	--	--	--	--	6,602	--	12,491
Kuhlman Bayou, LA	8	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,565
Odenburg, LA	8	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,375
Jacoby, LA	10	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,269
Cason, LA	13	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,798
McCrea, LA	14	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,572
Woodside, LA	15	R	--	--	--	--	--	7,819	--	13,002
Provosty, LA	17	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,111
Crooked Bayou, LA	19	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,294
Mercier, LA	22	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,000
Barberton, LA	24	R	821	413	5,812	--	--	--	--	4,413
Evans Point, LA	24	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,668
Goudeau, LA	26	R	1,035	36	4,967	--	--	6,193	--	4,973
Morris Bayou, LA	27	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,440
Goodwood, LA	28	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,505
Red Cross, LA	30	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,608
Melville, LA	31	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,660
Cross Bayou, LA	31	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,065
Melville South, LA	32	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,340
Toles, LA	35	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,302
Petite Prairie, LA	36	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,381
Three Mile Bayou, LA	38	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,330

**TABLE 41-H
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS, DIKES, AND FORESHORE PROTECTION:
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT (FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Below Confluence of Red and Atchafalaya Rivers (Miles)	Bank R or L	Operations This FY						Non- Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			Construction			Maintenance (Squares) ¹	Reinforcement			
			Exten sion (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹		(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹		
Standard Revetment:										
Holloway Lake, LA	37	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,085
Bayou Sherman, LA	39	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,200
Krotz Springs, LA	41	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,925
Sherburne, LA	43	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,960
Bayou Big Graw, LA	45	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,164
Coswell Bayou, LA	48	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,490
Courtableau, LA	49	R	--	--	--	--	--	4,711	--	6,905
Alabama Bayou, LA	50	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,410
Indian Bayou, LA	52	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,098
Happytown, LA	53	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,285
Otis Landing, LA	54	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,251
Morgan City Front, LA	115	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,410
Berwick South	12	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,428
Total Standard Revetment Atchafalaya River			1,856 (0.35)	449	10,779	0	0	30,713	0	305,413 (57.84 Miles)
Dikes:										
Ten Mile Dikes	10	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500 (0.47 Miles)
<p style="text-align: center;">Below Confluence of Old River Out flow Channel and Red River (Miles)</p>										
LOWER RED RIVER										
Standard Revetment:										
Long Lake, LA	10	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,652
Naples, LA	7	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,190
Turnbull Island, LA	9	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,038
Total Standard Revetment			--	--	--	--	--	0	--	23,880 (4.52 Miles)

41-53

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

**TABLE 41-H
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS, DIKES, AND FORESHORE PROTECTION:
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT (FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or L	Operations This FY						Non- Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			Construction			Reinforcement	Maintenance			
			Exten- sion (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Tons of Stone)					
Dikes:										
None										
MISSISSIPPI RIVER										
Foreshore Protection:										
Port Allen	233.0	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,500
Cottage Plantation	222.6	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Upper Plaquemine Point	210.5	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,350
Lower Plaquemine Point	207.0	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,935
Point Pleasant	201.7	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,221
Upper Point Clair	196.0	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Point Clair	191.0	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,251
Belle Grove	189.9	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Eighty-One Mile Point	176.0	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,890
Donaldsonville	174.2	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Point Houmas	168.9	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,400
Sunshine	167.4	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	900
Union	166.3	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,500
Convent	158.3	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,900
Oak Alley	153.4	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,800
Lutcher	148.6	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,910
Wallace	145.5	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,390
Garyville	140.4	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Edgard	138.2	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,410
Reserve	136.0	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,200
Waterford	129.0	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
26 Mile Point	122.8	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,320
Destrehan	121.0	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Rose	120.8	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,830
Lower St. Rose	116.6	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,050
Ama	115.0	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

**TABLE 41-H
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS, DIKES, AND FORESHORE PROTECTION:
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT (FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or L	Operations This FY						Non- Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			Construction			Reinforcement	Maintenance			
			Exten- sion (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Tons of Stone)					
Foreshore Protection:										
American Cyanamid	114.8	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,788
Willswood	113.2	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,980
Avondale	109.4	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,500
Twelve Mile Point	108.9	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,580
Avondale	105.5	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,070
Nine Mile Point	105.0	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,760
Greenville	100.0	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,900
Snowdrift	97.6	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,450
Gretna-Gouldsboro	96.7	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,683
Algiers	95.4	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,548
Holy Cross	92.2	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,915
Arabi	91.9	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,130
Quarantine	91.5	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,805
Huntlee	90.4	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,139
Chalmette	90.2	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,260
Norman	90.0	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,968
Brou	89.5	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,030
Auora	89.3	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,700
Blythe Blvd	88.6	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,345
Upper Stanton	86.5	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,890
Saxonholm-Docville	86.0	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,060
Pecan Grove-Story	85.8	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,910
Story-Allo	84.5	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,400
Delacroix	84.2	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,220
Twelve Mile Point	83.5	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,300
Merrit	83.0	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,800
Saxonholm-Docville	82.5	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,700
Naval Depot	82.5	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,096
Caernarvon	81.2	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,200

**TABLE 41-H
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS, DIKES, AND FORESHORE PROTECTION:
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT (FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or L	Operations This FY						Non- Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			Construction			Maintenance				
			New Work		Reinforcement	Maintenance		Maintenance		
Exten- sion (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Tons of Stone)	(Linear Feet)	(Tons of Stone)		(Tons of Stone)				
Foreshore Protection:										
English Turn	79.3	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,500
Little Rock	78.8	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,268
St. Claire	78.3	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,025
Fort St. Leon	78.2	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,700
Scarsdale	75.5	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,611
Belle Chasse	75.5	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,500
Stella-Delcour	73.6	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,405
Oak Point	73.3	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,766
Promised Land-Woodlawn	70.5	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,495
Augustaive Oak	70.5	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,135
Jesuit Bend	69.2	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,454
Fanny-Belair	66.8	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,400
Sara-Star	66.3	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100
Star	65.8	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,470
Bayhi	64.0	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,190
Burbridge	63.2	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,335
Beau-Carlisle	62.3	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,258
Alliance	62.0	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,300
Monsecour-Poverty Point	60.3	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,380
St. Rosalie	61.4	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,976
Irontown	60.0	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,298
Myrtle Grove-Woodpark	58.8	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,450
Harlem	57.0	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,550
Wood Park-Deer Range	56.0	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,650
Nero	54.7	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,450
Deer Range	54.1	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,220
Upper Point-Aa-Hache	53.5	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,101
Junior	53.5	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,811
Point Celeste	52.2	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,300

**TABLE 41-H
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS, DIKES, AND FORESHORE PROTECTION:
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT (FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or L	Operations This FY						Non- Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			Construction			Reinforcement	Maintenance			
			New Work		(tons of Stone)					
			Exten- sion (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)						
Foreshore Protection:										
Davant	51.5	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,795
St. Thomas	50.0	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,430
Woodland	50.0	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,800
Point-Aa-Hache	48.1	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,030
Nolan	47.2	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,400
Socola	46.5	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,255
Point Michel	44.2	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,350
Happy Jack	43.0	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,785
Port Sulphur	39.7	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,430
Little Texas	39.0	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	300
Home Place	37.6	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,250
Naim	34.5	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,915
Sixty Mile Point	32.1	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Tropical Bend	31.2	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,775
Bowers	30.8	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,836
Empire	29.7	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,865
Anderson	29.2	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,100
Fredrick	27.5	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,820
Buras	26.0	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,495
Lower Buras	24.0	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,900
Triumph	22.5	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,220
Fort Jackson	21.9	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,690
Grand Prairie	19.2	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,350
Upper Commander	18.2	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,180
Commander	18.0	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,232

**TABLE 41-H BANK REVETMENTS, DIKES, AND FORESHORE PROTECTION:
(Continued) NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT (FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or L	Operations This FY						Non-Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			Construction			Maintenance				
			New Work		Reinforcement	Maintenance				
Extension (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Tons of Stone)	(Linear Feet)	(Tons of Stone)		(Tons of Stone)				
Foreshore Protection:										
Boothville-Commander	16.0	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,824
Upper Venice	12.0	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,800
Total Foreshore Protection										
New Orleans District,			0	--	--	--	--	--	--	757,309
Mississippi River										(143.43
			0.0 Miles							Miles)

1. Gross squares articulated concrete mattress (100 square feet).

TABLE 41-I

BANK REVETMENTS AND DIKES: VICKSBURG DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or	Operations This FY Construction					Maintenance (Squares) ¹	Non-Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			New Work			Reinforcement				
			Extension (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹			
MISSISSIPPI RIVER										
Standard Revetment:										
Bougere Bend, LA	329	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	29419	
Dead Mans Bend, MS	335	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,220	
Glasscock Cutoff, MS-LA.....	342	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,083	
Railroad Landing, MS.....	346	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,291	
St. Catherine Bend, LA	350	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,108	
Morville, LA	356	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,917	
Natchez Island, MS	357	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,180	
Carthage, MS	361	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,350	
Vidalia Casting Field.....	363	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,670	
Natchez Front, MS	364	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,510	
Giles Cutoff, LA-MS.....	366	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,020	
Gibson, LA.....	371	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Ashland, LA-MS	374	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,427	
Kempe Bend, LA	383	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,087	
Browns Field, LA.....	389	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,280	
Goldbottom, MS.....	392	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,250	
Hardscrabble, LA	398	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,530	
Grand Gulf, MS.....	403	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,318	
Point Pleasant, MS-LA.....	413	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,345	
Togo Island, LA	415	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,080	
Lake Karnac, LA-MS	419	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,260	
Diamond Point, LA-MS	423	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,310	
Oakbend, MS	425	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,342	
Reid-Bedford, LA	429	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,392	
Racetrack, MS	433	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,517	
Barge Line Terminal, MS.....	437	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,040	
Vicksburg Harbor, MS.....	437	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,350	
Delta Point, LA	437	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,650	

**TABLE 41-I
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS AND DIKES: VICKSBURG DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or L	Operations This FY Construction					Maintenance (Squares) ¹	Non-Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			New Work			Reinforcement				
			Extension (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹			
Standard Revetment:										
King's Point—Opposite Delta Point, LA-MS	439	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,330
False Point, LA.....	443	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,360
Marshall-Brown's Point, LA-MS	446	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,580
Milliken Bend, LA	453	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,140
Belle Island, LA-MS	460	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,160
Goodrich, LA	467	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,765
Cottonwood Bar, MS.....	470	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,580
Filter-Cottonwood, MS	474	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44,220
Hagaman, LA	481	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,756
Ben Lomond, MS	486	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,235
Baleshed Towhead-Stack Island, LA-MS.....	488	R	--	--	--	--	--	11,567	--	53,214
Lake Providence, LA.....	489	R	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	11,600
Mayersville, MS.....	497	L	--	--	--	--	--	8,525	--	34,992
Sarah Island-Opossum Point, LA-MS.....	501	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,815
Carolina, MS	507	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,905
Cracraft, AR	511	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,210
Worthington, MS-AR	514	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,350
Walnut Point Kentucky Bend, MS .	519	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45,653
American Cutoff, MS-AR	526	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,980
Sunnyside-Lakeport, AR	530	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,685
Refuge, AR.....	531	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,132
Vancluse, AR.....	534	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,016
Island 84, AR-MS.....	535	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,475
Warfield Point, MS.....	537	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,320
Leland-LaGrange, AR-MS	538	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,150

**TABLE 41-I
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS AND DIKES: VICKSBURG DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or L	Operations This FY Construction					Maintenance (Squares) ¹	Non- Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			New Work			Reinforcement				
			Exten- sion (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹			
Standard Revetment:										
Spanish Moss, AR	539	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,580	
Tarpley Island, MS	542	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000	
Miller Bend, MS.....	544	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,360	
Island 82, AR.....	546	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,080	
Ashbrook Island, MS.....	549	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,455	
Arkansas City-Yellow Bend, AR.....	553	R	--	--	--	2,223	11,228	--	48,386	
Huntington Point, MS	556	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,205	
Pair O'Dice, AR	561	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,095	
Eutaw-Mounds, MS	563	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,188	
Cypress Bend, AR	568	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	34,405	
Catfish Point, MS	573	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,075	
Ozark, AR-MS.....	578	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,015	
Prentiss, AR-MS.....	582	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,315	
Rosedale Bend, AR	585	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,022	
Riverton, MS	586	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,500	
Klondike, AR	588	R	--	--	--	--	--	20,894-	25,295	
Victoria Bend-Terrene, MS	593	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,245	
Lake Concordia, MS	596	L	3,120	163	14,037	--	--	--	14,703	
Big Island, AR.....	598	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,515	
Smith Point, MS.....	601	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,185	
Dennis, MS.....	611	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,195	
Cessions, MS.....	615	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,910	
Total Revetment, Vicksburg District, Mississippi River.....			3,120	163	14,037	2,223	11,228	40,986	--	1,535,298 (290. 78Miles)

41-61

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

**TABLE 41-I
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS AND DIKES: VICKSBURG DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or L	Operations This FY Construction					Maintenance (Squares) ¹	Non- Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			New Work			Reinforcement				
			Exten- sion (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹			
Dikes:					(2)		(3)			
Jackson Point, MS	330	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,306	
Buck Island, MS.....	339	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,334	
Opposite Warnicott Ldg., MS.....	352	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,791	
Natchez Island, LA-MS.....	358	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,608	
Opposite Rifle Point, MS	369	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,214	
Rifle Point, LA	369	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,197	
Waterproof Bar, LA.....	379	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,580	
Spithead Towhead, MS.....	386	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,681	
Browns Field, LA.....	388	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,557	
Cottage Bend, LA-MS.....	389	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,049	
Bondurant Towhead, LA	394	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,029	
Coffee Point, LA	405	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,925	
Yucatan, MS	410	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,932	
Togo Island, LA	416	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,256	
Newtown Bend, LA.....	420	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,739	
Diamond Cutoff, MS.....	423	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,711	
Below Racetrack, MS.....	430	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,378	
Racetrack Towhead, MS.....	431	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,270	
Delta Point, LA	439	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,840	
False Point, LA.....	441	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,675	
Marshall Cutoff, LA.....	448	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,166	
Below Grand Gulf, MS	399	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,783	
Fritz Island, LA	338	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,160	
Forest Home Towhead, LA	449	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,873	
Willow Cutoff, LA	462	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,197	
Tennessee Bar, MS	465	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,166	
Arcadia Point, MS.....	470	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,463	
Cottonwood Bar, MS.....	471	R	3470	--	--	--	--	--	5,876	
Point Lookout, LA	478	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,751	

**TABLE 41-I
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS AND DIKES: VICKSBURG DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or R L	Operations This FY Construction					Maintenance (Squares) ¹	Non-Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			New Work			Reinforcement				
			Extension (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹			
Dikes:					(2)		(3)			
Ajax Bar, MS.....	482	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,152	
Ben Lomond, MS.....	488	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,667	
Baleshed Ldg., MS.....	493	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,721	
Wilson Point, LA.....	500	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,423	
Corregidor, MS.....	505	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,730	
Carolina, AR.....	509	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,897	
Cracraft Lower, AR.....	510	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,329	
Cracraft, AR.....	513	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,809	
Leota, MS.....	514	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,571	
Island 86, AR.....	520	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,477	
Seven Oaks, AR.....	523	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,263	
Walnut Point, MS.....	525	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,005	
Anconia Chute, AR.....	527	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,583	
Refuge, MS.....	528	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,695	
Island 84, AR.....	532	L	400	--	--	--	--	--	12,875	
Vaucluse, AR.....	533	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,114	
Warfield Point, AR.....	535	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,020	
Leland Bar, AR-MS.....	538	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,086	
Leland Neck, AR-MS.....	540	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,315	
Tarpley Cutoff, MS-AR.....	540	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,478	
Tarpley Island, MS-AR.....	542.4	R	6,050	--	--	--	--	--	6,050	
Island 82-Miller Bend, AR-MS.....	544	R&L	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,646	
Ashbrook-Miller Bend, AR-MS.....	547	L&R	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,015	
Ashbrook Cutoff, MS.....	549	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,728	
Below Yellow Bend, AR-MS.....	549.4	R	2,100	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	
Chicot Ldg., AR.....	564	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,381	
Catfish Point, MS.....	571	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,290	
Below Prentiss, MS.....	580	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,413	

**TABLE 41-I
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS AND DIKES: VICKSBURG DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or L	Operations This FY Construction					Maintenance (Squares) ¹	Non-Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			New Work			Reinforcement				
			Extension (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹			
Dikes:					(2)	(3)				
Above Ozark, AR-MS	580	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,545	
Malone Field, AR	585	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,549	
Terrene, MS	590	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,025	
White River Landing, AR	591	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,201	
Montgomery Towhead, AR	592	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,647	
Victoria Bend, AR	596	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,202	
Smith Point, MS	600	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,617	
Island 70, MS	608	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,355	
Total Dikes, Vicksburg District, Mississippi River			8,550 (1.62 Miles)	--	--	--	--	--	654,593 (123.98 Miles)	
	<u>Miles Above Mouth</u>									
ARKANSAS RIVER ⁴										
Standard Revetment:										
Menard Bend, AR	31	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,770	
Como, AR	34	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,720	
Morgan Bend, AR	36	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,250	
Yancopin, AR	24	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,800	
Total Standard Revetment, Arkansas River			--	--	--	--	--	--	31,540 (5.97 Miles)	

**TABLE 41-I
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS AND DIKES: VICKSBURG DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Conflu- ence with Miss. River (Miles)	Bank R or L	Operations This FY Construction					<u>Maintenance</u> (Squares) ¹	Non- Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			New Work			Reinforcement				
			Exten- sion (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹			
Dikes:					(2)	(3)				
Hopedale Cutoff, AR.....	30	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,848	
Morgan Bend, AR	36	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,658	
Fletcher Bend, AR.....	39	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,187	
Total Dikes, Arkansas River.....			--	--	--	--	--	--	7,693 (1.46 Miles)	
RED RIVER⁴										
Standard Revetment:										
Dupre, LA	69	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,690	
Bringol, LA	73	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	
Egg Bend, LA	75	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,400	
Cologne Bend, LA	77	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	650	
Roxana, LA	83	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,325	
Ryland, LA.....	88	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,925	
Whittington, LA	89	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,900	
Smith, LA.....	91	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,700	
Latanier, LA	93	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,460	
Hudson, LA.....	99	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,458	
Robert, LA	102	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,500	
Alexandria Front, LA	105	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,280	
Callahan, LA	110	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	
Cotton, LA	116	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,700	
Rapides, LA	119	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,030	
Boyce, LA	125	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,548	
Total Standard Revetment, Red River			--	--	--	--	--	--	61,566 (11.66 Miles)	

TABLE 41-I BANK REVETMENTS AND DIKES: VICKSBURG DISTRICT (FISCAL YEAR 2007)

Location	Above Confluence with Miss. River (Miles)	Bank R or L	Operations This FY Construction						Maintenance (Squares) ¹	Non-Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			New Work			Reinforcement					
			Extension (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹				
Dikes: ⁶					(2)			(3)			
Choctaw Bayou Bend, LA.....	71	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000	
Bringol (Egg Bend), LA.....	73	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,477	
Egg Bend, LA	75	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	900	
Cologne Bend, LA	77	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,850	
Echo, LA	78	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,900	
Richardson, LA	79	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,700	
Alexandria, LA.....	105	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Bertrand, LA	122	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,630	
Dismal Swamp, LA.....	24	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,411	
Total Dikes, Red River			--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,868 (3.95 Miles)	

1. Gross squares articulated concrete mattress (100 square feet).
2. Linear feet of dike which were raised.
3. Linear feet of dike on which repairs were made.
4. See report on Arkansas River and tributaries, AR and OK, under Little Rock District.
5. Mileages based on 1967 hydrographic survey.
6. Includes all types of dikes and retards.
7. Stone paving only.

TABLE 41-J

**BANK REVETMENTS AND DIKES: MEMPHIS DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or L	Operations This FY Construction					Maintenance (Squares) ¹	Non-Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			New Work			Reinforcement				
			Extension (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹			
MISSISSIPPI RIVER										
Standard Revetment:										
Big Island, AR.....	598	R	--	--	--	--	--	6,362	--	5,935
Scrubgrass Bend, AR.....	600	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,635
Henrico, AR.....	606	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,310
Cessions Towhead, AR.....	615	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,465
Island 67, MS.....	621	L	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,630
Island 68 Bar—										
Knowlton, AR.....	622	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,710
Ludlow, AR.....	626	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,390
Chute of Island 64, AR-MS.....	628	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,180 ⁷
Rescue Land, AR-MS.....	629	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27,020
Fair Landing, AR.....	632	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27,515
Burke Landing, MS.....	637	L	--	--	--	--	--	3,496	--	19,070
Island 62, AR.....	638	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,030
Island 63, MS.....	639	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,514
Island 63 Bar, MS.....	639	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,795
Oldtown Bend, AR.....	644	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,420
Horseshoe, MS.....	647	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,385
Westover, AR.....	650	R	--	--	--	2,281	7,403	15,068	--	15,640
Delta-Friars Point, MS.....	653	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,090
Helena, AR.....	660	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36,460
Helena Towhead, AR.....	664	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,690
Trotters Landing, MS.....	665	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38,685
Flower Lake, MS.....	667	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,385
St. Francis, AR.....	672	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,663
Harbert Point, MS.....	675	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,065
Walnut Bend, AR.....	680	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,070
Mhoon Bend, MS.....	685	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,340
Peters, AR.....	692	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,760
Commerce, MS.....	695	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,085
Porter Lake, AR.....	700	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34,155

**TABLE 41-J
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS AND DIKES: MEMPHIS DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or L	Operations This FY Construction					Maintenance (Squares) ¹	Non-Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			New Work			Reinforcement				
			Extension (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹			
Standard Revetment:										
Pickett, MS-AR	703	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,575
Seyppel, AR	709	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,830
Norfolk-Star, MS	711	L	--	--	--	--	--	7,496	--	39,505
Cow Island Bend, AR	714	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,274
Cow Island Bend (Upper), TN	716	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,623
Coahoma, TN	717	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,270
Ensley, TN	723	L	--	--	3,423 ⁹	--	--	--	--	46,256
Dismal Point, AR	724	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,200
Bauxippi-Wyanoke, AR	730	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,425
Presidents Island, TN	733	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,755
Hopefield Point, AR-TN	736	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,360
Loosahatchie-Memphis, TN	737	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,293
Loosahatchie Bar, TN	740	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,070
St. Clair, AR	742	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,930
Island 40, TN-AR	744	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,750
Brandywine, AR-TN	750	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,010
Shelby Forest, TN	753	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,545
Dean Island, AR	756	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,555
Cedar Point-Densford, TN	759	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,100
Chute of Island 35, TN	764	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,930
Richardson Ldg, TN	769	L	--	--	--	--	--	920	--	2,855
Lookout Bar, TN	772	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,990
Lookout, TN	774	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,005
Sunrise Towhead, TN	776	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,440
Driver Bar, TN	780	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,360
Lower Bullerton, AR	782	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,350
Kate Aubrey Towhead- Island 30, TN	786	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,808
Osceola Grions, AR	786	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,350 ³

**TABLE 41-J
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS AND DIKES: MEMPHIS DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or L	Operations This FY Construction					Maintenance (Squares) ¹	Non-Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			New Work			Reinforcement				
			Extension (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹			
Standard Revetment:										
Osceola, AR	787	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,823	
Ashport-Keyes Point, TN	791	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	44,232	
Kate Aubrey, TN	793	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500	
Island 26, TN	798	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,690	
Bend of Island 25, TN	803	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,385	
Barfield, AR	808	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	52,335	
Obion-Tamm, TN	819	L	1,820	60	4,601	--	--	--	55,651	
Huffman-Hickman, AR-TN	826	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,764	
Heloise, TN	831	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,935	
Island 18, MO	836	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,490	
Linwood Bend, TN	841	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,850	
Blaker Towhead, TN	845	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,562	
Bells Point, MO	845	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,420	
Gayoso-Caruthersville, MO	848	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,600	
Island 15, TN	851	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,630	
Hathaway Landing, TN	852	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	
Robinson Bayou, MO	852	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,630	
Fritz Landing, TN	857	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,670	
Lee Towhead, MO	859	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,640	
Bend of Island 14, TN	859	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,830	
Above Lee Towhead, TN	861	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,943	
Little Cypress, MO	864	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,140	
Merriwether-Cherokee, TN	869	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	41,058	
Linda, MO	876	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,000	
Below Toney's Towhead, TN	879	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,895	
Toney's Towhead, KY-TN	882	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,640	
Kentucky Point, KY	887	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,960	
New Madrid Bar, KY	888	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,825	

**TABLE 41-J
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS AND DIKES: MEMPHIS DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or L	Operations This FY Construction					Maintenance (Squares) ¹	Non-Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			New Work			Reinforcement				
			Extension (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹			
Standard Revetment:										
New Madrid Bend, MO.....	889	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43,262
La Forge, MO.....	892	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,930
Slough Landing Neck, TN-KY	899	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,520
Winchester Towhead, MO.....	900	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,540
Island 9, KY-TN	905	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,585
Milton Bell, MO.....	908	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,600
Chute of Island 8, KY	913	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,620
Bend of Island 8, MO.....	914	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,945
Island 8, KY	914	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,515
Hickman-Reelfoot, KY	919	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,399
Hickman Bar, KY.....	921	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,940
Beckwith Bend, MO.....	924	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,155
Williams, KY	927	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,015
Wolf Island, KY	934	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,495
Columbus, KY.....	937	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,395
Belmont, MO	938	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,785
Island 3 and 4, KY	940	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,970
Campbell, KY	943	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,865
Pritchard, MO.....	948	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,045
Mayfield Creek, KY	949	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,935
Wickliffe, KY.....	953	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,150
Cache-Cairo, IL (Ohio River).....	958	R	--	--	--	--	--	11,602	--	29,927
Total Revetment, Memphis District, Mississippi River.....			6,820 (1.3 Miles)	60	8,024	2,281	7,403	37,448	--	2,087,197 (395.30 Miles)

41-70

**TABLE 41-J
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS AND DIKES: MEMPHIS DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or R L	Operations This FY Construction					Maintenance (Squares) ¹	Non-Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			New Work			Reinforcement				
			Extension (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹			
Dikes:					(⁸)		(⁶)			
Big Island Bendway Weirs, AR.....	600	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,105	
Henrico, AR	603	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,080	
Below Knowlton, AR	616	R	--	--	--	--	475	--	21,810	
Island 67, MS	621	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,320	
Below Ludlow, AR.....	624	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,040	
Sunflower, AR.....	627	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,520	
Island 64, AR.....	630	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,330	
Rescue Landing, MS	631	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,530	
Island 62, AR.....	638	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,180	
Island 63 Bar, MS.....	639	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,600	
Island 63, MS	640	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,640	
Old Town Bend, MS.....	646	R	--	--	--	--	300	--	1,195	
Kangaroo Point, AR	649	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,580	
Friars Point, MS	652	L	--	--	--	--	300	--	6,870	
Montezuma Bar, MS	657	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,970	
Montezuma Towhead, AR.....	656	R	--	--	--	--	525	--	6,700	
Prairie Point, AR	668	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,391	
Flower Lake, MS.....	668	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,060	
St. Francis Towhead	671	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,380	
Below Walnut Bend, AR	676	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,340	
Boreaux Point, MS	681	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,730 ²	
Walnut Bend, AR.....	682	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,390	
Peters, AR.....	693	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,830	
Commerce, MS	694	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,745	
Basket Bar, AR.....	696	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,340	
Buck Island, MS.....	700	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,705	
Porter Lake, AR.....	701	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,115	
Pickett, MS.....	704	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,080	
Seyppel, AR	706	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,230	
Cat Island , AR.....	710	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,380	

**TABLE 41-J
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS AND DIKES: MEMPHIS DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or L	Operations This FY Construction					Maintenance (Squares) ¹	Non-Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			New Work			Reinforcement				
			Extension (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹			
Dikes:					(⁸)		(⁶)			
Island 47, MS	713	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,355	
Coahoma, TN	718	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,640	
Armstrong, AR-TN	720	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,240	
Below Ensley, TN	721	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	915	
Dismal Point, AR	724	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,950	
Engineers Bar, AR	734	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,155	
Hopefield Point, AR	736	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,350	
Memphis Front, TN	736	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,300	
Robinson Crusoe, TN	738	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,939	
Loosahatchie Bar, TN	739	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,950	
Sycamore Chute, AR-TN	741	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,725	
Above Loosahatchie, TN	742	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,295	
Redman Point, AR	743	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,750	
Randolph Point, TN	747	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,940	
Poker Point, AR	748	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,060	
Shelby Forest, TN	751	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,540	
Corona Bar, TN-AR	755	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,400	
Densford, TN	757	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,780	
Cedar Point, TN	759	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,890	
Below Richardson Landing, TN	767	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,950	
Lookout, TN-AR	771	R	3,465	--	3,270	--	--	475	20,130	
Randolph, TN	772	L	1,920	--	950	--	--	--	17,005	
Hatchie Towhead, TN	773	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,300	
Below Sunrise, AR	774	R	1,975	--	--	--	--	--	1,975	
Driver Bar, AR	780	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,360	
Lower Bullerton, AR	781	R	2,815	--	--	--	--	--	2,815	
Plum Point, TN	784	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,195	
Lake Neark, AR	786	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,545	
Island 30	787	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,485	
Kate Aubrey, TN	791	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,260	

**TABLE 41-J
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS AND DIKES: MEMPHIS DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or L	Operations This FY Construction					Maintenance (Squares) ¹	Non-Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			New Work			Reinforcement				
			Extension (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹	(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹			
Dikes:					(⁸)		(⁶)			
Keyes Point, TN	791	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,210	
Ashport-Goldust, TN-AR	795	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,330	
Forked Deer, TN.....	798	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,540	
Island 25, AR.....	804	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,450	
Nebraska Point, TN	808	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,149	
Below Tamm Bend, TN.....	813	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,300	
Wrights Point, AR	820	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	34,775	
Island 21, Chute, TN	824	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,170	
Head of Island 21, TN	828	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,540	
Island 20, MO-TN	831	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,969	
Island 18, TN.....	837	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,670	
Tennemo, TN.....	842	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,240	
Blaker Towhead, TN	843	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,080	
Caruthersville-Linwood Bend, MO	844	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,590	
Opposite Caruthersville, TN.....	846	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,300	
Sandy Hook, TN.....	850	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,350	
Island 15, TN.....	851	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,830	
Robinson Bayou, MO.....	853	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,768	
Hathaway, TN	854	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	27,355	
Island 15 Neck, TN	854	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,100	
Above Lee Towhead, TN.....	859	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,300	
Below Cherokee, TN.....	866	L	395	--	--	--	428	--	6,625	
Stewart Towhead, MO.....	871	R	3,720	--	--	--	398	--	23,160	
Ruddles Point, MO.....	874	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,130	
Island 11, MO.....	882	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,330	
New Madrid Bend, MO.....	887	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,715	
Kentucky Point, KY	887	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,610	
Morrison Towhead, MO	890	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,070	
Hotchkiss Bend, MO	895	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,208	
Slough Landing, KY	896	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,065	

**TABLE 41-J
(Continued)**

**BANK REVETMENTS AND DIKES: MEMPHIS DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Above Head of Passes (Miles)	Bank or L	Operations This FY						Non-Operative Since Prior FY (Linear Feet)	Operative Thru This FY (Linear Feet)
			Construction			Maintenance (Squares) ¹	Reinforcement			
			Extension (Linear Feet)	Lap (Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹		(Linear Feet)	(Squares) ¹		
Dikes:					(⁸)		(⁶)			
Below Island 9, TN	901	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,989	
Donaldson Point, MO.....	905	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,275	
Island 9, KY	906	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,010 ⁵	
Island 7 - Island 8, MO-KY.....	917	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,345	
Below Williams, KY	925	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,640	
Moore Island, KY-MO	929	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,790	
Above Williams, KY	930	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,150	
Wolf Island Bar, KY.....	933	L	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,260	
Campbell, KY	942	L	--	--	--	--	200	--	2,610	
Pritchard, MO.....	944	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,390	
Island 1, KY	948	L	--	--	--	--	500	--	18,545	
Total Dikes Memphis District, Mississippi River.....			14,290 (2.71)	0	4,220	0	0	2,901	0 1,045,313 (197.98 Miles)	

1. Gross squares articulated concrete mattress (100 square feet).
2. Changed to correct previous errors.
3. Lumber mattress revetment.
4. Rock Groins.
5. Linear feet of triangular frame retards and pile dikes.

6. Linear feet of dike on which repairs were made.
7. Stone paving only.
8. Linear feet of dike which were raised.
9. ACM placed at location previously reported as stone paving only. No new length.
10. Squares of R400 riprap placed, 25,865 tons.
11. Linear feet of bank protected by stone hard points (25).

41-74

TABLE 41-K

PROJECT LEVELS: NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)

Location	Levees and Floodwalls (Miles)												
	Built to Approved Grade and Section					Berm ¹ (Miles)				Surfaced Roads on Levees (Miles)			
	Authorized for System	Total in Place This FY	This FY	Total Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction	In System When Com- pleted	Built This FY	Com- plete Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction	In System When Com- pleted	Built This FY	Total Com- plete Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction
MAIN STEM LEVEES													
Mississippi River Levees													
Fifth Louisiana Levee District	(16.8)	(13.3)	--	(13.3)	--	--	--	--	--	(15.5)	--	(15.5)	--
Levees.....	15.5	12.0	--	12.0	--	--	--	--	--	15.5	--	15.5	--
Old River structures and levees	1.3	1.3	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Atchafalaya Basin Levee District	(126.3)	(122.7)	--	(122.7)	--	(1.0)	--	(1.0)	--	(118.7)	--	(118.7)	--
Levees.....	118.7	115.1	--	115.1	--	1.0	--	1.0	--	118.7	--	118.7	--
Morganza structure and levee.....	0.8	0.8	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Morganza forebay levee	6.7	6.7	--	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Port Allen lock.....	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lafourche Basin Levee District Levees.....	61.7	61.7	--	61.7	--	0.1	--	0.1	--	61.7	--	61.7	--
Plaquemines West Levee District Levees.....	37.9	37.9	--	37.9 ²	--	--	--	--	--	37.9	--	37.9	--
Buras Levee District.....	(34.1)	(34.1)	--	(34.1)	--	--	--	--	--	(34.0)	--	(34.0)	--
Levees.....	34.0	34.0	--	34.0 ²	--	--	--	--	--	34.0	--	34.0	--
Empire lock	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Baton Rouge front levees.....	2.1	2.1	0.2	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	2.1	--
Pontchartrain Levee District	(124.9)	(124.9)	--	(124.9)	--	(0.1)	--	--	--	(110.8)	--	(110.8)	--
Levees.....	110.8	110.8	--	110.8	--	0.1	--	--	--	110.8	--	110.8	--
Bonnet Carré guide levees	11.3	11.3	--	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bonnet Carré forebay levee.....	1.3	1.3	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bonnet Carré structure	1.5	1.5	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East Jefferson Levee District Levees.....	11.6	11.6	--	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	11.6	--	11.6	--
West Jefferson Levee District Levees.....	(20.0)	(20.0)	--	(20.0)	--	--	--	--	--	(19.9)	--	(19.9)	--
Levees.....	19.8	19.8	--	19.8	--	--	--	--	--	19.8	--	19.8	--
Floodwalls	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	0.1	--
Harvey Canal Lock	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

41-75

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

**TABLE 41-K
(Continued)**

**PROJECT LEVELS: NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Levees and Floodwalls (Miles)												
	Built to Approved Grade and Section					Berm ¹ (Miles)				Surfaced Roads on Levees (Miles)			
	Authorized for System	Total in Place This FY	This FY	Total Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction	In System When Com- pleted	Built This FY	Com- plete Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction	In System When Com- pleted	Built This FY	Total Com- plete Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction
Orleans Levee District.....	(27.2)	(27.2)	--	(24.9)	--	--	--	--	--	(18.4)	--	(18.4)	--
Left descending, east bank	(13.3)	(11.0)	--	(11.0)	--	--	--	--	--	(4.6)	--	(4.6)	--
Levees	4.6	4.6	--	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	4.6	--
Floodwalls	8.6	8.6	--	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IHNC lock	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Right descending, west bank	(13.9)	(13.9)	--	(13.9)	--	--	--	--	--	(13.8)	--	(13.8)	--
Levees	13.8	13.8	--	13.8	--	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	13.8	--
Algiers Canal lock	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lake Borgne Basin Levee District Levees	11.6	11.6	--	11.6	--	--	--	--	--	11.6	--	11.6	--
Grand Prairie Levee District Levees	37.4	37.4	--	37.4	--	--	--	--	--	37.4	--	37.4	--
Total Mississippi River	511.6	501.2	0.2	501.4	--	1.2	--	1.1	--	479.6	--	479.6	--
Other Levees Included in Main Stem													
Louisiana State Pen Levee	12.1	12.1	0	12.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Atchafalaya Basin													
Atchafalaya River and Bayou des Glaises	(148.4)	(148.4)	--	(143.3)	--	--	--	--	--	(148.4)	--	(148.4)	--
East Bank Atchafalaya River.....	52.5	52.5	--	52.5	--	--	--	--	--	52.5	--	52.5	--
Bayou des Glaises	7.9	7.9	--	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	7.9	--	7.9	--
West Bank Atchafalaya River.....	60.1	60.1	--	55.0	--	--	--	--	--	60.1	--	60.1	--
Simmesport Ring	1.6	1.6	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	1.6	--
Melville Ring	4.1	4.1	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	4.1	--
Krotz Springs Ring	1.7	1.7	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	1.7	--
Mansura Hills to Hamburg	20.5	20.5	--	20.5	--	--	--	--	--	20.5	--	20.5	--
West protection levee, Hamburg to Berwick drainage canal via Calumet.....	128.7	128.7	4.5	116.8	--	--	--	--	--	128.7	--	128.4	--
Levees west of Berwick, Berwick drainage canal to Charenton drainage canal	56.5	56.5	6.2	46.2	--	--	--	--	--	56.5	--	56.5	--
Morganza upper guide levee	8.9	8.9	--	8.9	--	--	--	--	--	8.9	--	8.9	--

41-76

**TABLE 41-K
(Continued)**

**PROJECT LEVELS: NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Levees and Floodwalls (Miles)												
	Built to Approved Grade and Section					Berm ¹ (Miles)				Surfaced Roads on Levees (Miles)			
	Authorized for System	Total in Place This FY	This FY	Total Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction	In System When Com- pleted	Built This FY	Com- plete Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction	In System When Com- pleted	Built This FY	Total Com- plete Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction
East Protection levee, Morganza to Cutoff Bayou, including 19.5 miles of Morganza lower guide levee.....	106.7	106.7	3.1	100.8	--	--	--	--	--	105.0	--	86.0	--
Total Atchafalaya Basin	449.2	449.2	--	416.0	6.9	--	--	--	--	447.5	--	428.2	--
Total Other Levees Included in Main Stem	461.3	461.3	14.0	428.1	--	--	--	--	--	447.5	--	428.2	--
Total-Main Stem Levees	972.9	972.9	14.2	929.5	--	1.2	--	1.1	--	927.1	--	907.8	--
TRIBUTARY LEVEES IN MR&T PROJECT													
Lake Pontchartrain, LA.....	(17.4)	(17.4)	(--)	(17.4)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(17.4)	(--)	(17.4)	(--)
Item A levees	5.0	5.0	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	5.0	--
Item B levees	10.1	10.1	--	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	10.1	--	10.1	--
Item C levees	2.3	2.3	--	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	2.3	--
Total Tributary Levees in MR&T Project.....	17.4	17.4	--	17.4	--	--	--	--	--	17.4	--	17.4	--
GRAND TOTAL	990.3	990.3	4.4	946.9	14.8	1.2	--	1.1	--	944.5	--	925.2	--

1. Landside seepage berms only.
2. Changed to correct previous error.

TABLE 41-L

PROJECT LEVEES: VICKSBURG DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)

Location	Levees and Floodwalls (Miles)												
	Built to Approved Grade and Section					Berm ¹ (Miles)				Surfaced Roads on Levees (Miles)			
	Authorized for System	Total in This FY	This FY	Total Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction	In System When Com- pleted	Built This FY	Com- plete Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction	In System When Com- pleted	Built This FY	Total Com- plete Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction
MAIN STEM LEVEES													
Mississippi River Levees													
East bank in Mississippi.....	178.3 ⁴	178.3	5.1	132.3	8.8	156.9	--	135.0	--	174.2	--	174.2	8.8
Greenville Harbor dikes	7.8	7.8	--	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	2.7	--
West bank in Arkansas	75.6	75.6	--	55.0	--	61.3	--	54.3	--	75.4	--	75.4	--
West bank in Louisiana (above Red River)	<u>198.7</u>	<u>198.7</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>104.0</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>91.0</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>74.9</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>197.8</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>197.8</u>	<u>7.6</u>
Total Mississippi River Levees	460.4	460.4	12.3	299.1	16.4	309.2	--	264.2	--	450.1	--	450.1	16.4
Other Levees Included in Main Stem													
Lower Red River-South Bank Red River levees.....	(59.2)	(59.2)	(--)	(59.2)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(59.2)	(--)	(59.2)	(--)
Hotwells to Moncla, LA, levees	59.2	59.2	--	59.2	--	--	--	--	--	59.2	--	59.2	--
Arkansas River, South Bank	<u>85.4</u>	<u>85.4</u>	--	<u>85.4</u>	--	<u>24.7</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>84.1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>81.1</u>	<u>--</u>
Total Other Levees Included in Main Stem	<u>144.6</u>	<u>144.6</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>144.6</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>143.3</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>140.3</u>	<u>--</u>
Total-Main Stem Levees	605.0	605.0	14.5	438.4	24.8	333.9	--	288.9	--	593.4	--	590.4	16.4
TRIBUTARY LEVEES IN MR&T PROJECT													
Arkansas River, North Bank	61.5 ⁵	56.2	--	56.2	--	8.3	--	8.3	--	47.4	--	47.4	--
Red River Backwater Levees.....	263.6	246.9 ⁷	--	246.9 ⁷	--	--	--	--	--	246.9 ⁷	--	246.9 ⁷	--

41-78

**TABLE 41-L
(Continued)**

**PROJECT LEVEES: VICKSBURG DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Levees and Floodwalls (Miles)				Cur- rently Under Con- struction	In System When Com- pleted	Berm ¹ (Miles)			Surfaced Roads on Levees (Miles)			
	Authorized for System	Built to Approved Grade and Section		Total in Place This FY			Com- plete Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction	In System When Com- pleted	Built This FY	Total Com- plete Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction	
		This FY	Total Thru This FY										Built This FY
Yazoo River Basin	624.1	(427.4)	(--)	(237.6)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(624.1)	(--)	(338.9)	--
Headwater.....	527.5	375.8	--	186.0	--	--	--	--	--	527.5	--	299.9	--
Backwater.....	<u>96.6</u>	<u>51.6</u>	--	<u>51.6</u>	--	--	--	--	--	<u>96.6</u>	--	<u>39.0</u>	--
Total Tributary Levees in MR&T Project.....	<u>949.2</u>	<u>730.5</u>	--	<u>540.7</u>	--	<u>8.3</u>	--	<u>8.3</u>	--	<u>918.4</u>	--	<u>633.2</u>	--
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,554.2	1,335.5	5.1	951.0	38.1	342.2	--	297.2	--	1,511.8	--	1,223.6	38.1

1. Landside seepage berms only.
2. Levee that has adequate freeboard based on the refined 1973 MR&T project flood flow line for the Mississippi River. Levees with more than 2 feet of freeboard are considered adequate.
3. Subject to change as planning progresses. Does not include existing berms which need restudy.
4. Includes 1.4 miles of concrete floodwall and 0.3 mile of levee on Vicksburg city front.
5. Includes 5.3 miles for Gillett new levee.
6. Relief wells used in place of berms.
7. Changed to correct previous error.

TABLE 41-M

**PROJECT LEVEES: MEMPHIS DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Levees and Floodwalls (Miles)												
	Authorized for System	Built to Approved Grade and Section				Berm ⁵ (Miles)				Surfaced Roads on Levees (Miles)			
		Total in Place This FY	This FY	Total Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction	In System When Com- pleted	Built This FY	Com- plete Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction	In System When Com- pleted	Built This FY	Total Com- plete Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction
MAIN STEM LEVEES													
Mississippi River													
Mounds, IL	3.9	3.9	--	3.9	--	0.5	--	0.5	--	3.6	--	3.6	--
Mound City, IL	2.7	2.7	--	2.7	--	2.5	--	2.5	--	1.1	--	1.1	--
Cairo Drainage District, IL	13.8 ²	13.8	--	7.8	--	1.6	--	--	--	8.5	--	8.5	--
City of Cairo, IL	6.2	6.2	--	2.2 ⁴	--	4.4	--	2.0	--	4.0	--	3.5	--
Little River Drainage District, MO	19.3	19.3	--	19.3	--	9.7	1.4	6.3	--	19.3	--	19.3	--
Levee District No. 2, Scott County, MO	13.8	13.8	--	13.8	--	4.8	--	4.8	--	13.8	--	13.8	--
Levee District No. 3, Mississippi County, MO	26.0	26.0	--	26.0	--	12.9	--	4.9	--	26.0	--	26.0	--
St. Johns Levee and Drainage District, MO	59.0 ³	58.7	--	58.2	--	9.2	--	--	--	46.9	--	46.1	--
St. Francis Levee District of MO	55.7	55.7	--	48.7 ⁴	--	23.0	--	12.0	--	55.1	--	55.1	--
City of Hickman, KY	1.4	1.4	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	--
Board of Levee Commissioners Fulton, County, KY	16.7	16.7	--	16.7	--	15.1	--	11.4	--	16.3	--	16.3	--
Reelfoot Levee District of Lake and Obion Counties, TN	4.5	4.5	--	4.5	--	0.6	--	0.3	--	4.5	--	4.3	--
Madrid Bend Levee District, Lake Co., TN	5.2	5.2	--	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	5.2	--	5.2	--
Lake County Levee and Drainage District, TN	17.0	17.0	--	17.0	--	9.6	--	9.4	--	17.0	--	17.0	--
Dyer County Levee and Drainage District No. 1, TN	21.3	21.3	--	21.3	--	1.3	--	0.4	--	21.3	--	21.3	--
Tipton-Obion levee extension	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	--
St. Francis Levee District of AR	156.7	156.7	--	153.2	--	89.2	--	88.4	--	156.7	--	156.7	--
Helena Improvement District No. 1, AR	5.3	5.3	--	5.3	--	2.4	--	2.4	--	4.7	--	4.2	--
Cotton Belt Levee District No. 1, AR	23.9	23.9	--	23.9	--	19.4	--	19.4	--	23.9	--	23.9	--

**TABLE 41-M
(Continued)**

**PROJECT LEVEES: MEMPHIS DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Levees and Floodwalls (Miles)												
	Built to Approved Grade and Section					Berm ⁵ (Miles)			Surfaced Roads on Levees (Miles)				
	Authorized for System	Total in Place This FY	This FY	Total Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction	In System When Com- pleted	Built This FY	Com- plete Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction	In System When Com- pleted	Built This FY	Total Com- plete Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction
Laconia Drainage and Levee District Phillips County, AR.....	20.5	20.5	--	20.5	--	11.5	--	11.5	--	20.5	--	20.5	--
Laconia Levee District No. 1 of Deshna County, AR.....	18.1	18.1	--	18.1	--	12.6	--	9.2	--	16.5	--	16.5	--
Laconia Circle Special Drainage District of Deshna County, AR.....	6.6	6.6	--	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee District, MS.....	93.6	93.6	--	93.6	--	88.6	--	88.6	--	93.6	--	93.6	--
Madrid Bend L.D., Fulton Co., KY.	4.8	4.8	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	4.8	--
Birds Point-New Madrid setback levee, MO.....	<u>35.3</u>	<u>35.3</u>	--	<u>35.3</u>	--	<u>23.8</u>	--	--	--	<u>35.3</u>	--	<u>35.3</u>	--
Total Mississippi River.....	637.8	631.0	--	607.5	--	342.7	--	272.6	--	605.6	--	596.6	--
TOTAL MAIN STEM LEVEES.....	637.8	631.0	--	607.5	--	342.7	--	272.6	--	605.6	--	596.6	--
TRIBUTARY LEVEES IN MR&T PROJECT													
St. Francis River.....	(308.2)	(302.9)	--	(302.9)	--	--	--	--	--	(301.0)	--	(133.5)	--
East bank.....	159.5	156.2	--	156.2	--	--	--	--	--	156.7	--	94.7	--
West bank.....	148.7	146.7	--	146.7	--	--	--	--	--	144.3	--	38.8	--
Little River.....	(130.1)	(130.1)	--	(130.1)	--	--	--	--	--	(128.9)	--	(94.5)	--
East bank (left).....	40.7	40.7	--	40.7	--	--	--	--	--	40.7	--	40.1	--
West bank.....	35.1	35.1	--	35.1	--	--	--	--	--	35.1	--	23.7	--
Elk Chute.....	39.9	39.9	--	39.9	--	--	--	--	--	39.7	--	17.3	--
West Basin and middle valley.....	14.4	14.4	--	14.4	--	--	--	--	--	13.4	--	13.4	--
Lower White River.....	(95.6)	(85.9)	--	(84.1)	--	--	--	--	--	(94.0)	(--)	(81.0)	--
White River backwater levee.....	40.2	40.2	--	40.2	--	--	--	--	--	38.8	--	38.8	--
Augusta to Clarendon.....	49.2	39.5	--	39.5	--	--	--	--	--	49.2	--	36.2	--
Clarendon levee.....	6.2	6.2	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	6.0	--

41-81

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

**TABLE 41-M
(Continued)**

**PROJECT LEVEES: MEMPHIS DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Levees and Floodwalls (Miles)												
	Built to Approved Grade and Section					Berm ⁵ (Miles)				Surfaced Roads on Levees (Miles)			
	Authorized for System	Total in Place This FY	This FY	Total Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction	In System When Com- pleted	Built This FY	Com- plete Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction	In System When Com- pleted	Built This FY	Total Com- plete Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction
Memphis Harbor	10.5	10.5	--	10.5	--	7.0	--	7.0	--	10.5	--	10.5	--
Total Tributary Levees in MR&T Project.....	544.4	529.4	--	527.6	--	7.0	--	7.0	--	534.4	--	319.5	--
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,182.2	1,160.4	--	1,135.0	--	349.7	--	279.6	--	1,140.0	--	916.1	--

1. Subject to change as planning progresses.
2. Includes 5.1 miles of Cache River levee. This levee was enlarged to 1928 grades with Federal funds, but since that time has been classified as a secondary levee.
3. Includes 12.1 miles of Farrenburg levee. This levee was enlarged to 1928 grades with Federal funds, but since that time has been classified as a secondary levee.
4. Deficient in freeboard as a result of 1996 Revised Project Design Flood flowline.
5. Landside seepage berms only.
6. Changed to correct previous error.

TABLE 41-N

**RECAPITULATION
PROJECT LEVEE TABLES 41-K, -L, AND -M
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Levees and Floodwalls (Miles)												
	Built to Approved Grade and Section					Berm ⁵ (Miles)			Surfaced Roads on Levees (Miles)				
	Authorized for System	Total in Place This FY	This FY	Total Thru This FY	Currently Under Construction	In System When Completed	Built This FY	Complete Thru This FY	Currently Under Construction	In System When Completed	Built This FY	Total Complete Thru This FY	Currently Under Construction
MAIN STEM LEVEES													
Mississippi River													
New Orleans District,													
Table 41-K	511.6	511.6	0.2	501.4	--	1.2	--	1.1	--	479.6	--	479.6	--
Vicksburg District, Table 41-L.....	460.4	460.4	12.3	299.1	16.4	309.2	--	264.2	--	450.1	--	450.1	16.4
Memphis District, Table 41-M.....	637.8	631.0	--	607.5	--	342.7	1.4	274.0	--	605.6	--	596.6	--
Total Mississippi River.....	1,609.8	1,603.0	12.5	1,408.0	16.4	653.1	1.4	539.3	--	1,535.3	--	1,526.3	16.4
Other Levees Included in Main Stem													
Atchafalaya Basin Floodway--													
NOD	449.2	449.2	3.1	416.0	6.9	--	--	--	--	447.5	--	428.2	--
Louisiana State Pen Levee--													
NOD	12.1	12.1	--	12.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower Red River-South Bank--													
VXD	59.2	59.2	--	59.2	--	--	--	--	--	59.2	--	59.2	--
Arkansas River-South Bank--													
VXD	85.4	85.4	--	85.4	--	24.7	--	24.7	--	84.1	--	81.1	--
Total Other Levees Included in Main Stem													
	605.9	605.9	--	572.7	6.9	24.7	--	24.7	--	590.8	--	568.5	--
Total Main Stem Levees.....	2,215.7	2,208.9	15.6	1,980.7	23.3	677.8	1.4	564.0	--	2,126.1	--	2,094.8	16.4
TRIBUTARY LEVEES IN MR&T PROJECT													
Lake Pontchartrain, LA,--NOD													
	17.4	17.4	--	17.4	--	--	--	--	--	17.4	--	17.4	--
Yazoo River Basin—VXD													
	624.1	427.4	--	237.6	--	--	--	--	--	624.1	--	338.9	--
Arkansas River-North Bank--													
VXD	61.5	56.2	--	56.2	--	8.3	--	8.3	--	47.4	--	47.4	--
Red River Backwater—VXD.....													
	263.6	246.9	--	246.9 [†]	--	--	--	--	--	246.9 [†]	--	246.9 [†]	--
St. Francis River—MD													
	308.2	302.9	--	302.9	--	--	--	--	--	301.0	--	133.5	--

**TABLE 41-N
(Continued)**

**RECAPITULATION
PROJECT LEVEE TABLES 41-K, -L, AND -M
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Levees and Floodwalls (Miles)												
	Built to Approved Grade and Section					Berm ⁵ (Miles)				Surfaced Roads on Levees (Miles)			
	Authorized for System	Total in Place This FY	This FY	Total Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction	In System When Com- pleted	Built This FY	Com- plete Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction	In System When Com- pleted	Built This FY	Total Com- plete Thru This FY	Cur- rently Under Con- struction
Little River--MD	130.1	130.1	--	130.1	--	--	--	--	--	128.9	--	94.5	--
Lower White River—MD	95.6	85.9	--	84.1	--	--	--	--	--	94.0	--	81.0	--
Memphis Harbor--MD	10.5	10.5	--	10.5	--	7.0	--	7.0	--	10.5	--	10.5	--
Total Tributary Levees in MR&T Project	<u>1,511.0</u>	<u>1,277.3</u>	--	<u>1,085.7</u>	--	<u>15.3</u>	--	<u>15.3</u>	--	<u>1,470.2</u>	--	<u>970.1</u>	--
Grand Total in Project	3,726.7	3,486.2	15.6	3,066.4	23.3	691.2	1.4	579.3	--	3,596.3	0	3,064.9	16.4

1. Landside seepage berms only.
2. Subject to change as planning progresses.
3. 1996 Revised Project Design Flood flowline identified freeboard deficiencies.
4. Changed to correct previous error.
5. Relief wells have been used in lieu of seepage berms in some reaches of the Miss. River Levees.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

TABLE 41-O

**CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS:
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Year Initiated	In System When Completed	Built This FY (Miles)	Total Complete Thru This FY	Percent Complete	Currently Under Construction
Bayou des Glaises diversion channel	1938	6.0	--	6.0	100	--
Bayous Rapides, Boeuf, and Cocodrie	1946	92.6	--	63.4	75	--
Charenton drainage and navigation canal	1939	6.3	--	6.3	100	--
Wax Lake Outlet	1938	15.7	--	15.7	100	--
Atchafalaya Basin Floodway	1933	244.2	--	186.4	76	--
Morganza Floodway	1941	3.3	--	3.3	100	--
Old River outflow channel	1956	8.3	--	8.3	100	--
Old River inflow channel	1960	2.3	--	2.3	100	--
Old River lock approach channels	1961	2.2	--	2.2	100	--
Baton Rouge Harbor (Devils Swamp)	1958	2.5	--	2.5	100	--
Teche-Vermilion Water Supply	1977	6.3	--	6.3	100	--
Old River Auxiliary Control Structure inflow channel	1986	1.9	--	1.9	100	--
Old River Auxiliary Control Structure outflow channel	1988	0.9	--	0.9	100	--
Caernarvon Freshwater Diversion channel	1988	1.7	--	1.7	100	--

TABLE 41-P **CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS:**
VICKSBURG DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)

Location	Year Initiated	In System When <u>Completed</u>	Built This FY (Miles)	Total Complete Thru This FY	Percent Complete	Currently Under Construction
BIG SUNFLOWER RIVER, ETC., MS						
Big Sunflower River.....	1947	199.1	--	199.1	100	--
Quiver River.....	1947	69.6	--	69.6	100	--
Deer Creek.....	1947	7.0	--	7.0	100	--
Steele Bayou.....	1947	54.9	--	54.9	100	--
Steele Bayou ¹	1965	71.2	--	71.2	100	--
Main Canal.....	1959	21.1	--	21.1	100	--
Main Canal ²	1993	26.7	--	26.7	100	--
Black Bayou.....	1992	36.5	--	36.5	100	--
Big Sunflower River tributaries.....	1957	227.2	--	227.2	100	--
Quiver River tributaries.....	1960	35.4	--	35.4	100	--
YAZOO BACKWATER						
Yazoo Backwater.....	1960	39.9	--	39.9	100	--
YAZOO BASIN HEADWATER, MS						
Upper Yazoo Projects.....	1976	197.4	10.0	134.0	68	10
Coldwater River.....	1941	54.6	--	54.6	100	--
Arkabutla Canal.....	1948	0.4	--	0.4	100	--
Tallahatchie Canal.....	1940	74.8	--	73.5	98	--
Little Tallahatchie River and Panola-Quitman Floodway.....	1939	48.0	--	48.0	100	--
Greenwood protection works.....	1971	2.9	--	2.9	100	--
Yacona River.....	1952	1.8	--	1.8	100	--
Bobo Bayou.....	1944	16.1	--	16.1	100	--
Cassidy Bayou.....	1934	69.0	--	69.0	100	--
Cassidy Bayou ³	--	26.0	--	--	--	--
Bear Creek Diversion.....	--	4.8	--	--	--	--
Lake Cormorant.....	--	20.9	--	--	--	--
Hurricane Bayou.....	--	2.5	--	--	--	--
Opossum Bayou.....	--	20.8	--	--	--	--
Abaica Creek.....	--	7.7	--	--	--	--
Chicopa Creek.....	--	7.0	--	--	--	--
Bear Creek.....	--	23.3	--	--	--	--
Rocky Bayou.....	--	7.8	--	--	--	--
Whiteoak Bayou.....	--	55.9	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous ditches.....	--	12.3	--	--	--	--
Yalobusha River.....	1939	46.0	--	46.0	100	--
Yazoo River.....	1940	160.2	--	160.2	100	--
Whittington Auxiliary Channel.....	1956	30.8	--	30.8	100	--
Tchula Lake.....	1964	26.4	--	26.4	100	--
David-Burrell Bayou.....	1957	40.4	--	40.4	100	--
McKinney Bayou.....	1960	3.5	--	3.5	100	--

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

**TABLE 41-P
(Continued)**

**CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS:
VICKSBURG DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Year Initiated	In System When Completed	Built This FY (Miles)	Total Complete Thru This FY	Percent Complete	Currently Under Construction
YAZOO BASIN HEADWATER, MS (Continued)						
Hillside Floodway.....	1964	11.0	--	11.0	100	--
Yazoo City protection works.....	1953	1.6	--	1.6	100	--
Ascalmore-Tippo Bayous	1975	30.2	--	15.1	50	--
Alligator-Catfish Bayou.....	1973	8.3	--	8.3	100	--
Pelucia Creek.....	1975	11.7	--	11.7	100	--
BOEUF & TENSAS RIVERS, ETC., LA AND AR						
Bayou Lafourche	1949	45.3	--	45.3	100	--
Bayou Lafourche ^{4,7}	1972	43.0	--	4.4	10	--
Big & Colewa Creeks	1947	81.4	--	81.4	100	--
Big & Colewa Creeks ^{5,7}	1965	86.8	--	51.5	60	--
Tensas River	1947	96.5	--	96.5	100	--
Tensas River ⁶	1968	165.0	--	61.0	37	--
Boeuf River, AR and LA.....	1953	103.9	--	103.9	100	--
Fleschmans Bayou, AR.....	1963	6.6	--	6.6	100	--
Caney Bayou, AR.....	1964	7.4	--	7.4	100	--
Canal 18, AR.....	1963	10.3	--	10.3	100	--
Big Bayou, AR.....	1952	33.3	--	33.3	100	--
Black Pond Slough, AR	1962	14.3	--	14.3	100	--
Bayou Macon, AR and LA	1959	150.8	--	150.8	100	--
Rush Bayou, AR	1964	6.7	--	6.7	100	--
Canal 19, AR.....	1957	50.2	--	50.2	100	--
Canal 43, AR.....	1956	34.5	--	34.5	100	--
Canal 81, AR.....	1957	32.7	--	32.7	100	--
Mill Bayou-Bayou Vidal-Bayou Vidal Cutoff	--	17.1	--	--	--	--
Kirsch Lake Canal	--	9.3	--	--	--	--
Canal 19 Extension	1964	9.4	--	9.4	100	--
Lake Chicot Pumping Plant	--	2.5	--	2.5	100	--
Mill Bayou	1955	4.8	--	4.8	100	--
RED RIVER BACKWATER, LA						
Tensas-Cocodrie Pumping Plant	1976	6.9	--	6.9	100	--
Six Mile Bayou, LA.....	--	1.5	--	1.5	100	--

1. Includes further work on 54.9 miles and adds 16.3 miles of channel to the project.
2. Includes further work on 21.1 miles and adds 1.1 miles of channel to the project.
3. Includes further work on 26.0 miles.
4. Includes further work on 38.6 miles and adds 4.4 miles of channel to the project.
5. Includes further work on 75.3 miles and adds 11.5 miles of channel to the project.
6. Includes further work on 96.5 miles and adds 68.5 additional miles of channel to the project.
7. Further work on these items has been deferred due to local oppositions and withdrawal of sponsorship by the levee district.

**TABLE 41-Q CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS:
MEMPHIS DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Location	Year Initiated	In System When <u>Completed</u>	Built This FY (Miles)	Total Complete Thru This FY	Percent Complete	Currently Under Construction
BIRDS POINT-NEW MADRID FLOODWAY						
Birds Point-New Madrid Intercepting Ditch Enlargement, Samos and Vicinity, MO	1952	9.6	--	9.6	100	--
ST. FRANCIS BASIN						
Little River Drainage, MO	1963	298.9	--	298.9	100	--
St. Francis River, MO and AR	1953	658.0	--	597.9	91	--
West Memphis Drainage, AR.....	1951	19.8	--	19.8	100	--
Big Slough and Mayo Ditch, AR	1960	28.0	--	28.0	100	--
Tyronza River, AR	1939	12.7	--	12.7	100	--
Ten and Fifteen Mile Bayou, AR	2003	19.7 ³	4.9	5.6	28	4.0
L'Anguille River, AR.....	(1)	95.0	--	--	--	--
LOWER WHITE RIVER BASIN, AR						
Cache River Basin, AR	1972	231.5	--	7.2	3	--
Big Creek and tributaries, AR.....	(1)	103.8	--	--	--	--
WEST KENTUCKY TRIBUTARIES						
Obion Creek, KY	(1)	41.7	--	--	--	--
WEST TENNESSEE TRIBUTARIES						
MS River, Western TN tributaries (Backwater Areas) (1946 Act)	1952	34.3	--	34.3	100	--
Obion River Diversion Channel, TN (1946 Act).....	(1)	9.3	--	--	--	--
Reelfoot Lake-Lake No. 9, KY and TN	1974	15.8	--	3.0	19	--
Running Reelfoot Bayou, TN	1955	19.7	--	19.7	100	--
MS River Below Cape Girardeau: West TN tributaries (1948 Act).....	1961	225.0	--	93.0	41	--
Wolf River and tributaries, TN.....	1960	24.7	--	24.7	100	--
NONCONNAH CREEK, MS AND TN						
Nonconnah Creek, MS and TN.....	1990	18.2	--	1.26	7	--
HELENA HARBOR, PHILLIPS COUNTY, AR						
Helena Harbor, AR ⁽²⁾	1989	2.25	--	2.25	100	--

1. Not started.
2. Data for Stage 1 only.
3. Approved work only.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

TABLE 41-R

**PUMPING STATIONS:
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Name	Authorized Size (CFS)	Percent Complete Thru This FY	Year Complete (Schedule/ Actual)	Rehabilitation Status (If Applicable)		
				Year Initiated	Percent Complete Thru This FY	Year Complete (Schedule/ Actual)
Bayou Yokely	489	100	1955	1990	100	1991(A)
Bayou Yokely Enlargement	568	100	1963	1990	100	1991(A)
Centerville	332	100	1964	1991	100	1992(A)
Ellerslie	136	100	1953	--	--	--
Franklin	144	100	1958	1992	100	1993(A)
Franklin Enlargement	144	100	1978	1992	100	1993(A)
Gordy	238	100	1964	--	--	--
Maryland	136	100	1957	1991	100	1992(A)
North Bend	52	100	1962	--	--	--
Tiger Island	75	100	1955	--	--	--
Wax Lake East	1,008	100	1961	1990	100	1992(A)
Wax Lake West	496	100	1965	1990	100	1992(A)
Teche Vermilion	1,300	100	1982	--	--	--
Pointe Coupee	1,500	100	1983	--	--	--
David Pond	<u>570</u>	100	2000	--	--	--
TOTAL	6,618					

TABLE 41-S **PUMPING STATIONS:**
VICKSBURG DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)

Name	Authorized Size (CFS)	Percent Complete Thru This FY	Year Complete (Schedule/ Actual)	Rehabilitation Status (If Applicable)		
				Year Initiated	Percent Complete Thru This FY	Year Complete (Schedule/ Actual)
Chauvin Bayou, LA	250	100	1994	1991	100	
Bawcomville	270	100	1955	1992	100	1993
Jonesville	180	100	1952	--	--	--
Natchez Port	100	--	--	--	--	--
Wilson Point	50	--	--	--	--	--
Greenwood - Lee Street	90	100	1953	1952	--	--
Greenwood - Wilson Street	67	100	1953	1952	--	--
Greenwood - Walker Lake	675	100	1949	1952	--	--
Yazoo City	540	100	1954	1957	--	--
Columbia	45	100	1939	--	--	--
Calion	200	100	1959	--	--	--
McKinney Bayou, MS	250	100	1962	1961	--	--
Lake Chicot	6,500	100	1987	--	--	--
Tensas Cocodrie	4,000	100	1986	--	--	--
Yazoo Backwater	10,000	--	--	--	--	--
Natchez Area	300	--	--	--	--	--
Bushley Bayou	300	--	Indef ¹	--	--	--
Bushley Bayou	20	--	Indef ¹	--	--	--
Sicily-HAHA Bayou	750	100	2000	--	--	--
Sicily - Fool River	300	100	2000	--	--	--
Pelucia Creek - Rising Sun #1	10	100	1992	--	--	--
Pelucia Creek - Rising Sun #2	15	100	1992	--	--	--
Pelucia Creek Pump	75	100	1993	--	--	--
Below Red River	500	--	Indef ¹	--	--	--
Bayou Rapides	222	100	1936	--	--	--
Ouachita Parish, River Styx Bayou, LA	<u>500</u>	100	2000	--	--	--
Total	25,709					

¹ This project has been placed in the inactive category.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

TABLE 41-T

**PUMPING STATIONS:
MEMPHIS DISTRICT
(FISCAL YEAR 2007)**

Name	Authorized Size (CFS)	Percent Complete Thru This FY	Year Complete (Schedule/ Actual)	Rehabilitation Status (If Applicable)		
				Year Initiated	Percent Complete Thru This FY	Year Complete (Schedule/ Actual)
Devall's Bluff	215	100	1949	1987	100	1989
Des Arc, Ark.	30	100	1954	--	--	--
Ensley	900	100	1966	--	--	--
DD #17, Station #1	375	100	¹	--	--	--
Huxtable Pumping Plant	12,000	100	1977	--	--	--
Graham Burke	1,500	100	1964	--	--	--
Finley Street	100	100	1978	--	--	--
Dyersburg	26	100	1961	--	--	--
Cotton Slough	50	100	1964	--	--	--
West Hickman	190	100	1976	--	--	--
Cypress Creek	3,000	100	1944	--	--	--
Fairfax	53.5	100	1950	--	--	--
Goose Pond	110	100	1976	--	--	--
Marble Bayou	220	100	1952	--	--	--
Workhouse Bayou	520	100	1950	--	--	--
Nonconnah	1,620	100	1944	--	--	--
L&DD #3 Peafield	400	100	¹	--	--	--
Treasure Island	150	100	1976	--	--	--
Lake No. 9	500	100	1981	--	--	--
Cairo 10th Street	65	100	1981	--	--	--
Cairo 28th Street	65	100	1981	--	--	--
DD #17, Station #2	700	100	1981	--	--	--
Drinkwater Sewer	150	100	1979	--	--	--
May Street	5	100	1948	--	--	--
Cairo 22nd Street	37	100	¹	--	--	--
Gayoso Bayou	1,500	100	1915	--	--	--
Mud Lake	200	--	--	--	--	--
Madison	25	--	--	--	--	--
Cache River	200	--	--	--	--	--
New Madrid ²	1,500	0	2009	--	--	--
St. John's Bayou	1,000	--	--	--	--	--
Drinkwater #2	<u>150</u>	100	2001	--	--	--
TOTAL	27,556.5					

1. Unknown constructed by local interest.

2. New Madrid Closure Levee and Pump Station Contract Award September 2004.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

TABLE 41-U COSTS DURING FISCAL YEAR 2007

Item	Construction	Maintenance	Other
FEDERAL FUNDS			
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries:			
St. Louis District:			
St. Francis Basin-Wappapello Lake	--	4,406,807.83	--
Subtotal	--	4,406,807.83	--
Memphis District:			
Cache Basin, AR	--	--	--
Channel improvement	18,822,641.33	26,625,556.62	--
Eastern Arkansas Region (Comp)	4,875,916.49	--	--
Francis Bland Floodway Ditch (Eight Mile)	325,410.50	--	--
General investigations	--	--	1,676,553.42
Helena & Vicinity	--	--	--
Helena Harbor, Phillips County	--	393,994.74	--
Hickman Bluff, KY	--	--	--
Horn Lake Creek Modification, MS	94,845.42	--	--
Inspection of Completed Works	--	731,596.97	--
Mapping	--	531,901.65	--
Memphis Harbor (McKeller Lake)	--	1,773,000.71	--
Nonconnah Creek, TN & MS	-1,306.63	--	--
Mississippi River Levees	11,793,634.73	4,337,871.19	--
St. Francis River & Tributaries, AR	3,367,078.22	8,214,676.47	--
St. Johns Bayou & New Madrid	3,764,078.01	--	--
West Tennessee Tributaries	237,671.56	--	--
White River Backwater	--	1,128,235.49	--
Wolf River	708,589.04	--	--
Subtotal	43,988,558.67	43,736,833.84	1,676,553.42
Vicksburg District:			
Channel Improvement	25,795,395.39	26,098,590.31	--
General Investigations	--	--	1,349,908.22
Inspection of Completed Works	--	363,193.32	--
Lower Arkansas – South Bank	--	202,075.07	--
Lower Arkansas River – North Bank, AR	--	453,324.68	--
Lower Red River--South Bank Red River Levee	--	61,080	--
Mapping	--	650,000	--
Mississippi River levees	22,565,468.71	2,072,464.44	--
Tensas Basin	1,854.43	5,890,684.89	--
Yazoo Basin Tributaries	23,677,248.90	28,079,088.49	--
Greenwood Less Greenwood Protection	--	1,371,111.01	--
Greenville Harbor	--	357,701.47	--
Grenada Lake	--	7,661,146.12	--
Sardis Lake	--	15,802,694.12	--
Vicksburg Harbor	--	359,706.52	--
Subtotal	72,039,967.43	89,422,860.44	1,349,908.22

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

**TABLE 41-U COSTS DURING FISCAL YEAR 2007
(Continued)**

Item	Construction	Maintenance	Other
New Orleans District:			
Atchafalaya Basin	10,900,979.59	14,388,920.93	--
Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System	3,590,949.15	2,579,358.42	--
B. R. Harbor Devil Swamp	--	652,795.18	--
Bayou Cocodrie and Tributaries	--	57,569.03	--
Bonnet Carre Spillway	--	2,471,263.35	--
Channel Improvement	5,418,766.65	10,742,940.07	--
General Investigations	--	--	2,435,806.14
Inspection of Completed Works	--	759,230.33	--
Mapping	--	121,163.67	--
Mississippi Delta Region	2,023,990.67	252,624.28	--
Mississippi River Levees	3,122,276.60	2,233,606.00	--
Old River	--	13,068,734.96	--
Subtotal	25,056,962.66	47,328,206.22	2,435,806.14
Total Federal Funds	141,085,488.76	184,894,708.33	5,462,267.78
CONTRIBUTED FUNDS			
Memphis District			
Eastern Ark Region Comp Study	--	1,322,194.09	--
Horn Lake Creek Modification, MS	--	--	--
Horn Lake Creek and Tributaries, TN	--	-94,800.00	--
Millington & Vicinity, TN	--	--	45,346.79
Nonconnah Creek, TN & MS Flood Control	--	83,724.00	--
St. Francis Bland Floodway Ditch	--	273,187.94	--
Whiteman's Creek	--	--	--
Wolf River	--	520,624.47	--
Vicksburg District			
Atchafalaya Basin River Bayous Chene, Boeuf & Black	--	--	68,870.96
Coldwater River Below Arkabutla – Comp Feas.	--	--	17,459.63
Southwest Arkansas	--	--	--
Southeast Arkansas Feasibility	--	--	--
Southeast Arkansas Feasibility – Comp Feas.	--	--	235,401.70
New Orleans District:			
Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System	--	200,152.51	--
Atchafalaya Basin River Bayous Chene, Boeuf & Black	--	--	18,913.36
Mississippi Delta Region	--	--	--
Morganza, LA to Gulf of Mexico	--	--	722,329.42
Total Contributed Funds	--	2,305,083.01	1,108,321.86
Grand Total, Federal and Contributed Funds	141,085,488.76	187,199,791.34	6,570,589.64

TABLE 41-V **STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENTS AND ACCRUED EXPENDITURES FOR FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, FROM MAY 15, 1928, THROUGH SEP. 30, 2007**

District or Installation and Class of Work	Allotments	Accrued Expenditures	Unexpended Balance Sep. 30, 2007
ALLOTMENTS AND ACCRUED EXPENDITURES CHARGEABLE AGAINST FLOOD CONTROL ACT LIMITATIONS:			
COMPLETED WORKS:			
Waterways Experiment Station	874,000	874,000	--
Office, Chief of Engineers	19,158	19,158	--
Rock Island District:			
S. G. & O. prior to Aug. 18, 1941	14,010	14,010	--
St. Louis District:			
S. G. & O. prior to Aug. 18, 1941	169,352	169,352	--
Subtotal	1,076,520	1,076,520	--
Memphis District:			
Des Arc, AR	178,925	178,925	--
Contraction works	8,692,791	8,692,791	--
DeValls Bluff, AR	231,215	231,215	--
Mapping	1,450,337	1,450,337	--
Memphis Harbor	18,736,432	18,736,432	--
New Madrid Floodway	6,521,543	6,521,543	--
Wolf River and tributaries	1,723,620	1,723,620	--
Roads on levees (Mississippi River levees)	12,426	12,426	--
S. G. & O. prior to Aug. 18, 1941	1,998,766	1,998,766	--
Subtotal	39,546,055	39,546,055	--
Vicksburg District:			
Boeuf Basin levees	2,764,605	2,764,605	--
Channel realignment, Arkansas River	125,074	125,074	--
Contraction works	1,972,183	1,972,183	--
Eudora Floodway	826,235	826,235	--
Vicksburg Harbor	4,664,515	4,664,515	--
Greenville Harbor	2,864,516	2,864,516	--
Grants Canal (Mississippi River levees)	7,070	7,070	--
Mapping	1,531,021	1,531,021	--
Jonesville, LA	172,950	172,950	--
Tensas National Wildlife Refuge, LA	3,980,000	3,980,000	--
Roads on levees	105,660	105,660	--
S. G. & O. prior to Aug. 18, 1941	2,350,201	2,350,201	--
Subtotal	21,364,030	21,364,030	--

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

**TABLE 41-V
(Continued)**

**STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENTS AND
ACCRUED EXPENDITURES FOR FLOOD
CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND
TRIBUTARIES, FROM MAY 15, 1928,
THROUGH SEP. 30, 2007**

District or Installation and Class of Work	Allotments	Accrued Expenditures	Unexpended Balance Sep. 30, 2007
New Orleans District:			
Baton Rouge Harbor, LA	699,185	699,185	--
Atchafalaya River and Basin, LA	3,375,492	3,375,492	--
Bonnet Carre - Spillway, LA	14,212,198	14,212,198	--
Contraction works	1,258,916	1,258,916	--
Mapping	1,112,967	1,112,967	--
Roads on levees	540,838	540,838	--
S. G. & O. prior to Aug. 18, 1941	2,701,566	2,701,566	--
Wax Lake Outlet and Charenton Canal	10,098,817	10,098,817	--
Morganza Floodway and structure	35,992,117	35,992,117	--
Lake Pontchartrain	5,513,110	5,513,110	--
Teche Vermilion Basin Water Supply	34,506,000	34,506,000	--
Old River	292,274,000	292,274,000	--
Atchafalaya Basin, rights-of-way and flowage, Bayou des Glaises setback	387,917	387,917	--
Subtotal	402,673,123	402,673,123	--
All other completed items:			
Surveys under Sec. 10, Flood Control Act of 1928	4,995,215	4,995,215	--
Impounded savings	1,593,097	1,593,097	--
Plant transferred to revolving fund	24,924,578	24,924,578	--
OCE (portion of allotment transferred to Revolving fund, Washington Dist.)	19,882	19,882	--
Subtotal	31,532,772	31,532,772	--
TOTAL COMPLETED WORKS	496,192,500	496,192,500	--
UNCOMPLETED WORKS:			
Rock Island District:			
Levees under Sec. 6, Flood Control Act of 1928	579,462	579,462	--
St. Louis District:			
Levees under Sec. 6, Flood Control Act of 1928	1,897,980	1,897,980	--
Subtotal	2,477,442	2,477,442	--
Memphis District:			
Mississippi River Levees	341,163,601	328,575,891	12,587,710
New Madrid	98,000	98,000	--
Channel improvement:			
Revetments	503,603,306	503,578,977	24,329
Dredging	58,566,439	58,566,439	--
Dikes	302,838,942	301,489,993	1,348,949

TABLE 41-V STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENTS AND ACCRUED EXPENDITURES FOR FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, FROM MAY 15, 1928, THROUGH SEP. 30, 2007

District or Installation and Class of Work	Allotments	Accrued Expenditures	Unexpended Balance Sep. 30, 2007
Memphis District: (Continued)			
Reelfoot Lake	439,434	439,434	--
Reelfoot Lake, Lake No. 9, TN-KY	7,896,000	7,896,000	--
St. Francis Basin:			
Wappapello Lake	9,019,908	9,019,908	--
St. Francis River and tributaries	345,957,412	341,064,534	4,892,878
Big Slough and Mayo Ditch	965,429	965,429	--
Little River Drainage	52,486,092	52,486,092	--
Lower White River:			
Clarendon Levee	652,115	652,115	--
Augusta to Clarendon, AR	1,788,846	1,788,846	--
White River backwater levee, AR	10,624,501	10,624,501	--
Horn Lake Creek & Tribs	2,290,100	2,290,100	--
Horn Lake Creek Modification, MS	826,200	878,902	-52,702
Hickman Bluff, KY	17,339,600	17,339,600	--
Memphis Harbor Ensley Berm	3,510,000	3,510,000	--
Nonconnah Creek, Flood Control Ext.	300,000	247,298	52,702
Nonconnah Creek Recreation Facility	16,910	16,910	--
Nonconnah Creek, TN & MS	17,541,399	17,417,339	124,060
Nonconnah Creek, Recreation Extension	36,000	36,000	--
West Memphis and Vicinity	571,000	571,000	--
Whiteman's Creek, Ar	1,895,500	1,895,010	490
Levees under Sec. 6, Flood Control Act of 1928	108,651	108,651	--
West Tennessee Tributaries	54,853,255	54,847,494	5,761
Helena Harbor, Phillips County, AR	14,473,700	14,473,700	--
Helena & Vicinity, AR	7,635,478	7,566,598	68,880
Cache Basin, AR	10,850,000	10,849,291	709
West Kentucky Tributaries	1,440,000	1,440,000	--
Mud Lake Pumping Station, TN	100,000	100,000	--
L'Anguille River	237,432	237,432	--
Eight Mile Creek	3,896,000	3,895,161	839
St. Johns Bayou & New Madrid Floodway	14,705,847	10,092,476	4,613,371
Eastern Arkansas Reg (Comp)	58,537,661	53,707,381	4,830,280
St. Francis Bland Floodway Ditch (Eight Mile Creek)	11,435,789	11,412,982	22,807
Wolf River, Memphis, TN	7,614,000	6,687,737	926,263
Subtotal	1,866,383,057	1,836,935,732	29,447,326
Vicksburg District:			
Mississippi River Levees	485,252,977	459,950,907	25,302,070
Section 6 Levees	9,000	9,000	--
Lower Arkansas River:			
North Bank	7,049,414	7,049,414	--
South Bank	15,676,286	15,676,286	--
Tensas Basin:			
Lake Chicot Pumping Plant	95,639,986	95,639,945	41
Tensas River	41,505,235	41,505,235	--
Red River Backwater:			
Below Red River	639,400	639,400	--

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

**TABLE 41-V
(Continued)**

**STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENTS AND
ACCRUED EXPENDITURES FOR FLOOD
CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND
TRIBUTARIES, FROM MAY 15, 1928,
THROUGH SEP. 30, 2007**

District or Installation and Class of Work	Allotments	Accrued Expenditures	Unexpended Balance Sep. 30, 2007
Red River Backwater Levee, LA	137,605,254	137,555,193	50,061
Tensas Cocodrie pumping plant	56,071,200	56,071,167	33
Lower Red River South Bank Red River Levees	756,300	756,300	--
Channel improvement:			
Revetments	603,465,534	603,107,889	357,645
Dredging	23,919,516	23,919,516	--
Dikes	220,920,345	220,885,242	35,103
Levees under Sec. 6, Flood Control Act of 1928	958,175	958,175	--
Ouachita River Levees	400,000	400,000	--
Yazoo Basin:			
Sardis Lake	26,502,400	26,502,400	--
Enid Lake	21,292,400	21,292,400	--
Arkabutla Lake	16,000,700	16,000,700	--
Grenada Lake	45,401,494	45,401,494	--
Greenwood	11,543,000	11,543,000	--
Belzoni	316,656	316,656	--
Yazoo City	2,205,611	2,205,611	--
Will M. Whittington auxiliary channel	10,950,966	10,950,966	--
Big Sunflower, etc.	114,338,592	108,680,391	5,658,201
Main Stem	34,756,248	34,756,126	122
Upper Yazoo Projects	247,770,646	233,073,595	14,697,051
Yazoo Basin--Tributaries			
Tributaries (Except Ascal-Tippo-Opossum Bayous)	107,519,582	107,519,582	--
Tributaries--Bank Stabilization	612,484	612,484	--
Ascalmore-Tippo-Opossum Bayous	23,977,200	23,977,200	--
Yazoo Basin Backwater			
Yazoo Backwater less Rocky Bayou	58,598,435	57,691,383	907,052
Rocky Bayou	3,401,500	3,401,500	--
Yazoo Backwater Pumping Plant	66,048,724	22,975,281	43,073,443
Muddy Bayou	5,145,200	5,145,200	--
Yazoo Backwater, F&WL Mitigation	6,415,500	6,415,500	--
Yazoo Basin Reformulation	37,763,643	37,147,963	615,680
Streambank Erosion Control, Eval. and Demo.	14,767,000	14,767,000	--
Yazoo Basin, Demonstration Erosion Control	366,850,741	365,143,191	1,707,550
Dam Safety Assurances-Sardis Dam	23,235,000	23,235,000	--
Subtotal	2,935,282,344	2,842,878,292	92,404,052
New Orleans District:			
Bayou Cocodrie and Tributaries	5,008,008	5,008,008	--
Miss. & LA Estuarine	4,636,591	4,634,585	2,006
Channel Improvement:			
Dredging	35,945,266	35,945,266	--
Revetments	1,098,367,793	1,095,899,628	2,468,165
Louisiana Penitentiary Levee	18,104,502	18,060,102	44,400
Lower Red River (South Bank Levees)	18,056,600	18,056,600	--

TABLE 41-V
(Continued)

**STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENTS AND
ACCRUED EXPENDITURES FOR FLOOD
CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND
TRIBUTARIES, FROM MAY 15, 1928,
THROUGH SEP. 30, 2007**

District or Installation and Class of Work	Allotments	Accrued Expenditures	Unexpended Balance Sep. 30, 2007
New Orleans District (Continued):			
Levees Under Sec. 6, Flood Control Act of 1928	200,680	200,680	--
Mississippi River Levees	393,214,524	389,090,189	4,124,335
Mississippi Delta Region	108,602,542	104,104,418	4,498,124
Atchafalaya Basin Floodway:			
Atchafalaya Basin	1,017,366,661	1,000,189,336	17,177,325
Atchafalaya River Navigation	303,463	303,463	--
Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System	121,531,814	116,220,956	5,310,858
Subtotal	<u>2,821,338,444</u>	<u>2,787,713,231</u>	<u>33,625,213</u>
FY 06-07 SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS			
Vicksburg District:			
Channel Improvement – Revetment Construct	1,000,000	1,000,000	--
Subtotal	1,000,000	1,000,000	--
New Orleans District:			
General Investigations	8,500,000	998,697	7,501,303
Mississippi River Levees – Construct	10,000,000	--	10,000,000
Channel Improvement – Revetment Construct	7,000,000	6,733,211	266,789
Atchafalaya Basin – Maintenance	15,250,000	15,216,068	33,932
Channel Improvement – Revetment Maint	29,000,000	28,913,732	86,268
Mapping	1,000,000	780,718	219,282
Mississippi Delta Region – Maint	1,000,000	480,411	519,589
Mississippi River Levees – Maint (420) Borrowed Funds	27,021,000	26,800,068	220,932
Mississippi River Levees – Maint	64,000,000	20,082,541	43,917,459
Subtotal	<u>162,771,000</u>	<u>100,005,446</u>	<u>62,765,554</u>
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS	163,771,000	101,005,446	62,765,554
TOTAL UNCOMPLETED WORKS	7,789,252,287	7,571,010,143	218,242,145
ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN (CONSTRUCTION)			
Memphis District:			
L'Anguille River Basin, AR	150,000	150,000	--
Reelfoot Lake, Lake No. 9	30,000	30,000	--
Cache River	420,000	420,000	--
Big Creek and Tributaries, Lower White River	365,000	365,000	--
Clarendon Levee, Lower White River	65,000	65,000	--
West Kentucky Tributaries	175,000	175,000	--
Mud Lake Pumping Station, TN	350,000	350,000	--
Harris Fork Creek, KY & TN	540,000	540,000	--
Subtotal	<u>2,095,000</u>	<u>2,095,000</u>	<u>--</u>

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

**TABLE 41-V
(Continued)**

**STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENTS AND
ACCRUED EXPENDITURES FOR FLOOD
CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND
TRIBUTARIES, FROM MAY 15, 1928,
THROUGH SEP. 30, 2007**

<hr/>			
Vicksburg District:			
Yazoo Basin, Big Sunflower River, Steele Bayou	29,700	29,700	--
Tensas - National Wildlife Refuge, LA	200,000	200,000	--
Subtotal	229,700	229,700	--
<hr/>			
New Orleans District:			
Mississippi Delta Region (EP 309)	69,753	69,753	--
Teche Vermilion Basin-Water Supply	1,109,000	1,109,000	--
East Rapides & S. Central Avoyelles Parishes	965,247	965,247	--
Subtotal	2,144,000	2,144,000	--
<hr/>			
TOTAL ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN	4,468,700	4,468,700	--
<hr/>			
TOTAL COMPLETED WORKS, UNCOMPLETED WORKS AND ADVANCE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN	8,289,913,487	8,071,671,343	218,242,145
<hr/>			
RECREATION FACILITIES--COMPLETED PROJECTS			
Eight-Year Project Funds			
St. Louis District:			
Wappapello Lake, MO	2,405,300	2,405,300	--
Wappapello Lake, MO, Rockwood Landing	203,286	203,286	--
Subtotal	2,608,586	2,608,586	--
<hr/>			
Vicksburg District:			
Sardis Lake	1,584,339	1,584,339	--
Enid Lake	2,268,209	2,268,209	--
Arkabutla Lake	2,189,280	2,189,280	--
Grenada Lake	1,631,281	1,631,281	--
Subtotal	7,673,109	7,673,109	--
<hr/>			
Total Eight-Year Program Funds	10,281,695	10,281,695	--
<hr/>			
Total chargeable against Flood Control Act Limitations Excluding Flood Control emergencies	8,300,195,182	8,081,953,038	218,242,144
Total Maintenance Since Jul. 18, 1941	4,558,988,893	4,523,676,830	35,312,063
Total Rehabilitation	31,113,000	31,113,000	--
Total Flood Control Emergencies	14,900,300	14,900,300	--
Total General Investigations	176,550,140	173,250,083	3,300,057
<hr/>			
Total flood control, MR&T appropriations	13,081,747,515	12,824,893,251	256,854,264

**TABLE 41-V
(Continued)**

**STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENTS AND
ACCRUED EXPENDITURES FOR FLOOD
CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND
TRIBUTARIES, FROM MAY 15, 1928,
THROUGH SEP. 30, 2007**

Appropriations in addition to flood control, MR&T			
Other appropriations itemized in footnote (1),			
pp. 2068-69, Annual Report for 1953	32,068,909	32,068,909	--
Grand total appropriated to Sep. 30, 2007	<u>13,113,816,424</u>	<u>12,856,962,160</u>	<u>256,854,264</u>

Note: Preauthorization study costs chargeable to the MR&T authorization have been transferred to completed work. Costs not chargeable have been excluded from this report.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

TABLE 41-W COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Sep. 30, 2007
Mississippi River and tributaries (Regular Funds) ¹	General Investigations ² :					
	Allotted	7,224,000	6,807,000	8,932,000	4,213,500	176,550,140
	Cost	7,433,556	6,236,519	5,170,838	5,462,268	173,250,084
	Construction (includes advance engineering and design):					
	Allotted	160,478,100	134,179,000	233,245,300	197,731,500	7,992,061,288
	Cost	155,003,722	142,627,095	146,711,302	141,085,489	7,836,585,537
	Maintenance					
	Allotted	154,605,900	162,918,000	167,383,375	188,959,615	4,531,967,893
	Cost	154,688,093	157,384,312	145,763,030	184,894,708	4,499,110,347
	Rehabilitations:					
	Allotted	--	--	--	--	31,113,000
	Cost	--	--	--	--	31,113,000
	Flood control emergencies (Maintenance):					
	Allotted	--	--	--	--	14,885,992
	Cost	--	--	--	--	14,885,992
(Supplemental Funds)	General Investigations:					
	Allotted	--	--	8,500,000	--	8,500,000
	Cost	--	--	175,610	823,087	998,697
	Construction:					
	Allotted	--	--	18,000,000	--	18,000,000
	Cost	--	--	3,751,101	3,982,110	7,733,211
	Maintenance:					
	Allotted	--	--	127,271,000	--	127,271,000
	Cost	--	--	60,494,552	29,545,380	90,039,932
(Contributed Funds)	New Work:					
	Contributed	--	--	--	--	34,339,413
	Cost	--	--	--	--	33,270,005
	Maintenance:					
	Contributed	310,000	5,240,000	1,883,459	5,040,014	32,881,507
	Cost	259,512	3,702,654	1,004,836	2,305,084	25,169,458

**TABLE 41-W COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(Continued)**

Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total Sep. 30, 2007
1. Appropriations were as follows:						
Appropriations chargeable against Flood Control Act authorizations:						
Flood Control, MR&T except for emergencies (excludes Maintenance allotments Aug. 18, 1941, through Sep. 30, 2007):						
Net total allotted for works under Mississippi River Commission:					8,258,380,715	
Eight-Year Program Funds, Construction General:					10,281,695	
Surveys under Sec. 10, Flood Control Act of 1928 (not under MRC):					4,995,215	
Transferred to revolving fund:					24,944,460	
Impounded savings:					1,593,097	8,300,195,182
Flood control emergencies:						
Net total allotted:					14,885,922	
Impounded savings:					14,378	14,900,300
Additional funds not chargeable against Flood Control Act authorizations:						
Appropriations for Flood Control, MR&T, except for flood control emergencies:						
General investigations:					176,550,140	
Maintenance allotments Aug. 18, 1941, through Sep. 30, 2007					4,558,988,893	
Rehabilitations:					31,113,000	4,766,652,033
Appropriations in addition to appropriations for Flood Control, MR&T (itemized in footnote (1), pp 2068-69, Annual Report for 1953):					32,068,909	32,068,909
Budgetary and OCE Reserves:						
Grand total:						<u>13,113,816,424</u>
Reconciliation of appropriations and allotments:						
Total allotted to Sep. 30, 2007:					13,082,269,274	
Transferred to revolving fund:					24,944,460	
Surveys under Sec. 10, Flood Control Act of 1928 (not under MRC):					4,995,215	
Impounded savings withdrawn by Chief of Engineers:					1,607,475	
Total Appropriations to Sep. 30, 2007:					<u>13,113,816,424</u>	
Appropriations for past four reporting periods were as follows:						
		FY 04: \$322,308,000				
		FY 05: \$303,904,000				
		FY 06: \$409,560,675				
		FY 07: \$390,904,615				
Supplemental Appropriations for past two reporting periods were as follows:						
		FY06: \$153,771,000				
		FY07: --				

2. Totals for General Investigations include four projects transferred from Construction totals per DAEN-CWB-W, Aug 4, 1978, teletype.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

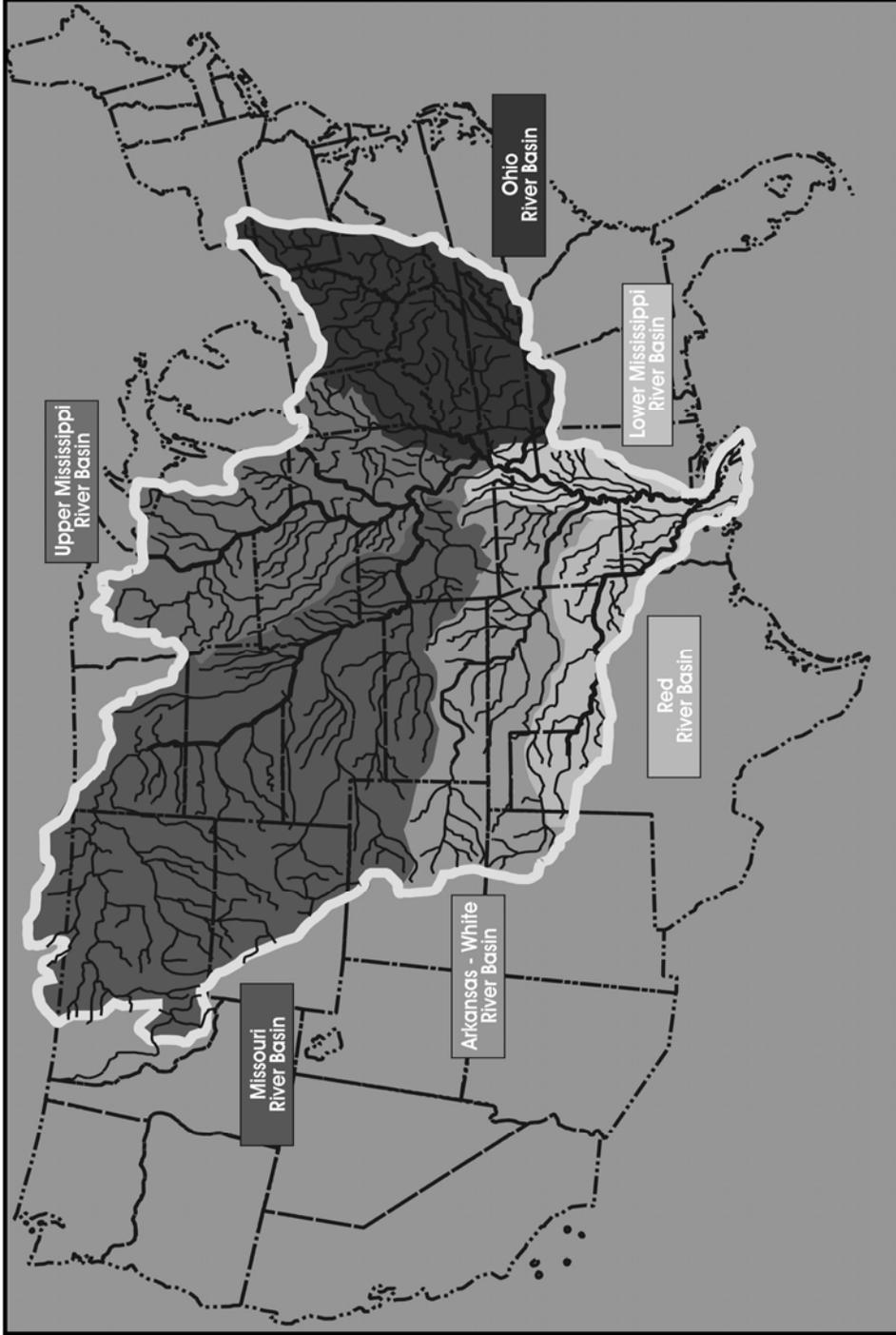
**TABLE 41-X MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES
ACTIVE GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS
(96X3112)**

Item and CWIS Number	FISCAL YEAR COST		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
SURVEYS (Category 110)			
<u>Flood Damage Prevention (112)</u>			
<u>Vicksburg District</u>			
Mississippi Delta, MS - 012808	199	--	199
Atchafalaya River Bayous Chene Bouef - 013771		68,871	68,871
Subtotal	199	68,871	69,070
<u>New Orleans District</u>			
Atchafalaya River Bayous Chene Boeuf & Black – 013771		18,913	18,913
Subtotal		18,913	18,913
TOTAL (Category 112)	199	87,784	87,983
<u>Flood Damage Prevention-Recon Study (113)</u>			
<u>Vicksburg District</u>			
Coldwater Below Arkabutla Lake - 081356	52,829	--	52,829
Olive Branch MS - 081357	20	--	20
Subtotal	52,849	--	52,849
TOTAL (Category 113)	52,849	--	52,849
<u>Flood Damage Prevention – Feasibility Study (114)</u>			
<u>Memphis District</u>			
Millington & Vicinity, TN – 081375	-660	45,347	44,687
Subtotal	-660	45,347	44,687
<u>New Orleans District</u>			
Donaldsonville, LA – 013510	205,600	105,113	310,713
Alexandria, LA to the Gulf (Rapides Parish) – 081308	142,385		142,385
Subtotal	347,985	105,113	453,098
TOTAL (Category 114)	347,325	150,460	497,785
<u>Special Reconnaissance Study (115)</u>			
<u>Vicksburg District</u>			
Spring Bayou, LA – 081338	107	--	107
Subtotal	107	--	107
TOTAL (Category 115)	107	--	107
<u>Comprehensive Reconnaissance Study (117)</u>			
<u>Memphis District</u>			
Memphis Metro Area, Storm Water Mgmt - 134715	48,267	--	48,267
Subtotal	48,267	--	48,267
TOTAL (Category 117)	48,267	--	48,267

**TABLE 41-X MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES
(Continued) ACTIVE GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS
(96X3112)**

<u>Comprehensive Feasibility Study (118)</u>			
<u>Memphis District</u>			
Memphis Metro Area, TN & MS - 010461	312	--	312
Subtotal	312	--	312
<u>Vicksburg District</u>			
Southeast Arkansas Feasibility (Comp Feasibility) – 012756	354,105	235,402	589,507
Coldwater Below Arkabutla Lake - 081356	210,674	17,460	228,134
Subtotal	564,779	252,862	817,641
TOTAL (Category 118)	565,091	252,862	817,953
TOTAL (Category 110)	<u>1,013,838</u>	<u>491,106</u>	<u>1,504,944</u>
COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA (Category 120)			
Memphis District – Surveys, Gages & Observations – 81900	148,961	--	148,961
Vicksburg District - Surveys, Gages & Observations - 81900	520,000	--	520,000
New Orleans District - Surveys, Gages & Observations - 81900	145,897	--	145,897
TOTAL (Category 120)	814,858	--	814,858
CONTINUATION OF PLANNING & ENGINEERING (Category 140)			
<u>Flood Control Projects (140)</u>			
<u>New Orleans District</u>			
Morganza, LA to Gulf of Mexico – 012875	1,941,924	722,329	2,664,253
TOTAL (Category 140)	1,941,924	722,329	2,664,253
PRE-CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING & DESIGN (Category 160)			
<u>Flood Control Projects (162)</u>			
<u>Memphis District</u>			
Bayou Metro Basin, AR - 081307	1,479,674	--	1,479,674
TOTAL (Category 160)	1,479,674	--	1,479,674
GRAND TOTAL MR&T GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS	<u>5,250,294</u>	<u>1,213,435</u>	<u>6,463,729</u>

Mississippi River Drainage Basin



The seven-member Presidentially appointed Mississippi River Commission is responsible for the comprehensive Mississippi River and Tributaries project and engineering work associated with the Mississippi River drainage basin which impacts 41% of the United States and includes 1.25 million square miles, more than 250 tributaries, 31 states, and 2 Canadian provinces.

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

BACKGROUND

The research and development (R&D) laboratories of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) have served the Corps, the Army, and the Nation with technical accomplishments in a variety of engineering and scientific fields for almost 80 years. From its beginnings in 1929 as a small hydraulics laboratory established in Vicksburg, MS, to assist in developing a comprehensive plan for flood control of the Mississippi River, the Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC) has evolved into a world-class R&D organization with the expertise needed to solve complex civil engineering and environmental science challenges for the Corps. ERDC is headquartered in Vicksburg, MS, and offers a centrally managed center of seven unique laboratories located in Illinois, Mississippi, New Hampshire, and Virginia.

At the close of FY 2007, ERDC had 1661 full-time permanent employees of whom 992 are highly trained engineers and scientists. The full-time permanent professional staff encompassed 278 Ph.D. and 426 Master's degrees.

In FY 2007, ERDC executed a Civil Works program totaling \$120.3 million. Of this total, \$90.4 million was executed in direct-allotted programs, with \$39.1 million in R&D programs and \$51.3 million in data acquisition, demonstration, study, and technical support programs. The remaining \$29.9 million was executed in support of USACE District and Division offices.

LABORATORIES

The diverse civil engineering and environmental quality R&D center consists of seven centrally managed laboratories located at Alexandria, VA; Champaign IL; Hanover, NH; and Vicksburg, MS. With world-renowned expertise and facilities, each laboratory adds a unique perspective and set of capabilities to the overall ERDC team. Following are brief descriptions of the ERDC laboratories.

Coastal and Hydraulics Laboratory

The Coastal and Hydraulics Laboratory (CHL), Vicksburg, MS, is the Nation's center for engineering and scientific R&D in the coastal, hydraulic, and hydrologic engineering and sciences. CHL conducts research and supports the Corps of Engineers in conducting its navigation, flood and coastal storm damage reduction, environmental restoration, and military engineering missions. CHL is comprised of nationally and internationally recognized experts that perform research and site-specific investigations in the fields of erosion control design; navigation engineering; channel design; fisheries engineering; sediment transport; estuarine engineering; dredging; hydrodynamics; groundwater, watershed, surface water, coastal, and ocean modeling; coastal storm and flood damage protection; harbor design and modification; coastal and hydraulic structures; physical processes associated with water resources; environmental problems; military logistics-over-the-shore; wave climatology; and hydroinformatics.

Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory

The Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL), Hanover, NH, maintains the finest research and engineering staff and facilities in the world for the study of cold regions science and technology. CRREL is recognized for its internationally known experts in the field of ice jam flooding and ice-hydraulics; ice control at locks, dams, and other navigation channels; snowmelt modeling and simulation; and other areas ranging from geotechnical aspects of frozen ground to new admixtures for placing concrete in the winter. CRREL's specialized research facilities include a complex of cold rooms, an Ice Engineering Facility housing three special-purpose research areas; a large low-temperature towing tank, a refrigerated flume for modeling rivers, and a large hydraulic model room. CRREL is also home to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Center of Expertise for Civil Works Remote Sensing/Geographic Information Systems.

Construction Engineering Research Laboratory

The Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL), Champaign, IL, provides construction research to address the entire spectrum of issues within military construction. This research supports sustainable military installations and encompasses construction, operations, and maintenance as well as environmental and safety concerns. These technologies have universal application and are of value in the Civil Works arena as well. Civil Works efforts are in the areas of corrosion control, high-performance protective coatings (including overcoating of lead-based paint), management tools for Operation and Maintenance optimization, environmental compliance, and environmental sustainment.

Environmental Laboratory

The Environmental Laboratory (EL), Vicksburg, MS, conducts multi-disciplinary research in environmental quality and ecosystem restoration. EL's research activities consist of evaluating and projecting the consequences of water resources development, navigation, and dredging on the environment; assessing and restoring wetlands; evaluating and modeling inland and oceanic water quality; guiding stewardship of natural resources; and developing tools for cleanup of contaminated groundwater and soils.

The laboratory has developed resource management technologies to: guide Corps stewardship at projects; improve stream and riparian restoration; accelerate growth of desirable vegetation/habitat; implement risk and decision frameworks in planning; apply biological, chemical, and physical control agents to manage nuisance and invasive aquatic plants; apply risk-based contaminated sediment and soil toxicological assessment protocols; perform upland disposal testing and assessment for dredged material; and apply innovative environmental engineering solutions to water systems that supply irrigation needs, water supply, and other low-flow requirements.

Geotechnical and Structures Laboratory

The Geotechnical and Structures Laboratory (GSL), Vicksburg, MS, conducts research in soil and rock mechanics, earthquake engineering and

geophysics, tunneling and trenchless technology, engineering geology and seismology, vehicle mobility and trafficability, unexploded ordnance detection, and pavement technology. The laboratory also determines the response of structures to weapons effects and other loadings, investigates methods for making concrete and other materials more durable and economical, studies the application of explosives technology to military and civilian engineering, and investigates the behavior of earth/structure systems subjected to blast loading and projectile penetration. GSL is a world leader in research on effects of earthquakes on embankment dams and the evaluation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of mass concrete and steel and reinforced structures.

Information Technology Laboratory

The Information Technology Laboratory (ITL), Vicksburg, MS, advances, applies, and delivers information technologies that address a wide range of engineering, scientific, and management challenges. ITL manages one of the four High Performance Computing Major Shared Resource Centers formed under the auspices of the DoD High Performance Computing Modernization Program. ITL also manages the Computer-Aided Design and Building Information Modeling (CAD/BIM) Technology Center, a multi-agency vehicle to coordinate CAD/BIM activities within DoD. ITL is highly recognized for its expertise in the areas of Facilities Management technologies required by Army Civil Works projects; computer-aided interdisciplinary engineering and analysis; software engineering and informatics; scientific visualization; support to R&D and application efforts requiring sensor and instrumentation technologies; and library and information systems science services and collaborative technologies.

Topographic Engineering Center

The Topographic Engineering Center (TEC), Alexandria, VA, provides new topographic capabilities in geospatial science to the Corps of Engineers to ensure superior implementation of the Nation's civil and environmental initiatives through research, development, and application of remote sensing; geographic information: global positioning; and topographic, hydrographic, and information technologies. TEC scientists and engineers continue to develop faster, more accurate, and cost-effective

ways to use new remote sensing technologies to describe, characterize, and analyze the surface of the earth. Remote sensing technologies form an essential part of a new national approach to infrastructure engineering and environmental stewardship.

ARMY CIVIL WORKS R&D PROGRAMS

The Army Civil Works R&D Program is formulated to directly support the established business lines of the Civil Works Program, including flood and coastal storm damage reduction, inland and coastal navigation, environment (including natural resources, compliance, mitigation, and restoration), water supply, hydropower, recreation, emergency management, and regulatory.

Civil Works R&D needs and requirements are identified based on the current Civil Works Program Strategic Plan, Corps Division and District input, and existing authorities under the Water Resources Development Act. The R&D effort is a problem-solving process by which the Corps systematically examines new ideas, approaches, and techniques and develops field-ready products to reduce costs and improve quality of its planning, design, construction, and operations and maintenance (O&M) activities in an environmentally sustainable manner. In order to most effectively use the limited R&D resources and to avoid unnecessary duplication of research effort, the Civil Works R&D Program maintains external technical exchange and technology transfer efforts with other federal and major water resource agencies, International Boundary Water Commission, International Joint Commission, the Navy, and state and local governments.

Most of the activities that comprise R&D are funded out of the Investigations Appropriations. Other R&D activities are funded out of the Operations and Maintenance Appropriations and Construction Appropriations. Under the Investigations R&D program, the primary business lines supported by R&D include Navigation, Flood and Coastal Storm Damage Reduction, and Environmental Restoration. Additional research serves to cut across and support all business lines. In particular, the System-Wide Water Resources Program serves multiple business needs. The major R&D program areas are described in further detail below.

Other activities performed by ERDC are in the category defined as technical support, technology transfer, data collection and processing, or demonstration activities. These efforts play a vital role in the overall R&D process by ensuring new technologies are validated and fully deployed to the primary users, the Corps Districts. Descriptions of the major efforts in this category follow the R&D program descriptions.

Navigation Systems Research Program

The Corps provides inland and coastal navigation capability essential to the national economy and defense. Corps projects also provide 25% of the Nation's hydropower. The Navigation research area is funded under the Investigations appropriation. Navigation research, which includes hydropower, delivers tools and guidance essential for improved reliability, increased efficiency, and sustainable increased capacity of the complex and aging transportation/power network. The Navigation research framework integrates water dynamics, infrastructure mechanics, advanced materials, power physics, economics, innovative construction, coastal and riverine processes, automated control and monitoring, remote sensing, operations research, stochastic processes, and emerging technologies to produce effective solutions for the multiple demands, requirements, and constraints of real world commodity transport and power production problems. Research efforts target navigation channels, locks, jetties, breakwaters, dams, and power plants to facilitate improved asset management of navigation and hydropower infrastructure. Research includes techniques for optimizing life-cycle and reliability trade-offs (ensuring defensible economic assessment), providing better investment decision tools for predicting performance and deterioration with time, and scheduling and prioritizing maintenance and repairs balanced with the consequences of delays.

Accomplishments in FY 2007 include:

- Reduced potential for loss of life and loss of navigation at navigation locks during high flow conditions by demonstrating wireless display of real time current measurements at lock approaches to towboat captains.
- Increased safety and reduced dredging costs through improved ship simulations for optimum design of wider channels to accommodate larger vessels.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS FOR FY 2007

- Evaluated concrete repair technology for cost-effective application to navigation structures with reduced impacts on navigation throughput.
- Released beta version of improved coastal structure condition index tool to assist in risk-based decision making for major rehabilitations.
- Improved barge impact predictions for flexible lock walls using two new engineering methodologies, lowering costs of new locks.
- Unified coastal structures condition assessment through release of a beta version of a revised condition index system that uses global positioning system (GPS) and digital technology for more quantitative measurements.
- Facilitated use of consistent methodologies across Corps Districts for evaluating deep-draft waterway improvements by fielding the deep-draft version of HarborSym, including training through the Deep Draft Center of Expertise.
- Improved capability to model intermodal transportation through time, understanding mode, source and destination switching resulting from changed transportation system attributes, through release of a beta version of a Regional Routing Model.
- Improved ability to evaluate non-structural as well as structural inland waterway improvements by fielding the beta version of Navigation System Simulation Model.
- More accurately predicted shipper response to changes in waterway attributes by users of the Ohio and Mississippi River transportation network through completion of shipper response studies on the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.
- Developed acoustic technology to measure tension and corrosion in steel tainter gate embedded tendon rods that will reduce maintenance costs by eliminating the unnecessary replacement of the rods (U. S. patent application no. 11/727,644A entitled "Device for Measuring Bulk Stress via Insonification and Method of Use Therefore").
- Improved ability to compute reliability of coastal structures, compute life-cycle costs, optimize section alternatives, and determine asset risk by developing coastal structure life-cycle simulator RMDAMRisk.

- Developed capability to model complex nearshore wave-structure interaction, wave run-up and overtopping, and wave forces on structures in the surf zone with new version of COBRAS, a coupled Boussinesq-Navier-Stokes numerical model.

Flood and Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Research Program

This R&D activity is funded under the Investigations appropriation. As part of its "Flood and Coastal Storm Damage Reduction" mission, the Corps of Engineers is responsible for more than 600 dams, operates over 400 major lakes and reservoirs, maintains 8,500 miles of levees, and has over 100 coastal storm damage reduction and related projects. Flooding that occurs in the United States costs about \$4 billion annually. Despite all efforts, annual damages in the flood plain continue to rise due to continued urban development. In addition, the 2000 census showed that more than 50% of the U.S. population lives within 50 miles of a coast and is vulnerable to dangerous coastal storms and costly flooding. Consequently, over the past several years, federal coastal storm damage reduction expenditures increased to more than \$100 million per year to protect the public and related economic investments.

In managing flood and coastal storm damage reduction projects around the country for the public's safety and benefit, the Corps is challenged to simultaneously optimize additional requirements for navigation, hydropower, water supply, environmental stewardship, and recreation while maintaining sustainable and adaptable watersheds. The Corps must have the most advanced capability to conduct risk-based assessments of alternative project designs and operational scenarios; those capabilities must be robust, reliable, and comprehensive; and they must lead to sustainable solutions.

R&D delivers efficient and effective capabilities to plan, design, construct, operate, maintain, and improve water resources projects in all climates and settings, from warm to ice-affected, and from inland to coastal. Capabilities to prevent loss of life, minimize property damage, and reduce the life-cycle costs of projects are critical. Capabilities include advanced processes and design models, economic models and decision support software, infrastructure condition and risk assessment tools, infrastructure design guidance, innovative operation and maintenance technologies, flood-alert instrumentation, expedient emergency response

capabilities, and the capability to take advantage of new real-time data sources (e.g. precipitation radar) to accurately forecast real-time flow and stages.

Accomplishments in FY 2007 include:

- Increased dam safety risk assessment technologies and improved determination of dam performance probabilities.
- Improved the Dam Portfolio Risk Assessment Screening Software Tool being used to prioritize dam safety investments until full Portfolio Risk Assessment Process and Tools are fielded in FY 2010.
- Improved the Corps' capability to support rapid emergency response assessments of inland and coastal flood control structures by integrating geophysical, remote sensing, and geospatial applications with data collection instrumentation.
- Released the IWR Planning Suite decision support software, a decision support tool for formulating alternative plans and evaluating ecosystem restoration alternatives.
- Improved analysis methods for flood damage reduction by identifying key social factors, data sources, and methods for use in project evaluation, and demonstrated the effectiveness of a combined social and geographic vulnerability assessment technique.
- Improved reliability of water management project design and operations by providing outlet structure computational methods and soil moisture parameter adjustment capabilities for real-time forecasting of complex water allocation systems.
- Developed guidance for use of ice-related parameters that will improve design of ice-affected river channel restoration projects.
- Improved the Corps' methodology for statistical analyses in flow-frequency curve computations.
- Improved visualization tools that provide a view of velocity, ice thickness, and flooding depths and boundaries.
- Initiated the Snow Information Management System development that will provide a standardized approach to collecting, processing, maintaining, displaying, and utilizing snow data for applications such as estimating total watershed snow water equivalent volumes.
- Improved methods for determining uncertainties related to graphical frequency

analyses that impact the computation of expected annual damages and project performance including determining certifiable levee heights.

- Enhanced the Corps' capability to implement risk-based design and formulation of shore protection projects by release of operational guidelines and beta version of model to estimate cost and benefits and associated risk and uncertainty of alternatives.
- Conducted joint U.S. and European Union workshop on collaborative flood risk management research and development.

Ecosystem Management and Restoration Research Program

This R&D activity is funded under the Investigations appropriation. Ecosystem Restoration is a growing focus of the Corps' Civil Works program, ranging from large-scale projects such as the Everglades to smaller, localized ecosystem restoration projects. In addition, the Corps carries out environmental and natural resource management and restoration activities on more than 11 million acres of land and water resources. The goal of this R&D is to provide Corps field personnel with cost-effective/innovative technologies for project planning, design, construction, O&M, and regulatory activities. Product lines include: Environmental Benefits Analysis, Ecosystem Functional Evaluation, Ecosystem Restoration, and Environmental Stewardship and Management. Products are concise, how-to guidance documents that provide rapid/low-cost technologies and methods for high-priority field needs. This technology is critical to the success of the Corps' Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) as well as larger Investigations-funded projects.

Accomplishments in FY 2007 include:

- Developed a spatially explicit decision support system for prioritizing wetland restoration areas.
- Developed guidance for implementing avian inventory and monitoring efforts on Corps projects.
- Provided a library of habitat models to evaluate benefits of aquatic restoration projects on fish.
- Evaluated the application of conceptual models to ecosystem restoration.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS FOR FY 2007

- Developed quantitative and qualitative measurement of riparian and in-stream functions.
- Initiated development of a suite of tools for improved natural resource inventories on Corps lands and waters.
- Provided techniques for restoration of delta streams, including a case history and a conceptual model.

System-Wide Water Resources Research Program

This R&D activity is funded under the Investigations appropriation. The goal of the System-Wide Water Resources research area is to support all business lines of the Corps of Engineers and its partners by providing the capabilities to balance human development activities with the natural system in a sustainable manner through regional management and restoration of the Nation's water resources over broad temporal and spatial scales.

The capabilities provided herein include science-based water resource management methodologies, implementation guidance, computational frameworks and technologies, and decision support. These capabilities are being built from sound scientific principles reflecting an improved understanding of inter-relationships among key system attributes such as hydrology, geomorphology, chemistry, ecology, and socioeconomic. Capabilities are being served via a seamless, integrated architecture allowing projects to be considered at multiple scales during project planning, design, construction, and operation and maintenance.

Accomplishments in FY 2007 include:

- Delivered eight watershed assessment tools to the field (over 20 Corps applications and Corps-wide use of the watershed notebook).
- Delivered four riverine hydrodynamic and ecological assessment tools to the field (17 Corps applications and extensive dam break analysis).
- Delivered three estuarine and coastal hydrodynamic and morphology assessment models (15 applications including post-hurricane assessments).
- Delivered three ecological systems models for large-scale applications.
- Delivered six data/knowledge management tools with Corps-wide applications, data visualization capabilities, and data tools for Corps partners.
- Advanced the computational structure of both one-dimensional and multi-dimensional hydrology and hydraulics models to accommodate sources and sinks of water for more accurate water budget estimates and applied to large and complex watershed studies and reduced run times by as much as 30% for complex hydrodynamic modeling.
- Improved parameter estimation tools for reducing uncertainty in hydrology and hydraulics models for improved forecasting.
- Improved three-dimensional groundwater and surface water interactions for wetting and drying for more accurate representation of physical and biological response to water level fluctuations in riverine, reservoir, and estuarine environments.
- Beta tested three-dimensional hydrodynamic modeling of salinity using an adaptive hydraulics grid for more accurate predictions of water movement and material transport in estuarine and coastal environments.
- Developed improved sediment transport kinetics for one-, two-, and three-dimensional hydraulic models for more accurate estimates of sediment movement in rivers and estuaries.
- Refined linkages among multi-dimensional hydrodynamic models for a systems approach to sediment and nutrient transport and fate assessments.
- Refined linkages among multi-dimensional hydrodynamic models and selected ecological models for habitat and operational assessments.
- Advanced ecological model applications for fish passage, trophic evaluations, and restoration alternative analysis using linked hydrodynamic, agent-based, and trophic response models.
- Developed innovative approaches (e.g., combined hyperspectral, thermal, and visual) remote sensing technologies for ecosystem assessment and monitoring and applied to evaluation of ecosystem impacts associated with hurricanes.
- Developed innovative spatial monitoring/assessment technologies using isotopes and geochemical markers for sediment and nutrient fate and effects applications and applied to assessment of impacts of freshwater diversions on

- biological communities.
- Developed alpha application of assessment and forecasting technologies for decision making in watershed management, river restoration activities, and implementation of coastal restoration projects.
 - Developed and applied data management retrieval and standard methods for large scale assessments associated with hurricane impacts and Everglades restoration activities.
 - Demonstrated three-dimensional hydraulic modeling for surface and groundwater interactions for complex systems such as South Florida (Everglades).
 - Demonstrated two-dimensional hydrologic modeling with nutrient and sediment transport capabilities for complex watershed with surface and subsurface drainages typical of the upper Mid-West (e.g., Minnesota River Basin).
 - Demonstrated coupled biological habitat and hydrologic models for assessment of water resource management activities on flora and fauna in rivers, reservoir, and estuarine systems.

Urban Flood Damage Reduction and Channel Restoration Development and Demonstration Program for Arid and Semi-Arid Regions, New Mexico and Nevada

This R&D activity is funded under the Investigations appropriation as a congressional add. The program purpose is to develop and demonstrate innovative techniques to address severe urban flooding and channel restoration issues unique to the arid and semi-arid regions of the southwestern United States. The program is a collaborative effort between the Corps of Engineers and the Desert Research Institute of the University of Nevada. The topics have been selected with input from Corps field personnel, along with state and local stakeholders.

Accomplishments in FY 2007 include:

- A 1-day technical program was held at the 11th Arid Regions Conference of the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM). Presentations were made on program work units. An audience of approximately 50 people participated, with opportunities to provide feedback and to suggest additional arid-regions topics to

include in the program. The session was open to all conference attendees, and included representatives from flood control districts, state and federal agencies, and other Corps personnel. Presentations and fact sheets for each project are being reviewed by District personnel prior to being posted on the Web.

- Prepared a draft report that summarized the existing state of the science, identifies knowledge gaps, and discussed research directions on wildfire effects on watershed hydrology. The report material was also presented at the 11th Arid Regions Conference of ASFPM (Breckenridge, CO, Sept 07).
- Developed a simple spreadsheet tool to assist practitioners in estimating resistance coefficients for complex stream systems in arid regions. The tool incorporates multiple predictors for grain, form, and vegetation roughness, and provides multiple algorithms for compositing. Simple statistical outputs aid designers in selecting "most likely" values for resistance, as well as ranges of likely values for situations requiring sensitivity analyses or estimates of uncertainty.
- Issued a technical report on the computation of increased stages at lateral inflows. The conclusions were based on the results of analytical methods, numerical modeling, and physical modeling. This work will extend Corps guidance to cover confluences where the tributary flow is small compared with the main channel, and where lateral inflows occur. These situations are common in urban watersheds throughout the southwestern United States.
- Research concluded that previously-developed bed load equations for sediment transport mechanisms were appropriate to use in the Las Vegas wash. In addition, a new equation was also developed for predicting bed load transport in the wash. The results have been published in the *Journal of Hydraulic Research*.

Southwest Urban Flood Damage Program, New Mexico

This R&D activity is funded under the Investigations appropriation as a congressional add. The program purpose is to develop and demonstrate innovative techniques to address severe urban

flooding and channel restoration issues, and is a collaborative effort with the Corps of Engineers, University of New Mexico (UNM), and Sandia National Laboratories.

Accomplishments in FY 2007 include:

- A 1-day technical program was held at the 11th Arid Regions Conference of the ASFPM, where presentations were made on program work units. An audience of approximately 50 people participated, with opportunities to provide feedback and to suggest additional arid-regions topics to include in the program. The session was open to all conference attendees, and included representatives from flood control districts, state and federal agencies, and other Corps personnel. Presentations and fact sheets for each project are being reviewed by District personnel prior to being posted on the Web.
- Conducted a seminar class at the University of New Mexico focused on the state of the knowledge of flooding issues associated with the Middle Rio Grande. This provided an opportunity for outside speakers as well as a collaborative forum for the different Rio Grande projects taking place at UNM. Fifteen speakers participated and, average attendance was thirty.

Aquatic Plant Control Research Program

This R&D program is funded out of the Construction appropriation. The Aquatic Plant Control Research Program (APCRP) is the Nation's only federally authorized research program providing the technology to manage invasive aquatic plant species. Millions of acres nationwide are now infested with invasive aquatic plants that create water resource problems. These plants when imported as exotic, have few natural enemies, and rapidly out-compete native aquatic plants. Eurasian watermilfoil, hydrilla, waterlettuce, and other invasive species continue to propagate from local infestations. Many of these plants are interfering with navigation, flood control, hydropower production, water quality conditions, and waterborne recreational uses. They have a very low value to fish and wildlife and contribute significantly to overall environmental degradation. New colonies of invasive aquatic plants continue to be found, including hydrilla in the Potomac River, Chesapeake Bay, the upper Midwest, and the Northwest; Eurasian watermilfoil in the upper

Midwest and Northwest; giant salvinia in Hawaii, Texas, Florida, and other southeastern states; and water chestnut in New York and New England. In addition, hybridization between native and invasive aquatic plant species and the development of herbicide-resistant plant populations have recently been documented and can impact the efficacy of current management practices.

The objective of the APCRP is to develop cost-effective, environmentally compatible aquatic plant control technology, including biological, chemical, ecological, and integrated control methods. APCRP research is producing information on the growth and ecological requirements of invasive aquatic plants and is producing new biological, chemical, and ecological technologies for their control. Specific information on the biology and ecology of invasive aquatic plants, obtained through research in the APCRP, has greatly improved the efficacy and diversity of management options, while minimizing adverse effects on the environment.

Accomplishments in FY 2007 include:

- Documented changes in plant response to aquatic herbicides.
- Developed herbicide resistance management strategies.
- Developed assays to identify hybrid and resistant plant populations.
- Identified environmental factors that influence herbicide efficacy.
- Developed species-selective management capabilities.
- Established techniques for integrating chemicals and pathogens to improve plant control.
- Provided guidance on the use of herbicide combinations.
- Provided guidance for using selective chemical control strategies where Threatened and Endangered species are of concern.
- Developed new species-selective active ingredients.
- Identified overwintering behavior of the hydrilla leaf-mining flies.
- Developed and refined mass-rearing strategies for insect biocontrol agents of water lettuce and giant salvinia.
- Developed and tested beta version of a revegetation site selection model to aid in the selection of sites best suited for aquatic plant revegetation.

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

- Evaluated effects of plant nutritional composition on the growth and reproduction of insect and pathogen biological control agents.
- Documented the relationship of Eurasian watermilfoil phenology to fungal endophyte infection.
- Evaluated storage life and effectiveness of dry fungal formulations on hydrilla.
- Developed PDA (hand-held personal digital assistant) version of the Aquatic Plant Information System.
- Documented relationships between hydrilla dispersal in the presence of native plant assemblages with and without the presence of insect herbivores.
- Documented impact of biocontrol agents on monoecious and resistant hydrilla.
- Participated in studies to determine genetic makeup of hydrilla around the world.
- Reared and released over 3.7 million leaf-mining flies for the management of hydrilla in Florida, Georgia, and Texas.
- Provided the South African government with over 100,000 leafing-mining flies and direct technical assistance for hydrilla management.
- Identified effects of nutrients and nutrient depletion on aquatic plant infestations.
- Determined temperature, water chemistry, nutrient, and pH requirements for growth of giant salvinia.
- Conducted comparative analyses of aquatic plant assessment methodologies.
- Developed methodologies for propagating desirable native aquatic plants to enhance aquatic ecosystem restoration efforts.
- Developed best management practices for establishment of preferred aquatic plant species.
- Evaluated phenological differences between two growth forms of hydrilla as applies to current management practices.

Aquatic Nuisance Species Research Program

The Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Research Program is an expansion of the Zebra Mussel Research Program. Funded under the Operations and Maintenance appropriation, this expanded program addresses all invasive aquatic animal species. Invasive species in general cost the public over \$137 billion annually. Zebra mussels alone cost the public over \$1 billion annually and they have now been

discovered in lakes and rivers west of the 100th meridian. It is estimated that over 100 nuisance species are introduced into U.S. waters annually. Many of these species have the potential to impact facility operations - as well as threaten valued native species diversity. The Corps is responsible for the O&M of water resource projects on navigable waters and the associated resources. More effective, inexpensive methods of prevention and control of aquatic nuisance species must be developed to reduce impacts to public facilities and protect valuable natural resources.

Prevention methodology focusing on dispersal barrier technology will be investigated. Control strategies are being developed for navigation structures; hydropower and other utilities; vessels and dredges; and water treatment, irrigation, and other water control structures. Methods to reduce invasive species impacts to Threatened and Endangered species and restore natural habitat will be investigated. Numerous dredged material disposal areas in the Atlantic, Gulf coast, and Great Lakes region have mosquito abatement programs. Due to the introduction of the West Nile Virus, local communities want greater assurances that mosquito populations at Corps disposal sites are controlled to the maximum extent practicable. Following the introduction of the northern snakehead fish, a number of Corps reservoir projects have had to take interdiction measures to prevent introduction of the fish.

Accomplishments in FY 2007 include:

- Evaluated potential control measures for Asian carp in the Upper Mississippi River.
- Evaluated potential new chemical compounds to control harmful algal blooms.
- Investigated life stage sensitivity analysis to chemical control measures for ANS.
- Developed ANS assessment technologies for early detection, threat level, monitoring strategies, management protocols, and exclusion protocols.
- Developed Internet/computer-based information system containing ANS species profiles for quick access by Corps project managers.

Coastal Inlets Research Program

The Coastal Inlets Research Program (CIRP) is a R&D program funded under the Operations and

Maintenance appropriation. Records demonstrate that the Corps will expend an estimated \$15 to \$20 billion over the next 25 years at the more than 150 coastal inlets with existing major federal navigation projects to maintain, modify, and create navigation channels and structures, and to mitigate damages to adjacent beaches. In addition, the national “2020” plan for deeper and wider channels to accommodate the next class of vessels brings great uncertainty in prediction of maintenance requirements. Political, engineering, and demographic factors may increase these costs. The public perception, right or wrong, that federal activities at inlets cause adverse response at adjacent beaches may require additional, expensive mitigation. Public sensitivity to the common maintenance practice where dredged material is placed in offshore disposal areas may result in requirements for more nearshore placement of maintenance materials to benefit adjacent beaches. Inlets are the primary conduits for the transport of environmental constituents between bays and the open ocean, and the Corps may be constrained from performing present activities unless the Corps can make accurate predictions of inlet response, and thus environmental response, to such activities. As inlet behavior becomes better understood through the R&D, reliable tools for management of inlets for navigation projects, such as models and empirical relationships, are becoming available for inlet O&M. These new tools will lead to more efficient, cost-effective designs and reduce O&M requirements and, consequently, costs.

Accomplishments in FY 2007 include the following:

- Developed new jetty designs and criteria for reducing dredging maintenance cost.
- Produced advanced Boussinesq numerical model for calculation of waves at around and through structures. Presented two workshops to Districts.
- Produced integrated Coastal Modeling System for calculating sediment transport, channel infilling, and morphology change under all typical hydrodynamic forcing at inlets. Presented workshop to Districts.
- Developed new barrier island breaching modeling for analyzing breaches that are tending to occur near older jetties.
- Published and implemented state-of-the-art sediment transport formulas that provide integrated calculation through all hydrodynamic regimes at inlets (rivers, tide, waves, waves plus current).

- Prepared guidance documents on strategies to reduce navigation channel infilling.
- Conducted morphologic assessment and provided engineering guidance for stability of multiple inlets connecting to the same bay, treating the bay system as a hydrodynamic and sediment-sharing system.
- Developed a numerical tool box for estimating infra-gravity or very long waves that can cause dangerous oscillations to vessels moored at harbors.
- Published guidance on sand waves that may appear in navigation channels.
- Applied modeling technology to develop justifications for mining of inlet ebb shoals as a source of bypassing material to the down-drift beaches.

Dredging Operations and Environmental Research Program

This R&D program is funded under the Operations and Maintenance appropriation. The Dredging Operations and Environmental Research (DOER) Program is an integral and highly beneficial component of the Corps’ navigation dredging and environmental protection missions. Dredging and disposal must be accomplished within a climate of increased dredging workload, fewer placement sites, environmental constraints, and decreasing fiscal and manpower resources. A major challenge is balancing environmental protection with critical economic needs while accomplishing dredging activities. The program has validated innovative technologies for high-profile contaminants and developed risk-based assessment methods that will significantly reduce testing costs at virtually all harbors. Methods for reclamation and beneficial use of dredged material will contribute to sustainable management of disposal sites, providing both economic and environmental benefits.

Major focus areas of DOER include dredged material management, environmental resource protection, operations technologies, and risk science. Accomplishments in FY 2007 are listed below by research focus area.

Dredged Material Management:

- Surface-water Modeling System Version 10 was upgraded to include dredging toolbox, which includes methods for data transfer,

model setup, model execution, and analysis of results.

- Developed the Particle Tracking Model (PTM), Version 2.0. PTM is a Lagrangian particle tracking model that monitors the far field fate of dredged material. Features added in Version 2.0 include more accurate methods for determining pathways, advanced cohesive sediment capabilities, and additional verification and test case validation.
- Developed the LTFATE Version 2.0, a new LTFATE sediment transport model for dredged material mound dispersion. Version 2.0 includes user-specified wave fields, three-dimensional hydrodynamics and sediment transport, three-dimensional stratified sediment bed, multiple grain sizes, bed and suspended load transport, and cohesive sediment processes.
- Developed the Particle Imaging Camera System, an in situ system to provide rapid imaging of particles in dredge plumes. A prototype system was developed and adapted for field deployments.
- Completed development of process-based models for loss rates during these dredging methods (cutterhead, hopper, and auger dredges). Collected additional field data for model verification for hopper dredge with overflow.

Environmental Resource Protection:

- Completed formulation of a risk-informed decision framework as a basis for setting environmental windows for dredging projects, allowing consideration of socio-political factors and stakeholder values in addition to technical input. Submitted a paper describing the framework to a peer-reviewed scientific journal.
- Completed design and construction of a large capacity Brett-type swim tunnel for expansion of research into factors that govern risk of entrainment of endangered species by hydraulic dredges.
- Completed preliminary configuration of a GIS-based tool using eCoastal as a platform for assessing potential impacts of navigation projects on foraging habitat of protected gulf sturgeon. The tool will assist planners in avoiding conflicts and proactively investing in studies to minimize impacts.

- Developed a research plan to address critical Threatened and Endangered bird habitat management issues that arise in conjunction with beach nourishment projects.
- Prepared guidance on a strategy for sustainable management of confined disposal facilities (CDFs). The final document describes options for beneficial re-use of sediments placed in CDFs with a goal of reclamation and restoration of placement capacity.
- Completed analyses of historical data on risk factors associated with incidental take of sea turtles to support expansion of existing environmental windows.
- Completed field evaluations of hopper dredge overflow anti-turbidity valve effectiveness in reducing dimensions of suspended sediment plumes. Study results have major implications for determining means to minimize risk of exposure and detrimental effects on a variety of protected species.

Operations Technologies:

- Completed hydrocyclone optimization analysis to separate and isolate contaminated sediment fractions from dredged material, thereby reducing disposal costs.
- Demonstrated a Silent Inspector automated cutterhead dredge monitoring system on contractor dredge.
- Completed laboratory and field evaluations of fluid mud and dredging residuals survey systems for investigation into feasibility of implementation of a Corps-wide navigable depth policy and to improve capability to characterize dredging projects with unconsolidated contaminated sediment bottoms.
- Completed eGIS application requirements and preliminary design for developing and reporting calculations of key performance measures related to navigation channel reliability.
- Completed final draft of Engineer Manual 1110-2-5025 (Dredging and Dredged Material Management) by updating and merging the three primary Corps dredging engineer manuals (Dredging and Dredged Material Disposal (1983), Beneficial Uses of Dredged Material (1986), and Confined Disposal of Dredged Material (1987)), along

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS FOR FY 2007

with the addition of an entirely new open water dredged material placement chapter.

for many projects. The Corps also contributes through this program to the Nation's Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS).

Risk:

- Completed a detailed review and engineering analysis of promising contaminated sediment treatment technologies to evaluate the costs and benefits relevant to the navigation program.
- Enhanced DREDGE model source term and users guidance to provide more reliable estimates of sediment resuspension rates and exposure estimates for risk assessment.
- Upgraded RECOVERY and CAP models to provide more accurate predictions of contaminant flux from sediment to the overlying water. Such models are essential design tools for evaluating confined aquatic disposal options for contaminated dredged material.
- Developed experimental methods for quantifying the contribution of biological disturbance of the sediment column (i.e., bioturbation) to contaminant flux through sediment caps. Bioturbation is a major source of uncertainty in cap design.
- Completed experiments to evaluate use of solid-phase microextraction as a much less costly and time-consuming experimental method for predicting porewater concentration and the bioavailability of polychlorinated biphenyls in sediments.

Other Programs

Within the Investigations, Operations and Maintenance, and Construction appropriations, the ERDC conducts technical support efforts that consist of activities such as demonstrations, mapping, data collection and management, studies, and technology transfer and support. Significant activities in this area of effort are described below.

Coastal Field Data Collection

The Coastal Field Data Collection Program is a nationwide program designed to measure, analyze, and assemble information required to accomplish the Corps' mission in coastal navigation and storm damage reduction. It is designed to collect non-project-specific data, such as regional data necessary

Significant accomplishments in FY 2007 include:

- Completed modeling of 24 years of historic Pacific Ocean waves and made them available on the Internet. The modeled wave data provide high-quality detailed coastal wave information for project planning and coastal management. New wave and wind information products and enhanced download features were added to the Web site. In collaboration with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), wave hindcasting procedures for the Pacific were updated to the latest version of NOAA's Wavewatch III numerical wave model, and model output now includes spectral parameter products.
- Led the development of a National Operational Wave Observation Plan for the IOOS. The plan comprehensively addresses all aspects of a measurement program including spatial and temporal coverage and the accuracy requirements to serve the broadest range of wave information users. This is a significant document that builds on the limited wave observation network that exists today.
- Added three new directional wave measurement stations as part of the Coastal Data Information Program (CDIP): Tampa/St. Petersburg FL; the San Francisco Bay, CA; and Kaunapala, Lanai, HI. All sites were added in collaboration with multiple federal agencies and local sponsors. CDIP is a collaborative effort with the State of California and the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.
- Mapped 120 miles of coastal Southern California twice in FY 2007 using airborne LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging), continuing a unique effort that began in 2002. The mapping provided a new understanding of a previously undocumented alongshore variation that is not predicted with existing coastal sediment/evolution models. Based on the LIDAR mapping data and estimates of sediment transport based on wave observations, these studies advanced regional sediment management concepts through a new nearshore sediment budget formulation.

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

- In collaboration with the MORPHOS beach modeling activity under the System-Wide Water Resources Program, added real-time wave forecasting for North Carolina to ERDC's Field Research Facility's (FRF) website. This is a first step to evaluating the performance of a number of coastal models. The FRF Web site was revamped and new wave analysis products added. These changes provide data users with better access and more comprehensive analysis tools.
- Under the Pacific Island Land-Ocean Typhoon experiment that is studying storm surges on islands caused by typhoons: (1) added LauLau, Saipan, to the cross-reef measurement locations; (2) continued 100% data record (began in 2004) on the Guam reef; (3) captured wave, water level, and meteorological data during passage of typhoon Man-yi; and (4) continued 100% data record at Mokuleia on Oahu, HI. The University of Hawaii is lead collaborator at the Guam and Hawaii sites.
- Developed the TWAVE (Tropical storm and WAVE) modeling suite to estimate winds, waves, and surge on reefs for use by emergency managers as well as others interested in coastal hazard forecast and response.
- Deployed a new interferometric survey system for the Corps that provides high-resolution side-scan sonar images in shallow water. The 100% bottom coverage leads to three-dimensional maps that greatly enhance the analysis of shallow coastal changes.

Remote Sensing/Geographic Information System (GIS) Center

The Remote Sensing/GIS Center is the Corps' Center of Expertise for Civil Works remote sensing and GIS technologies, providing mission-essential support to the Corps. Through centralized management of this function, the Center provides cost-effective support through technology transfer and applications development for Corps mission responsibilities in all business practice areas: navigation, flood and coastal storm damage reduction, hydropower, regulatory, environment, emergency management, recreation, water supply, and work for others. An enterprise GIS approach is an essential component of this support. Continuing interaction with other researchers and practitioners throughout the Corps, government, the private sector,

and academia ensures that state-of-the-art and state-of-the-practice knowledge of evolving trends that are important are available for the Corps and that duplication of effort is avoided.

The Remote Sensing/GIS Center develops approaches for the integration of data from the disparate sources necessary for system-wide land and water resources management including: regional sediment management, regional water management, ecosystem processes and assessment; basin studies; water control; support to emergency management; and compliance with the attendant environmental regulations and related policies. The Center maintains cognizance of state-of-the-art sensors, data collection, analysis, and storage systems; commercial software; and bridging software that integrates these and operational technologies into Corps Division, District, and other agencies activities.

Technology is transferred through telephone and short, no-cost assistance to the field. The existence of the Center ensures that the necessary support can be rapidly directed toward solving operational problems that require specialized expertise. The PROSPECT training program in remote sensing and GIS, managed by Center staff, provides another avenue for the transfer of knowledge to those who are, or soon will be, using these technologies. Training is also conducted in the field through workshops, conferences, and distance learning. White papers, pilot projects, publications (including Engineer Technical Letters, Circulars, and Manuals), and the Internet are also used to transfer procedures and lessons learned to end users.

Accomplishments in FY 2007 include:

- As the Center of Expertise, served as key resource and technology point of contact for the Corps of Engineers for Civil Works remote sensing and GIS.
- Provided guidance and technical support to the Corps' Geospatial Community of Practice (CoP) and provided leadership to the remote sensing, hydrology and hydraulics, and emergency sub-CoPs.
- Continued technology transfer through training courses, briefings, development of distance learning, technical papers, technical demonstrations, pilot programs, and conferences.
- Supported one-stop service requests from Corps Districts and Divisions.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS FOR FY 2007

- Assisted with geospatial emergency management support during disasters and supported Interagency Performance Evaluation Taskforce (Hurricane Katrina) efforts.
- Provided leadership and technical support to strategic and enterprise USACE geospatial initiatives: National Levee Database deployment; Corps Project Notebook; Corps Map; DISDI Portal; Corps Water Management System; Geospatial Operations and Maintenance Business Interlink developer; Emergency Management, Remote Sensing, GIS, and Modeling Group; and Hydrology and Hydraulics modeling software development and support team member.
- Sponsored and participated in program development of national and international remote sensing and GIS conferences.
- Updated the PROSPECT Introductory and Intermediate GIS courses.
- Participated in the technical execution of the Missouri River Recovery Program.
- Provided technical support to Corps District offices for the development of implementation plans for geospatial data management including development of enterprise geospatial data approaches.
- Provided ad hoc mapping functions for HQUSACE.
- Conducted worldwide mapping and charting missions in support of the Joint Center partners, including the U.S. Great Lakes and New England regions, Hawaii, Guam, Saipan, and the Philippines.
- Acquired a third post-Katrina topographic LIDAR and hyperspectral imagery data set in the New Orleans vicinity for development of change analysis routines fusing LIDAR and spectral imagery.
- Developed new shoreline classification tool that produces data and formats compatible with NOAA's and the Corps' classification schemes. This expands the the Joint Center's shoreline vector product to include shoreline classification.
- Produced numerous technical papers, such as "CHARTS-enabled data fusion for coastal zone characterization," which was presented at the Coastal Sediments 2007 Conference.
- Delivered FY 2006 National Coastal Mapping Program data to the Lakes & River's Division for Lake Erie, Lake Huron, and the Detroit River.
- As of Dec 2007, over 2,893 individual downloads of the Corps' National Coastal Mapping Program LIDAR data have been made, totaling 190 gigabytes. This is accomplished through the NOAA Coastal Services Center's LIDAR dissemination system.
- Completed coastal mapping operations in New England for the North Atlantic Division with topographic and bathymetric LIDAR and RGB imagery.
- Completed Eighth Annual Coastal Mapping & Charting Technical Workshop in Seattle, WA, to coordinate with federal, state, industry, academia and international experts in related technologies. The workshop included 22 technical presentations over 2 days.
- Completed the second year of a 3-year National Ocean Partnership Program initiative to develop data fusion tools to bring topographic and hydrographic LIDAR and hyperspectral imagery together to improve our ability to classify and characterize land use, nearshore bottom types, and environmental resources.
- Completed the Coastal Zone Mapping and Imaging LIDAR (CZMIL) conceptual design for an integrated airborne, data processing, and product generation system.

Joint Airborne LIDAR Bathymetry Technical Center of Expertise

The Joint Airborne LIDAR Bathymetry Technical Center of Expertise is a Joint Center with the Corps of Engineers, the Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command's Naval Oceanographic Office, and NOAA's National Ocean Service. The Joint Center's mission is to conduct airborne coastal mapping and charting in support of the partners and perform research and development to evolve capabilities and supporting technologies. Through the Joint Center, the Corps implements its National Coastal Mapping Program. The program provides regional coastal data to measure and monitor engineering, environmental, and economic conditions along the U.S. coast, supporting both regional sediment management and individual project operations and maintenance.

Accomplishments in FY 2007 include:

CZMIL is the third-generation system being developed through the Joint Center partnership.

- Competed and awarded a new 5-year Joint Center Technical Support contract, which includes worldwide operation of the CHARTS system.

Automated Information Systems Support - Computer Aided Design and Building Information Modeling (CAD/BIM) Technology Center

This effort provides technical support to engineers and scientists utilizing CAD, BIM, GIS, and facility management technologies in the planning, design, construction, and operation and maintenance of Corps projects. The Center includes participation by the Army, Navy, and Air Force to reduce duplication of effort between the three services in the management of CAD/BIM technology for facilities and environmental engineering. The Center is tasked to set standards; coordinate the use of CAD/BIM systems; promote system integration; support centralized acquisition; and provide assistance for the installation, training, operation, and maintenance of CAD/BIM systems within the DoD facilities and environmental communities, including the Corps Districts. All Corps Districts that use CAD, GIS, and BIM in mapping, planning, real estate, design, construction, operations, maintenance, and homeland defense and readiness benefit from the Center's efforts.

Accomplishments in FY 2007 include:

- Developed BIM Road Map document for HQUSACE to define vision and milestones for successful BIM implementation.
- Published Real Estate Guidebook defining scanning techniques for CAD data storage.
- Established collaborative engineering oversight group (ProjectWise Steering Committee) to coordinate rollout of CAD/BIM applications across the Corps.
- Developed ProjectWise PCM Version 2.0 to standardize ProjectWise data structure across Corps.
- Developed and conducted BIM Managers Training for the newly designated BIM Managers within the Corps' District offices.
- Completed Release 3.0 of the A/E/C CAD Standard used across the design industry to provide the Corps with consistent CAD submittals.

Dredging Operations Technical Support Program

Within the Operations and Maintenance appropriation, the Dredging Operations Technical Support (DOTS) Program fosters a "one-door-to-the-Corps" concept by providing comprehensive and interdisciplinary technology transfer, technology demonstrations, and training essential to all stakeholders involved in navigation projects. The DOTS Program is managed as a centralized program to maximize cost effectiveness while facilitating consistent implementation of National policies and laws pertaining to navigation. The program emphasizes rapid applications of state-of-the-art technology and research results to problems identified by field offices. Maintenance of the Nation's navigation infrastructure requires compliance with numerous environmental statutes and Presidential Executive Orders. These requirements and new emerging environmental concerns necessitate ready access to advances in scientific knowledge to avoid uncertainties in administration of the Corps' navigational dredging program. The DOTS Program's Web-based and topical expert networking capabilities provide access to extensive, up-to-date, technically defensible databases, predictive models, and tools that enable rapid, proactive responses to emerging technical issues. This access fosters networking and solutions to common problems confronting the navigation and dredging communities. Short-term, quick-turnaround technical efforts that address problematic issues encountered during maintenance and operation of navigable waterways and infrastructure are the foundation of the DOTS Program. Demonstration of new, innovative techniques with potentially high returns on investment for management of Corps navigation projects is another important DOTS function. By disseminating knowledge of new R&D products to field offices constrained by staff reductions, the DOTS Program will continue to perform a critical technology transfer role in support of all O&M navigation projects.

Accomplishments in FY 2007 include:

- Provided numerous technical responses to requests for assistance from field offices, including the Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, New England, New York, Baltimore, Jacksonville, Mobile, New Orleans, Memphis, San Francisco, and Portland Districts. Responses covered diverse issues, including oil spill response, concerns for microbial pathogens in dredged material, mosquito controls in CDFs, beneficial use of

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS FOR FY 2007

dredged material for bird habitat construction conflicts with airport safety assessments, volatilization of contaminants, open-water placement of dredged material, fish spawning habitat protection, and equipment selection for turbidity controls.

- Performed mandated reporting and coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the International Maritime Organization in compliance with the 1972 London Convention.
- Conducted several small dredged material management training seminars for regional stakeholder groups. Updated plans for a major training seminar/workshop to be held in the new fiscal year. New topics addressing changing technology needs and solutions have been incorporated into the next training seminar agenda. Renewed training efforts will expand upon the cumulative 5,000 personnel trained by DOTS since 1991.
- Continued expansion of Web-based tools used by field offices to reconcile and manage incidental takes of Threatened and Endangered species across individual District and Division boundaries.
- Refined the DOTS-sponsored Web-based O&M Project Endangered Species Act cost compliance reporting system. This tool has become the Corps' standard for generating required annual reports and facilitated coordination with the Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Continued support of collaborative efforts with the American Bird Conservancy to resolve potential conflicts between O&M projects and bird habitat conservation. Significant progress was made in high-priority areas, including interior least tern and coastal piping plover protection initiatives.
- Fostered improved methodologies for remediation of contaminated sediments via the Center for Contaminated Sediments. Treatment and handling of residuals following cleanup dredging continues to be a priority topic as well as applications of Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis methodologies.
- Continued to update content of Web-based databases and tools that represent critical aids for successful implementation of

guidance contained in Corps/EPA dredged material testing manuals.

Inland Waterway Navigation Charts

This effort provides the Corps' Electronic Navigational Chart data for all inland waterways and other federal navigation channels maintained by the Corps. On inland waterways, the Corps collects accurate survey and mapping data in support of waterway maintenance and construction activities, which is also used to produce Inland Electronic Navigation Charts (IENC) that are available to users of the waterways. When combined with the commercial chart systems, the IENCs greatly improve the safety and efficiency of navigation. Such capability allows safe navigation through bridge openings during fog and other bad weather conditions as well as during heavy traffic situations, and provides an accurate display for other systems such as radar and Automatic Identification Systems. The IENCs use the S-57 international data format, which is readily compatible with commercial systems and enables proper use onboard marine vessels. The IENCs are also consistent with electronic chart products produced by NOAA, which enables seamless transit between shallow and deep water channels. The Corps also coordinates with the Coast Guard for aids to navigation information and collaboration rules for chart carriage by waterway users.

In coastal and Great Lakes areas, the Corps will produce standardized channel conditions chart products that will provide consistent and reliable information to NOAA for chart updates, in accordance with the Water Resources Development Act of 2000, Section 558. Similar channel chart products will be provided to navigation users, and these coastal and Great Lakes channel condition chart products will also follow the S-57 format. The IENC development and publication activities are in accordance with National Transportation Safety Board recommendations to the Corps, and subsequent commitments made by the Chief of Engineers.

Significant accomplishments in FY 2007 include:

- Charts for 5,700 miles of inland waterways were published and maintained, including coverage of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and various tributaries.
- Development of charts for 1,800 miles of additional waterways began or was continued.

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

- IENCs were used on several hundred towboats navigating inland waterways.
- Precise data delineating over 400 coastal deep-draft channels was compiled and used in various chart products.
- Coordination with European Union countries and Russia continued to develop a common international data standard.

Monitoring of Completed Navigation Projects

The purpose of this monitoring program is to identify the best navigation project practices and use them to improve the performance of all navigation projects. Optimizing project performance requires that projects be monitored and evaluated against preconstruction projections and present needs, and that the lessons learned be translated into proactive management guidance for Corps Districts. Information gained from monitoring navigation projects, including changes in sediment transport, water levels, currents, waves, flushing, river flows and other hydraulic phenomena with associated environmental impacts, will be used to verify design expectations, determine benefits, and identify O&M efficiencies. Information collected from monitored navigation projects can improve project performance and optimize opportunities for environmental enhancement. Information collected and analyzed on a national basis documents successful designs, disseminates lessons learned on projects with problems, and provides upgraded field guidance that will help reduce life-cycle costs on a national scale.

Selective and intensive monitoring of Civil Works navigation projects is executed to acquire information to improve project-purpose attainment, design procedures, construction methods, and O&M techniques. Both shallow- and deep-draft navigation projects located in rivers, reservoirs, lakes, estuaries, and the coastal zone are included in this program. Projects that will potentially provide maximum life-cycle cost savings are identified and those that best address high-priority cost savings are selected for monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring plans are developed jointly by Corps Districts and ERDC. Plans consist of either a comprehensive detailed survey to verify post-construction conditions on a one-time basis or a repetitive collection of field data. The intensive data are analyzed and the results compared with the pre-construction predictions to verify or upgrade existing design guidance for minimizing O&M cost and ensuring project benefits. The analyses include structural, topographic,

bathymetric, and hydrodynamic responses and intercomparisons of projects when applicable.

Coordination between the Corps and other federal, state, and local agencies is essential for proper accomplishment of this program. In addition to satisfying Corps' requirements, the data are made available through publications and will be of value to local, state, and other federal agencies tasked with the development and implementation of regional coastal and inland navigation management policies. Results are communicated to member agencies of the Marine Transportation System committees.

Accomplishments in FY 2007 include:

- **Kaumalapau Harbor, HI:** The largest Corps-developed CORE-Loc™ concrete armor units were utilized for breakwater stability. Monitoring construction techniques during rehabilitation placement completed. Baseline monitoring with Ground Based Tripod-LIDAR completed. Developed high-resolution geo-referenced Digital Elevation Model linked to existing benchmark. Conducted multi-beam survey of breakwater sub-aerial surface. Analysis of settlement and movement of armor units was initiated, and numerical model of wave transformation from ocean gage to inner harbor was developed. Toe stability and armor unit concrete strength analysis was initiated. Used remotely operated vehicle with underwater camera to inspect placed core and under-layer stone during construction. Deployed three pressure-sensitive wave gages.
- **John T. Myers Locks and Dam, KY:** Tow damage to wall armor is a major maintenance problem especially at the 1,200-ft locks along Ohio and Upper Mississippi Rivers. Innovative repair techniques were developed and installed at vertical joints near the bullnose. Present design does not provide for wall armor protection at vertical joints. Documented that successful repairs can be made with minimal disruption to river traffic. Developed imaging technique to quantify volumes of wall material lost to spalling and impacts to forecast optimum time for horizontal and vertical wall repairs.
- **John Day Lock and Dam, OR:** Flow deflectors installed to improve fish passage

resulted in hazardous navigation under certain flows. High-velocity surface currents interacted with power house discharge to create cross-currents at downstream entrance to lock. Specialized Acoustic doppler current profiler flow monitoring equipment was installed at several locations around the dam site for current acquisition during spill season (April through October). Data were transmitted to ERDC by satellite dish on gate tower. Analysis of acoustic data was initiated to develop recommendations regarding flow discharge releases to minimize hazards to upstream traffic tows.

- **Great Lakes Armor Stone:** Rapid armor stone deterioration results in high O&M costs and is a significant problem around the Great Lakes under freeze/thaw and wet/dry cycles. Index test stones previously placed on Keweenaw, MI, breakwater were monitored three times for temporal weathering. Conducted quarry investigations, selected, and placed index stones on Cleveland, OH, breakwater. Performed quarry investigations for index stones for Burns Harbor, IN. Initiated laboratory testing of scale effects by using a range of samples, and a range of prototype index stones cut to uniform dimensions, to better estimate stone quality and durability. Conducted lab tests for three different criteria (Corps, American Society for Testing and Materials, and Modified Procedure) to develop enhanced acceptance criteria and specifications.
- **Montgomery Point Lock and Dam (L&D), AR:** The purpose of this L&D is to ensure that the McClennan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System remains a viable asset by providing navigation depths in the White River entrance channel at confluence with the Mississippi River. Declining Mississippi River stages have resulted in reduced drafts, lengths, and widths; daylight navigation only; and escort service. A monitoring plan was developed to study aspects of the problem at this unique dam design planned to be used subsequently on the Upper Mississippi River. Study elements include sedimentation, dredging frequency, spillway gate rating, and forces on the crest gates.

- **Periodic Inspections (PI):** Completed inspections at Cleveland, OH, and Burns Harbor, IN, rubble mound and artificial structure units, and prepared technical reports. Reconstructed Coastal Structure and Inlet Database (CSID). Developed coupled Google Earth interface, and transferred technology to field. Continued digitizing historic PI data and loading newly digitized data into CSID. Created CSID Web page, and prepared Coastal and Hydraulic Engineering Technical Note for CSID.

Regional Sediment Management Program

Regional Sediment Management (RSM), coastal and watershed management of the sediment, applies to all Civil Works programs through planning, design, construction, operation, maintenance, restoration, rehabilitation, and regulatory activities. This encourages opportunities for enhancing the O&M of existing projects, the long-term effectiveness of existing projects, and the management of ecosystem resources. In addition, RSM facilitates the regional integration of the Civil Works business programs into the identification and development of new Corps initiatives.

The RSM Program's goals are to link the management of authorized Corps projects with one another, particularly across District/Division boundaries, and to leverage data collection and shoreline management activities with other federal agencies and state and local governments within the limits of a regional watershed system (including uplands, rivers, estuaries and bays, and the coast). The purpose of the Program is to demonstrate short- and long-term cost-savings and increased economic and environmental benefits of maintaining sediments within their regional system, and of using sediments to sustain a balanced environment.

Accomplishments in FY 2007 include:

- The New England District produced a reconnaissance level report evaluating the feasibility of placing O&M dredged material from the Cape Cod Canal onto nine nearby beaches. Results of the report support placement of material on adjacent beaches using existing CAP authorities.
- Initiated development of a framework for the restoration of urban watersheds using the

Darby-Cobbs Watershed in southeastern Pennsylvania as a pilot. This framework will be applicable nationwide to urban watersheds affected by excessive development, habitat degradation, and recurrent flooding.

- The New York District developed a strategy for integrating and balancing National Economic Development and National Ecosystem Restoration (NER) account benefits for storm damage reduction projects. The project finalized two analytical tools and applied to the Fire Island to Montauk Point Reformulation Project to quantify NER benefits.
- Completed initial implementation phase to establish eCoastal GIS platform at the New Orleans District and populate with USACE and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources data. The goal of the project is to develop an operational regional sediment budget for the Louisiana coast and the Lower Mississippi River.
- Worked with Coastal Carolina University, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the South Carolina Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management to develop Web-based beach profile management and analysis tools. The Web-based system of tools supports central storage and maintenance of an extensive historical data set and provides for easy access and consistent analytical methodologies.
- Continued to support the development and implementation of a Regional Sediment Management Plan as part of the California Coastal Sediment Management Master Plan.
- Initiated first phase of a basin-wide sediment yield analysis for the Niobrara River Basin, NE. This 3-year study is conducted in collaboration with the United States Department of Agriculture, the Natural Resource Conservation Service and the local Natural Resource Districts. Information developed by the study will be used to determine the feasibility of managing sediment from the Niobrara River Basin to reduce impacts to Lewis and Clark Lake and will serve as a model for regional sediment management planning elsewhere in the Missouri River Basin.
- The Howard Hanson Dam (HHD) Sediment Management Project is a component of the general restoration program at HHD and the Green River. In 2007, the Seattle District

calibrated sediment transport models for the HHD reservoir and the lower reaches of the Green and Duwamish Rivers. A series of experimental drawdowns will be conducted in the winter of 2008 to investigate sediment erosion and transport in the reservoir and downstream effects.

- **Southeast Coast of Oahu, Hawaii:** Performed a sediment trend analysis offshore of Wailea Point to determine net sediment transport, dynamic behavior of sediments, and potential suitability of offshore deposits as source material. Launched an Internet mapping service that provides access to study data and information for the public and other science and resource interests.
- **Littoral Drift Restoration Program, Benson Beach, WA:** The intent of the program is to return sediment to the littoral drift of southwest Washington in order to provide material to eroding shorelines within the mouth of the Columbia River littoral cell.
- **Coastal Zone Mapping and Imaging LIDAR, University of Southern Mississippi:** Coastal zone mapping and imaging LIDAR will improve the ability to accurately measure coastal and seafloor elevations, water quality parameters, and environmental features under a wide range of conditions. The program initiated development of an integrated LIDAR and imaging electro-optic sensor and developed new data fusion algorithms.

Water Operations Technical Support

The Water Operations Technical Support (WOTS) Program is funded out of the Operation & Maintenance appropriation. The WOTS Program provides for the effective transfer of environmental and engineering technology to address water resources environmental problems at USACE reservoir and waterway projects, and in river systems affected by project operations nationwide. WOTS is managed as a comprehensive centralized program that will maximize cost effectiveness and ensure broad dissemination and implementation of technology and information. Maintaining the environmental and water management conditions at 562 reservoirs (5,500,000 surface acres), 237 navigation locks, 926 harbors, 75 hydropower projects, and 25,000 miles of inland and coastal waterways impacted by the operation of Corps

projects requires compliance with numerous statutes and state standards. The WOTS Program's direct technical assistance function provides rapid direct technical assistance to USACE project offices in applying technology to solve water quality and other environmental problems. The technology transfer function is designed to ensure the effective use of technologies through the appropriate transfer of information and techniques using a variety of media. Short-term field demonstration efforts for the verification of tools developed through R&D and the application of management strategies, techniques, and approaches are important WOTS functions. By disseminating knowledge of new capabilities to field offices, the WOTS Program will continue to perform a critical technology transfer role in support of all USACE water resources.

Accomplishments in FY 2007 include:

- Provided technical assistance in response to requests by field offices confronted with water quality and other environmental problems. Responses covered diverse issues, including water quality management, watershed management, fisheries, shoreline erosion control, invasive species, sedimentation, and stream stabilization.
- The program conducts numerous training workshops on water quality and environmental management techniques. In 2007, these workshops were attended by approximately 1,000 personnel from Corps Districts, other federal agencies, state agencies, local agencies, private industry, and universities.
- A continual endeavor of the WOTS Program is coordination with water quality and environmental elements of other federal agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, Tennessee Valley Authority, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, and the Bonneville Power Administration. These efforts have involved watershed management activities, problems related to the introduction and spread of aquatic invasive species, environmental impacts of hydropower facilities, and impacts of water releases in tailwater areas on fisheries.

Scientific and Technical Information Centers

Five information analysis centers located at the ERDC provide the major interface between the Corps and the public and private sectors to gather and disseminate information as required by Public Law 99-802, Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986. The function of each center is to acquire, examine, evaluate, summarize, and disseminate newly published scientific and technical information generated within the Corps' and other activities in the United States and abroad.

The Coastal Engineering Information Analysis Center focuses on wave data and predictions, shore processes, inlet dynamics, navigation channels and structures, harbors, and coastal construction. The Cold Regions Engineering Information Analysis Center focuses on ice engineering, meteorology, climatology, geophysics, geology, remote sensing, global and climate change, and environmental engineering. The Concrete Technology Information Analysis Center focuses on cements, concrete, aggregates, concrete construction, concrete repair, and rehabilitation technology. The Hydraulic Engineering Information Analysis Center focuses on hydraulic, hydrologic, water resources, and sedimentation of streams, rivers, waterways, reservoirs, and natural impoundments; estuaries, and inland and coastal groundwater; fishery systems; and hydraulic structures of all types. The Soil Mechanics Information Analysis Center focuses on embankment and foundation engineering, earthquake engineering, engineering geology, and rock mechanics.

The information centers critically evaluate and summarize the technical validity and merits of published and unpublished research and technical publications on design, construction, or other technology utilization. User communities have been well established and distribution lists for technology transfer are continuously updated. Electronic media including the Web are used where appropriate. The effectiveness of activities and services is evaluated on a continuing basis, and technology transfer products and methodology are revised when appropriate.

CUSTOMER SUPPORT

Increasingly, ERDC expertise and products developed in R&D programs are being requested to solve challenges in critical areas of concern. Following are a few examples of the many projects

the ERDC conducts for its many customers, listed by ERDC laboratory.

Reimbursable highlights from Coastal and Hydraulics Laboratory

Turbine Passage Survival Program (TSP). Under present conditions, direct fish survival through a Columbia and Snake River turbine ranges from approximately 89 to 94 percent. ERDC engineers are conducting research to gather information that will allow an accurate evaluation of fish passage benefits associated with turbine operational changes and changes resulting from the incorporation of improved fish passage turbine design concepts. The TSP defines the need to understand the hydraulic conditions within the turbine environment in order to develop reasonable solutions to the problem of fish passing through turbines. However, trying to understand what is happening within a turbine on the Snake and Columbia River is extremely complicated. The conditions are very harsh, with velocities as high as 50 ft/s, rapid pressure changes, rapid flow decelerations, high levels of shear, and constantly changing relationships between water flow and rotating parts. Other complications include the large size of the turbine passage area, the difficult access due to the depth of the intake, and the limited visibility due to high turbidity. Cameras can only capture a few feet of the water column that may be 20 ft wide, over 45 ft high, and 100 ft long.

ERDC's use of hydraulic scale models offers solutions to many of the difficulties associated with turbine study. Two types of hydraulic models are being used in this study: performance models (typically used by turbine manufactures to determine expected turbine performance) and fish passage models (used to examine flow characteristics through the turbine passage).

The ERDC turbine physical models include a model turbine, the downstream draft tube, and the exit to tailrace, which allows detailed examination of the complete passage route of water through the turbine environment. The models are made of clear plexiglass allowing high visibility and easy data collection. A non-intrusive laser Doppler velocimeter, neutrally buoyant beads, dye, videotape, and photography are utilized to collect data and visualize flow patterns and fish passage routes. Due to the smaller scale, the improved access, and better visibility, options can be built and tested faster in a model than in the prototype, at a much lower cost.

Studies are not linked to the fish window, allowing year-round testing. These models can also be used to develop prototype tests and provide information for input into numerical models (important for study of the turbine area). Hydraulic models enhance the ability to understand what is physically happening within the turbine environment. Information on how these conditions actually affect fish passage is also collected. The models are verified that they accurately represent prototype conditions. The model test program is closely tied to a prototype test program (including both physical and biological testing) to verify conditions identified in the models.

Combined Wave and Surge Overtopping of Levees. ERDC scientists are contributing to an expanding research program investigating the hydrodynamics of levee overtopping. In coordination with the New Orleans District, ERDC conducted controlled scale model experiments to examine the hydrodynamics of flow on the landward-side slopes of levees caused by a combination of storm surge overflow and irregular wave overtopping. Combined wave and surge overtopping was responsible for significant failures of earthen levees during Hurricane Katrina. Engineers now realize that they need to provide robust erosion protection to landward-side levee slopes if the levees cannot be raised to a level that prevents overtopping, but there are no design procedures for estimating either the velocity, flow thickness, or overtopping discharge for the most problematic case of combined wave and surge overtopping. Furthermore, no armoring products have ever been tested for stability under these unsteady flow conditions.

A 1-to-25-scale physical model with necessary instrumentation to document many of the characteristics of the unsteady flow due to combined waves and surge overtopping was designed. A total of 27 unique combinations of overtopping surge level and irregular wave conditions were simulated in the overtopping flume. A relationship was developed for estimating the average overtopping discharge due to combined wave and surge overtopping in terms of the incident significant wave height and the height of the storm surge above the levee crest. Two previous equations for estimating average overtopping discharge for this case were not based on any measurements or observations, and they both overestimated the actual discharge.

The time-varying instantaneous overtopping discharge was measured and a cumulative probability distribution of discharge successfully developed. The distribution will be useful for describing the probable

variation in discharge likely to occur at overtopped levees. A key aspect of the research was to characterize the unsteady, supercritical flow down the landward-side slope. While this had never before been attempted, this type of information is vital for evaluating potential armoring alternatives. Based on the laboratory model measurements, ERDC developed empirical equations for the average flow thickness, average flow velocity, root-mean-squared flow thickness, and velocity of the wave front. These new equations are the first to predict the unsteady flow parameters due to combined wave and surge overtopping, and they will serve as the basis for design guidance needed to specify adequate protection for landward-side levee slopes.

Multi-Purpose Sustainability of Tybee Island and Savannah Harbor Deep-Draft Navigation. ERDC scientists provided Savannah District technical assistance with a cutting-edge integration of numerical modeling and morphological analysis of historical shoreline and shelf bathymetry change dating back to the mid-1800's. The work included the generation of pre- and post-project sediment budgets. The change in morphology, sediment budget and modeling of circulation, waves, and sediment transport processes were evaluated through a collaboration between ERDC and the Savannah District. The result was an improved capability to document and measure the impacts that dredging and navigation structures had on the deflation of the shelf and formation of erosion hotspots on the adjacent beach in a complex multi-inlet coastal environment. The multi-purpose nature of this research provides for continued operation of a critical deep-draft national port while sustaining unique and significant national shoreline habitat.

Reimbursable highlights from Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory

USACE National Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Project Delivery Team (PDT). The USACE Remote Sensing/GIS Center of Expertise, located at CRREL, manages the USACE National FEMA PDT. The FEMA PDT began in October 2004 with two primary goals: to provide nationwide support to FEMA for its Map Modernization (MapMod) and other hydraulics and hydrology studies, and to provide capacity building to the Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Coastal CoP. The PDT also facilitates effective virtual teaming, especially important since FEMA regional boundaries cross USACE Division and District

boundaries. The PDT is currently handling approximately \$7M in MapMod studies, with the participation of 21 Districts in six Divisions, plus the Remote Sensing/GIS Center of Expertise and the Coastal and Hydraulics Laboratory. The primary benefit of this collaborative effort is that flexible teaming between Districts helps USACE meet FEMA's tight time deadlines for MapMod Projects in a manner that allows USACE to build and maintain core competencies in hydrology, hydraulics, and coastal engineering within a geospatial framework. FEMA benefits through the involvement of local USACE Districts with intimate knowledge of past, present, and future projects impacting flood damage reduction.

Dam Decommissioning, Sandusky River. CRREL is assisting Buffalo District regulatory, planning, and engineering and construction functions through an analysis of the Ballville Dam on the Sandusky River, in Fremont, OH. The Great Lakes Fisheries and Ecosystem Restoration Program prompted efforts to investigate the environmental benefits of removing the Ballville Dam to allow migratory fish, particularly walleye, to gain access to upstream reaches of the Sandusky River and increase their spawning ground. Fremont has a long history of flooding events, some catastrophic, and many have been made worse by the presence of ice jams. This analysis focused on the ability of the dam to retain ice during the most significant ice jam events, and showed that the Ballville Dam has had an impact on reducing damaging ice jams in Fremont. Further investigations will focus on the risk of flooding and ice damage to bridges and floodwalls caused by the additional ice from upstream of the current dam to downtown Fremont. Two major alternatives for controlling ice in the absence of the Ballville Dam are ice piers and active river ice management. The results of the study are significant because dam decommissioning in northern rivers is an increasingly popular method of ecosystem restoration, but care must be taken to balance the flood damage reduction and emergency management impacts associated with dam removals.

Modeling Ice Impacts on Armor Stone Revetments at Barrow, AK. As the Arctic ice cover continues to recede, the Alaska District is met with increasing demands for cost-effective coastal erosion designs. While the wave climate is not severe at Barrow, AK, increased open water area and ice-free conditions extending into the early fall have resulted in increased shoreline erosion and adverse impacts on the community's infrastructure. Of particular concern are wind-driven ice events, known to

Alaskan Natives as “ivus”, where large sheets and bergs are driven into the shoreline. A series of refrigerated scale model tests were completed at ERDC facilities to simulate the impact of ice shoves on a proposed coastal protection structure to be constructed at Barrow. The tests showed that ice forces are much higher than wave-induced forces for this part of the Arctic coast. Test results were used by the Alaska District to modify the design of the erosion protection structure.

Design Support to Antarctic Program for Overland Fuel Transport to South Pole. The National Science Foundation (NSF) research program at the Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station is supported logistically by ski-equipped LC-130 aircraft from McMurdo Station on the coast of Antarctica. In terms of tonnage of material transported to the South Pole, approximately 50% is fuel. This includes the fuel used by the LC-130's to transport fuel. CRREL engineers, working closely with NSF and its logistics contractor Raytheon Polar Services, developed an innovative sled system pulled by commercially available rubber-tracked tractors to transport fuel to the South Pole overland. The 1,000-mile over-snow route requires very little trail preparation and traverses the Ross Ice Shelf and Leverett Glacier as it climbs 10,000 ft to the Polar Plateau. Convoys consisting of eight to ten tractors, conducting three trips per season, can supply essentially all the annual fuel needs at the South Pole Station. Overland re-supply to the South Pole Station reduces fuel consumption by a factor of four and air emissions by more than 100-fold compared with re-supply by aircraft. It will potentially save millions of dollars annually and free valuable LC-130 flight time for science missions around the continent.

ERDC Leads Arctic Sea Ice Experiment: Dynamic Nature of the Arctic. The Sea Ice Experiment: Dynamic Nature of the Arctic (SEDNA) team completed a 3-week field program in the Alaskan Beaufort Sea in March 2007, marking the successful completion of one of the initial activities of the International Polar Year. The primary objective of the SEDNA project is to advance the understanding of the complex interaction between the atmosphere, sea ice cover, and ocean. Results are being used to improve models of the sea ice cover, leading to better predictions of future changes and assessments of the impacts of these changes on regional and global communities. CRREL staff made critical contributions as members of the international team of scientists. The SEDNA program had strong diversity and educational outreach components with the participation of women in key leadership roles

and a Vermont high school teacher. Fifteen students and early career researchers participated on the field team.

Reimbursable highlight from Construction Engineering Research Laboratory

Update of the Environmental Assessment and Management (TEAM) Guide for USACE Civil Works. The TEAM Guide, State Supplements to the TEAM Guide, and the Environmental Review Guide for Operations (ERGO) Supplement have been designed to aid both internal and external assessors in evaluating environmental compliance and management practices at Corps facilities. The guide and its supplements address applicable Corps and Army regulations and Corps environmental assessment policies. The Corps of Engineers (Civil Works) has limited personnel and budgetary resources to meet baseline compliance auditing requirements and limited tools to document and track findings and deficiencies through abatement. CERL assists in implementing the environmental compliance requirement through auditing services and automated safety and environmental regulatory resources and auditing tools, resulting in access to real-time compliance data for use in developing future program initiatives and determining implementation direction. The TEAM Guide and its supplements were developed in 1994 by the Corps, in partnership with Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, National Guard Bureau – Environmental Programs Directorate, Army Environmental Center, Air National Guard, U.S. Army Reserve Command, and Defense Logistics Agency for use by all DoD components. This partnership has been expanded to include non-DoD agencies, specifically the U.S. Postal Service, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Energy, and Department of Homeland Security, thereby reducing the product development cost to the Corps.

Reimbursable highlights from Environmental Laboratory

Endangered Sturgeon Studies in the Mississippi River. The pallid sturgeon is an endangered fish species impacting Corps navigation and flood control projects. Potential anthropogenic impacts to pallid sturgeon include habitat alteration by dredging, dikes, revetments, water diversions; blockage of migratory routes by locks and dams; and commercial sand and gravel mining. A jeopardy

opinion has been issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service for Corps activities on the Missouri and Middle Mississippi Rivers, and there has been concern that similar impacts may be occurring in the Lower Mississippi River. A 5-year research study funded by Mississippi Valley Division demonstrated that populations appear stable or even expanding, dispelling the notion that this species will become extinct unless the Corps spends substantial funds on habitat improvement projects. ERDC's population models confirmed that commercial fishing of shovelnose sturgeon in the Middle Mississippi River between the mouths of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers may be threatening the sympatric, endangered pallid sturgeon due to incidental harvesting (i.e., the two species are difficult to distinguish). As a direct result of these studies, the Corps has recommended that commercial harvesting cease before implementing expensive habitat restoration projects.

Mississippi Coastal Improvement Project. The Mississippi Coastal Improvement Project is supported by a multi-disciplinary ERDC team consisting of 21 biologists, ecologists, hydraulic engineers, civil engineers, and mathematicians. The group was assembled to support the Mobile District's fast-tracked emergency response study in reaction to the devastation caused on the Mississippi Gulf Coast by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Other collaborators included the Fish and Wildlife Service, the State of Mississippi, and other federal and local agencies. The ERDC team advised the Mobile District in ecosystem functional analysis, hurricane storm surge modeling and frequency analysis, a preliminary assessment of the water quality and ecological impacts of proposed freshwater diversions, and risk-informed multi-criteria decision analysis needs. They also helped the District decide on appropriate methodologies and models to generate the information needed, participated in multi-disciplinary problem solving, responded to comments from internal and external review, and gave presentations at public input events. The combined results form the basis for future planning, engineering and design work, and operational plans of potential freshwater diversions, thus guiding the potential expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Fish Passage Design, Environmental Benefits Analyses, and Incremental Cost Analysis on the Truckee River. ERDC is assisting the Sacramento District to scope a full range of alternatives for a basin-wide fish passage program on the Truckee River, extending from Lake Tahoe in California to the system's terminus at Pyramid Lake in Nevada. Fish passage concerns are one element in a larger

ecosystem restoration and flood management project in planning for the Truckee that enjoys significant support from Congress. ERDC is developing and implementing an alternatives analysis for upstream and downstream passage, including the cost effectiveness and incremental cost analyses. To support these analyses, an assessment of the environmental benefits and costs of alternative restoration strategies and techniques is being pursued. This is the only basin-wide fish passage project under way on a major river in the United States at this time. In addition to quantifying passage benefits at individual structures, the cumulative effects of passage are being examined in order to develop system-wide plans of alternative implementation.

Risk Assessment and Engineering Support for Inner Harbor Navigational Canal Lock Replacement. ERDC scientists and engineers provided technical support to the New Orleans District for the environmental assessment and engineering management assessment of sediments from the Inner Harbor Navigational Canal as part of the construction of the new lock. The effort included the completion of a comprehensive contaminant assessment in support of an Environmental Impact Statement following Hurricane Katrina. The studies included contaminant presence, toxicology, bioaccumulation, fate in aquatic and terrestrial systems, material characterization, and modeling. The results of the effort will enable the project to move forward and allow project managers to complete the project while complying with all environmental laws and regulations. Ultimately this effort will allow the construction of the Inner Harbor Navigational Canal Lock that will expand port facilities in New Orleans including the Mississippi River, Lake Pontchartrain, and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

Evaluation of Herbicides to Selectively Control Invasive Submersed Plants. ERDC scientists provided the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) assistance for developing species-selective chemical techniques to manage public water bodies infested with the invasive aquatic plants Eurasian watermilfoil and curlyleaf pondweed. Results from small-scale studies carried out in ERDC facilities are being used to plan and conduct operational treatments in numerous lakes in Minnesota to reduce the abundance of the invasive weeds, while protecting and enhancing native plant communities that provide critical fish and wildlife habitat and improve water quality. The studies included herbicide dose-response characterization against target and non-target plants, fate of herbicide

residues in aquatic systems, and development of temporal strategies for optimizing species-selective control. Project sponsors and partners included the MDNR, local agencies (county and city), Mississippi State University, and the Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Foundation.

Reimbursable highlights from Geotechnical and Structures Laboratory

Blast Mitigation Research. ERDC is currently conducting research and demonstrations in application of current research in mitigation of critical assets that include cable-stayed bridges, zoned embankments, and underwater tunnels. This effort was initiated in FY 2007 and is planned to continue through FY 2009.

Levee Assessment and Strengthening Research. This program seeks to develop technologies that will rapidly identify problem levees, develop affordable strengthening options for new and existing levees, and allow them to be repaired rapidly when and if a failure occurs. This effort was initiated in FY 2007 and is planned to continue through FY 2010.

Reimbursable highlight from Topographic Engineering Center

Comprehensive Evaluation of Project Datums. ERDC expertise in survey engineering was enlisted for the Comprehensive Evaluation of Project Datums (CEPD), a nationwide program to conduct a vertical datum review of all Corps federally authorized and constructed hurricane protection, shore protection, flood control, and navigation projects. ERDC coordinated the effort to implement lessons learned from the recent findings of the Interagency Performance Evaluation Task Force (IPET) on Hurricane Katrina. These findings highlighted the need to ensure that the Corps' flood control and navigation projects across the country are referenced to the proper vertical datums to correctly compensate for subsidence/sea level rise. The IPET findings also highlighted the need to ensure that all projects are adequately referenced to nationwide spatial reference systems used by other federal and local agencies responsible for flood forecasting, hurricane surge and inundation modeling, navigation, flood insurance rate maps, hurricane evacuation route planning, coastal boundary delineation, bathymetric mapping, and topographic mapping. This review is to inventory the

vertical datums used on all flood control, hurricane protection, and navigation projects; identify deficiencies in those datums that require corrections; develop a plan to transition to the correct datums; and implement appropriate project changes if needed. Accomplishments included the development of guidance documentation for the evaluation and reporting of project vertical datums (Engineer Circular 1110-2-6065), the development of a training class in coordination with NOAA, conducting a training and certification class for District Datum Coordinators from each Corps District, and development of a database and tool to track the evaluation process.

INSTITUTE FOR WATER RESOURCES

BACKGROUND

The U.S. Army Engineer Institute for Water Resources (IWR) is a field operating activity under the staff supervision of the Director for Civil Works, Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (HQUSACE). The Institute is the USACE center of expertise for integrated water resources management (IWRM), focusing on planning analysis and hydrologic engineering and on the collection, management and dissemination of Civil Works and navigation information, including the Nation's waterborne commerce data.

IWR was established by the USACE Chief of Engineers in 1969 with the approval of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and the Subcommittees on Public Works in order "to enhance the capability of the Corps of Engineers to develop and manage the Nation's water resources, within the scope of the Corps' responsibilities, by developing essential improvements in planning to be responsive to the changing concerns of our society."

The Institute's mission is to facilitate the adaptation of the Civil Works Program to future needs by providing the USACE with the capability for developing forward-looking analysis and state-of-the-art methodologies. IWR fulfills this mission by supporting the HQUSACE Civil Works Directorate and USACE Major Subordinate Commands (MSCs) and District offices by providing: (a) analysis of emerging water resources trends and issues; (b) state-of-the-art planning and hydrologic engineering methods, models and training, and (c) national data management and results-oriented program and project information.

IWR CENTERS

IWR has offices at three locations, each of which is a USACE designated center of expertise (DX): the National Capital Region (NCR) and Navigation Data Center (NDC) offices in the Casey Building at the Humphreys Engineer Center, Alexandria, Virginia; the Hydrologic Engineering Center (HEC) in Davis, California and the Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center (WCSC) in New Orleans, Louisiana. WCSC is part of the Navigation Data Center (NDC).

National Capital Region Office: The IWR National Capital Region (NCR) office is the Corps designated center of expertise for the development of methods, models, and analytical tools used for water resources and water systems planning, investment decision-support, environmental (natural resources) conflict resolution, and international water resources. IWR fulfills this mission through a synergy of water resources planning and socio-economic expertise that blends practice with research, policy development and information. IWR planners, economists, social scientists, civil engineers and specialists in the physical sciences lead Civil Works strategic planning and technology transfer initiatives; conduct national and focused policy development studies; develop a broad range of partnering and investment decision-support techniques, methods and models for integrated water resources management (IWRM) and navigation system applications; interact with national and international members of the water resources community at-large and partner with the HQUSACE, Corps field offices and laboratories in solving complex technical water resources planning and evaluation problems. In particular, the Institute provides a critical mass of socio-economic expertise within the Corps and serves as the residence for the USACE Chief Economist position, which is responsible for the leadership of the Corps Economics Community of Practice (CoP). IWR also provides a cadre of international water specialists who lead the USACE's engagement in water resources partnerships around the globe. Additional information about IWR is available on its web site at www.iwr.usace.army.mil.

Hydrologic Engineering Center (HEC): The primary goal of HEC from its inception in 1965 has been to support the Nation in its water resources management responsibilities by increasing the Corps technical capability in hydrologic engineering and water resources planning and management. An additional goal is to provide leadership for improving the state of the art in hydrologic engineering and analytical methods for water resources planning. Program efforts in research, training, planning analysis and technical assistance raise awareness of the problems and needs of the Corps and the Nation. HEC is committed to keeping abreast of the latest developments throughout the water resources engineering profession and to make use of this information in a manner best suited to the needs of the USACE nationally and internationally. HEC increases

the effectiveness of the Corps and the profession by bridging the gap between the academic community, practicing hydrologic engineers and planning professionals. HEC ground-tests and incorporates state-of-the-art procedures and techniques into manuals and comprehensive computer programs. The procedures are made available to the USACE, United States government and international professionals through an effective technology transfer system of technical assistance, publications, DVD's and training. Technical specialty areas addressed by HEC include: precipitation runoff processes, reservoir regulation, reservoir systems analysis, hydrologic statistics and risk analysis, river hydraulics and sediment transport, groundwater hydrology, water quality and analytical aspects of water resources planning. Application areas include: flood risk management, real-time water control, water control management, hydroelectric power, navigation, erosion control, water supply, watershed studies and ecosystem restoration. Additional information about HEC and its software is available on its web site at www.hec.usace.army.mil.

Navigation Data Center (NDC): NDC is the Corps designated center of expertise for the management of infrastructure utilization and performance information for U.S. waterways and port and harbor channels. Because of the integrated nature of water resources, NDC also directly supports a range of related Civil Works business areas, including hydropower, recreation, environmental compliance, environmental stewardship, water supply, regulatory and homeland security, as well as other Federal, state and local agencies and the private sector. The primary operational arm of NDC is the Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center (WCSC), which provides one-stop capability for national navigation information systems. NDC also provides integrated business information in support of Corps decision making including financial output, performance measurements and performance-based budgeting processes. Additional information about NDC is available on its web site at www.ndc.iwr.usace.army.mil.

FY 2007 SUMMARY

Post-Hurricane Context: The Institute's FY07 program served as an affirmation of IWR's status as an essential intellectual asset to the Corps Civil Works program, the overarching USACE missions, and the Nation's water resources. Many of the technical and policy development challenges faced in FY07 represented an extension of the ambitious program that emerged in the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma in 2006 and the devastation wrought along

the U.S. Gulf Coast. The resulting mix of planning, policy and research initiatives that IWR initiated in 2006 and continued through 2007 provides the overarching context for what has proved to be the most challenging, productive and rewarding period in the Institute's 38-year history. After years of preparatory planning, organizational enhancement, and strategic refinement of IWR's capabilities and focus, FY07 represented a pinnacle of the Institute's substantive technical contributions during what turned out to be an especially crucial timeframe for the USACE and the Nation given the urgent need to (1) restore hurricane risk reduction facilities for communities in the Gulf States, (2) determine why the hurricane system didn't perform as intended, while (3) concurrently planning for the future rebuilding of the Gulf Coast based on the principles of IWRM.

These natural disasters precipitated a wide range of ex-post inquiries, investigations and analyses that not only focused on determining the circumstances and cause of these disasters, but also addressed broader issues of policy interest, such as: revisiting the Nation's approach to and commitment for protecting citizens against flooding and coastal storms; reinforcing the need for comprehensive, systems-wide approaches to water resources management, including the full integration of the social, economic and environmental goals of society; and questioning the confidence in and effectiveness of public engineering and USACE flood and coastal storm damage reduction programs.

The U.S. and its principal agencies and science academies (in partnership with other government agencies, non-government organizations, professional societies, universities, and international organizations) undertook a number of comprehensive post-flood audits aimed at identifying lessons-learned to inform future decisions on how to harden the hurricane protection system and strengthen flood preparedness and response processes. Aspects of the review encompassed the design and safety standards used for infrastructure, governance and institutional considerations, along with examining the analytical principles and policies used for determining project scope, formulation and justification. The Institute actively participated in this unprecedented array of ex-post initiatives, which involved technical experts drawn from across IWR and the entire USACE.

Key Post-Katrina Activities: In particular, IWR played a central role on aspects of seven key initiatives:

- the completion of the interior flood control and the socio-economic consequences portions of the

Interagency Performance Evaluation Task Force (IPET) investigation into the engineering physics of the system failures within New Orleans and vicinity during Hurricane Katrina;

- leadership of the Hurricane Protection Decision Chronology (HPDC) assembly of the 50-year chronological record of planning, economic, policy, legislative, institutional and financial decisions that shaped the hurricane protection system for greater New Orleans;
- partnership with the Netherlands Rijkswaterstaat (Department of Public Works, part of the Ministry of Transport and Water Management) which facilitated the completion of a study by the “Netherlands Water Partnership” consortium to identify options for the long-term reduction of flood risks and landscape stabilization within the scope of the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration project (LACPR). The resulting report, which identifies potential measures and strategies, is entitled: “*A Dutch Perspective on Coastal Louisiana Flood Risk Reduction and Landscape Stabilization*”;
- a series of technical workshops was conducted in The Hague and New Orleans to facilitate the intergovernmental exchange of views on a broad range of topics, including risk-informed decision making, advanced dredging technologies, soft soil improvement, non-structural floodplain management and design-build contracting;
- provision of direct planning support to the New Orleans District on the Congressionally authorized Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration (LACPR) study, which is developing the comprehensive risk reduction plan;
- formal activation of the National Flood Risk Management Program (which pre-dated the occurrence of Hurricane Katrina) and its acceleration on a national basis subsequent to the Gulf Coast disaster, which was instrumental in institutionalizing the Intergovernmental Flood Risk Management Committee (IFRMC) and initiating the National Levee Inventory and Assessment Program; and
- serving on the program development team for what became the major Corps organizational response to, and primary vehicle for technological and institutional reform based on the lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina—the **Actions for Change** (AFC) initiative. The USACE Chief Economist was appointed to lead the Risk Analysis AFC team, while specialists from the Institute actively participated in the Risk Communication and Comprehensive Systems (including Climate Change) teams.

Integrated Water Resources Management: While the Institute’s Future Directions Program and Civil Works Strategic Planning activities continued to foster a corporate recognition of the need for systems approaches to solving water resources problems, IWR specialists played central roles in advancing the practice of integrated water resources management (IWRM) through the successful completion of the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River Study for the International Joint Commission (IJC), and initiation of a follow-on IJC study on the International Upper Great Lakes (IUGLS) which is investigating the extent to which Lake Superior outflow water management affects the on-going changes in lake levels for Superior and Lakes Michigan Huron and Erie and their connecting channels, particularly the St. Clair River. The demonstrated value of practicing IWRM was also furthered by the involvement of IWR specialists in the Corps Western States Watershed Study, the co-leadership in collaboration with ERDC of the Gulf of Mexico Regional Sediment Management (RSM) demonstration program and other Corps RSM activities, and participation in pilot project partnerships with The Nature Conservancy on their Sustainable Rivers Program.

At the same time, IWR researchers worked to continue advancing IWRM planning, economic and hydrologic and hydraulic engineering tools, resulting in the 2007 issue of the new IWR-Planning Suite software, and the release of new editions of the full range of HEC’s flagship NexGen software products, along with the rollout and immediate field application of state-of-the-art systems models for maritime transportation economics as part of the Institute’s Navigation Economic Technologies (NETS) Research Program. Another significant technology milestone was the completion of the deployment and training phases for the OMBIL Regulatory Program Module (ORM 2.0), a web-based, enterprise GIS data management system now used by all USACE field offices, which provides the anchor technology for watershed-based analytics and decision-support for the Corps regulatory program, and is expected to play a foundational role for the entire Civil Works program.

Also during 2007, a key IWRM-related activity was the establishment of the Institute’s new “International Center for Integrated Water Resources Management (ICIWaRM)”. This USACE IWR center was subsequently nominated (in February 2008) by the U.S. Government (USG) as a global water center in conjunction with the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (IHP). ICIWaRM would be the first U.S.-based UNESCO water center in the U.S.

Collaborative Planning and Partnerships: Through the Institute's role in supporting the USACE-wide implementation of the Civil Works Strategic Plan (2004-2009) and the ongoing development of the next Strategic Plan (2010-2014) in accordance with GPRA, IWR continued to promote, support and engage in intergovernmental collaborations and partnering throughout USACE, and with a wide range of national and international institutions and organizations as a means of accomplishing common goals. IWR continues to serve as the USACE lead for multiple national partnerships and is committed to developing new technologies, processes and policies to further collaborative planning and partnering.

IWR's partnering focus on national water resources issues in 2007 included representing both USACE and the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) on the Executive Office of the President's National Science and Technology Council Interagency Subcommittee on Water Availability and Quality (SWAQ). IWR actively participated in the development of the SWAQ Strategic Plan for Federal water resources agencies to ensure adequate water availability and quality, culminating in the publication of the report "*A Strategy for Federal Science and Technology to Support Water Availability and Quality in the United States*", September 2007. IWR is likewise supporting USACE participation in the implementation of the President's Ocean Action Plan through integrated networks and partnerships of Federal, state, local, territorial and tribal authorities, the private sector, international partners and ocean communities.

In the advancement of collaborative planning models and guidance, IWR's National Cooperative Modeling and Collaborative Planning and Management Demonstration programs worked in synergy to test and demonstrate a variety of collaborative modeling tools and concepts. Given the Institute's long history of applying collaborative modeling tools through its signature Shared Vision Planning (SVP) process, IWR was positioned to advance and apply contemporary conceptual and methodological approaches, as well as documenting, vetting and publicizing the advances and experiences of other institutions.

This led to IWR establishing a new Conflict Resolution expertise center in 2007, while concurrently welcoming a significant new MOU partner - the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution, located within the Udall Center at the University of Arizona. These advances culminated in 2007 with the convening of a major workshop on Computer Aided Dispute Resolution (CADRe) that brought nine federal agencies, nonprofit organizations,

states, irrigation interests and the private sector together to share experiences on the use of collaborative computer modeling in solving water resources disputes.

In FY07, IWR also published a collaborative planning handbook for use by USACE field practitioners. The report entitled, "*Project Planning in Collaboration with Government Entities – Practical Approaches*" (IWR publication [07-R-02](#)) provides an introduction to the concept of collaboration as it applies to problem solving with Federal, state, and local governmental agencies.

The Institute executed a wide range of technical assistance projects, such as HEC's support of system-wide reservoir operations for the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA). IWR continued building international water partnerships with the appointment of IWR senior staff to the Governing Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Water Education (IHE-Delft), and the Advisory Board of the International Center for Water Hazard and Risk Management (UNESCO-ICHARM).

Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) were executed in FY07 with a number of universities and professional organizations, with these partnerships facilitating cooperation in technology, science and research in aspects of integrated water resource management and capacity building in developing nations and countries in transition. Each of the universities with which IWR has entered into MOUs has unique program features that compliment the strengths and talent of the Institute. These include new partnerships with The University of Arizona's Center for Sustainability of Semi-Arid Hydrology and Riparian Areas (SAHARA); the University of New Hampshire's Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans, and Space, Water Systems Analysis Group; and the Oregon State University's Institute for Water and Watersheds. In addition, IWR executed its third international MOU partnership with a UNESCO-IHP water center - the Center for Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean (CATHALAC) in Panama.

Risk Analysis: IWR continued to provide technical assistance to the New Orleans District and Mississippi River Division on the congressionally authorized LACPR study. IWR senior staff specified a scenario-based, risk-informed planning approach to be integrated within the Corps traditional six-step planning process, and led workshops with LACPR staff to enhance understanding and advance the implementation of the planning framework for coastal

INSTITUTE FOR WATER RESOURCES

Louisiana. This served a complementary purpose of developing a nationally consistent risk-informed planning framework to support implementation of the risk-based concepts in planning, design, construction, operations, and major maintenance action of Actions for Change. IWR involvement was concentrated on implementation, using the LACPR study as a test-bed demonstration.

Adaptation to Climate Change: FY07 represented a milestone in the Corps involvement in and application of global climate change science, culminating in the policy affirmation for an adaptation strategy for the Civil Works Program reflected in the Congressional testimony of the Honorable John Paul Woodley, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Army (for Civil Works), before the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure in May, 2007. IWR climate change specialists provided technical support to USACE and the OASA(CW) in the preparation of the testimony, and IWR subsequently accelerated its Climate Change policy development program, including the initiation of an interagency component aimed at developing consistent water management adaptation policies and approaches to address global warming throughout USACE CW's and in partnership with U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BuRec), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Climate Program Office.

Nobel Prize Recognition: 2007 also represented a milestone for the recognition of the contributions of climate change scientists around the world, with the Norwegian Nobel Committee awarding the Peace Prize to former Vice-President Al Gore and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). IWR's Dr. Eugene Z. Stakhiv, who has been an active contributor to the IPCC from its inception, co-chairing the first IPCC Water Resources Group, serving as lead author in the second and third IPCC reports, and participating as a reviewer of the fourth IPCC report, was honored by the IPCC and shared in the recognition for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Other Key FY07 Activities: Overall, IWR executed a FY07 program of approximately \$50 million with 150 in-house employees, primarily in professional disciplines with most possessing advanced degrees. IWR's in-house staff was supplemented by other experts detailed from USACE field offices and laboratories and Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) visiting scholars from universities, state and local governments, policy think tanks and the private sector.

A major FY07 initiative for the Institute was accomplished through IWR's role as the Secretariat of the U.S. Section PIANC (the International Navigation Association), which convened the "Smart Rivers 2007 Conference", held in Louisville, KY. This was the first time the U.S. Section PIANC had organized a major industry conference and the outcome was a resounding success with more than 200 navigation professionals in attendance. The theme of the conference was "Positioning Inland Navigation as a Powerful Link in the Global Supply Chain", with the USACE Director of Civil Works, MG Don T. Riley and Sean T. Connaughton, U.S. Maritime Administrator, serving as the keynote speakers.

In 2007 IWR institutionalized two additional international programs: the Civil-Military Emergency Preparedness Program (CEMP), and Emergency Management International (EMI) Program. In particular, CEMP activities in 2007 focused transferring to other nations a fundamental understanding of how disaster response is managed by U.S. federal agencies; an introduction to emergency response in the private and public sectors in democracies; national GIS seminars and workshops; evaluations of disaster response capability; regional GIS seminars; how to develop national response plans; how to build national emergency operations centers; national and regional response to all (or any specific hazard); and special topics as determined by the host nation. Specific events/activities in 2007 were held with the Black Sea Initiative; support of the South Eastern Europe (SEE) Council; and meetings within the Balkans region, including GIS workshops; and with the U.S.-Russian Joint Emergency Management Committee.

In FY07 HEC engineers provided training in water resources engineering in Nairobi, Kenya and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia as part of the Combined Joint Task Force – Horn of Africa (CJTF/HOA) host nation agreement. HEC specialists also performed a critical levee evaluation and engineering performance analysis for a levee along the Anseung River protecting Camp Humphreys in Korea.

FY07 marked the conclusion of Dr. Gerald Galloway's tenure as IWR's Arthur Maass - Gilbert White Visiting Scholar. Dr. Yacov Haimes, University of Virginia was appointed his successor as Maass - White Scholar for 2007 - 2008. Dr. Leonard Shabman remained with IWR throughout FY07 working on several efforts. These included completing his work with Dr. Douglas Woolley (retired Professor of Economics from Radford University) on the HPDC investigation.

IWR's specific accomplishments during FY07 are described in the following sections, organized in accord with the Institute's major focus areas.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The Institute's Future Directions activities include the identification of emerging water challenges and opportunities and the tactical engagement of USACE senior leaders on these issues to stimulate "strategic thinking." Such critical thinking is seen as an essential prerequisite to strategy development and planning. IWR employs a variety of approaches to encourage strategic thinking, including the development of water resource outlook papers and the conduct of topic specific provocation sessions with senior leaders. Outlook papers that were presented at provocation sessions during FY07 included: "*U.S. Water Demand, Supply and Allocation: Trends and Outlook*" (IWR Publication [07-R-03](#)) and "*Maritime Transportation System: Trends and Outlook*" (IWR Publication [07-R-05](#)). External and internal subject matter experts and stakeholders joined IWR staff at these sessions.

In FY07, IWR continued to use two innovative instruments to engage senior leaders strategically: the "Castle Forum" and the "Lunch Roundtable." The Castle Forum, an off-site event for senior leaders and external thought leaders where they can engage in out-of-the-box thinking regarding subjects not usually addressed by them specifically, is intended to provide a venue for leaders to recognize (previously undetectable) signals of weakness and anticipate potential implications. Castle Forum subjects explored during FY07 included "Chaos and Complexity Theory," "The Competitive Approach to Modernizing the Business of Government," and "Government and Other Factors in 2050". The Lunch Roundtables brought in water experts from outside the Corps to provide perspectives on issues familiar to senior leaders. Topics discussed during FY07 included, "Taking a Systems Approach to Water Resources Management," "Engineering Ethics and Organizational Structure," and "Partnering with States to Support Integrated Water Resources Management."

Strategic Planning: FY07 strategic activities continued to address implementation of the current Civil Works Strategic Plan and informed the intellectual development of the next strategic plan through research, identification of new challenges and strategies based in part on scenarios developed in FY06, and outreach. IWR supported a session designed to elicit stakeholder responses to the aforementioned scenarios. It should be noted that the

release of the inaugural Civil Works Strategic Plan in 2004 represented the culmination of a multi-year effort aimed at establishing a new direction for the Civil Works Program based on the contemporary IWRM "watershed" planning approach. The plan's five strategic goals were firmly grounded in the "systems" perspective of IWRM and are fully aligned with the principle of environmental sustainability.

The Institute's technical experts and OMBIL national data management systems continued to support the formulation of the yearly budget guidance, the five-year development plan and the evaluation of USACE Civil Works program business areas in conjunction with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Program Assessment Rating Tool.

Post-Katrina Studies: In FY07, work continued on the Interagency Performance Evaluation Task Force (IPET) Risk and Reliability modeling effort to develop flood risk maps for the New Orleans metropolitan area as Task Force Hope completed construction on the Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity Hurricane Protection System. IWR and HEC staff provided updated consequence data and interior modeling to support the map updates. IWR also provided planning support to the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration (LACPR) study. This congressionally authorized 24-month study will produce a report in FY08 documenting the development and analysis of a comprehensive hurricane protection system. As part of that support, IWR has been assisting the LACPR team to develop a risk-informed planning and decision making framework that is intended to also have national application. Complementary risk assessment tools will be developed through the Actions for Change program.

Interagency Performance Evaluation Task Force (IPET): The results of the analysis and technical documentation for the IPET Interior Drainage and Consequences tasks are included in IPET report "*Volume VI: The Performance — Interior Drainage and Pumping*" and "*Volume VII: The Consequences.*"

The *Consequences* report developed information on the full range of consequences from Hurricane Katrina. The analysis and report were completed by a team of over 50 economists, sociologists and environmental scientists from IWR, HEC, the Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC), Corps districts, academia and consultants. Direct flood damages to private property were estimated using an innovative GIS census block based assessment for the 5-parish greater New

Orleans area. The approach allowed the estimation of potential flood damages at flood stages both below and beyond those experienced during Katrina. The impact of the Katrina flooding on the New Orleans community infrastructure was documented. This neighborhood infrastructure supported the local society and culture and enhanced the quality of life in the greater New Orleans region. Scientists from ERDC provided the analysis of the environmental impacts of Katrina flooding and the subsequent dewatering of the flooded parishes. The available information on the human health and safety impacts of Hurricane Katrina was also documented, including loss of life and a wide range of other physical and mental health outcomes. *Volume VII: Consequences* was one of the first volumes released as final by IPET.

The IWR Consequences team also developed stage-damage and stage-fatality functions that provide estimates of direct property loss and life loss as a function of inundation elevations for different parts of the greater New Orleans area. In FY07, these functions were used by the IPET Risk and Reliability team to develop estimates of the probability distributions of life loss and direct physical damage relating to the expected performance of the Hurricane Protection System in Greater New Orleans as of June 2007 associated with a wide range of possible hurricane events with different severities, directions, and points of landfall.

Hurricane Protection Decision Chronology: In FY05, IWR developed the study plan, formed the study team and initiated the Hurricane Protection Decision Chronology (HPDC) investigation. The HPDC team is composed of external experts on water resources policy and planning and non-Federal flood and storm water protection. The team interviewed individuals and reviewed 50 years of documentation to assemble a chronological record of planning, economic, policy, legislative, institutional and financial decisions that influenced the design, scale, configuration and condition of the Greater New Orleans hurricane protection system. The HPDC was established at the direction of HQUSACE and is complementary to IPET.

During FY06, the team produced a draft report that underwent internal independent technical reviews (ITRs) and an external review by a panel of experts convened by the National Association of Stormwater and Flood Management Agencies (NAFSMA). The team gave briefings to Corps leadership and the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works). A draft final report and database of source documents

were publicly released via the IWR website in the third quarter of FY07 after undergoing a third round of internal technical review. The final report will be published in FY08, which will include a compact disc containing the more than 350 project-related documents reviewed for the report.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change: The Institute has been involved in climate change impacts analysis and research since 1978. In 1988, the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, recognizing the need for an objective, balanced, and internationally coordinated scientific assessment of the understanding of the effects of increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases on the earth's climate and on ways in which these changes may impact socio-economic patterns, established the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Dr. Eugene Stakhiv has co-chaired the IPCC's committee on water resources and participated in the preparation of the four Assessment Reports of the Panel (1990, 1995, 2001 and 2007).

In 2007, the Norwegian Nobel Committee awarded the Peace Prize to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. For his many contributions to the IPCC, Dr. Stakhiv was honored by the Nobel Committee and shared in the Nobel Peace Prize.

Actions for Change: Actions for Change were developed to address the lessons learned from the Hurricane Katrina and Rita disasters. The goals of the Actions are to improve public safety and the Nation's water resources infrastructure by providing expert and professional services to the Nation. The Actions for Change are divided into four themes: (1) Comprehensive Systems Approach, (2) Risk Informed Decision Making, (3) Communication of Risk to the Public, and (4) Professional and Technical Expertise. IWR is actively participating on the core teams for the first three themes.

Theme 1 (Comprehensive Systems Approach) is emphasizing integrated, comprehensive and systems-based approaches that incorporate anticipatory management so infrastructure systems will be adaptable and sustainable over time. IWR is leading the Temporal and Spatial System Changes project delivery team (PDT). The objective is to review the dynamic processes that potentially impact USACE projects and to develop guidelines and recommend policy and program changes to address the changes and their impacts. The PDT will leverage their activities with IWR's project on "Corps Adaptations to

Climate Change.” Many IWR activities support Theme 1 and the comprehensive systems approach. These activities include developing a framework for environmental sustainability and guidelines for multi-objective planning that include other social effects such as public safety.

Theme 3 (Communication of Risk to the Public) emphasize the communication of flood risks to the public and public involvement in flood risk management decision making. Initiatives will focus on concepts of residual risk and the involvement of disadvantaged populations that are most likely to be impacted by floods. IWR is leading the Public Involvement subteam, and is presently partnering with the National Flood Risk Management team to develop a framework for public involvement in flood risk management decision making. Future activities will include public involvement training, further development of the framework and associated policy changes, as well as pilot studies.

To implement the Actions for Change initiative, a program development team that was familiar with IPET and HPDC results and implications was established, composed of senior technical experts from HQUSACE, IWR, ERDC and Corps field offices. IWR actively participated in the development of the Actions for Change and led development of a key risk-informed planning and decision making framework component, leveraged through IWR’s work in support of the LACPR study.

Adaptations to Climate Change: IWR has initiated a project to address USACE adaptations to climate change. The objectives of the project are to develop consistent approaches to climate change science throughout USACE and in partnership with other Federal agencies. The project will also provide recommendations for policy and guidance to prepare for, and respond to, climate change and variability. IWR organized a meeting at USACE headquarters on climate change and water resources in May 2007. Representatives from USACE, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BuRec), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s (NOAA) Climate Program Office and Hydrology Program attended. An interagency group was formed to consider what actions Federal water agencies should take to incorporate climate change considerations into water resources activities.

IWR also supported the Western States Watershed Study as technical lead for a pilot study evaluating the impacts of warming temperatures on reservoir rule curves in California. USACE guidance on sea level rise in project planning is also being revised.

Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration (LACPR): During FY07 IWR continued to provide technical assistance to the Corps’ New Orleans District and Mississippi River Division on the congressionally authorized LACPR study. In partnership with ERDC, a small team of risk analysis experts developed a decision framework that weaves together quantitative risk assessment, scenario planning and risk-informed decision making with active and transparent stakeholder involvement. IWR senior staff outlined a process to integrate risk-informed planning within the traditional six-step planning process, then led workshops for LACPR staff to enhance understanding and advance the implementation of the planning framework for coastal Louisiana. IWR also advised the LACPR study team on best planning practices, and an IWR senior social scientist lead the formulation and evaluation of non-structural components to the comprehensive risk reduction strategies. This combined effort served a complementary purpose of developing a nationally consistent risk-informed planning framework to support implementation of the risk-based concepts in planning, design, construction, operations, and major maintenance action of Actions for Change. IWR involvement was concentrated on implementation, using the LACPR study as a test-bed demonstration.

USACE Chief Economist: Dr. David Moser of IWR is the USACE Chief Economist and leader of the Economics Community of Practice (CoP). During FY07, the Chief Economist continued to provide support to the IPET Risk and Reliability team.

The Chief Economist’s leadership engaged to build and advance the economic analysis capability across the USACE, holding two national meetings and regular teleconferences with senior economists.

A subject matter expert (SME) database of all Corps economists was reviewed and updated by senior economists to maintain a directory identifying economists by experience and expertise for each economic activity conducted by the USACE. This SME database is used by MSC economists, planning centers of expertise and others to identify resources for feasibility studies, ITRs and special purpose teams. In FY06, the senior economist group started the expansion of the SME database to include more detailed knowledge, skills and abilities (KSAs).

As a complementary activity to building capacity, the Chief Economist focused on enhancing technical guidelines and economic manuals available to field practitioners. In FY07 work proceeded on the update of water resources planning National Economic Development (NED) Manuals. The Chief Economist

participated in selection boards for senior economists throughout the Corps and was involved in issues relating to NED evaluation of transportation externalities, agricultural water supply and value of time saved.

In FY07, the Chief Economist was appointed as the National Lead for Risk Informed Decision Making, one of the four themes in the restructured Actions for Change initiative. As part of that effort, the Chief Economist led development of approaches and frameworks to articulate the value of risk analysis, with emphasis on risk management, to Civil Works decision making.

National Shoreline Management: The National Shoreline Management program, authorized in 2000, remains a collaborative, inter-agency effort that is adapting to the recent surge in coastal and ocean initiatives. The study is intended to describe the extent and causes of erosion and accretion along the shores of the U.S., the economic and environmental effects caused by erosion and accretion, and the systematic movement of sand along the shores. It will describe the resources committed by Federal, state and local governments to restore and nourish shores, recommend appropriate levels of Federal and non-Federal participation in shore protection and use a systems approach to sand management.

Initiatives and events have influenced the future course of national shoreline management program. These include the President's formation of a Committee on Ocean Policy and an associated new ocean governance structure; U.S. Geological Survey publication of the results of shoreline change studies; the initiation of a National Coastal Data Bank; joint coastal mapping initiatives; emerging joint Federal coastal science and technology collaborations; and the formation of regional coastal collaborations to address ocean and coastal management in an ecosystems context.

By the end of FY07, the study management team had engaged partner agencies in discussions of how the study could best serve and integrate ongoing initiatives to improve agency program integration and effectiveness with emphasis on systems approaches to Federal and non-Federal roles in shoreline management. The study team has begun preparing an interim report that will summarize study products as well as results of other initiatives in terms of answering the study directives and making recommendations for proceeding towards next steps, including developing information for a final report.

Policy Development: A new initiative on "The Nature of Policy Studies" resulted in the publication of

a report entitled "Policy Studies Supporting Civil Works Missions: Problems and Issues" and a supporting primer entitled "The Nature of Policy Studies Supporting Civil Works Missions: A Primer." Additional policy activity took place in specific program areas such as flood risk management, where issue papers led to proposals for a national levee assessment and closer coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

COLLABORATION AND PARTNERING

The USACE recognizes that Civil Works missions must be carried out in collaboration with multiple partners and stakeholders with differing authorities, capabilities and perspectives. Thus a major IWR focus has been as the unofficial USACE center of expertise for collaboration, partnering and public participation. In FY07 the Corps took steps toward official recognition of that role with funding for a Center for Collaboration, Environmental Conflict Resolution and Participation. In addition, IWR serves as the USACE lead for multiple national partnerships and is committed to developing new technologies, processes and policies to further collaborative planning and partnering.

In FY07 IWR shepherded a review of current practices in environmental conflict resolution and continued the National Cooperative Modeling and Collaborative Planning Demonstration programs with multiple Federal, state, university and non-governmental partners. Of particular note, IWR led the development of an interagency federal initiative on the intersection of computer tools and multi-stakeholder collaborative water resources management processes. As part of this initiative, IWR led an interagency workshop on Computer Aided Dispute Resolution.

IWR represented both USACE and the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) on the Executive Office of the President's National Science and Technology Council Interagency Subcommittee on Water Availability and Quality (SWAQ). IWR actively participated in the development of the SWAQ Strategic Plan for Federal water resources agencies to ensure adequate water availability and quality, culminating in the publication of the report "A Strategy for Federal Science and Technology to Support Water Availability and Quality in the United States", September 2007."

IWR also developed guidance on collaborative planning in support of HQUSACE, led execution of Corps-wide Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) and

Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) and engaged the academic community through the Maass-White Visiting Scholars program, the Universities Council on Water Resources (UCOWR) Fellowship Visiting Scholars program, the National Research Council (NRC) Research Associates program, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Science and Technology Policy Fellows program, and the Leo R. Beard Visiting Scholars program (resident at HEC).

National Partnerships: Forming strategic alliances, both through formal agreements and informal working relationships, is becoming a way of doing business in the USACE, government agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Driving this movement are the complexity and far-reaching impacts of today's water resource problems, juxtaposed with the limited financial and intellectual resources of any single organization. The USACE is increasingly committed to partnerships as a means of accomplishing common goals. In FY07 IWR initiated several new MOAs and MOUs and furthered work on existing agreements.

Natural Resources Conservation Service Partnership: A partnership agreement was signed between the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Corps on July 7, 2005. The purpose of the agreement is to promote a long-term working relationship and collaborative effort to improve the management of water and related natural resources under the missions and authorities of the NRCS and USACE. Initially, collaboration focused on three areas: (1) watershed planning and implementation; (2) wetland creation, restoration and enhancement and (3) natural disaster recovery. The agencies agreed to coordinate other programs and activities, including the Wetland Conservation Compliance (Swampbuster) and the Regulatory Program (Section 404 of the Clean Water Act). Accomplishments in FY07 include the development of a partnership brochure, a website, and a draft action plan. Interagency teams have been formed and are working on several of the action items.

U.S. Geological Survey Partnership: Significant activities for the U.S. Geological Survey MOA included senior level meetings addressing streamgaging issues, climate change and water resource issues, coastal and environmental research and collaboration on international activities.

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Partnership: In June 2006, a meeting was held in Folsom, California between HQUSACE, IWR and Bureau of Reclamation

management to discuss the existing USACE - Bureau of Reclamation (U.S. Department of the Interior) MOA, provide additional definition to the agreement and discuss details of current collaboration projects, the most visible being Folsom Dam. A similar meeting is planned for FY07.

Oak Ridge National Laboratories Partnership: During FY07 IWR continued to implement a 2005 MOU with the U.S. Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratories and ERDC that centers on energy, security and environmental sustainability. Thrusts of the agreement include joint work on regional energy and water management, transportation modeling, emergency response, homeland security and environmental sustainability.

Other Partnerships: IWR is working closely with Sandia National Laboratories through the National Cooperative Modeling Demonstration Program and is developing an MOU which is expected to be signed in 2008.

IWR represented both the USACE and the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) through participation in the National Science and Technology Council's interagency Subcommittee on Water Availability and Quality (SWAQ) and its Subcommittee on Disaster Reduction. IWR actively participated in the development of the SWAQ Strategic Plan for Federal Research and Development to ensure adequate water availability and quality, (publication title "*A Strategy for Federal Science and Technology to Support Water Availability and Quality in the United States*", September 2007), and is leading development of the resultant interagency Federal Initiative on Collaborative Tools and Processes for U.S. Water Solutions.

Academic and Professional Practice Partnerships

Universities

In FY07, IWR entered into Memoranda for Understanding (MOU) with a number of universities and professional organizations, and made continued progress on other MOUs with additional universities and professional organizations that will be signed in FY08. Key agreements were executed with the University of Arizona, the University of New Hampshire, and the Oregon State University.

These partnerships will facilitate cooperation in research in the areas of integrated water resource management, scientific research, and capacity building in developing countries and countries in

INSTITUTE FOR WATER RESOURCES

transition. Each of the universities with which IWR has entered into MOUs has unique program features that compliment the strengths and talent of the Institute.

The University of Arizona is home to the National Science Foundation's Science and Technology Center for Sustainability of Semi-Arid Hydrology and Riparian Areas (SAHARA), thus allowing the Institute and the University to focus on sustainable development and sound water management policies, particularly in arid and semi-arid climates.

IWR's partnering with the University of New Hampshire's Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans, and Space, Water Systems Analysis Group which focuses on the understanding of water resources issues on a global scale and the application of technological improvements in water resource management, allows cooperation in the field of global water science, integrated water resources management, and interdisciplinary scientific research and capacity building, particularly in developing and emerging countries and post-disaster nations and regions.

IWR's partnering with the Oregon State University's Institute for Water and Watersheds, which focuses on integrated water resource management, sustainable development, ecological design, ecosystem restoration and environmental conflict resolution, allows for cooperation in numerous areas including, infrastructure development, adaptive management and adaptation to global warming, flood risk management, hydrologic analysis, risk analysis and systems modeling, environmental restoration, ecological design, consensus building, conflict resolution, alternative dispute resolution, and shared vision planning.

Professional Practice Organizations

In FY07 the Institute entered into an MOU with the Environmental and Water Resources Institute (EWRI) of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The MOU will further both organizations' goals of enhancing the use of effective water resources development and management policies, and will establish a long term cooperative effort in the field of integrated water resources development and management, engineering and scientific excellence, and capacity building both in the United States and internationally.

Memoranda of Understanding under development in FY07 and scheduled to be signed in FY08 include

partnerships with the Colorado State University, International School for Water Resources, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering; the American Water Resources Association, and the Global Water Partnership, an international network of organizations involved in water resources management, established in 1996 by the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program, and the Swedish International Development Agency, and headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden.

FEMA Silver Jackets: Through the Silver Jackets program, managed by IWR, the USACE cooperates with FEMA and other Federal agencies to create Federal interagency teams which engage at the state level to develop and implement solutions to the state's natural hazard priorities. The primary goals of the Silver Jackets program are to leverage information and resources, improve public risk communication through a united effort and to create a mechanism to collaboratively solve issues and implement initiatives. To date, Silver Jackets has initiated pilot programs in Ohio and Indiana. These teams have succeeded not only in improving communication, but also in leveraging resources and programs between Federal agencies. For example, coordination through the Ohio team has enabled the small community of Marietta to acquire detailed mapping of its community at nominal cost by tapping into an ongoing regional watershed study. Through the same Silver Jackets team, an opportunity was discovered to integrate two different programs by utilizing the USACE Planning Assistance to States (PAS) program to provide resources and FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program to outline the requirements—resulting in the town gaining eligibility for FEMA flood mitigation funds. Silver Jackets remains engaged in the pilot stage. The program will continue team development on a state by state basis, ultimately establishing an interagency team in every state.

Ocean Action Plan: The USACE is participating in implementation of the President's Ocean Action Plan through integrated networks and partnerships of Federal, state, local, territorial and tribal authorities, the private sector, international partners and ocean communities. In 2007, IWR coordinated USACE participation in regional ocean governance initiatives, co-leading USACE support to the Gulf of Mexico Alliance with ERDC. The Corps is one of thirteen Federal agencies supporting the Governors' Action Plan for Healthy and Resilient Coasts. IWR staff participated in the development and review of material for the West Coast Governors' Ocean Health Agreement, and led USACE participation in the Subcommittee on Management of Ocean Resources

(SIMOR), engaging other USACE staff depending upon the issues raised to the Subcommittee. Through participation on the Joint Subcommittee on Ocean Science and Technology, IWR staff contributed to development of the Ocean Research Priorities Plan and its implementation strategy, and to projecting the need for new ocean research facilities.

National Ocean Service Partnership: The USACE and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Ocean Service (NOS) formed a collaborative partnership as an outgrowth of Ocean Action Plan initiatives, calendar year 2005 post-storm experiences, and recognition of mutually beneficial advances and synergies that could be affected through collaboration. The partnership is leveraging each agency's programs and talents through joint centers for coastal mapping, instrument testing, evaluation and training; improving data sharing capabilities; coordinating vertical datum systems and improving tidal measurement and information; and improving natural hazard risk communication that incorporates consideration of community resilience. In 2007, the partnership initiated leveraging the NOS coastal resiliency initiatives with the Corps Flood Risk Management Program.

Interagency Committee on the Marine Transportation System: The Corps continues coordinating with the Maritime Administration (MARAD), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Coast Guard and other Federal departments and agencies to support the Committee on the Marine Transportation System (CMTS), which was initiated in July 2005. The Corps' Director of Civil Works was selected as the initial chair of the Coordinating Board for the CMTS and the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) was designated as the Department of Defense principal to the CMTS. The Coordinating Board chair rotated to the Administrator of NOAA in 2007 and will rotate to the Maritime Administrator in 2008. IWR provides logistics support and participates on Integrated Action Teams, including leading the team to develop an assessment of the Marine Transportation System. A contract was awarded to DOT's Volpe Center in 2007 to assist with the assessment.

Regional Sediment Management: The USACE has adopted the Regional Sediment Management (RSM) approach in carrying out many of its programs. Sediment management spans the USACE Navigation, Flood and Coastal Storm Damage Reduction, and Ecosystem Restoration missions and responsibilities. The RSM approach implements the watershed perspective and the principles of integrated water

resources management. The USACE applies this perspective and approach as a major stakeholder in many of the Nation's inland and coastal watersheds. In 2007, IWR staff initiated development of guidance on implementing the RSM approach, and facilitated initial support to a Regional Sediment Management Master plan to support the Gulf of Mexico Alliance.

Coastal Engineering Research Board: The CERB provides broad policy guidance and review of plans and requirements for the conduct of research and development in support of coastal engineering and the objectives of the Chief of Engineers. In 2007 IWR supported the Director of Civil Works in organizing the CERB visit to the Rijkswaterstaat in the Netherlands and to meet with other European Union countries regarding flood risk management and coastal protection, and reporting to the Chief of Engineers on their findings.

Environmental Advisory Board: IWR has led the USACE technical team supporting the Chief of Engineer's Environmental Advisory Board (EAB) since FY04. In FY07, the EAB completed a focus on an overarching theme of ecosystem restoration through water resources management. Out of those themes, but particularly the adaptive management theme, the EAB recommended to the Chief that the Corps form and lead a National Center for Ecosystem Restoration that involved collaboration with leading ecosystem restoration experts among universities and Federal and other agencies. In FY07 the EAB also concentrated on the continued need for Regulatory Program improvements and USACE regulatory jurisdiction issues associated with court cases, including the Rapanos and Carabell U.S. Supreme Court decisions. Two public meetings were held in FY2007: December 2006 in New Orleans and July 2007 in Washington, D.C.

Inland Waterways Users Board: IWR continued its technical and administrative support of the Inland Waterways Users Board (IWUB) in FY07, including the analysis of and reporting on the financial status and capability of the Inland Waterway Trust Fund, assistance with drafting of the IWUB Annual Report to Congress, evaluation of candidates nominated for Board membership and the administration of three IWUB meetings including No. 53 on November 17, 2006 in Pittsburgh, PA, No. 54 on March 14, 2007 in New Orleans, LA, and No. 55 on July 31, 2007 in Louisville, KY.

Collaborative Planning: The National Cooperative Modeling and Collaborative Planning and Management Demonstration programs work together

to develop, test and demonstrate collaborative modeling tools and concepts. Although IWR has a long history of applying collaborative modeling tools through its signature Shared Vision Planning (SVP) process, IWR is developing new conceptual and methodological foundations as well as documenting, vetting and publicizing advances and experiences.

FY07 activities included collaborative development of an integrated system model to facilitate a common understanding of linkages between reservoir operations, water quality, ecology and economics on Oregon's Willamette River; initiatives to support the USACE Section 404 regulatory role and state water planning processes on the James River in Virginia and on the front range of Colorado; initiation of work with the Nature Conservancy and the Sustainable Rivers Project on the Connecticut River, and development of an MOA with the California Department of Water Resources to provide assistance in using the Shared Vision Planning approach to engage stakeholders in advance of its 2009 water plan update.

A major event during FY07 was the convening of a September 2007 workshop on Computer Aided Dispute Resolution that brought nine federal agencies, nonprofit organizations, states, irrigation interests and the private sector together to share experiences on the use of collaborative computer modeling in solving water resources disputes. The proceedings of the workshop entitled "*Computer Aided Dispute Resolution: Proceedings from the CADRe Workshop, Albuquerque, New Mexico, September 13-14, 2007*" were published as [IWR Report 07-R-6](#).

The Nature Conservancy Sustainable Rivers Project: Begun in July 2002, the Sustainable Rivers Project (SRP) is a nationwide partnership between the USACE and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to improve the integrity and life of rivers by changing the operations of USACE dams while maintaining or enhancing project benefits. The SRP is working towards this goal through a combination of partnered activities, including demonstration projects, training, software development and a staff exchange that assigned an engineer from HEC to the SRP through an Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) agreement. February 2006 concluded the two-year exchange that was instrumental in promoting the partnership, providing direct support to project sites and initiating a joint software development project and joint training program. As of 2006, joint HEC/TNC training has been provided to 219 students, including representatives from seven different agencies, nearly 90% of USACE districts and all eight USACE divisions. Training agendas in 2006 included a series

of increasingly difficult topics and workshops in which course participants gained experience using six different software tools, including the new HEC Regime Prescription Tool (HEC-RPT). A product of the first software collaboration between the USACE and TNC, HEC-RPT is designed to help groups of scientists, engineers and water managers access hydrologic data and draft flow recommendations while they formulate different ways to manage rivers. HEC plans to explore other emerging partnership opportunities such as removal of small dams and river-floodplain reconnections.

National Flood Risk Management Program: In May of 2006 in an IWR-led effort, the USACE established the National Flood Risk Management Program for the purpose of integrating and synchronizing USACE flood risk management programs and activities both internally and with counterpart activities of FEMA and other Federal, state, regional and local agencies. Its vision is to lead collaborative, comprehensive and sustainable national flood risk management to protect the public and reduce flood damages to our country.

Since its inception, the National Flood Risk Management Program continues to build on coordination work that has already taken place between USACE and FEMA to ensure consistent communication to the public on FEMA's Flood Mapping Modernization (MapMod) Program and related flood risk issues and to leverage resources when working on similar activities or within the same geographic area. Some of the specific accomplishments that have taken place under the umbrella of the National Flood Risk Management Program include:

- Conducting an inventory of 13,000 miles of levees nationwide that are part of a USACE project or are inspected as part of a USACE program and developing a methodology for risk assessments of levee systems.
- Cooperating with FEMA to notify owners of levees that pose a threat to public safety based on past inspection results.
- Working with communities to identify options to remediate deficient levees or otherwise address the resulting public safety hazards.
- Providing ongoing support of both FEMA regions and levee owners at the USACE district level by providing data for the flood mapping studies and information to communities affected by efforts to update

flood maps under FEMA's MapMod program.

- Collaborating with FEMA to develop levee certification guidance for USACE District offices and FEMA regions.
- Developing a consistent inspection methodology and procedures to strengthen the USACE Inspection of Completed Works program under which USACE constructed levees are inspected.
- Continuing to coordinate quarterly meetings of USACE and FEMA leadership as part of the Interagency Flood Risk Management Committee to ensure that the two agencies maintain complementary policies and practices as the FEMA MapMod Program and USACE Flood Risk Management Program progress.
- Cooperating with FEMA and other Federal agencies through the Silver Jackets program to create interagency teams at the state level to develop and implement solutions to state natural hazard priorities.
- Supporting and participating in policy research and discussion forums to develop policy proposals for improving national flood risk management.
- Working with FEMA to jointly develop a risk communications plan to convey the purpose and specifics of ongoing activities to improve levee safety, including MapMod, a strengthened Inspection of Completed Works program and the levee inventory and risk assessment.

IWR Visiting Scholar Programs: Each Visiting Scholar program seeks to bring the foremost water resources experts from academia, private industry and other agencies and laboratories to residence at IWR or HEC for periods of six months to one year. Visiting scholars are expected to infuse new energy, perspectives and ideas to the IWR program, while the practical work environment at IWR and HEC provides a stimulating context for mutual exploration of potential advances in hydrologic engineering and planning analysis.

FY07 marked the sixth year for the Institute's Maass - White Visiting Scholar program, established in 2001 in recognition of the contributions of, and the Institute's intellectual alignment with, two of the founders of modern water resources analytical theory—Professors Arthur Maass of Harvard University, and Gilbert White of the University of Colorado. FY07 was the fourth year for two other designated visiting scholar positions, both established in 2004: the first a

partnership with the Universities Council on Water Resources (UCOWR) and the second, HEC's Leo R. Beard Visiting Scholar program, named after the founding director of HEC. FY06 marked the initiation of two new post-doctoral Fellows programs: the National Research Council (NRC) Research Associateship and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Science and Technology Policy Fellows program. IWR and HEC underwent a rigorous certification process by independent reviewers in order to qualify for these two prestigious programs.

In FY07, Dr. Yacov Haimes, the Lawrence R. Quarles Professor of Engineering at the School of Engineering and Applied Science, University of Virginia was named as the Maass-White Fellow for 2007-2008. He will be engaged in risk analysis and risk informed decision making as part of the Actions for Change initiative.

Dr. Paul Kirshen of the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Tufts University was named as the 2007 – 2009 Universities Council on Water Resources Fellowship Visiting Scholar. Dr. Kirshen's research will be in the field of Shared Vision Planning.

Dr. David W. Watkins, Jr. of the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at the Michigan Technological University was named as the Leo R. Beard Visiting Scholar at HEC. Dr. Watkins' research will focus on risk analysis and decision making under uncertainty.

Previous IWR visiting scholars have included:

- Maass-White Visiting Scholars: Dr. Daniel (Pete) Locks, Cornell University (2001-2002), Dr. Peter Rogers, Harvard University (2003-2004), Dr. Leonard Shabman, Resources for the Future, (2004-2006), and Dr. Gerald Galloway, University of Maryland (2006-2007).
- UCOWR Fellow: Dr. Bruce Hooper, Southern Illinois University (2004-2005).
- Leo R. Beard Visiting Scholar: Mr. Tony Thomas, founder and president of Mobile Boundary Hydraulics (2004), followed by Professor Jerry Steiner, Cornell University (2005).
- IWR NRC Research Associate: The first IWR NRC Fellow was Dr. Peter Rogers, Colorado State University (2006), while HEC selected Dr. Jason Giovanettone, Duke University (2006).

- AAAS Fellow: Dr. Alexey Voinov, University of Vermont, was the 2006 AAAS Fellow.

As part of Dr. Leonard Shabman's work at IWR, he along with Dr. Kurt Stephenson of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, co-authored a paper entitled "*Environmental Valuation and Decision Making for Water Project Investment and Operations: Lessons from the FERC Experience*", published in March 2007 as IWR Report [2007-SVP-01](#).

WATER RESOURCES METHODS AND MODELS

Two major IWR focus areas are (1) the evaluation of engineering, economic, social, institutional and environmental needs and, to address those needs, (2) the development, transfer and application of improved water resources analytical techniques, models and information systems. The goal is to produce state-of-the-art multi-purpose planning and hydrologic engineering methods and models to support investment decisions. This is accomplished by means of programs in research, training, planning analysis and technical assistance.

Planning Models Improvement Program: HQUSACE guidance EC 1105-2-407, "Planning Models Improvement Program: Model Certification", published in 2005 prescribed a corporate business process and policy for the development, certification, training and on-going support for planning models, with the certification process based on internal and external peer support and review and with the responsibility for establishing priorities and managing the certification process residing with the planning centers of expertise in coordination with the findings of the Strategic Engineering and Technology Initiative. In FY05 and FY06 IWR, with input from other Corps laboratories and the planning centers of expertise, developed protocols for model certification that include the processes and criteria to be used for certifying planning models. In FY 07, IWR initiated the certification process for two legacy models widely used by Corps planners, HEC-FDA and IWR Planning Suite. HEC-FDA, developed by the Hydrologic Engineering Center, is a frequency-based model for the estimation of inundation damages. IWR Planning Suite, developed by IWR NCR, is a model designed to assist Corps planners in the formulation and evaluation of ecosystem restoration projects using cost effectiveness and incremental cost techniques.

Navigation Economic Technologies Research: For more than a century the USACE has played a key role in maintaining a robust national economy by ensuring that farmers, manufacturers and businesses can easily transport goods up and down our Nation's rivers and out to sea via coastal ports. The Navigation Economic Technologies (NETS) Research Program supports the navigation mission by developing state-of-the-art, credible, independently verified economic models, tools and techniques to be used by USACE field planners in informing investment decision making at all levels of the agency. The knowledge and tools developed by the NETS research program are based on reviews of economic transportation and market theory, current best practices both within and outside of the USACE; data needs and availability; and peer recommendations.

In FY07, the centerpiece of NETS research was a suite of simulation models that included:

- The Global Grain forecasting model, modified in response to independent peer review comments.
- A repeat of the Mid-America Grain study, expanded to include non-grain waterway freight. Findings have been incorporated into a new annual "Survey Model" designed to respond to the criticisms made by the National Academy of Sciences to the structure and inputs of previous models. It has been evaluated and certificated by the Planning Center of Expertise for Inland Navigation.
- Model certification has begun on the HarborSym channel widening model. Prototypes for suite modules have been developed for the Navigation System Simulation (NaSS).
- Work has begun to incorporate NETS research findings into legacy models. In conjunction with the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, NETS is working with the Planning Center of Expertise for Inland Navigation to incorporate "shipper response" into the Ohio River Navigation Investment Model (ORNIM). In a related effort, NETS is working with the Planning Center of Expertise for Inland Navigation to conduct surveys to estimate the shape of the shipper response curves on the Ohio River, needed inputs for the modified version of ORNIM.

Looking forward to 2008, NETS is transitioning from research to practice. Several NETS tools will be certified by the USACE planning centers of expertise for use in current navigation studies. The HarborSym

channel widening model is being used in field study and the NETS team is extending its functionality to include channel deepening analysis. The NETS team continues to focus on outreach and communications via the NETS web site www.nets.iwr.usace.army.mil, the NETS Newsletter and participation at conferences around the world.

Environmental Sustainability: The Environmental Sustainability Project, managed by Dr. Richard Cole, includes activities that pertain to the implementation of the Environmental Operating Principles (EOP). Development of a framework for achieving environmental sustainability has been completed in draft and is in internal review for IWR publication. An assessment of the condition of freshwater biodiversity at Federal water resources projects has been reviewed and awaits final approval for publication. A new metric for measuring the benefits from ecosystem restoration projects has been developed and two technical reports are in final review for publication through ERDC. A third technical report, nearing completion, compares the new metric with other metrics now used for ecosystem restoration benefits estimation. In addition, a technical note and journal article on the metric are in progress. A study addressing the need for a more clearly stated ecosystem restoration objective for the Civil Works program is also underway.

IWR Planning Suite: In January 2007, the Institute deployed IWR Planning Suite, Version 1.05, a water resources investment decision-support tool that performs cost-effectiveness and incremental cost analyses associated with the formulation and evaluation of planning alternatives that produce non-monetary or a combination of monetary and non-monetary outputs. Originally designed to assist with the development and comparison of alternative plans for ecosystem restoration and watershed planning studies, the program can also be applied to a wide variety of integrated water resources planning and management problems by identifying which plans are the best financial investments, then displaying and comparing the effects of each plan on a range of decision variables. An IWR Planning Suite User's Guide was published to accompany the software. Training in the software was delivered to HQUSACE, OASA (CW) and Galveston District. Two new modules were developed and beta-tested that can be "plugged in" to IWR Planning Suite: the "Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis" module, and the "Annualizer" module (the latter annualizes cost and outputs based on user-provided implementation costs, discount rate, periodic operation and maintenance

costs, period of analysis, benefits streams, ecological response rates, etc). These modules will be deployed in 2008. Certification of IWR Planning Suite in compliance with the requirements of the Planning Model Improvement Program (PMIP) guidance is currently in progress.

Transportation Systems: The Transportation Systems Program supports HQUSACE and USACE district offices in accomplishing waterborne navigation project planning and evaluation responsibilities through the provision of (1) uniform and consistent maritime transportation data concerning costs of operation and replacement of foreign-flag and domestic commercial vessels and (2) comprehensive statistics on the composition and physical parameters of the world deep draft fleet and the domestic shallow-draft inland fleet. Macro-level world trade and cargo flow forecasts are also provided. Future work includes updating of vessel operating costs for both the deep and shallow-draft fleets with an increase in statistical samples and the number of ship types covered compared to previous years; world trade and commodity flow forecasts; distribution of updated materials and statistics from various maritime industry data subscriptions; update of general reporting statistics for the inland navigation system and updated subscriptions for barge, rail and truck alternative transportation modal models. Supporting efforts will include a first edition of the vessel operating cost primer, enhancements to the estimation of vessel bunkering costs, and an investigation of long-term normalized rates of return on hull assets as an improvement on vessel operating cost evaluation.

Flood Damage Data: The Flood Damage Data Collection program is intended to produce generic relationships for computing expected annual flood losses and tools for the collection and management of floodplain inventory data. In FY07, IWR completed the development of a geospatial floodplain inventory tool for residential, business and public property. IWR-GeoFIT had its first development in New Orleans District. IWR also completed a post-Katrina data collection effort for the New Orleans Metropolitan area. Work was initiated on cooperation with FEMA on benefit-cost analysis procedures. Damage functions were computed for vehicles and temporary relocation.

System-Wide Water Resources Research: The System-Wide Water Resources Research Program (SWWRP), a joint effort between IWR (led by HEC) and ERDC laboratories, is focused on expanding research activities to the "System Wide" perspective, reflecting a concerted effort by USACE to follow

concepts of sustainable development in a watershed context. Funding from SWWRP supports the development of multiple software packages that are widely used throughout the USACE and the professional engineering community, including HEC-HMS (Hydrologic Modeling System), HEC-RAS (River Analysis System), HEC-WAT (Watershed Analysis System), HEC-PRM (Prescriptive Reservoir Model), and HEC-EFM (Ecosystem Functions Model).

Flood and Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Research (FCSDR): Work funded through the FCSDR research and development program continued in FY07. The FCSDR program is a collaborative effort between IWR, ERDC and other entities. IWR is responsible for three programs within the FCSDR, H&H and Risk and Uncertainty both led by IWR - HEC in Davis, California, and Alternatives Analysis and Decision Making led by IWR - NCR, Alexandria, VA. FCSDR looks at methods to improve the analysis of flood damage and flood damage reduction techniques. It concentrates on the development of tools relating to modeling of flood damage and flood damage reduction techniques.

IWR-HEC H&H and Risk and Uncertainty: Funds from FCSDR support the development of HEC-WAT, HEC-ResSIM, HEC-DSSVue, HEC-SSP, HEC-FDA, HEC-FIA, HEC-GeoRAS, and HEC-GeoHMS. Additional funds are provided for research topics including, flood frequency analyses, extreme flood events, groundwater and surface water interaction and real-time forecasting. Several research related activities were initiated in FY07 including the investigation into the development of the next generation of HEC-FDA. This proposal stemmed from a February workshop for considering the future of flood risk management and development of a new version of a flood damage analysis tool. This new tool could include event sampling, the ability to do scenarios analysis, structure-by-structure analysis, cost analysis and agricultural damage analysis all in a systems context. This new tool will accommodate those recommendations that the Corps concurred with from the National Research Council 2000 report on the Corps implementation of risk analysis for flood damage reduction and it would also aid in implementing the Chief of Engineers Actions for Change initiative.

HEC also initiated modification of two Engineer Manuals, EM 1110-2-1413, "Engineering and Design – Hydrologic Analysis of Interior Areas" and EM 1110-2-1619, "Engineering and Design – Risk Based

Analysis for Flood Damage Reduction Studies" via the Guidance Update Management Program (GUMP) to include materials generated from research actions.

Additionally, HEC led the PDT for creating the new Engineer Circular (EC) addressing levee certification for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This EC will supplement and clarify existing policy, procedural and technical guidance; provide an overview of documentation requirements; outline an Independent Technical Review (ITR) process; and summarize authority and funding mechanisms.

Related to the EC, HEC has provided input to the FEMA AR Zone evaluations for the Natomas area near Sacramento, CA and for parishes in and around New Orleans. An AR Zone establishes a flood zone for flood control restoration areas on NFIP maps. It establishes minimum floodplain management restrictions and requires protection from the 3% flood event.

IWR-NCR Alternatives Analysis and Decision Making (AA&DM): The AA&DM in the old structure of ERDC, was a stand-alone program aimed at addressing decision making criteria, such as social impacts and economics. It evolved into a methods approach to address a growing number of concerns, including how to formulate and evaluate projects that do not have an economic basis or justification for being. Ecosystem restoration projects, the newest mission of the Corps of Engineers, falls into this category. In the AA&DM program there are several work units aimed at this objective.

The "Catalog of Management Measures" is an illustrated set of management measures which was created to better enable planners to consider a wider range of alternatives, including non-structural for ecosystem restoration projects. The catalog has been digitized and posted on the IWR website to promote greater access. The catalog is available at <http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/inside/products/pub/MMDL/FLD/>.

The IWR Planning Suite was initially a tool for conducting cost effectiveness and incremental cost analysis on restoration projects. It guided planners and decision makers to the alternative plans that provided the greatest amount of output for the least cost. It has grown to include plan formulation assistance as well as accommodating a tradeoff analysis tool known as Multi-Criteria Decision Making or "MCDM." The next effort will attempt to link environmental values to the output discussions.

A new program was initiated in FY07, entitled Estimating Flood Damage to Roads caused by severe and prolonged flooding events. A model will be developed to link the expected damages to roads based on the severity of a given flood.

The Collaborative Planning work unit looked at a number of case studies across the Corps of Engineers, attempting to identify characteristics of successful collaboration among Corps offices and their local and regional partners. The second phase attempted to identify barriers to successful collaborative planning.

The project, titled “Theoretical Underpinnings of Other Social Effects,” was aimed at identify other social effects and how they can or should influence the decision making process. The funding for this effort was leveraged with ongoing IWR work and with ERDC R&D funding.

Planning Methodologies:

National Economic Development Manuals: IWR is in the process of updating the National Economic Development (NED) Manuals series, originally published between 1987 and 1991. The manuals are important basic references for economists and others involved in planning and analysis of Federal water resource projects. The manuals discuss the principles and concepts associated with NED benefits and provide detailed procedures to measure and calculate benefits. The updated manuals will be exclusively web-based to increase accessibility for field personnel; facilitate the maintenance and update of the manuals; improve the efficiency and effectiveness of providing up-to-date information to the field; and be responsive to a diverse audience. The web-based interactive manuals will provide links to relevant and timely guidance, data sources and case examples from USACE and non-USACE sources. The framework for the web-based manuals was completed in FY06. The Flood Damage Reduction manual is complete and available for use. Coastal Storm Damage and Deep Draft Navigation manuals are under development and are scheduled to be completed in FY08.

Collaborative Handbook: In FY07, IWR published IWR Report [07-R-2](#), “*Project Planning in Collaboration with Government Entities, Practical Approaches.*” This handbook is an introduction to the concept of collaboration as it applies to problem solving with Federal, state, and local governmental agencies. The handbook addresses the concept of the “National Interest Plan” which embraces a broader approach to problem solving by incorporating elements that address traditional Corps missions and

also elements that have national importance as expressed in the missions of other collaborating governmental agencies. This handbook explores ways that the Corps District planner can identify opportunities to collaborate throughout all phases of the planning process by incorporating into the formulation of plans all four evaluation accounts, including regional economic development and other social effects, as described in the Principles and Guidelines, 1983. The concept of net beneficial effects is discussed along with how trade-off analysis can be useful in identifying a National Interest Plan.

Other Social Effects (OSE) Handbook: EC 1105-2-409, “Planning in a Collaborative Environment” reemphasizes the importance of fully considering the Other Social Effects (OSE) and Regional Economic Development (RED) accounts in project development, evaluation and decision making. The OSE handbook provides field analysts with the framework and tools they need to perform an OSE analysis. The handbook includes a framework and principles for OSE analysis; tools for performing analyses and examples by business line. The importance of considering OSE throughout the planning process is emphasized by organizing the handbook along the six planning steps. The OSE handbook is the third item produced addressing the OSE account. Previous reports on this subject include an IWR white paper entitled “*Review of Guidance and Procedures for Regional Economic Development and Other Social Effects*”, dated August, 2006 and a research report entitled “*Theoretical Underpinnings of the OSE Account*” March 2007 http://www.usace.army.mil/cw/cecw-cp/psa/f_and_e/theo_under_aug07.pdf

Regional Economic Development Handbook: IWR is in the process of finalizing a handbook on Regional Economic Development (RED). The need to perform RED has grown in recent years given the renewed emphasis in EC 1105-2-409, “Planning in a Collaborative Environment” on the consideration of all four accounts (National Economic Development (NED), Environmental Quality (EQ), RED, and Other Social Effects (OSE)). There is limited experience and expertise in RED analysis throughout the Corps. This handbook will provide valuable tools and education in the use of RED analysis. It includes discussion of RED for each of the Corps' business lines. Consideration of RED impacts in the planning process will result in more comprehensive accounting of project contributions and effects.

Multi-Objective Planning Manual: In response to ER1105-2-100 (“Planning Guidance Notebook”),

EC1105-2-404 (“Planning Civil Works Projects Under the Environmental Operating Principles”) and EC1105-2-409 (“Planning in a Collaborative Environment”), the Corps has been increasingly encouraged to formulate projects having multiple purposes. Since few Districts have performed true multi-purpose planning, IWR prepared this manual to educate planners how to perform this more complex type of decision making. A draft version of this manual is currently under review.

Four Accounts White Paper: A draft white paper entitled “Issues and Applications in Formulation and Evaluation Considering the Four Principles and Guidelines Accounts” was written and circulated for review within IWR and the USACE Planning Community of Practice. The paper highlights the challenges and potential approaches for considering the four accounts in project planning while also discussing the advantages and disadvantages of various formulation strategies. Additional discussion points such as measurement tools and portfolio management in the four account context are also included in the white paper.

Quality of Life White Paper: The Corps uses four accounts, National Economic Development (NED), Environmental Quality (EQ), Regional Economic Development (RED) and Other Social Effects (OSE) to evaluate potential projects. In the last 20 years, the NED account has been the only required account. EC 1105-2-409, “Planning in a Collaborative Environment” emphasizes the need to consider all four accounts and the values which they represent. Quality of Life is a possible construct to display and evaluate multi-dimensional values in the evaluation process. A white paper has been completed which explores Quality of Life indices and their “fitness for purpose” as an additional metric for Corps’ project evaluations.

NexGen Software: HEC continued to enhance many software products and introduce new products. Released in FY07 were:

- HEC-HMS, Hydrologic Modeling Systems, version 3.1 includes several new features and improvements to version 3.0. The companion GIS utility package (HEC-GeoHMS) continues to be updated and is compatible with ArcGIS 9.x versions.
- HEC-RAS, River Analysis System, beta version 4.0. Additional features include water quality temperature modeling, sediment transport, gate rules and modeling of the Katrina event. The companion GIS utility

package (HEC-GeoRAS) continues to be updated and is compatible with ArcGIS 9.x versions.

- HEC-ResSim, Reservoir Simulation Model, version 3.0. New features with this version include new and improved outlet capabilities, operation options, and data management and analysis features.
- HEC-RPT, Regime Prescription Tool, Version 1.1. Enhancements and bug fixes were made to version 1.0 of the RPT. The RPT assists decision makers as they define competing flow recommendations. The tool allows visualization of large amounts of flow data and helps define consolidated flow recommendations. The ultimate goal is to combine it with the HEC-ResSim software to enhance planning and real-time operational decision making.

More information about these software packages and other HEC software can be found on HEC’s website, <http://www.hec.usace.army.mil>.

FY07 also saw improvements to HEC-FDA, the major flood damage and risk analysis software package and HEC-FIA, Flood Impact Analysis. FY08 will see release of HEC-EFM (Ecosystem Function Model), and a beta version of the new HEC-WAT, Watershed Analysis Tool (which will include HMS, RAS, SSP, ResSim and FIA software) and HEC-SSP, the new Statistical Software Package that will replace the multiple DOS based statistical applications.

In FY07, HEC initiated the generation of Economy Act based MOA’s with Sonoma County (CA) Water Agency and South Florida Water Management District.

Both of these agreements will be for specific additions to HEC software that provides capabilities for these agencies. ERDC - Coastal and Hydraulics Laboratory and HEC have drafted a proposal to integrate HEC-ResSim and CEQUAL-W2 for modeling of water-quality constraints on the operations of one or more reservoirs. HEC and the USGS, in association with IHE-Delft, are working together to integrate HEC-RAS and the USGS MODFLOW software. This association will continue in 2008.

INTEGRATED CIVIL WORKS SYSTEMS

Performance based budgeting, performance measurement and program assessment are increasingly important. In response, IWR created a corporate data

warehouse of financial and inventory data, lock characteristics, navigation project profiles, OMBIL outputs, waterborne commerce, lock performance, hydropower, recreation, water supply, National Recreation Reservation System and environmental stewardship data. Data from these sources is linked, integrated and combined to generate performance measures, which are then used in the budget process.

OMBIL: The Operations and Maintenance Business Information Link (OMBIL) Plus, a centralized performance management information system, encompasses the Civil Works business lines of navigation, hydropower, recreation, environmental compliance, environmental stewardship, water supply and regulatory. The OMBIL decision support system distributes data to support a variety of Corps management initiatives, performance-based budgeting and Federal and public data requirements.

In support of the Civil Works business performance measurements, the Navigation Data Center (NDC) extracts expenditure data from the USACE financial management system (CEFMS) and combines it with business output data to generate efficiency and effectiveness measurements, including submissions to the Office of Management and Budget. NDC data supports and is a source of information and data used in the Corps "*Value to the Nation*" publications and the Federal government's recreation access site: <http://www.recreation.gov>. Navigation data is also integrated with CorpsMap, providing an intranet web-based GIS interface. All of NDC's publicly available navigation and water transportation data is available at www.ndc.iwr.usace.army.mil or on its annual CD-ROM.

ORM 2.0: IWR has completed development and deployment of OMBIL Regulatory Module Version 2 (ORM 2.0). ORM 2.0 is a web-based geospatial database application for tracking and managing all aspects of the Corps regulatory process. ORM 2.0 was developed using a unique combination of Corps in-house expertise and contract support. ORM 2.0 supports a consistent national business process for the regulatory program resulting in consistent tracking and reporting of program performance. ORM 2.0 integrates with USACE district enterprise geographic information systems and other federal and state agencies. ORM 2.0 provides the foundation for watershed based decision making in the Corps regulatory program.

CWMS: The Corps Water Management System (CWMS) is a comprehensive data acquisition and hydrologic modeling system for short-term decision

support of water control operations in real time. CWMS supports field-level decision making within the Corps water management mission. It embodies data acquisition, validation, transformation and management; forecasting, simulation and decision support analysis; and information dissemination. The first version of CWMS was released in 2002. CWMS has been updated at roughly annual intervals at the thirty plus Corps offices with water control management responsibilities. Improvements to the system continue via a field-prioritized betterments program. Version 1.5 was released in FY07. Version 2.0, which is scheduled to be released in the summer of 2008, will include major revisions to the basic database structures, allowing water control users more direct access to their data and enabling them to make more effective use of the features inherent in the commercial Oracle database at the center of CWMS. A public release of the modeling component of CWMS, HEC-RTS (Real Time Simulation) is scheduled for release at the end of calendar year 2008. Information about CWMS and other HEC software is available on the HEC web site www.hec.usace.army.mil/cwms/.

WATER RESOURCES TRAINING AND EDUCATION

The Institute for Water Resources, including HEC, has always been a leader in innovation within the Corps of Engineers family. IWR has been responsible for developing techniques and approaches for economic analysis, risk analysis, planning methodologies, public involvement, conflict dispute resolution, water conservation and other topic areas. HEC, through the development of hydraulic, hydrologic and planning analysis methods and models, has built a reputation recognized throughout the world in the fields of hydraulics and hydrology. Over the course of their existence, both IWR and HEC have made considerable effort to build appropriate training vehicles for the instruction in the use of the various tools they have developed. As a result, each office routinely offers eight to twelve courses per year through the Proponent-Sponsored Engineer Corps Training (PROSPECT) program and/or through other training venues, such as workshops and seminars.

PROSPECT Program and Specialty Workshops: IWR continued the USACE Proponent-Sponsored Engineer Corps Training (PROSPECT) program in 2007 by presenting 27 week-long courses (fifteen led by the IWR-NCR and twelve by HEC). The PROSPECT courses covered a wide range of Civil Works water resources topics: Public Involvement

INSTITUTE FOR WATER RESOURCES

and Teaming in Planning; Public Involvement–Communications; Regulatory for New Regulators; Regulatory – Procedural Issues; Regulatory – Decision-Making; Regulatory Executive Seminar; Hydrologic and Hydraulic Engineering; Water Resources Planning; Ecosystem Restoration; Flood Risk Management; Collaborative Planning; and Plan Formulation. The specialty workshops often used pieces of the PROSPECT training courses but generally, the specialty workshops were built specifically for the requesting office and often included topics outside of the normal PROSPECT training. IWR is committed to technology transfer and the dissemination of its tools, processes and procedures. The organization and staff are committed to provide assistance in using our tools, through workshops, telephone consultation or whatever may be necessary.

IWR-NCR assumed responsibility for several of the Planners Core Curriculum (PCC) courses in FY07. IWR staff worked with field instructors to present three of the courses as they were originally created. These included Collaborative Planning, Environmental Considerations in Planning, and Plan Formulation. In addition IWR presented the following classes: Planning for Ecosystem Restoration, a course designed to teach the planning process in the approach to ecosystem restoration projects, with considerable focus on the planning process and decision making. Other IWR courses included Risk Analysis - Water Resources Planning; Conflict Management and Dispute Resolution taught primarily by contractors; Public Involvement - Communications, again taught by contractors; Regulatory I - New Regulators; Regulatory IIA - Procedural Issues; and Regulatory IIB - Decision Making, all of which were taught by Corps regulators from across the country. In addition to the IWR sponsored courses, IWR staff members are active members in a number of other PROSPECT courses, teaching special topics such as Cost Effectiveness and Incremental Cost Analysis (IWR-PLAN), Economics, Forecasting, Risk Analysis, Environmental Benefits, etc.

In addition to the aforementioned training, IWR is also responsible for managing the Corps Planning Associates (PA) program, which is designed to be comprehensive training to build future leaders in the planning community of practice. The program is a series of interrupted one, two and three week sessions interspersed with trips back to the home district to keep up with the workload. Students are committed to keeping their work at home moving while participating in the program.

During FY07 IWR-NCR held a one week workshop on Risk Analysis as part of Actions for Change risk education and training.

IWR is now embarking on a new venture, that of a Center for International Training in Water Resources Management. IWR has been nominated by the U. S. Government, through the Department of the Army, to become a UNESCO Water Related Center. Should this nomination be approved, IWR will become the UNESCO Center for Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management. IWR-NCR and HEC will be heavily involved in promoting and staffing this program. In anticipation of this coming to pass, IWR-NCR has constructed a new classroom in the Casey Building to accommodate future classes of national and international students.

HEC conducted ecosystem oriented training courses such as “Water and the Watershed” and “Hydrologic Analysis for Ecosystem Restoration” as well as a full menu of hydrologic engineering and planning analysis topics, including courses on HEC-ResSim, Hydrologic Engineering Applications for GIS, Statistical Methods in Hydrology, H&H for Dam Safety Studies, CWMS Modeling for Real-time Water Management, Sediment Transport Analysis with HEC-RAS, Risk Analysis for Flood Damage Reduction Projects, and advanced courses in unsteady flow with HES-RAS and HEC-HMS.

A one week specialized training course was provided to Exponent Inc., an American company partnering with two Italian firms on executing water resources projects for the Iraq Foundation NGO and the Iraqi Ministry of Water Resources. The training was tailored to present advanced features of HEC-HMS, HEC-ResSim, and HEC-RAS computer programs.

HEC also hosted an international workshop organized by U.S. Bureau of Reclamation on the status of models for simulation of dam breach mechanics.

As part of the Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa host nation agreement, HEC presented specialized training in water resource engineering. The training emphasized stream hydraulics and groundwater hydrology and took place in Kenya (4 days) and Ethiopia (6 days).

HEC also presented a basic HEC-RAS workshop to the state of Missouri Department of Transportation. HEC presented a workshop on Hydrology and Hydraulics for Dam Safety Studies to Honolulu District, state employees and consultants. A one-day

short course on HEC-EFM was conducted for planning and engineering staff of Fort Worth District.

The first of three HEC specialized workshops was conducted in Jordan as part of a capacity development program for the Iraqi Ministry of Water Resources engineering staff. The capacity development program is focusing on the use of HEC-DSSVue and HEC-ResSim computer programs in a water resources planning study that the Ministry is undertaking.

The training course "Unsteady Flow Analysis Using HEC-RAS" was presented to Maricopa County in Phoenix, AZ and to the National Weather Service in Davis, CA. This course was intended to provide participants with the knowledge to effectively utilize the HEC-RAS software to analyze hydraulic conditions that require one-dimensional unsteady flow modeling.

At the USGS Idaho Water Science Center in Boise, HEC trained six engineers from the Iraqi Ministry of Water Resources in the use of HEC-DSS for data management, and provided consulting regarding their telemetry system and database designs.

HEC provided training in Kabul, Afghanistan that consisted of Hydrology (Introduction to HMS), Hydraulics (Introduction to RAS), and Reservoir operations (Introduction to ResSim) and included an explanation of the model HEC developed for the Helmand River in Afghanistan.

HEC assisted with a one-day training seminar at the 10th International River Symposium held in Brisbane, Australia. As part of this seminar, HEC-RPT was presented and used in a workshop by 44 students from 12 different countries.

Planning Excellence Program: Throughout FY07, IWR provided managerial and technical support to the Civil Works Planning Community of Practice (CoP) in the execution of the Planning Excellence Program.

This included the management of the Planning Associates (PA) program and conduct of the three-week "Washington DC Experience" module for the FY07 class. The goal of the PA program is to develop planning leaders who can manage complex planning studies that lead to quality decision documents and who will provide water resources technical and professional leadership in the future.

IWR, in coordination with HQUSACE, is responsible for the implementation of the program, including

setting up the criteria for selection of candidates, development and delivery of training sessions and financial management and logistical support.

IWR also provided support to the local delivery of selected Planning Core Curriculum courses by the Corps MSCs. These seven courses provide the basic, full-performance training needed by entry level planners across the USACE as the means to accelerate their progress to the journeyman stage of their career development. These courses include: Civil Works Orientation, Planning Principles and Procedures, Environmental Considerations, Economic Analysis, H&H Considerations, Plan Formulation and Public Involvement and Team Planning.

Advanced Degree Program in Integrated Water Resources Management

The USACE strives to provide optimum training and development opportunities in order to assure maximum efficiency of members of its workforce in the performance of their official duties. The Advanced Degree Program in Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management has been developed to ensure that the USACE maintains its standing as a leader in water resources planning and management. The program was designed to promote interdepartmental degrees at the graduate level that were specifically geared towards water resources practitioners.

IWR has worked closely with the Universities Council on Water Resources (UCOWR) to develop a program which addresses the many challenges that the water resources planning and management community faces.

Courses are offered at five universities: The University of Arizona; The University of Florida; Harvard University; Johns Hopkins University; and Southern Illinois University.

Since the program's initiation in 2002, 36 employees have enrolled in the program. To date, 14 students have graduated from the program, two in 2005, five in 2006, and 7 in 2007.

More than 50% of the students, either currently enrolled in the program or who have completed the program, have taken their entire program via distance learning. In particular, the University of Florida has been at the forefront of developing distance learning opportunities for participants in the program.

REIMBURSABLE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Reimbursable project work was undertaken for USACE field offices as well as: HQUSACE Civil Works Planning, Engineering, Operations-Regulatory and Office of Homeland Security; the HQUSACE Office of Interagency and International Activities; the Corps Engineering Research and Development Center (ERDC) - Coastal and Hydraulics and Environmental Labs; the Federal Emergency Management Agency; the International Joint Commission (IJC); the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID); the National Weather Service; the U.S. Geological Survey; the Natural Resources Conservation Service; other Federal agencies; and approved Thomas Amendment Agreement technical support to the Lower Colorado River Authority, Texas and the Tampa Bay Water Authority, Florida. Other projects for IWR's USACE clients included navigation systems economic evaluation, technical advice and guidance on plan formulation, incremental cost and cost effectiveness analysis, risk analysis, watershed and reservoir system modeling, water quality, river hydraulics, wetlands hydrology, water control management, regional statistical analysis, flood damage analysis, flood warning response systems, GIS applications in hydrology and hydraulics, groundwater modeling and water supply in support of interagency investigations.

IWR worked on a variety of projects including: post-Katrina IPET support, hydraulic modeling, and risk analysis; Ft. Worth Flood Warning modeling; development of an integrated forecasting model for the National Weather Service for joint operations on Feather and Yuba Rivers, CA; Tooele and Ft. Huachuca groundwater modeling; development of HEC-RPT software for use on the Savannah River as part of the Sustainable Rivers Project; providing additional features in RAS software for the Tampa Bay Water Authority; helping the Lower Colorado River Authority implement CWMS for their water management needs; contributing to the revision of Bulletin 17B; writing levee certification guidance; working with the Corps Screening Portfolio Risk Assessment teams evaluating the safety of our Nation's dams; and numerous miscellaneous consultations.

IWR staff provided reimbursable technical assistance to the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration (LACPR) study team that is investigating long-term risk reduction strategies for southern Louisiana. An IWR senior economist and senior social scientist are integrated into the team and have assisted the development and execution of the risk-informed planning strategy. IWR has the lead for planning non-

structural measures, including the formulation and evaluation of alternatives as well as development of the implementation strategy for these measures within the comprehensive plans.

Internationally, IWR conducted work in Iraq and Afghanistan. USAID funded both of the Middle East efforts. In Iraq, IWR/HEC worked with the Iraq Ministry of Water Resources on the Strategy for Water and Land Resources in Iraq project. This effort extended the Iraq water management tool for the Tigris-Euphrates River basins, which included the reconstruction of historical data and completion of the HEC-ResSim model. HEC also collaborated with the U.S. Geological Survey to begin the renovation of Iraq's stream gage network. In Afghanistan, HEC developed an operations manual and performing a water budget analysis for the Kajakai Reservoir in the Helmand Valley of Afghanistan. Both the Iraq and Afghanistan work included training of our international partners.

CIVIL WORKS PROGRAM AND PROJECT INFORMATION

IWR maintains, develops and provides a full range of international, national and USACE project and program data and information for decision support for the Corps, other federal government agencies, the private sector, and the public on key Civil Works activities. National water resources database concept development, design, implementation, operation and maintenance activities are provided through a combination of in-house and private sector systems analysts, statisticians, engineers and scientists who work in close coordination with USACE users. Also IWR acquires external data from other federal agencies and private sector sources, to be used by the Corps for integrated analysis and benchmarking. These data are used within the Corps for program management, budget development and justification, OMB Program Assessment Rating Tool, numerical models and real time management at the project. Major initiatives within the past year have been the development and creation of performance measurer for the Corps business lines to reflect the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs and analysis.

Navigation Data Center: The Navigation Data Center (NDC), located at the National Capital Region headquarters of IWR at Ft. Belvoir, VA., is the central manager of navigation, hydropower, recreation, environmental stewardship, water supply and regulatory program data for the Nation. Information provided by NDC directly supports the USACE annual

Civil Works performance-based budgeting program. NDC is responsible for national level executive oversight and management responsibilities, including the development of Federal and USACE Engineer Regulations (ER's), the Code of Federal Regulations, and their enforcement. OMB, acting on legislative mandates, recognizes USACE, acting through NDC, as the Federal collection agent for waterborne commerce, vessel activities and waterway infrastructure data and statistics.

NDC accomplishes its objectives of supplying timely and accurate data through the following activities: assessing user requirements; developing, designing, operating and maintaining systems to collect, process and store data and information; developing and disseminating data, information and statistical products; training providers and users of project and program information and data; and maintaining knowledge of the latest developments in the area of technical and content interoperability.

As a national statistical center, NDC coordinates extensively with other Federal statistical agencies and data users, representing the U.S. government before other nations in the development of data and information standards and protocols and in the negotiation of data exchanges. NDC actively participates in corporate information integration and coordination within the USACE and plays a lead role in developing, coordinating and disseminating water resources information for performance measurement and management purposes. It leads the development of strategic communication with both internal communities of practice and external water resources interests, stakeholders and communities. Key information and data provided in FY07 include:

Waterborne Commerce and Vessel Statistics: Under the authority of the River & Harbors Act of 1922, as amended and codified in 33 U.S.C. 555, the USACE is to collect, process, distribute and archive waterborne commercial vessel trip and cargo data. These data and statistics are used to analyze the feasibility of new water transportation projects and activities; to set priorities for new investment and rehabilitation; and for management of the operation and maintenance of existing projects.

Under Federal law, vessel-operating companies must report domestic waterborne commercial vessel movements directly to the USACE. The types of vessels include: dry cargo ships and tankers, barges (loaded and empty), towboats (with or without barges in tow), tugboats, crew boats and supply boats to offshore locations and newly constructed vessels from

shipyards to the point of delivery. Vessels remaining idle during the monthly reporting period are also reported. U.S. foreign waterborne import, export and in-transit cargo and vessel movement data is provided to the Corps by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Port Import Export Reporting Service.

Movement data acquired by the NDC Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center is primarily for the use of the USACE and other governmental agencies. Since 2004, data have been incorporated into the USACE budget preparation process, providing the navigation project outputs and performance measures used to rank and justify operation and maintenance funding requests. Summary statistics, which do not disclose movements of individual companies, are also released to private companies and to the general public.

International Trade Data System (ITDS)

During FY07, the Institute's Navigation Data Center continued its involvement in the development of the International Trade Data System (ITDS). ITDS is a multi-agency technology initiative administrated by the e-Customs Partnership (eCP), a public-private partnership led by Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Both the public and private sectors have steering committees and numerous sub-committees.

The objective of this initiative is to provide a secure, single source interface for the collection, input, analysis, and proper dissemination of international trade and transportation statistics. The Corps is one of over 20 government agencies working with the trade and transportation community to implement this initiative.

In FY07, the USACE signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to receive trade data from the Customs and Border Protection and the Census Bureau; completed a Concept of Operations for interfacing with CBP systems through ITDS, and harmonized the Corps data elements with those of 40 other government agencies participating in ITDS and mapped data definitions to the World Customs Organization Standard Data Set.

Coastal and River Information Services (CRIS)

CRIS is a public-private initiative lead by the USACE, the U.S. Coast Guard, NOAA, the IRS, and private sector representatives to establish a single method for electronic reporting and disseminating information on U.S. coastal and inland waterways. CRIS members serve on several Integrated Action

INSTITUTE FOR WATER RESOURCES

Teams on the Committee for the Marine Transportation System (CMTS).

The goal of this effort is to provide a framework by which domestic transportation and related information on U.S. coastal and inland waterways can be transmitted and received using one message, one set of codes, and at one time for Federal reporting purposes. The program will serve a wide range of safety, operational, security, environmental, and statistical needs.

In FY 07, the agencies involved with establishing the CRIS system created a permanent working group comprised of representatives from the USACE, the Coast Guard, the IRS, and private sector to focus on addressing the need for standardized coding schemes for vessels, commodities, and locations; migrated two legacy dock inventory systems into one modern system (Master Docks Plus); established a partnership with the University of Toledo to streamline the process for obtaining information on navigation points of interest; and completed a proof of concept for demonstrating the capture of data at lock in New Orleans using an automated information system.

Navigation Infrastructure Inventory: Navigation Infrastructure Inventory information supports the USACE Federal Central Collection Agency responsibility for documenting the Nation's commercial port infrastructure served by Federal channels. Data for over 9,280 individual docks is available in published reports and on the Internet in summary form and as data files. Data are updated and posted as each port area is re-surveyed and verified as current.

The initiative begun in FY06 to survey the ports of Southern Louisiana (west of New Orleans and east of Lake Charles, LA) is partially completed. This includes a portion of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Vermillion River including Intracoastal City, Port Fouchon, Port Iberia, West St. Mary, the Barataria Waterway, Houma and Morgan City. Surveys were completed for approximately 450 ports, leaving about another 300 ports to be surveyed.

Navigation Infrastructure Inventory information is used to identify industries served by the Federal channels and is part of the budgetary process of prioritizing projects. The U.S. Coast Guard is another primary user of the information in the execution of its homeland security mission. Another new initiative begun in FY06 was the establishment of a central database of all USACE navigation projects

(Navigation Project Profile) with the critical attributes required for the budget prioritization process. The information uses OMBIL to more fully describe all aspects of a project.

Lock Performance and Characteristics: The lock performance database provides the USACE access to individual lock near-real-time information as well as summary and performance statistics. The data are entered into the database by the lock operator as the vessel is locking through the chamber. A national data warehouse provides all USACE users direct access to current and historical data and summaries. The data is used by the USACE and other agencies, such as the U.S. Coast Guard and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), in the execution of their missions and in the formulation of the USACE budget. A successful pilot project at several New Orleans lock sites demonstrated the ease of using the Coast Guard required vessel Automated Information System (AIS) signal to increase lock operator situational awareness by visualizing on a map the location and identification information of all vessels in the vicinity of the lock. This enables the operator to better plan the locking procedure. The capture of the AIS signal also will allow selected timing events to be automatically entered into the database.

Lock characteristics data and the physical descriptions of all the USACE owned and operated locks are updated as information changes. Lock characteristics and performance data and information are available on the public web site, <http://www.ndc.iwr.usace.army.mil>. The lock databases are feeder systems to the OMBIL decision support system.

Dredging Statistics: This web-based ORACLE database is successful in supplying information on all USACE performed and contracted dredging to the USACE, industry and private users. Data entry and report generation is accomplished via the USACE intranet and enables all USACE members to access the central system information. Data is used to generate the Small Business Report for dredging contracts. Biweekly reports are posted on the public web site to inform the industry and public of Corps and contracted dredging activities. Standard reports and summaries plus custom queries and reports are quickly generated to meet Corps and user needs. Use of the information has resulted in improved bidding competition and more efficient utilization of dredging equipment. The dredging database is a feeder system to the OMBIL decision support system.

Recreation: Recreation data for the Corps' 4300 recreation areas are collected and maintained within the OMBIL database. Recreation inventory (recreation areas, visitor centers, facilities, and amenities), outputs (e.g. visitors, visitor hours) and activities (e.g. citations and interpretive contacts) are combined with revenues and expenditures to produce performance measures that assist the Corps in making management decisions for the Recreation program. These recreation data are furnished to public websites such as Value to the Nation, www.vtn.iwr.usace.army.mil, CorpsLakes, www.CorpsLakes.us, and the federal recreation website, www.recreation.gov. In FY07, OMBIL has focused on data quality control and generation of a complete inventory of recreation projects. OMBIL also supported the budget process by continuing to supply data to the RECreation Budget Evaluation SysTem (Rec-BEST) and the new RecStatus, project information and benchmarking report, both developed by ERDC.

IWR, in collaboration with ERDC, has provided additional technical support to Corps Recreation Business line activities. The activities that were accomplished in FY07 include: continuing to support the Performance Based Budget Development for Recreation Business line; Regional Economic Impact Analysis of Recreation; GIS Application and the implementation of Google Earth application for all Corps Recreation projects; and other miscellaneous technical support to Corps Natural Resources management activities.

IWR worked with Headquarters on a new engineering regulation concerning survey guidance. IWR redesigned and enhanced the guidance provided on the website for conducting recreation surveys of the public. IWR also provided technical support for individual survey submissions and updated the website with the revised compendium of OMB-approved surveys.

Hydropower: Hydropower data from the 75 Corps power plants is collected and maintained within the OMBIL database. For those power plants in the Northwestern Division that have automated control systems (Generic Data Acquisition and Control System or "GDACS"), electronic upload of generation data is in place. Data such as power generation statistics, unit availability and revenue generated, enable the Corps hydropower program to determine its performance, make budgeting decisions and furnish OMB with program performance information. In FY07, all five hydropower

performance measures for the FY09 budget process were supplied by OMBIL hydropower data.

Water Supply: IWR serves as the HQUSACE national program manager for the Water Supply business program. In this capacity, the yearly budget and the five-year development plan for that portion of the USACE Water Supply budget is developed in coordination with the MSCs and the strategic plan as presented in the Program Assessment Rating Tool. It is necessary to develop yearly budget guidance to the MSCs, collect their data, prioritize it in conjunction with the seven other business lines and eight program areas, present the data to the senior leaders of Civil Works, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) and a panel of water supply examiners from OMB. The yearly program must then be modified and adjusted as necessary based on OMB comments and directives.

IWR is responsible for the development and maintenance of the USACE database of Water Supply projects. This database was originally developed in 1996, updated in 2004 and again in 2005. In 2006 an effort was undertaken to develop a Water Supply module in OMBIL and this effort is still underway. This process, once loaded into the Water Supply module of OMBIL, will enable a continual update of the OMBIL data, similar to other business lines. There was no 2006 database due to the effort required to load OMBIL. For the 2007 database we are using a combination of the new OMBIL data, where loaded and the old 2005 data from those districts which have not completed the loading process. The 2007 database shows there are 134 Corps multipurpose projects which contain storage space for municipal and industrial water supply. These projects are located in 26 states, Puerto Rico and in 24 of the 38 Corps districts. In these projects the Corps has 316 repayment agreements representing some 9.38 million acre-feet of storage space and an investment cost of \$1.28 billion. The storage space is capable of providing some 5 billion gallons of water per day for use by municipalities and industries which have signed repayment agreements. All monies collected by the repayment agreements are deposited into the Treasury of the United States.

Optimization Tools for Navigation (OTN): The optimization tools for navigation program supports multiple initiatives concerning methods and analysis to minimize costs or enhance efficiencies for asset management of the Corps' waterborne navigation operation and maintenance (O&M) program. Related initiatives include support for development of CADET (in partnership with ERDC as technical scoping and

review lead and NAVSEA-Carderock as prime technical developer), development of a centralized system for benefit evaluation of the O&M program for deep-draft harbors (NNOMPEAS), research and investigation to better quantify critical inputs for navigation analysis conducted with assistance of the U.S. Naval Academy, and support to the USACE Marine Design Center (USACE-MDC).

INTERNATIONAL WATER RESOURCES

The Institute formed the International Water Resources program in 2006 as a means to better coordinate the various international initiatives that are under its purview. These initiatives fall into three categories: global water resources strategies, international partnerships, and technical and advisory support. These initiatives and the major projects that fall under them are:

Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River Study: The international Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence River Study was conducted and completed by IWR for the International Joint Commission (IJC). A [final report](#) was submitted to the Commission, recommending three alternative plans for their consideration. The purpose of the study was to assess and evaluate the Commission's *Order of Approval*, developed in the late 1950's and used to regulate outflows from Lake Ontario through the St. Lawrence River. During the course of the 50 years of operation, there were many changes in the operating plans, changes of flow regime, ecology and other new uses, such as recreational boating. This five-year, \$20 million study developed numerous options and recommended three candidate plans after evaluating the impacts of changing water levels on shoreline communities, domestic and industrial water users, commercial navigation, hydropower production, the environment and recreational boating and tourism, along with forecasted effects of climate change. The study was conducted in full partnership with Canada, utilizing a transparent planning process pioneered by IWR and known as Shared Vision Planning (SVP). The open citizen and public participation process was guided by a volunteer Public Interest Advisory Group appointed by the IJC, while the study team of approximately 150 scientists and engineers was composed of a broad assembly of multi-disciplinary technical experts on nine technical working groups and led by co-directors from Canada and the U.S. The U.S. co-director was Dr. Eugene Stakhiv and U.S. co-Manager was Dr. Anthony Eberhardt of IWR.

IWR staff provided input throughout 2007 on refining the candidate plans based on agency review and consultation. It is expected that the IJC will present its selected option at public hearings and information meetings around Lake Ontario during the spring of 2008.

International Upper Great Lakes Study: As the Lake Ontario - St. Lawrence River Study ended, in May 2006 USACE/IWR signed a MOA with the International Joint Commission for initiation of a new 5-year, \$15 million study focusing on the Lake Superior Regulation Plan and the potential erosion problems associated with the St. Clair River channel (thought to cause the long-term lowering of Lake Michigan/Lake Huron levels). Drs. Eugene Stakhiv and Anthony Eberhardt were appointed as U.S. co-Director and co-Manager and IWR was again selected to lead the U.S. contributions to the study, emphasizing the success of the Shared Vision Planning approach in the just concluded Lake Ontario – St. Lawrence River study.

IWR plans to initiate activities related to investigating whether the current Lake Superior outflow management procedures could be improved, considering evolving Upper Great Lakes interests and climate change, and investigating St. Clair River flow characteristics, determining how the natural regime of the river has been changed by human activities. Further on-going changes may affect the water level relationship between Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie. Activities which have taken place since this study was officially initiated in March 2007 include:

- Bathymetric/topographic data collection at selected sites throughout the St. Clair River.
- Workshop of invited hydroclimatic experts to discuss the likelihood on the declining upper Great Lakes being due to short-term variability or the beginnings of long-term climate change.
- Establishment of two task teams: Lake Huron Outflow/St. Clair River Conveyance Task Team to investigate through hydrologic, hydraulic and sediment transport modeling the factors that may be responsible for declining levels and the Lake Superior Regulation Task Team to investigate improved outflow management plans. Dr. Eberhardt is U.S. co-lead of the Lake Superior Task Team.
- Wide-agency and academia support for assigning members and leads to the ten technical work groups investigating particular study aspects. Several members and leads are

from Corps offices, ERDC, HEC and CRREL.

- Cooperative investigations between IWR and USGS and NOAA, and universities around the Great Lakes.
- Development and implementation of a communications plan.
- Assistance by IWR staff with the IJC in the development of procedures to perform independent peer review throughout the Study.

World Water Council: The World Water Council (WWC) is an international association of over 400 private and public organizations involved in water-related activities. Formed in 1996, the WWC includes the principal United Nations water agencies and international banks as its founder organizations. The main activity of WWC is hosting the World Water Forum, which is held once every three years. As the main international event on water, it seeks to enable multi-stakeholder participation and dialogue to influence water policy making on a global scale, thus assuring better living standards for people all over the world and a more responsible social behavior towards water issues in line with the pursuit of sustainable development. The 4th World Water Forum (WWF) was held in Mexico City in March 2006 with the theme "Local Actions for a Global Challenge". The technical program included the previous Chief of Engineers, LTG Carl Strock, as a keynote speaker. Several USACE representatives participated in that event.

In 2006, Mr. Steven Stockton, Director for Civil Works, was elected as a WWC governor and an alternate on the Board of Governors. Dr. Jerome Delli Priscoli of IWR serves as the alternate and is a representative on the Executive Committee. Ongoing WWC activities involve close liaison with the U.S. Department of State on the dialogues and content of WWF, particularly the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs and the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, to assist U.S. interests. During this period, Dr. Delli Priscoli continued to serve as Editor-in-Chief for *Water Policy*, which is a peer-reviewed international journal that is published six times per year.

Fifth World Water Forum: IWR provides technical leadership for the Corps and the U.S. Government's participation in the Fifth World Water Forum (WWF5) scheduled for 15 - 22 March 2009 in Istanbul, Turkey. The forum is an international event sponsored by the World Water Council. An IWR

employee is stationed in Istanbul, Turkey, to represent the US Government in the various deliberations and activities leading to the Forum. The theme of the Forum is "Bridging Divides for Water" to include not only geographical barriers but conceptual barriers among water cultures, rich and poor and developed and developing regions. The objectives of the World Water Forum are to increase understanding and improved information exchange among water users, decision makers, experts and practitioners at all levels.

These activities and subsequent efforts by IWR will contribute to the success of WWF5, strengthen and expand interagency and international partnerships, and help to achieve U.S. government goals for international water resources.

Sixth Inter-American Dialogue on Water Management: In preparation for the Fifth World Water Forum, IWR participated in the Sixth Inter-American Dialogue on Water Management held in Guatemala City, Guatemala, August 12-17, 2007. The Dialogue was sponsored by the Government of Guatemala and the Inter-American Water Resources Network in collaboration with the Organization of American States, UNESCO, the Inter-American Development Bank, and other private and non-profit organizations. One of the main objectives of the Dialogue was to produce input for the World Water Forum on behalf of the Southern Hemisphere.

IWR Director, Mr. Robert Pietrowsky, represented USACE at the conference, and delivered a keynote presentation and spoke on several panels, while IWR specialists facilitated numerous sessions on integrated water resources management, water alliances, governance and empowerment, national water plans and collaboration in water management. Plans for collaborating on a variety of capacity building and technical assistance initiatives with Chile under the terms of the partnership agreement between IWR and the UNESCO Category II Water Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Zones of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAZALAC) were also discussed, along with cooperation with Brazil, and UNESCO-IHP during the Dialogue.

UNESCO Partnerships: A large number of UNESCO-related activities are sanctioned by the U.S. Government; in particular those related to the U.S. National UNESCO Commission and the U.S. International Hydrological Programme (IHP) Committee. In 2006, the IWR Director was selected to

INSTITUTE FOR WATER RESOURCES

be one of six permanent Federal agency members of the newly established U.S. National IHP Committee.

In support of these activities, USACE has five MOUs with IHP and its UNESCO water centers: an umbrella agreement with IHP; a second MOU with UNESCO-IHE (Institute for Water Education, Delft, the Netherlands); and newer IWR agreements with ICHARM (International Center for Hazard and Risk Management) in Tsukuba, Japan (signed July 3, 2006); CAZALAC (Centre for Arid and Semi-arid Zones of Latin America and the Caribbean) in Chile (signed July 3, 2006); and CATHALAC (Water Center for Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean) in Panama (signed August 22, 2007). IWR manages these agreements and is also engaged through an MOU with the Global Water Partnership (GWP) and its efforts to implement integrated water resources management in developing countries. GWP is an international NGO with the financial support of the European Union and the World Bank. IWR has been working with select members of the GWP Technical Working groups to develop protocols for IWRM.

During 2007, the key activity was the preparation of a proposal for establishing the “International Center for Integrated Water Resources Management (ICIWaRM)” to the US National UNESCO Commission. The proposal was submitted in December, and underwent a national-level competition. ICIWaRM was selected as the US nominee for consideration by UNESCO as a Category II Center.

Two IWR NRC Fellows were selected to work on UNESCO-CAZALAC joint projects, which included plans for a training workshop on applying “L-moments” for a ‘Drought Atlas for South America.

IWR Director, Mr. Robert Pietrowsky, was formally appointed to the UNESCO-IHE Board, and attended the 50th Anniversary of the UNESCO-IHE in Delft, the Netherlands as a sitting member of the Board in June, 2007.

Dr. Eugene Stakhiv was elected chairman of the ICHARM Advisory Board, and began working with ICHARM to prepare for the ‘International Flood Defense Conference’, to be held in Toronto in May, 2008.

FY07 saw the continued training of an additional 11 in-residence Master’s and Doctoral Degree water specialists from the Iraqi Ministries of Water Resources, Agriculture and Public Works at the

UNESCO-IHE, Delft, the Netherlands, funded by USACE, through IWR.

Additional activities in 2007 included the following: IWR led the development of the Draft Strategic Plan for the U.S. National IHP Committee, which was adopted at its spring semi-annual meeting in April, 2007, and confirmed by the full U.S. Commission for UNESCO at its annual meeting in May. Dr. Stakhiv was invited to a GWP Regional meeting in Ukraine in March, 2007, as part of the MOU, to participate in a workshop on IWRM. As part of the MOU establishing the ICIWaRM, Dr. Stakhiv participated as invited speaker to conferences at the University of Arizona in October, 2007 and the Stockholm Water Conference in August, 2007 on a Global Water Partnership panel. Mr. Pietrowsky and Dr. Stakhiv attended the fall U.S. IHP Committee meeting in November 2007 to help finalize the call for proposals and evaluation criteria for determining the U.S. nominee for a Category II Center. Dr. Stakhiv represented ICIWaRM as an invited expert on climate change and water resources at a World Water Council workshop in Delft in December, 2007. Preparatory activities for an “International Conference on Floodplain Ecohydrology” were initiated, and Dr. Stakhiv was named as Conference co-chair.

Activities in support of the UNESCO Hydrology, Environment, Life and Policy (HELP) program were initiated jointly with the National Science Foundation’s Science and Technology Center for Sustainability of Semi-Arid Hydrology and Riparian Areas (SAHARA) at the University of Arizona.

In 2008 the USACE and IWR will take a more active role in international water-related research and policy issues through the ICIWaRM Center. UNESCO, IHP and GWP serve to develop and implement innovative ideas, tools and policies related to improved water management. Active involvement in these forums enhances the stature of the USACE and works as a two-way technology transfer mechanism. IWR’s involvement in these forums has substantially elevated the USACE international profile. A key new activity is engagement in and support to the IHP World Water Assessment Program in preparation for the World Water Forum in Istanbul, Turkey in March, 2009. IWR/ICIWaRM expects to engage a number of visiting scholars and NRC Fellows to assist in the extensive effort, as well as the International Navigation Association (PIANC). The International Flood Defense Conference and the Floodplain Ecohydrology Conference will take place in May, 2008.

Dutch Rijkswaterstaat: The Corps signed an MOA with the Dutch Rijkswaterstaat (RWS) in May 2004 as a means to more effectively exchange information and resources. The RWS has a mission quite similar to that of the USACE and much collaboration has transpired regarding flood and coastal management and protection measures and policies in the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

The second and third of a series of technical workshops was conducted respectively in The Hague and New Orleans. Representatives from ERDC, HQUSACE, USACE Districts, the State of Louisiana and IWR continued to exchange views on a broad range of topics, including risk-informed decision making, advanced dredging technologies, soft soil improvement, non-structural floodplain management and design-build contracting. A senior-level Dutch delegation re-visited Washington, DC to discuss the MOA with Corps Headquarters representatives and ASA-CW. The delegation then visited sites within the Sacramento District and participated in a round-table discussion on the regional levee system. The Netherlands Water Partnership conducted an independent assessment of coastal Louisiana under the auspices of the MOA. That study, which was performed by a large number of Dutch experts, will be included as an annex to the LACPR report. A historical study was also commissioned during this reporting period, which should be available for publication in early 2009.

Workshops between the two organizations on matters related to floodplain and coastal zone management will continue in FY08. Plans are underway to devise a more strategic approach to the agreement to allow for broader USACE engagement beyond the coastal Louisiana focus. Another high-level delegation plans to visit the US in spring 2008 to assess progress in Louisiana and be briefed on the Everglades Restoration work, and a USG delegation will visit the Netherlands in April 2008 to discuss a Corps/Florida State/Netherlands agreement, which will build on the activities of the MOA. The newly-formed Dutch institute Deltares is also in consultation with the OASA(CW) and USACE to possibly partner on a complementary portfolio of research. The Dutch have developed unique approaches to a broad range of relevant topic areas, such as levee and sea wall integrity, operations and maintenance, soft soil technology, dredging techniques and risk assessment methodologies. The joint activities flowing from the MOA continued to gain momentum during this reporting period.

Japanese Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport: USACE participates in an ongoing technical exchange program with the River Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLITT). The program is governed by an Implementing Arrangement (IA) under the "Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan on Cooperation in Research and Development in Science and Technology," signed in Toronto on June 20, 1988, as amended and extended. The IA was signed by the USACE Chief of Engineers at the Third World Water Forum in Kyoto, Japan, in March 2003. It names the Chief of Hydrology and Hydraulics at the St. Louis District as the Technical Program Officer, responsible for the technical exchange on the USACE side and names the Director of Civil Works as the oversight authority for the exchange. The national project management oversight authority has been delegated to IWR and within the Institute to HEC. To date, the exchange has consisted of annual technical exchange meetings alternating between sites in the U.S. and Japan and some facilitation of requests for information between USACE and the River Bureau.

In February 2008, a U.S. delegation including two representatives from HEC traveled to Tokyo, Japan as part of a Water Resources Technical Exchange meeting between USACE and MLIT. A key part of the visit was the signing of a 5-year extension of the USACE-MLIT partnering agreement, which was scheduled to expire in March 2008.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense approved the extension to the agreement on 20 February 2008 and Mr. Lloyd Pike, Chief of the HQUSACE Pacific Ocean Division Regional Integration Team led the U.S. delegation on behalf of Mr. Woodley. IWR was represented in the delegation by HEC Director Christopher Dunn and HEC Water Management Systems Division Chief Tom Evans, who is the Corps team leader for the execution of the USACE-MLIT partnership. Corps MSC and district representatives included Jim Barton, Chief of the Columbia Basin Water Management Division, Northwestern Division; Stuart Townsley, Chief of the Water Management Section, Sacramento District; Mary Roth, USACE Representative to the Missouri River Recovery Implementation Committee, Northwestern Division; and Kyle Keer, Hydraulic Engineer in the Water Management Section, Sacramento District.

The Corps also recently hosted Makoto Kutsukake, a deputy director of the Water Administration Division in MLITT's River Bureau, on a 5-month residency technical exchange with HQUSACE and IWR. Mr.

Kutsukake was awarded a grant by the government of Japan to study abroad and elected to visit USACE, FEMA, and others to focus on "New measures to prevent flood disasters, based on the appropriate mutual relation among construction of levees and dams, flood insurance and land use restriction in flood-prone area - Taking Hurricane Katrina into consideration." While in the U.S., Mr. Kutsukake also visited HEC in California and gave a presentation on Japanese River Administration and Flood Management to the Intergovernmental Flood Risk Management Committee, comprised of the leadership from FEMA, USACE, the Association of State Floodplain Managers, and the National Association of Flood and Stormwater Management Agencies.

International Technical Reimbursable Projects: FY07 continued to yield major growth in technical assistance projects undertaken in cooperation with USACE, Federal and non-Federal organizations. This collaboration included work in Iraq and Afghanistan for USAID, its contractors and local government agencies.

In Iraq, the Hydrologic Engineering Center (HEC) entered into an MOA with the U.S. Embassy Baghdad to perform training to the Iraqi Ministry of Water Resources on the application of the Tigris-Euphrates Water Management Systems Model (WMSM). Under previous contracts with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), HEC developed and delivered the WMSM and documentation to the U.S. Embassy and the Iraqi Ministry of Water Resources. The WMSM is a sophisticated model that needed further explanation and training if the Iraqi Ministry is going to use it for future planning purposes. Thus, HEC has entered into an MOA to provide additional training that is to take place in FY 2008 in Amman, Jordan.

Earlier efforts on the part of HEC included partnering with USAID and the Iraq Ministry of Water Resources to assist them with the development of a Water Resources Strategy Plan for Iraq. In Phase I of this effort, HEC compiled and reconstructed the water resources database and developed a water management model for the Ministry using the HEC-ResSim software. Partnering with the USGS, HEC also assisted with the renovation of the Iraq stream gage program.

The Institute worked in collaboration with the USACE Gulf Region District and the Iraqi Ministry of Water Resources to facilitate U.S. Government sponsorship of Iraqi professors attending the Master's Degree

program in residence at UNESCO-IHE in Delft, Netherlands.

HEC performed similar services for the Afghanistan Ministry of Energy and Water. A water budget was created for the Helmand Valley watershed using the HEC-ResSim software. With the assistance of the Portland District office of the Corps, HEC is developing a draft operations manual for the Kajakai Reservoir on the Helmand. To complete the operations manual, HEC worked with the USACE Cold Regions Research and Environmental Laboratory (CRREL) to complete the snowmelt modeling. HEC prepared and delivered a final report entitled "Water Balance and Regulation Alternative Analysis for Kajakai Reservoir using HEC-ResSim" to the AED. The report is now available at the HEC website as [PR-63](#). It is the culmination of two years worth of modeling.

In early FY07, engineers from HEC and the Wilmington District of the Corps went to Kabul, Afghanistan to provide three weeks of hydrologic, hydraulic and reservoir modeling training to engineers from the Afghan Ministry of Energy and Water, professors from Kabul University and Kabul Polytechnic. HEC-HMS, HEC-RAS and HEC-ResSim software was used during the training.

In FY07, as part of the Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa host nation agreement, HEC engineers presented specialized training in water resource engineering in Nairobi, Kenya and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The course agenda consisted of hydrologic, hydraulic, and ground water modeling training and utilized HEC-HMS and HEC-RAS software. In Kenya, the training was held at the Regional Center for Mapping of Resources and Development. The majority of the students attending the training in Kenya were government officials, many of whom worked for the Ministry of Water and Irrigation. In Ethiopia, the training was conducted at the University of Addis Ababa. The majority of attendees of the training class were graduate students of the University. Other attendees included government officials from various government offices.

In August 2007, HEC performed a levee evaluation and performance analysis for a levee along the Anseung River protecting Camp Humphreys in Korea. In addition to river flooding, interior drainage issues were addressed. Nonstructural measures such as flood warning and flood preparedness were recommended as well.

HEC continues to participate in the Civil Military Emergency Response Preparedness Program. In this program, GIS and hydraulic engineers from the USACE work with former Eastern Block nations to perform exercises to develop plans to prepare for emergencies such as dam failures. An interesting aspect of the work is that the watersheds often cross international boundaries.

Civil Military Emergency Preparedness (CMEP) and Emergency Management International (EMI) Programs: CMEP supports capacity development and improved theater security cooperation by developing and encouraging civilian and military cooperation, as well as multi-national force compatibility to plan for humanitarian response to all forms of disaster (natural and technological) and improved capability to manage the consequences of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Approval for the concept plan associated with this program was obtained on 6 Jun 06. CMEP provides a capability that has been specifically requested by combatant commanders that supports national military and strategic objectives and which USACE has been directed to perform in the HQDA G-35 Strategy, Plans and Policy Army Action Plan for Stability Operations, Army Campaign Plan Decision Point 105 approved 2 August 2007.

CMEP supports Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Policy (P) priorities to shape the security environment and to support Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction Activities and Operations consistent with DOD Directive 3000.05 in Phases 0-2 and 4, 5 and 0 (peace, pre- and post-war), while also reducing long-term foreign reliance on U.S. Army assets to respond to emergencies. CMEP activities occur in the Warsaw Initiative (formerly part of the Soviet Union) countries while EMI activities can occur anywhere else.

Program objectives are accomplished through a range of seminars, workshops, and Table Top Exercises (TTXs). These can be performed in bilateral and multilateral formats depending upon the needs of the country and the region as determined by country officers, Combatant Commands (COCOMs), and OSD (P). Specific activities focus on the following areas: how disaster response is managed by federal agencies in the United States; an introduction to emergency response in the private and public sectors (at all levels) in democracies; national GIS seminars and workshops; evaluations of disaster response capability; regional GIS seminars; how to develop national response plans; how to build national emergency operations centers; national and regional

response to all (or any specific hazard); and special topics as determined by the host nation.

Specific activities in 2007 included: Black Sea Initiative TTX in Georgia (participating nations: Georgia, Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova, Turkey, and Ukraine); initial concept meeting for the next Black Sea Initiative TTX to be hosted by Moldova; support of the South Eastern Europe (SEE) CMEP Council Technical (June) and Annual meetings (hosted by Bosnia-Herzegovina); Balkans regional GIS workshop hosted by Macedonia; GIS workshop for Uzbek Ministry of Emergency Services; disaster response capability evaluation in Kazakhstan; U.S. federal disaster response for Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan; participation in the U.S. – Russian Joint Emergency Management Committee; Consultative Staff Talks for Uzbekistan with CENTCOM; meetings with EUCOM country desk officers; host of EUCOM Warsaw Initiative Funds meeting; and visit to EMERCOM of Russia’s southwestern region to observe flood fighting.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION ASSOCIATION (PIANC)

The International Navigation Association (PIANC) is an organization consisting of approximately 40 member nations. From its headquarters in Brussels, Belgium, it acts as a clearinghouse of technology and experiences relating to ocean and inland navigation improvements which are exchanged among engineers, scientists, port operators and marina and vessel owners, to name a few. Its objective is to advance, on a worldwide basis, the sustainable development of all kinds of navigation through the exchange of technical information on port and waterway development. The objective of the Association is met by holding International Congresses and by publishing technical bulletins and special reports. Special reports are published describing the results of the work of international research teams, or working groups, composed of those national members interested in the particular subject under study. The organization also serves as an excellent source of identifying individual and corporate expertise throughout the world on PIANC-related subjects.

The United States, a member of PIANC since 1902, provides an annual appropriation for the support and maintenance of the organization. This includes an annual subvention to PIANC and payment of a portion of the travel expenses of officially appointed U.S. delegates (Commissioners) to meetings of the Annual General Assembly and Congresses. Total annual

INSTITUTE FOR WATER RESOURCES

appropriation for the U.S. Section PIANC is currently \$45,000, including the annual subvention of approximately \$15,000. The U.S. Section is administered by law under the auspices of the USACE. It is located at the IWR NCR Humphreys Engineer Center facility. The U.S. Section is composed of dues-paying individual and corporate members. U.S. Section membership on September 30, 2007 totaled 236, consisting of 202 individual members and 34 corporate members.

United States National Commission: The United States National Commission constitutes the governing body of the U.S. Section. In 2007 the ex-officio officers of the U.S. National Commission were: Chairman, John P. Woodley, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works); President, MG Don T. Riley, Director of Civil Works; and Secretary, Ms. Anne Cann, an employee of IWR.

In 2007, U. S. National Commissioners were: Mr. Shiv Batra, Vice President representing the Western Region and President, INCA Engineers, Inc.; Dr. Thomas H. Wakeman, III, Vice President representing the Eastern Region and Program Manager, Regional Port Programs, Port Authority of New York and New Jersey; Dr. Robert Engler, Vice President representing the Central Region and Senior Environmental Scientist, Moffatt-Nichol; Ms. Doris J. Bautch, Director, Great Lakes Region, Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation; Mr. John Headland, Senior Vice President and Regional Manager, Moffatt and Nichol; Mr. Joseph H. Pyne, President, Kirby Corporation; Dr. Robert H. Randall, Texas A&M University, and Mr. Dave Sanford, Director of Navigation Policy and Legislation, American Association of Port Authorities.

PIANC Activities: In March of 2007, MG Don T. Riley made a presentation on how partnership works for solving complex challenges at the Coasts, Oceans, Ports, and Rivers Institute - American Society of Civil Engineer's "Ports 2007 Conference" in San Diego, CA. The U.S. Section co-sponsored the conference with COPRI/ASCE. The U.S. Section has a permanent MOU with COPRI/ASCE, as well as a specific MOU in place to partner with COPRI/ASCE on the Ports 2007 Conference.

In April of 2007, the PIANC International Annual General Assembly was held in Cochin, India. The U.S. Delegation composed of Mr. John P. Woodley, Jr., MG Don T. Riley, Mr. Bruce Lambert, Mr. Shiv Batra, Mr. John Headland, Mr. Tom Wakeman, Mr. Thorndike Saville, Dr. Robert Engler and Harry Cook.

Another major initiative for the U.S. Section was the "Smart Rivers 2007 Conference", held in September 2007 in Louisville, KY. This was the first time the U.S. Section has organized a major industry conference and the outcome was a resounding success with more than 200 navigation professionals in attendance. The theme of the conference was "Positioning Inland Navigation as a Powerful Link in the Global Supply Chain." MG Riley and Sean T. Connaughton, U.S. Maritime Administrator, were the keynote speakers. Conference participants were able to tour the on-going lock replacement project at McAlpine Locks, Jeffboat Shipyard and the Falls of the Ohio. In conjunction with the conference, the U.S. Section also organized a technical workshop entitled "The Future of the U.S. Inland Navigation System – Meeting the Challenges."

As part of the U.S. Section's Latin American outreach activities, Mr. David Grier, USACE IWR, attended the fifth meeting of the Organization of American States, Inter-American Committee on Ports (OAS-CIP), held in Brazil in September, 2007. He also attended the Executive Committee Meeting in Peru in December, 2007. The U.S. Section PIANC signed an MOU with OAS-CIP in 2005.

The U.S. Section produces a quarterly newsletter, *PIANC Bulletin*, containing U.S. Section information and industry news. Editor is Edmond J. Russo, Jr., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, ERDC.

PIANC Executive Committee: PIANC International's Executive Committee ensures the executive management of the Association and monitors the decisions and directives of the AGA and the Council. The U.S. Rep. on the ExCom is Mr. Shiv Batra, President, INCA Engineers, Inc. (Vice President of Western Hemisphere).

Representatives to Committees and Commissions: The principal business of PIANC is the sponsorship of technical working groups. The U.S. Section is represented by Principal and Co-Principal Members of the Commissions managing technical working group activities. The U.S. representatives were:

Environmental Commission — Mr. Edmond J. Russo, Jr., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, ERDC.

Inland Navigation Commission — Mr. John Clarkson, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District; Mr. William Ronald Coles, Hanson Professional Services.

Maritime Navigation Commission — Mr. E. Dan Allen, Moffatt & Nichol.

Recreational Navigation Commission — Mr. Bob Nathan, Moffatt & Nichol; Mr. Jack C. Cox, HDR.

International Cooperation Commission – Mr. John Headland, Moffatt & Nichol; Bengt Bostrom, Consultant.

Promotion Commission – Dr. Thomas Wakeman, Stevens Institute of Technology.

New Technical Working Groups: In 2007, two new Working Groups were formed. The groups are listed below along with the name of the Principal U.S. Representative.

InCom Permanent WG on River Information Services (RIS) – Mr. Richard Lockwood and Mr. Jeff Fritz
EnviCom Expert Group 3 (Climate Change and Navigation) – Dr. James Corbett

Working Group Reports Published in 2007:

There were no working group reports published in 2007.

2007 Active Working Groups and the names of the U. S. Representatives:

InCom 27 (Guidelines for Environmental Impacts of Vessels) — Dr. Thomas Keevin

InCom 28 (Developments in Automation and the Remote Control of River Works) — Ashok Kumar

InCom 29 (Innovations in Navigation Lock Design) — Dale Miller and YP Michael Tarpey

InCom 30 (Inventory of Inspection and Repair Techniques of Navigation Structures) — Robert Willis, Ron Heffron, and YP Chad Linna

InCom 31 (Organization and Management of River Ports) — Deidre McGowan and Jim McCarville

InCom 32 (Performance Indicators for Inland Waterways Transport) — William Harder

InCom Permanent RIS WG (River Information Services) – Richard Lockwood and Jeff Fritz

MarCom 39 (Monitoring of Breakwaters) — James D. Prehn

MarCom 42 (Implementation Manual for Life Cycle Management of Port Structures) — Valery M. Buslov

MarCom 43 (Minimizing Harbor Siltation) — John Headland

MarCom 46 (Maritime Freight Transshipment) - Doris Bautch

MarCom 47 (Criteria for the Selection of Breakwater Types and their Optimum Damage Risk Level) — Dr. Jeffrey A. Melby

MarCom 48 (Guidelines for Port Constructions, Related to Bowthrusters) — Marcel Hermans and Gary Greene

MarCom 49 (Horizontal and Vertical Dimensions of Fairways) — Michael J. Briggs

MarCom 50 (General Principles for the Design of Maritime Structures) — Bill Papis

MarCom 51 (Water Injection Dredging) — Timothy L. Welp

MarCom 52 (Criteria for the (Un-)Loading of Container Ships) — Dan Allen

MarCom 53 (Design and Construction of Maritime Structures in Tsunami Prone Areas) — John R. Headland and Michael J. Briggs

MarCom 54 (Use of Hydro/Meteo Information to Optimize Safe Port Access) — Robert Weeks and Majid Yavary

MarCom 55 (Safety Aspects of Berthing Operations of Oil and Gas Tankers) — Larry Cunningham, Sarah Rollings, and YP Larry Wise

MarCom 56 (Application of Geotextiles in Waterfront Protection) — Doug Gaffney

MarCom 57 (Stability of Pattern Placed Revetment Elements) — Margaret Boshek

RecCom 15 (The use of Alternative Materials in Marina Construction) — Terrence Browne

RecCom 16 (Protecting Water Quality in Marinas) — Jack Cox

RecCom 17 (Guidelines for Marina Design) — Dennis Kissman

EnviCom 11 (Management, Dredged Material Re-use and Transformation of Existing Confined Disposal Facilities) — Dr. Michael Palermo and Dr. Paul Schroeder

EnviCom 12 (Sustainable Waterways within the Context of Navigation and Flood Management) — Dr. Craig Fischenich and John Clarkson

EnviCom Expert Group 2 (Environmental Benefits of Waterborne Transport) — Keith Hofseth (chair), Alfred Cofrancesco, & Nick Pansic

EnviCom 13 (Environmental Benefits of Waterborne Transport) — Dr. Douglas Clarke and Thomas Wang

EnviCom 14 (Dredged Material Beneficial Use Options and Constraints) — Richard Gorini and Jack Word

EnviCom 15 (Environmental Aspects of Dredging and Port Construction Around Coral Reefs and Cold Water Hard Bottom Benthic Communities) — Dr. Mark Sudol and Russ Kaiser

EnviCom 16 (Management of Ports and Waterways for Fish and Shellfish Habitat) — Dr. Douglas Clarke

EnviCom Expert Group 3 (Climate Change and Navigation) — Dr. James Corbett

CoCom 2 (Best Practice for Shoreline Stabilization methods) — No U.S. Representative

IWR and U.S. Section PIANC Coordination with the Organization of American States, Inter-American Committee on Ports: IWR, through the U.S. Section-PIANC, participated in the fifth General Assembly meeting of the OAS Inter-American

INSTITUTE FOR WATER RESOURCES

Committee on Ports (“OAS-CIP”) during FY 2007 held in September in Salvador, Brazil. The CIP serves as a permanent Inter-American forum for port related issues among the 34 member states of the OAS. Its purposes include serving as the principal advisory body of the OAS on all topics concerning development in the port sector. It proposes and promotes hemispheric cooperation policies, improvements and port sector cooperation agreements, and the collection and dissemination of data and information. The U.S. delegation to the OAS-CIP is led by the Maritime Administration, USDOT, under guidance of the State Department, and with participation by EPA, the Coast Guard and the Corps through PIANC. The CIP currently has four active Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs). These include Port Operations, Port Security (chaired by the U.S.), Navigation Safety, and, the newest one, Environmental Protection. The U.S. became a new member of the TAG on Environmental Protection at the Salvador conference and is now a member of all four TAGs. The U.S. Section-PIANC is engaging the CIP to explore opportunities to share expertise on port management, development of common standards, improving dredging technology, addressing ballast water issues, and potentially assist plans for inland waterway development in the Amazon and Parana-Paraguay basins. IWR will participate in two CIP meetings in FY 2008, including the Executive Board in Lima, Peru, in December 2007 and the Third Hemispheric Conference on Port Security in Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, in April 2008.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY WATERS BOARDS

In order to carry out United States obligations under international agreements, the Office of the Chief of Engineers and several Corps divisions and districts with jurisdiction over areas bordering Canada have representation on numerous international boards, committees, and other groups. The majority of these boards were established by the International Joint Commission (IJC) as empowered in accordance with the provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 between the United States and Great Britain (for Canada). IJC boards fall into two broad categories: boards of control, which are more or less permanent and supervise compliance over an IJC order; and engineering, technical, or study boards, which are usually dissolved after completing and reporting on an investigation assignment.

In addition to boards created by the Commission, other international boards and committees are created by treaties or other arrangement in matters concerned with the water resources of joint interest, and the members report directly to the Governments or establishing agency. International boundary waters boards and committees having Corps of Engineers memberships during the fiscal

year are listed in Table 45-1. For an explanation of the constitution of the various boards and committees, see the annual reports, Volume II for fiscal years 1977 and 1980.

In recent years the IJC has adopted an ecosystem approach for its Boards with a view toward amalgamating a number of its Boards, where it makes sense to do so, as a first step in the development of international watershed Boards. This approach stemmed from the Commission's recommendations in its 1997 report to the governments of the United States and Canada. This report was provided at the request of governments for a proposal on how the IJC might best assist them to meet the environmental challenges of the 21st century. Subsequently, governments asked the Commission, in a reference dated November 19, 1998, to further define the framework for operation of international watershed boards as recommended by the IJC in its 1997 report. The IJC provided governments with status reports in December 2000 and June 2005 on the matter and several of its boards have been amalgamated since 1998.

TABLE 45-1
International Boundary Waters Boards Having Corps of Engineers Members

<u>BOARD NAME</u>	<u>YEAR ESTABLISHED</u>	<u>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATION</u>
1. Int. Lake Superior	1914	* Division Engineer, Great Lakes and Ohio River Division -- Chicago District Engineer - Designated Alternate
2. Int. St. Croix River**	1915	*District Engineer, New England
3. Int. Lake Memphremagog	1920	*District Engineer, New York
4. Int. Lake of the Woods Control Board	1925	*District Engineer St. Paul
5. Int. Lake Champlain	1937	*District Engineer, New York
6. Int. Kootenay Lake	1938	*1. District Engineer, Seattle 2. Dept. of Interior, USGS, Boise, ID
7. Int. Rainy Lake Board of Control	1941	*1. District Engineer, St. Paul 2. Resource Biologist, Retired
8. Int. Osoyoos Lake	1943	1. District Engineer, Seattle 2. *Dept. of Interior, USGS, Tacoma, WA 3. Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission, Olympia, WA

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

<u>BOARD NAME</u>	<u>YEAR ESTABLISHED</u>	<u>UNITED STATES REPRESENTATION</u>
9. Int. Red River Board ***	2000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Engineer, St. Paul 2. * Dept. of Interior, USBR, Billings, MT 3. Dept. of Interior, EPA, Denver, CO 4. Dept. of Interior, USGS, Bismarck, ND 5. Sand Hill River Watershed District, Fertile, MN 6. ND State Water Commission, West Fargo, ND 7. MN Pollution Control Agency, Detroit Lakes, MN 8. MN Dept. of Natural Resources, Bemidji, MN 9. ND Dept. of Health, Bismarck, ND
10. Int. Niagara	1953	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. *Division Engineer, Great Lakes and Ohio River Division -- Chicago District Engineer - Designated Alternate 2. Dept. of Energy, FERC, Wash., D.C.
11. Int. St Lawrence River	1953	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. *Division Engineer, Great Lakes and Ohio River Division Chicago District Engineer - Designated Alternate 2. Civil Engineer, Retired 3. Rochester Institute of Technology 4. Cornell University
12. Coordinating Committee on Great Lakes Basic Hydraulic and Hydrologic Data	1953	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Great Lakes and Ohio River Division 2. Dept. of Commerce, Ann Arbor, MI
13. Int. Niagara Committee	1955	*Division Engineer, Great Lakes and Ohio River Division
14. Int. Souris River Board ****	2001	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Engineer, St. Paul 2. *ND State Engr., Bismarck, ND 3. Dept. of Interior, USGS, Bismarck, ND
15. Columbia River Treaty Entities	1964	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Division Engineer, Northwestern Division 2. *Administrator of Bonneville Power Admin., Portland, OR
16. Columbia River Treaty, Permanent Energy Board	1964	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. *HQUSACE, Deputy Director of Civil Works, Wash., D.C. 2. Department of Energy, Newberg, OR
17. Int. Champlain-Richelieu	1975	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. *New York Dept. Environmental Conservation 2. District Engineer, New York 3. Vermont Environmental Conservation Agency 4. New England River Basins Commission, Staff Associate 5. Dept. of Interior F&WS, Boston, MA
18. Lake Ontario - St. Lawrence River Study Board	2001	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. * Institute for Water Resources (IWR) 2. NY Department of Environmental Conservation 3. Cornell University 4. Rochester Institute of Technology 5. Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe 6. Private Citizens (2)
19. Int. Upper Great Lakes Study	2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. *Institute for Water Resources (IWR) 2. MI Department of Environmental Quality 3. University of Michigan 4. Johns Hopkins University 5. Private Consultant

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY WATERS BOARDS

* Signifies U.S. Section Chairman

** In September 2000, the International Joint Commission formally combined its existing International St. Croix River Board of Control and its International Advisory Board on Pollution Control - St. Croix River and established the International St. Croix River Board.

*** Amalgamated Board Comprised of Former Int. Red River Pollution Board and Red River Portion of Former Int. Souris-Red Rivers Engineering Board

**** Amalgamated Board Comprised of Former Int. Souris River Board of Control and Souris River Portion of Former Int. Souris-Red Rivers Engineering Board

Comprehensive Study on Regulating Water Levels on Lake Ontario and in the St. Lawrence River

In FY2001, the International Joint Commission formed the Lake Ontario - St. Lawrence River Study Board to undertake a comprehensive five-year study to assess and evaluate the current criteria used for regulating water levels on Lake Ontario and in the St. Lawrence River. The Study Board engaged by the IJC is a bi-national group of diverse experts from government, academia, native communities, and interest groups representing the geographical, scientific and community concerns of the Lake Ontario - St. Lawrence River system. The U.S. Director of the Study is from IWR. The Corps of Engineers leads 5 of the 9 Technical Work Groups, and participates on 2 others. The Board completed its work in FY2007. The Mission of the Study was to consider, develop, evaluate and recommend updates and changes to the 1956 criteria for Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence River water levels and flow regulation, taking into account how water level fluctuations affect all interests and changing conditions in the system including climate change, all within the terms of the Boundary Waters Treaty. The Study Board completed its studies to provide the IJC with the information it needs to evaluate options for regulating levels and flows in the Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence River system in order to benefit affected interests and the system as a whole. These studies included:

- a. Reviewing the operation of the structures controlling the levels and flows of the Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence River system in the light of the impacts of those operations on affected interests, including the environment;
- b. Assessing whether changes to the Order of Approval or regulation plan are warranted to meet contemporary and emerging needs, interests and preferences for managing the system in a sustainable manner; and
- c. Evaluating any options identified to improve the operating rules and criteria governing the system.

The Study Board provided its report to the IJC on April 2, 2006, with three candidate regulation plans for the IJC's consideration. The IJC will hold a series of public meetings and work with the State Department before implementing either a new regulation plan or a new Order of Approval for Lake Ontario regulation. In FY2007 the IJC asked technical staffs of agencies to further develop two of the proposed regulation plans. An updated version of one of the candidate plans was selected by the IJC and is expected to be released for public comment in FY2008. The IJC also worked with State Department and federal agencies to revise the Orders of Approval and seek support to implement an Adaptive Management Plan.

Upper Great Lakes Plan of Study

The IJC has decided to review its Orders of Approval for Lake Superior outflow regulation and, consequently, water level impacts on affected interests from Lake Superior downstream through Lake Erie. Two recent events that might impact the study were added to the original study plan. The first issue is that of possible ongoing physical changes in the upper St. Clair River, which could impact water level changes on the upstream lake (Michigan-Huron) and downstream lakes (St. Clair and Erie). The second issue is to implement lessons learned from the Lake Ontario – St. Lawrence River Study just completed. This may provide many lessons learned to help streamline the Upper Lakes Study.

The IJC held public meetings in September 2005 to get comments on the Plan of Study. Following that, the Plan of Study was submitted to the Governments of Canada and the U.S. in October 2005. The IJC obtained funding from both Governments and named the Study Board in February 2007. The Corps Institute for Water Resources is both chairing the Study and managing its activities. Corps personnel are leading seven of the technical work groups.

REGULATORY, SUNKEN VESSEL REMOVAL AND NATIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

1. Regulatory Activities

Authorities. The following authorities charge the Corps of Engineers with the regulation of various construction related activities in U. S. waters and wetlands: Sections 9 and 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (structures in waterways and the alteration of waterways); Section 103 of the Marine, Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (Ocean Dumping); and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (discharge of dredged or fill material).

Work Completed. During FY 2007, the Corps reviewed and authorized more than 60,000 permit activities, 80 percent of which were approved within 60 days. Approximately 5,000 projects were issued as individual permits, and the remaining 55,000 activities were reviewed and approved under regional or nationwide general permits. General permits are issued to the public at large and define types of minor activities with no more than minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment, which do not usually require the extensive review necessary for projects authorized by individual permits. Use of general permits provides significant relief to the regulated public by avoiding red tape for small projects with minimal environmental impacts. The Corps modified over 2500 exiting permits during FY 2007. These applications received previous authorization and, due to changes in the activity, there was a need to revise and modify the authorization. The Corps determined that no permit was required on 7400 applications. This type of determination is made when the Corps has no regulatory authority over the site and/or the proposed work. The Corps denied approximately 400 permits during FY 2007 since most projects which might otherwise have been denied a permit were either modified or conditioned to meet Corps requirements, scaled down to qualify for approval under general permits, or withdrawn. About 5,000 permit applications were either withdrawn or canceled. Under the regulatory program, the Corps made

over 56,000 jurisdiction determinations in FY 2007, many of which were made in response to requests from landowners who were not applying for permits

The Corps investigated approximately 2,000 alleged illegal activities, most of which were violations of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Under the permit program in FY 2007, the Corps authorized the filling of approximately 10,000 acres of wetlands but required the restoration, enhancement, or creation of more than 20,000 wetland acres, as well as utilized mitigation banks on more than 460 projects.

As required by section 314 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (P.L. 108-136), the Corps, in cooperation with EPA, completed final regulations issued April 10 and effective June 9, 2008, establishing performance standards and criteria for compensatory mitigation when required by Department of the Army permits. These regulations apply equivalent standards, to the extent practicable, for compensatory mitigation done by permittees, under in-lieu fee agreements and by mitigation banks.

In June of 2006, the Supreme Court issued decisions on the cases of Carabell and Rapanos, two lawsuits regarding jurisdictional issues for wetlands and tributaries. The Corps and EPA issued interim guidance in July 2006 and final guidance in June 2007. The Corps and EPA reviewed these comments and are working to determine if a proposed rule is necessary to increase clarity and predictability for the regulatory Program.

The Corps regulatory program continued work on several critically important initiatives that will improve permit processing while increasing protections for the environment. These initiatives include proposed improvements to National Historic Properties regulations, proposed changes to the definition of fill rule, and a new consolidated Clean Water Act regulation.

**TABLE A
GENERAL REGULATORY FUNCTIONS**

Obligations	
Unobligated Balance - 30 Sep 06	\$ 4,651,825
Allotments	\$ 158,400,000
 Total Funds Available	 \$ 163,051,825
Obligations	\$ 152,933,464
 Unobligated Balance- 30 Sep 07	 \$ 10,118,361
Expenditures	
Unexpended Balance - 30 Sep 06	\$ 14,927,632
Allotment	\$ 158,400,000
 Total Funds Available	 \$ 163,051,825
 Expenditures	 \$ 149,892,041
Unexpended Balance - 30 Sep 07	\$ 16,987,991

Investigation and Removal of Sunken Vessels

Under the authority of Sections 19 and 20 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899, the Corps of Engineers investigated sunken vessels in navigable waters and removed those obstructing navigation. For obligation expenditures, see Table B (next page)

REGULATORY, SUNKEN VESSEL REMOVAL AND NATIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

TABLE B
REMOVAL OF SUNKEN VESSELS
 (\$000)

Obligations	
Unobligated Balance - 30 Sep 06	\$ 4,032
Allotment	\$ 500,000
Total Funds Available	\$ 504,032
Obligations	\$ 29,090
Unobligated Balance - 30 Sep 07	\$ 474,942
Expenditures	
Unexpended Balance - 30 Sep 06	\$ 160,107
Allotment	\$ 500,000
Total Funds Available	\$ 660,107
Expenditures	\$ 172,000
Unexpended Balance - 30 Sep 07	\$ 488,107

2. National Emergency Preparedness Activities

Authority. Executive Orders 10480 and 12656 and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 USC 5121 et seq. are the basis of the Federal Response Plan. The cited executive directives assign significant responsibilities for such preparation (planning, training, research and testing) to the Corps. This includes responsibility for development of comprehensive national level preparedness plans and guidance for response to all regional/national emergencies, whether caused by natural phenomena or acts of man, plans for response(s) to acts of terrorism, and the local preparedness necessary to support Corps continuity of operations. The Corps provides engineering and construction support to state and local governments in response to catastrophic natural/technological disasters. Rapid response to disasters of a regional/national magnitude requires that extensive pre-emergency planning and preparedness activities be conducted to assure the availability of a work force capable of shifting from routine missions to crisis operations and the organizational command and control structure(s) necessary to provide a coordinated and comprehensive response in the critical early stages of a catastrophic disaster.

Status. During FY 2007, the Corps of Engineers continued its effort to improve the command's readiness posture and its ability to respond to various national/regional catastrophic disasters to include terrorists' attacks. Emphasis has been on those activities to prepare for catastrophic natural and technological disasters requiring major Federal support of state and local governments overwhelmed by a disaster event, and for national level emergency water planning. The primary focus during FY 2007 continued to provide support to two major national level civil planning areas: (a) support to the nation's ability to mobilize national assets to meet national/regional level emergencies and (b) support to continuity of government and continuity of operations during national emergencies. Lessons learned from past hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, and events of September 11, 2001 as well as hurricanes Katrina and Rita, indicate that improvements in response to catastrophic disasters are still required. In this regard, the Corps continues to emphasize a program that uses the deliberate planning process to develop scenario specific catastrophic disaster plans. This will result in more detailed planning and should provide for a more comprehensive response to national/regional catastrophic disasters to include terrorist attacks. More extensive coordination with Federal, state and local entities will be incorporated into plan

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

development. In this regard, following FEMA's program focus, USACE continues to play a key role in national security planning such as supporting Homeland Security strategic planning efforts, development of the National Capitol Region Response Plan and other plans as the New Madrid Earthquake, the South Florida Hurricane, the New Orleans Hurricane and other contingencies with national implications. Initial review of the Federal interagency community developed fifteen all-hazards planning scenarios (the National Planning Scenarios) for use in national, Federal, State, and local homeland security preparedness activities began. The Scenarios are planning tools and are representative of the range

of potential terrorist attacks and natural disasters and the related impacts that face our nation. Additional efforts focus on continuing to strengthen COOP readiness. Exercises, involving federal, state and local officials, contribute to a more timely and effective execution of Corps responsibilities during disasters that have national impacts. Continuing to capitalize on existing planning efforts and forums, and taking advantage of the current atmosphere of urgency regarding emergency preparedness will advance preparedness among all levels of government to improve response and ensure the health and safety of citizens, workers, and visitors in the metropolitan Washington region.

REGULATORY, SUNKEN VESSEL REMOVAL AND NATIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

TABLE C
NATIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Obligations	
Unobligated Balance - 30 Sep 06	\$ 2,612,573
Allotments FY 07	\$ 6,050,608
Total Funds Available	\$ 8,663,181
Obligations FY 07	\$ 3,012,151
Unobligated Balance - 30 Sep 07	\$ 5,651,030
Expenditures	
Unexpended Balance - 30 Sep 06	\$ 3,678,306
Allotments FY 07	\$ 6,050,608
Total Funds Available	\$ 9,737,914
Expenditures FY 07	\$ 3,269,364
Unexpended Balance - 30 Sep 07	\$ 6,468,550

CIVIL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Authority. Public Law 84-99 (33 U.S.C. 701n) (69 Stat. 186) provides the authority for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers to provide a full spectrum of emergency management/disaster assistance activities using the Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (FCCE) appropriation. Under PL 84-99, the Chief of Engineers, acting for the Secretary of the Army, is authorized to undertake activities including disaster preparedness for all natural disasters, Advance Measures (preventive measures when faced with an imminent threat of unusual flooding), emergency operations (Flood Response and Post Flood Response), rehabilitation of flood control works damaged by flood or coastal storm, protection or repair of federally authorized shore protective works threatened or damaged by coastal storm, and provision of emergency water due to drought or contaminated water source. Under The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) (88 Stat. 143) (The Stafford Act), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may direct USACE to use its resources to provide assistance in the event of a major disaster or emergency declaration by the President. Under The Stafford Act and its implementing National Response Plan, USACE has a standing mission to provide assistance in the area of Public Works and Engineering, Emergency Support Function #3, for response to a major disaster or catastrophic event.

Activities. Overall, the Civil Emergency Management Program ensures timely, effective, and efficient disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation projects and services on a nationwide basis to reduce loss of life and property damage under DOD, USACE, FEMA/DHS, and other agencies' authorities. Major disaster preparedness activities included: the review and updating of disaster preparedness and response plans to ensure viability; training personnel to ensure their capability to respond to disasters; procurement and pre-positioning of critical equipment and supplies which would likely not be available during initial stages of a response; periodic exercises to test and evaluate plans, personnel and training; and the inspection of Federal and non-Federal flood control projects

to ensure their viability to provide flood protection. For each specific event, as needed, Headquarters augments its staff and the staffs of the impacted division/district(s) to manage the event, addressing areas such as resource allocations (dollars and people), funding emergency contracts, purchasing needed materials, providing technical and direct assistance, the logistics of moving people and materials, and coordinating with tribal/Federal/state/local agencies involved in the event. These augmentation activities include overtime for Headquarters, funding of field staff, emergency contracts, travel to the event area, purchasing materials and supplies, increased staffing to include providing Remote Sensing/ Geographic Information System (RS/GIS) services.

Significant Events. Work continued on the Stafford Act responses to Hurricane Katrina which made landfall twice, 25 August 2005 near For Lauderdale Florida and 29 August near Buras, Louisiana with impacts to the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. FEMA mission assignments to USACE exceeded \$4.6 billion and at the peak more than 2,900 USACE personnel were involved in Hurricane Katrina response and recovery efforts. Hurricane Katrina mission assignments in support of FEMA for Louisiana were physically completed in September 2007.

In October 2006 Hawaii County, Hawaii experienced a magnitude 6.6 earthquake which resulted in five mission assignments totaling \$550,000 and included infrastructure assessments and dam safety assessments. Mid-October brought nearly two feet of lake effect snow to western New York and resulted in four missions totaling \$1.1M, including temporary power and oversight for the 3.2M cubic yards of debris removed. Ice Storms in January 2007 resulted in \$2M power mission for Oklahoma with 64 generators installed to critical facilities.

On 4 May a Category F5 tornado hit the City of Greensburg, Kansas physically destroying over 90% of the community. Over \$5M of missions were assigned to USACE, for landfill

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2007

remediation and technical assistance for temporary housing and critical public facilities. Slow moving thunderstorms caused flash flooding during June in Delaware County, NY which resulted in a \$100,000 technical assistance mission to the state. June/July rainfalls caused flooding in southeast Kansas. Eight mission assignments were made totaling over \$2M for technical assistance with temporary housing, high water marks, waster distribution and water/wastewater evaluations. A commodities team was deployed to assist FEMA logistics.

June through September 2007 experienced an unusually calm Hurricane season. Although Hurricane Dean reached Category 4 crossing the Yucatan Peninsula dissipated much of its strength prior to landfall in Mexico.

In May 2007, the Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies program received an additional emergency supplemental appropriation of \$1.5 billion to fund specific improvements relating to the consequences of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. These project improvements include West Bank and Vicinity and Lake Ponchartrain and Vicinity, Louisiana; and hurricane storm damage reduction, flood damage reduction and ecosystem restoration within Hancock, Harrison and Jackson Counties, Mississippi.

In October 2006, fall coastal storms threatened Kivalina, Alaska school and fuel depot. \$1.2M. was allocated in October for temporary emergency repairs of the shore protection structures.

A Pineapple Express Weather System moved through Western Washington in November 2006, bringing record rainfall to the majority of the river basins along the coast. The Nooksack River Basin experienced a flood of record. In Oregon, Wilson River, Tillamook, was above historic levels. \$2.1M was allocated to flood fight and provide technical assistance across the area. Over 40 levees were identified as needing repairs with an estimated \$20M in damages

Over \$2M was allocated for flood fighting in the Missouri River Basin in May 2007, with over 1M sandbags issued, technical assistance provided to States and local sponsors, and the loan of pumps as needed. The flooding of the Missouri River resulted in over \$26M in damages to flood control projects in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

Initiated the study and preparation for the next levee raise at Devils Lake, North Dakota with an estimated cost \$5.4M.

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
ALASKA										
Chena River Lakes	Chena Tanana	Chena River	Fairbanks	1979	2,000	NPP	FRD	Earth	50	40,200
ARIZONA										
Adobe	Gila	Skunk Creek	Phoenix	1982	18,350	NPP	FR	Earth	109	2,275
Alamo	Colorado	Bill Wms. River	Wenden	1968	1,045,300	560	FRSWX	Earth	283	975
Cave Buttes	Gila	Cave Creek	Phoenix	1979	46,600	NPP	FRX	Earth	109	2,275
Dreamy Draw	Gila	Dreamy Draw	Phoenix	1973	320	NPP	FRX	Earth	50	448
New River	Gila	New River	Phoenix	1985	43,520	NPP	F	Earth	104	2,320
Painted Rock	Gila	Gila River	Gila Bend	1959	2,476,340	NPP	FR	Earth	181	4,780
Tat Momolikot	Gila	Santa Rosa Wash	Casa Grande	1974	198,550	NPP	GWX	Earth	75.5	12,500
Whitlow Ranch	Gila	Queen Creek	Superior	960	34,500	NPP	F	Earth	25	978
ARKANSAS										
Blakely Mountain	Ouachita Dam	Ouachita	Hot Springs	1955	2,768,500	20,900	FP	Earth	235	1,100
Blue Mountain	Arkansas	Petit Jean River	Paris	1947	257,900	2,910	FRS	Earth	115	2,800
DeGray	Ouachita	Caddo	Arkadelphia	1971	881,900	6,400	FPRSQN	Earth	243	3,400
DeQueen	Red	Rolling Fork River	DeQueen	1977	136,100	1,680	FQRSW	Earth	160	2,360
Dierks	Red	Saline River	Dierks	1975	96,800	1,360	FQRSW	Earth & Rock	153	2,500
Gillham	Red	Cossatot River	Gillham	1975	221,800	1,370	FQRSW	Earth & Rock	160	1,750
Millwood	Red	Little River	Ashdown	1966	1,854,930	29,200	FQRSW	Earth	88	17,554
Narrows Dam	Ouachita	Little Missouri	Murfreesboro	1949	407,900	2,500	FP	Concrete	175	941
Nimrod	Arkansas	Fourche LaFve	Plainview	1942	336,010	3,550	FRSW	Concrete	97	1,012

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
		River								
CALIFORNIA										
Black Butte	Sacramento	Stony Creek	Orland	1963	160,000	770	FIRX	Earth	156	2,970
Brea	Santa Ana	Brea Creek	Fullerton	1942	4,009	NPP	FR	Earth	87	1,765
Buchanan Dam	San Joaquin	Chowchilla	Chowchilla	1975	150,000	470	FIRW	Earth & Rock	205.5	1,800
H.V. Eastman Lake		River								
Carbon Canyon	Santa Ana	Carbon Canyon River	Brea	1961	6,614	NPP	FR	Earth	99	2,150
Coyote Valley	Russian	East Fork Russian River	Ukiah	1959	122,500	1,922	FRXS	Earth	160	3,500
Dry Creek (Warm Springs) Lake and Channel	Russian	Dry Creek	Healdsburg	1983	381,000	3,600	FRSW	Earth	319	3,000
Farmington	San Joaquin	Littlejohn Creek	Farmington	1952	52,000	NPP	F	Earth	60	7,800
Fullerton	Santa Ana	East Fullerton Crk	Fullerton	1941	764	NPP	FR	Earth	46	575
Hansen	Los Angeles	Big Tujunga Wash	Los Angeles	1940	51,000	120	FRX	Earth	97	10,475
Harry L. Englebright	Sacramento	Yuba River	Marysville	1941	69,000	400	DR	Concrete	280	1,142
Hidden Dam-	San Joaquin	Fresno River	Madera	1975	90,000	5,000	FIRW	Earth	163	5,730
Hensley Lake										
Isabella	San Joaquin	Kern River	Bakersfield	1953	570,000	1,850	FIRW	Earth	185	4,952
Lopez	Los Angeles	Pacoima Wash	San Fernando	1954	440	NPP	F	Earth	50	1,333
Martis Creek	Sacramento	Martis Creek	Reno	1971	20,400	71	FSR	Earth	113	2,670

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
Merced County Stream Group										
Bear	San Joaquin	Bear Creek	Merced	1954	7,700	NPP	F	Earth	92	1,830
Burns	San Joaquin	Burns Creek	Merced	1950	7,000	NP	F	Earth	55	4,075
Mariposa	San Joaquin	Mariposa Creek	Merced	1948	15,000	NPP	F	Earth	88	1,330
Owens	San Joaquin	Owens Creek	Merced	1949	3,600	NPP	F	Earth	75	790
Mojave River	Mojave	Mojave River	Victorville	1971	89,669	NPP	FR	Earth	106	1,250
New Hogan	San Joaquin	Calaveras River	Valley Springs	1963	325,000	715	FIRX	Earth & Rock	210	1,960
North Fork, American River	Sacramento	American River	Auburn	1939	14,700	280	DR	Concrete	155	620
Pine Flat	San Joaquin	Kings River	Piedra	1954	1,000,000	NPP	FIRX	Concrete	429	1,820
Prado	Santa Ana	Santa Ana River	Corona	1941	196,235	NPP	FRWX	Earth	106	2,280
Redbank and Fancher Creeks	San Joaquin	Fancher Creek	Fresno	1993	9,712	NPP	F	Earth	44	16,135
San Antonio	Santa Ana	San Antonio Creek	Upland	1956	7,703	NPP	FX	Earth	160	3,850
Santa Fe	San Gabriel	San Gabriel River	Duarte	1949	32,109	NPP	FRX	Earth	92	23,800
Sepulveda	Los Angeles	Los Angeles River	Van Nuys	1941	17,425	NPP	FR	Earth	57	15,444
Success	San Joaquin	Tule River	Porterville	1960	82,300	400	FIRX	Earth	142	3,490
Terminus	San Joaquin	Kaweah River	Visalia	1961	150,000	345	FIRX	Earth	250	2,375
Whittier Narrows	San Gabriel	San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo	El Monte	1957	49,143	NPP	FRX	Earth	56	16,960

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
COLORADO										
Bear Creek	Missouri	Bear Creek	Denver	1978	30,600	107	FRX	Earth	180	5,300
Chatfield	Missouri	South Platte River	Denver	1974	235,098	1,423	FRX	Earth	148	13,136
Cherry Creek	Missouri	Cherry Creek	Denver	1950	92,126	844	FRX	Earth	141	14,300
John Martin	Arkansas	Arkansas River	Lamar	1943	603,465	1,972	FIR	Concrete & Earth	130	13,962
Trinidad	Arkansas	Purgatoire River	Trinidad	1977	123,224	584	FIRX	Earth	200	6,610
CONNECTICUT										
Black Rock	Housatonic	Branch Brook	Thomaston	1970	8,700	20	FR	Earth	154	933
Colebrook River	Connecticut	West Branch, Farmington River	Riverton	1969	97,700	760	FRSX	Earth	223	1,300
Hancock Brook	Housatonic	Hancock Brook	Plymouth	1960	4,030	40	FRW	Earth	57	630
Hop Brook	Housatonic	Hop Brook	Middlebury	1968	6,970	21	FR	Earth	97	520
Mansfield Hollow	Thames	Natchaug River	Willimantic	1952	52,000	450	FRW	Earth	68	12,420
Northfield Brook	Thames	Northfield Brook	Thomaston	1965	2,430	8	FRW	Earth	118	810
Thomaston	Housatonic	Naugatuck River	Thomaston	1960	42,000	NPP	F	Earth	142	2,000
West Thompson	Thames	Quinebaug River	Thompson	1965	26,800	200	FRW	Earth	70	2,550
IDAHO										
Lucky Peak	Columbia	Boise River	Boise	1955	306,000	2,820	FIR	Earth	340	2,340
ILLINOIS										
Alpine Dam	Upper Mississippi	Keith Creek	Rockford	1942	1,770	NPP	F	Earth	48	600
Carlyle	Upper Mississippi	Kaskaskia River	Carlyle	1967	983,000	26,000	FSNRWA	Earth	67	6,570

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
Farmdale	Upper Mississippi	Farm Creek	East Peoria	1954	15,500	NPP	F	Earth	80	1,275
Fondulac	Upper Mississippi	Fondulac Creek	East Peoria	1954	3,780	NPP	F	Earth	67	1,000
Levings Lake Dam	Upper Mississippi	S. Branch Kent Creek	Rockford	1935	1,081	121	FR	Earth	23	1,090
Page Park Dam	Upper Mississippi	Kent Creek	Rockford	1980	12,014	NPP	F	Earth	41	3,650
Shelbyville	Upper Mississippi	Kaskaskia River	Shelbyville	1970	684,000	11,100	FSNRW	Earth	108	3,000
Rend Lake	Upper Mississippi	Big Muddy River	Benton	1970	294,000	18,900	FQRSW	Earth	54	10,600
INDIANA										
Brookville	Ohio	East Fork of Whitewater River	Brookville	1974	359,600	4,510	FRSW	Earth	182	2,800
Cagles Mill	Ohio	Mill Creek	Poland	1952	228,120	1,400	FRWQX	Earth & Rock	150	900
Cecil M. Harden	Ohio	Raccoon Creek	Rockville, Mansfield	1960	132,800	1,100	FRWQX	Earth	117	1,860
J. Edward Roush	Ohio	Wabash River	Huntington	1969	153,100	500	FRWQ	Earth & Concrete	91	6,500
Mississinewa	Ohio	Mississinewa	Peru	1967	368,400	1,280	FRWQ	Earth	137	8,000
Monroe	Ohio	Salt Creek	Harrodsburg, Bloomington	1964	441,000	10,750	FRWSA	Earth & Rock	93	1,350
Patoka	Ohio	Patoka River	Dubois, Ellsworth	1978	301,600	8,190	FRSQW	Earth & Rock	84	1,550

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
Salamonie IOWA	Ohio	Salamonie	Wabash	1966	263,600	868	FRWQ	Earth	133	6,100
Big Creek Barrier Dam	Upper Mississippi	Big Creek	Polk City	1974	4,200	100	F	Earth	83	4,550
Big Creek Diversion Dam	Upper Mississippi	Big Creek	Polk City	1970	27,500	7,600	FR	Earth	80	1,750
Big Creek Terminal Dam	Upper Mississippi	Big Creek Diversion Channel	None	1972	27,500	7,600	F	Earth	95	480
Coralville	Upper Mississippi	Iowa River	Iowa City	1958	461,200	5,430	FARWQ	Earth	132	1,400
Red Rock	Upper Mississippi	Des Moines River	Des Moines	1969	1,760,350	19,000	FARWQ	Earth	110	6,260
Rathbun	Missouri	Chariton River	Centerville	1969	552,000	11,000	FNRWXQS	Earth	86	10,600
Saylorville	Upper Mississippi	Des Moines River	Des Moines	1975	670,000	5,950	FARWQS	Earth	125	6,658
Virden Creek Dam	Upper Mississippi	Virden Creek	Waterloo	1979	8,300	NPP	F	Earth	33	3,040
KANSAS										
Clinton	Missouri	Wakarusa River	Lawrence	1977	397,200	7,000	FSWXRQ	Earth & Rock	114	9,250
Council Grove	Arkansas	Grand (Neosho)	Council Grove	1964	112,882	3,259	FSQR	Earth	96	6,500
El Dorado	Arkansas	Walnut River	El Dorado	1981	246,882	8,400	FSQRW	Earth	99	20,850
Elk City	Arkansas	Elk River	Independence	1966	284,450	4,118	FSQWR	Earth	107	4,840
Fall River	Arkansas	Fall River	Fall River	1949	254,900	2,330	FSWQR	Earth	94	6,015
Hillsdale	Missouri	Big Bull Creek	Hillsdale	1981	160,000	4,580	FSQRWX	Earth	75	11,600

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
John Redmond	Arkansas	Grand (Neosho)	Burlington	1964	574,900	8,084	FSQRW	Earth	86.5	21,790
Kanopolis	Missouri	Smoky Hill River	Marquette	1948	450,000	3,815	FRWXS	Earth	131	15,360
Marion	Arkansas	Cottonwood River	Marion	1968	141,800	6,210	FRQS	Earth	67	8,375
Melvern	Missouri	Marais des Cygnes	Melvern	1972	363,000	6,930	FRQWXS	Earth	98	9,700
Milford	Missouri	Republican River	Junction City	1965	1,160,000	15,600	FRSXWN	Earth & Rock	126	6,300
Pearson Skubitz Big Hill	Arkansas	Big Hill Creek	Cherryvale	1981	39,540	1,240	FSRW	Earth	83	3,902
Perry	Missouri	Delaware River	Perry	1969	770,000	12,500	FRSXWN	Earth & Rock	96	7,750
Pomona	Missouri	110 Mile Creek	Pomona	1963	230,000	4,000	FRSWXQ	Earth & Rock	85	7,750
Toronto	Arkansas	Verdigris River	Toronto	1960	200,800	2,660	FSQWR	Earth	90	4,712
Tuttle Creek	Missouri	Big Blue River	Manhattan	1962	2,346,000	15,800	FRWXQNS	Earth & Rock	157	7,500
Wilson	Missouri	Saline River	Wilson	1964	776,000	9,000	FIRWXN	Earth	160	5,600
KENTUCKY										
Barren River	Ohio	Barren River	Bowling, Green, Glasgow	1964	815,200	4,340	FRWSQ	Earth & Rock	146	3,970
Buckhorn	Ohio	Middle Fork of Kentucky River	Buckhorn	1960	168,000	550	FQRW	Earth & Rock	162	1,020
Carr Creek	Ohio	Carr Fork	Hazard	1976	47,700	590	FRWQA	Earth & Rock	130	720
Cave Run	Ohio	Licking River	Morehead, Farmers	1974	614,100	7,390	FQRW	Earth & Rock	148	2,700
Dewey	Ohio	Johns Creek	Paintsville	1949	93,000	1,100	FRW	Earth	118	913
Fishtrap	Ohio	Levisa Fork, Big Sandy River	Pikeville	1968	164,360	569	FARW	Rock	195	1,100
Grayson	Ohio	Little Sandy	Grayson	1967	118,990	1,050	FQRW	Earth & Rock	120	1,460

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
Green River	Ohio	Green River	Campbellsville	1969	723,200	7,205	FRSQW	Earth & Rock	142	2,350
Martins Fork Paintsville	Cumberland Ohio	Martins Fork Paint Creek	Harlan Paintsville	1978	21,00	578	FQ	Concrete	97	574
				1983	73,500	261	FQRW	Earth & Rock	160	1,600
Nolin	Ohio	Nolin River	Brownsville, Kyrock	1963	609,400	2,890	FRWSQ	Earth & Rock	174	980
Rough River	Ohio	Rough River	Falls of Rough, Leitchfield	1958	334,400	2,180	FRWSQX	Earth & Rock	124	1,590
Taylorville	Ohio	Salt River	Taylorville	1983	291,670	2,930	FQRW	Earth & Rock	163	1,280
Yatesville	Ohio	Blaine Creek	Yatesville	1988	86,951	3,921	FQRW	Earth & Rock	105	760
LOUISIANA										
Bayou Bodcau	Red	Bayou Bodcau	Shreveport	1949	357,300	NPP	FRW	Earth	70	12,850
Caddo Lake	Red	Cypress Bayou	Shreveport	1971	175,000	32,700	NFRS	Concrete & Earth	34	3,700
Wallace Lake	Red	Cypress Bayou	Shreveport	1946	96,100	2,300	FQRS	Earth	30	4,994
MARYLAND										
Jennings Randolph Lake	Potomac	North Branch Potomac River	Barnum	1981	130,900	952	FQRSW	Earth & Rock	296	2,130
MASSACHUSETT										
S										
Barre Falls	Connecticut	Ware River	Barre	1958	24,000	NPP	FRW	Earth & Rock	62	885
Birch Hill	Connecticut	Millers River	So. Royston	1941	49,900	NPP	FRW	Earth & Rock	56	1,400

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
Buffumville	Thames	Little River	Charlton	1958	12,700	200	FRW	Earth & Rock	66	3,255
Charles River Natural Valley Storage	Charles	Charles River	Millis	1983	35,000	NPP	F	Non-structural	--	--
Conant Brook	Connecticut	Conant Brook	Monson	1966	3,740	NPP	F	Earth & Rock	85	1,050
East Brimfield	Connecticut	Quinebaug River	Fiskdale	1960	30,000	360	FRW	Earth & Rock	55	520
Hodges Village	Connecticut	French River	Oxford	1959	12,800	NPP	FRW	Earth & Rock	55	2,140
Knightville	Connecticut	Westfield River	Huntington	1941	49,000	NPP	FRW	Earth & Rock	160	1,200
Littleville	Connecticut	Middle Branch, Westfield River	Chester	1965	32,400	275	FRWS	Earth & Rock	1,164	1,360
Tully	Connecticut	Tully River	Fryville	1949	22,000	300	FRW	Earth & Rock	62	1,570
West Hill	Blackstone	West River	Uxbridge	1960	12,350	NPP	FRW	Earth & Rock	51	2,400
Westville	Thames	Quinebaug River	Sturbridge	1961	11,100	23	FRW	Earth & Rock	78	560
MINNESOTA										
Big Stone Lake-Whetstone River (HWY 75)	Upper Mississippi	Minnesota River	Odessa	1974	45,000	12,700	FRW	Earth	25	13,700
Lac Qui Parle Chippewa River	Upper Mississippi	Chippewa River	Watson	1950	(²)	NPP	FRWX	Rolled Earth	23.3	17,975
LacQui Parle	Upper Mississippi	Minnesota River	Montevideo	1950	158,700	7,750	FRWX	Rolled Earth	25	4,100
Marsh Lake	Upper Mississippi	Minnesota River	Montevideo	1953	35,900	8,100	FARS	Rolled Earth	19.5	11,800
Orwell	Red River	Otter Tail River of the North	Fergus Falls	1953	14,100	790	FARS	Rolled Earth	47	1,355
Red Lake	Red River	Red Lake River of the North	Red Lake	1951	3,270,000	288,800	FARSX	Earth & Rock	15.5	36,500
Reservoirs at Headwaters of Mississippi River	Upper Mississippi									

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
Lake Winnibigoshish		Mississippi River	Deer River	1884	1,240,000	121,000	FRW	Earth & Concrete	22	162
Leech Lake		Leech	Federal Dam	1885	1,233,000	174,500	FRW	E & C	12	294
Pokegema		Mississippi River	Grand Rapids	1884	203,000	24,800	FRW	E & C	14	225
Sandy Lake		Mississippi River	McGregor	1895	118,000	12,900	FRW	E & C	14	109
Pine River (Cross)		Pine	Cross Lake	1886	188,000	15,500	FRW	E & C	19	150
Gull Lake		Gull	Brainerd	1911	71,000	13,100	FRW	E & C	6	69
MISSISSIPPI										
Arkabutla Lake	Lower Mississippi	Coldwater River	Arkabutla	1945	525,300	5,100	F	Earth & Rock	65	10,000
Enid Lake	Lower Mississippi	Yocona River	Enid	1952	660,000	6,100	F	Earth & Rock	85	8,400
FWR number 38	Yazoo	Gourdvine	Lexington	2004	5,753	48	F	Earth	53	1,020
FWR number 30	Yazoo	Black Creek	Lexington	2001	3,993	72	F	Earth	42	1,384
FWR number 47	Yazoo	Williams	Lexington	1995	3,476	79	F	Earth	45	1,540
FWR number 52	Yazoo	Harland Creek	Lexington	1998	13,686	200	F	Earth	53	2,270
Grenada Lake	Lower Mississippi	Yalobusha River	Grenada	1954	1,337,400	9,800	F	Earth & Rock	80	13,900
Okatibbee	Pascagoula	Okatibbee Creek	Meridian	1969	142,400	1,280	FQSR	Earth	67	6,543
Sardis Lake	Lower Mississippi	Little Tallahatchie River	Sardis	1940	1,570,000	10,700	F	Earth & Rock	97	15,300
MISSOURI										
Bear Creek Dam	Upper Mississippi	Bear Creek	Hannibal	1962	8,700	NPP	F	Earth	81	1,250

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
Clearwater	White	Black River	Piedmont	1948	413,700	1,630	FRWX	Earth & Rock	154	4,225
Long Branch	Grand Chariton	Little Chariton	Macon	1980	65,000	2,430	FRSQW	Earth	71	3,800
Little Blue River Lakes										
Blue Springs	Missouri	Little Blue River	Kansas City	1988	26,600	560	FRW	Earth & Rock	78	2,500
Longview	Missouri	Little Blue River	Kansas City	1986	46,900	930	FRWQ	Earth	120	1,900
Pomme de Terre	Missouri	Pomme de Terre River	Hermitage	1961	650,000	7,820	FRWXA	Earth & Rock	155	4,630
Smithville	Missouri	Little Platte River	Smithville	1982	246,500	7,190	FSQRW	Earth	95	4,200
Wappapello	Lower Mississippi	St. Francis River	Wappapello	1941	613,200	4,100	FR	Earth & Rock	109	2,700
NEBRASKA										
Harlan County	Missouri	Republican Riv	Republican City	1952	850,000	13,600	FIRWXA	Earth	107	11,827
Papillion Creek and Tributaries Glenn										
Cunningham (Site 11)	Missouri	Knight Creek	Omaha	1975	17,161	377	FQEX	Earth	56	1,930
Standing Bear (Site 16)	Missouri	Trib of Big Papillion Creek	Omaha	1973	4,876	125	FRX	Earth	53	1,480
Ed Zorinsky (Site 18)	Missouri	Boxelder Creek	Omaha	1985	10,686	259	FR	Earth	64	3,400
Wehrspann (Site 20)	Missouri	S. Papillion Creek	Omaha	1993	8,801	239	FR	Earth	59	1,810
Salt Creek &	Missouri	S. Trib. Olive	Kramer	1964	4,957	162	FR	Earth	45	3,020

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
Tributaries Olive Creek (Site 2)		Br. Creek								
Blue Stem (Site 4)	Missouri	N. Trib Olive Br. Creek	Sprague	1963	9,660	309	FR	Earth	57	2,460
Wagon Train (Site 8)	Missouri	N. Trib. Hickman Creek	Holland	1963	8,929	277	FR	Earth	52	1,650
Stagecoach Site (9)	Missouri	S. Trib. Hickman Creek	Hickman	1964	5,864	195	FB	Earth	48	2,250
Yankee Hill (Site 10)	Missouri	Cardwell Creek	Denton	1966	7,463	211	FR	Earth	52	3,100
Conestoga (Site 12)	Missouri	Holmes Creek	Denton	1964	9,567	217	FR	Earth	58	2,075
Town Lake (Site 13)	Missouri	Middle Creek	Pleasantdale	1966	7,182	236	FR	Earth		
Pawnee (Site 14)	Missouri	N. Middle Creek	Emerald	1965	28,112	739	FR	Earth	65	5,000
Holmes Park Lake (Site 17)	Missouri	Antelope Creek	Lincoln	1963	6,628	123	FR	Earth	55	7,700
Branched Oak (Site 18)	Missouri	Oak Creek	Raymond	1968	96,774	1,847	FR	Earth	70	5,200
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Blackwater	Merrimack	Blackwater River	Webster	1941	46,000	NPP	FRW	Earth	75	1,150
Edward MacDowell	Merrimack	Nubanusit Brook	West Peterborough	1950	12,800	NPP	FRW	Earth	67	1,030
Franklin Falls	Merrimack	Pemigewasset River	Franklin	1943	154,000	NPP	FRW	Earth	140	1,740
Hopkinton-Everett	Merrimack	Contoocook River	West Hopkinton	1962	71,500	200	FRW	Earth	76	790
	Merrimack	Piscataquog River	East Weare	1962	87,500	120	FRW	Earth	115	2,000

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
Otter Brook	Connecticut	Otter Brook	Keene	1958	18,300	85	FRW	Earth	133	1,288
Surry Mountain	Connecticut	Ashuelot River	Keene	1941	32,500	265	FRW	Earth	86	1,670
NEVADA										
Mathews Canyon	Colorado	Mathews Canyon	Caliente	1957	6,271	NPP	FX	Earth	71	800
Pine Canyon	Colorado	Pine Canyon	Caliente	1957	7,747	NPP	FX	Earth	92	884
NEW MEXICO										
Abiquiu	Rio Grande	Rio Chama	Abiquiu	1963	1,192,801	NPP	FXS	Earth	341	1,800
Cochiti	Rio Grande	Rio Grande	Pena Blanca	1975	582,019	1,200	FRWX	Earth	251	28,300
Conchas	Arkansas	Canadian River	Tucumcari	1939	513,900	2,694	FI	Concrete & Earth	200	19,400
Galisteo	Rio Grande	Galisteo Creek	Santa Fe	1970	89,468	NPP	FX	Earth	165	3,210
Jemez Canyon	Rio Grande	Jemez River	Bernailillo	1953	97,425	NPP	FX	Earth	149.6	861
Santa Rosa	Pecos	Pecos River	Santa Rosa	1979	438,364	NPP	FIX	Earth	212	1,950
Two Rivers:										
Diamond "A" Dam	Pecos	Rio Hondo	Roswell	1963	163,775	NPP	FX	Earth	98	4,885
Rocky Dam	Pecos	Rocky Arroyo							118	2,940
NEW YORK										
Almond	Susquehanna	Canacadea Crk	Hornell	1949	14,005	162	FRW	Earth	90	1,260
Arkport	Susquehanna	Canisteo Crk	Arkport	1940	7,900	NPP	F	Earth	113	1,200
East Sidney	Susquehanna	Ouleout Crk	Franklin	1950	33,550	210	FRW	Concrete & Earth	130	2,010
Mount Morris	Genesee	Genesee River	Mount Morris	1952	337,000	170	FR	Concrete	210	1,028
Whitney Point	Susquehanna	Otselic River	Whitney Point	1942	86,440	1,200	FRW	Earth	95	4,900
NORTH CAROLINA										

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
B. Everett Jordan Falls	Cape Fear	New Hope	Durham	1982	753,500	14,300	FQRSWX	Earth	112	1,330
W. Kerr Scott	Neuse	Neuse	Raleigh	1983	335,620	11,300	FQRSWX	Earth	92	1,915
	Yadkin Pee Dee	Yadkin	Wilkesboro	1963	153,000	1,470	FARSX	Earth	148	1,740
NORTH DAKOTA										
Baldhill	Red River of the North	Sheyenne River	Valley City	1951	101,365	5,430	FARS	Earth	61	1,650
Bowman-Haley	Missouri	North Fork, Grand River	Haley	1967	91,482	1,732	FSRWK	Earth	79	5,730
Homme	Red River of the North	South Branch of Park River	Park River	1953	6,700	194	FARS	Earth	67	865
Pipestem	James River	Pipestem Creek	Jamestown	1974	142,107	840	FRWX	Earth	99.5	4,000
OHIO										
Alum Creek	Ohio	Alum Creek	Africa	1975	134,800	348	FRSW	Concrete & Earth	93	10,000
Berlin	Ohio	Mahoning Creek	Deerfield	1943	91,200	240	FARSWQ	Concrete & Earth	96	5,750
Caesar Creek	Ohio	Caesar Creek	Waynesville, Wilmington	1978	242,200	2,720	FRWSQ	Earth & Rock	165	2,650
Clarence J. Brown	Ohio	Buck Creek	Springfield	1974	63,700	1,940	FQRW	Earth & Rock	72	6,620
Deer Creek	Ohio	Deer Creek	New Holland	1968	102,500	727	FRW	Earth	93	3,880
Delaware	Ohio	Olen Tangy River	Deleware	1961	273,000	1,325	FARW	Earth	118	1,400
Dillon	Ohio	Licking River	Zanesville	1961	273,000	1,325	FRW	Earth	118	1,400
Michael J. Kirwan	Ohio	West Branch, Mahoning River	Newton Falls	1966	78,700	580	FAQRSW	Earth	83	9,900
Mosquito Creek	Ohio	Mosquito Creek	Cortland	1944	104,100	700	FARSWQ	Earth	47	5,650
Muskingum River										

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
Reservoirs:										
Atwood	Ohio	Indian Fork	New Cumberland	1937	49,700	1,540	FRW	Earth	65	3,700
Beach City	Ohio	Sugar Creek	Beach City	1937	71,700	420	FRW	Earth	64	5,600
Bolivar	Ohio	Sandy Creek	Bolivar	1938	149,600	NPP	F	Earth	87	6,300
Charles Mill	Ohio	Black Fork	Mifflin	1936	88,000	1,350	FRW	Earth	48	1,390
Clendening	Ohio	Brushy Fork	Tippecanoe	1937	54,000	1,800	FRW	Earth	64	950
Dover	Ohio	Tuscarawas River	Dover	1938	203,000	350	F	Concrete	83	824
Leesville	Ohio	McGuire Creek	Leesville	1937	37,400	1,000	FRW	Earth	74	1,694
Mohawk	Ohio	Walhondoing Riv	Nellie	1937	285,000	NPP	F	Earth	111	2,330
Mohicanville	Ohio	Lake Fork	Mohicanville	1936	102,000	NPP	F	Earth	46	1,220
Piedmont	Ohio	Stillwater Creek	Piedmont	1937	65,000	2,270	FRW	Earth	56	1,750
Pleasant Hill	Ohio	Clear Fork	Perrysville	1938	87,700	850	FRW	Earth	113	775
Senecaville	Ohio	Seneca Fork	Senecaville	1937	88,500	3,550	FRWX	Earth	45	2,350
Tappan	Ohio	Little Stillwater Crk	Tappan	1936	61,60-0	2,350	FRW	Earth	52	1,550
Wills Creek	Ohio	Wills Creek	Conesville	1937	196,000	900	FRX	Earth	87	1,950
North Branch, Kokosing River Lake	Ohio	North Branch of Kokosing River	Fredericktown	1973	14,900	98	FRW	Earth	71	1,400
Paint Creek	Ohio	Paint Creek	New Petersburg	1972	145,000	710	FRSQW	Earth & Rock	118	700
Tom Jenkins	Ohio	East Branch, Sunday Creek	Gloucester	1951	26,900	394	FRS	Concrete	84	944
West Fork Mill Creek	Ohio	Mill Creek	Cincinnati, Mt Healthy	1952	11,380	200	FRX	Earth	100	1,100
William H. Harsha	Ohio	Little Miami River	Batavia, Williamsburg	1978	284,500	2,000	FRWSQA	Earth	200	1,450

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
OKLAHOMA										
Arcadia	Arkansas	Deep Fork River	Edmond	1986	92,020	1,820	FSR	Earth	102	5,250
Birch	Arkansas	Birch Creek	Barnsdall	1977	59,030	1,137	FSQRW	Earth	97	3,190
Canton	Arkansas	North Canadian River	Canton	1948	377,100	7,910	FSIRW	Earth	68	15,140
Copan	Arkansas	Little Caney River	Copan	1983	227,700	4,450	FSQRWN	Earth	73	7,730
Fort Supply	Arkansas	Wolf Creek	Fort Supply	1942	100,700	1,820	FSX	Earth	85	11,865
Great Salt Plains	Arkansas	Salt Fork of the Arkansas River	Cherokee	1941	241,500	7,780	FRWX	Earth	68	6,010
Heyburn	Arkansas	Polecat Creek	Sapulpa	1950	55,395	880	FRWXS	Earth	89	2,920
Hugo	Red	Kiamichi River	Hugo	1974	955,200	13,140	FSQRW	Earth	101	10,200
Hulah	Arkansas	Caney River	Bartlesville	1951	289,000	3,120	FSQRNW	Earth	94	5,200
Kaw	Arkansas	Arkansas River	Ponca City	1977	1,327,160	16,750	FSQRWN	Earth	125	9,466
Oologah	Arkansas	Verdigris River	Oologah	1963	1,559,270	31,040	FSNRW	Earth	137	4,000
Optima	Arkansas	North Canadian River	Hardesty	1978	229,500	5,340	FSRW	Earth	120	16,900
Pine Creek	Red	Little River	Wright City	1969	465,780	3,750	FSQWR	Earth	124	7,712
Sardis	Red	Jackfork Creek	Clayton	1982	396,900	13,610	FSRW	Earth	101	14,138
Skiatook	Arkansas	Hominy Creek	Skiatook	1984	500,700	10,190	FSQRW	Earth	143	3,590
Waurika	Red	Beaver Creek	Waurika	1977	325,680	10,100	FISQWR	Earth	106	16,637
Wister	Arkansas	Poteau River	Wister	1949	427,389	7,386	FSNAXWR	Earth	99	5,700
OREGON										
Applegate	Rogue	Applegate River	Medford	1981	75,000	988	AFIQRSW	Gravel Embankment	242	1,300
Blue River	Columbia	Blue River	Blue River	1968	85,000	975	FINR	Earth	319	1,329

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
Cottage Grove	Columbia	Coast Fork, Willamette River	Cottage Grv	1942	30,060	1,155	FINR	Concrete & Earth	114	2,110
Dorena	Columbia	Row River	Cottage Grv	1949	70,500	1,885	FINR	Concrete & Earth	145	3,352
Fall Creek	Columbia	Middle Fork, Willamette River	Eugene	1965	115,000	1,865	FINR	Rock-fill & Concrete	193	5,100
Fern Ridge	Columbia	Long Tom River	Eugene	1941	110,000	10,305	FINR	Rock-fill & Concrete	49	6,624
Willow Creek	Columbia	Willow Creek	Heppner	1983	13,250	96	FRN	Roller Compacted Concrete	160	1,780
PENNSYLVANIA										
Alvin R. Bush	Susquehanna	Kettle Creek	Renovo	1962	75,000	160	FRWQ	Earth & Rock	165	1,350
Aylesworth Creek	Susquehanna	Aylesworth Creek	Archbald	1970	1,700	64	FRQ	Earth & Rock	90	1,270
Beltzville	Delaware	Pohopoco Creek	Lehighton	1971	68,250	947	FQRSWA	Earth & Rock	170	4,560
Blue Marsh	Delaware	Tulpehocken Creek	Reading	1978	50,010	960	FAQRSW	Earth & Rock	98	1,775
Conemaugh	Ohio	Conemaugh River	Saltsburg	1952	262,700	800	FW	Concrete & Earth	137	1,265
Cowanesque	Susquehanna	Cowanesque River	Lawrenceville	1980	89,000	1085	FRSQW	Earth & Rock	151	3,100
Crooked Creek	Ohio	Crooked Creek	Ford City	1940	93,900	350	FRW	Earth	143	1,480
Curwensville	Susquehanna	West Branch, Susquehanna River	Curwensville	1965	124,200	790	FRS	Earth	131	2,850
East Branch, Clarion	Ohio	East Branch,	Wilcox	1952	84,300	90	FARQW	Earth	184	1,725

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
River		Clarion River								
Francis E. Walter (Bear Creek)	Delaware	Lehigh River	White Haven	1961	109,610	80	FRW	Earth & Rock	234	3,000
Gen. Edgar Jadwin	Delaware	Dyberry Creek	Honesdale	1960	24,500	NPP	F	Earth	109	1,255
Hammond Lake	Susquehanna	Crooked Creek	Tioga	1978	63,000	680	FRQW	Earth & Rock	122	6,450
Indian Rock	Susquehanna	Codorus Creek	York	1942	28,000	NPP	F	Earth & Rock	83	1,000
Kinzua	Ohio	Allegheny River	Warren	1965	1,180,000	1,900	PFAQRW	Concrete & Earth	177	1,877
Loyalhanna	Ohio	Loyalhanna Creek	Saltsburg	1942	95,300	210	FRW	Concrete & Earth	114	960
Mahoning Creek	Ohio	Mahoning Crk	New Bethlehem	1941	74,200	170	FRW	Concrete	162	926
Prompton	Delaware	West Branch, Lackawaxen River	Honesdale	1960	52,000	290	FRW	Earth	140	1,200
Raystown	Susquehanna	Raystown Branch, Juniata River	Huntingdon	1973	762,000	8,300	FRWPQ	Earth & Rock	225	1,700
Shenango	Ohio	Shenango River	Sharpsville	1966	191,400	1,910	FAQRW	Concrete	68	720
Stillwater	Susquehanna	Lackawanna River	Uniondale	1960	12,000	85	FS	Earth	77	1,700
Tioga Lake	Susquehanna	Tioga River	Tioga	1978	62,000	470	FRQW	Earth & Rock	140	2,710
Tionesta	Ohio	Tionesta Creek	Tionesta	1940	133,400	480	FRW	Earth	154	1,050
Union City	Ohio	French Creek	Union City	1970	47,640	NPP	F	Earth	88	1,420
Woodcock Creek	Ohio	French Creek	Meadville	1973	20,000	118	FQRA	Earth	90	4,650
Youghiogheny River	Ohio	Youghiogheny River	Confluence	1943	254,000	450	FARWQ	Earth	184	1,610
PUERTO RICO										
Cerrillos	Cerrillos	Cerrillos River	Ponce	1992	47,900	5,635	FS	Earth & Rock	320	1,475
SOUTH DAKOTA										

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
Cold Brook	Missouri	Cold Brook	Hot Springs	1953	7,200	36	FRWX	Earth	127	925
Cottonwood Springs	Missouri	Cottonwood Springs Creek	Hot Springs	1970	8,385	41	FRWX	Earth	123	1,190
Lake Traverse: Reservation Dam	Red River of the North	Bois de Sioux River	Wheaton	1941	177,000	10,925	FRX	Rolled Earth	14	9,100
White Rock	Red River of the North	Bois de Sioux River	Wheaton	1941	96,000	3,850	FRX	Rolled Earth	16	14,400
TEXAS										
Addicks	San Jacinto	South Mayde Crk	Addicks	1948	204,500	NPP	FX	Earth	49	61,166
Aquilla	Brazos	Aquilla Creek	Hillsboro	1983	146,000	3,280	FSX	Earth	104.5	11,890
Bardwell	Trinity	Waxahachie Cr	Ennis	1965	140,000	42,800	FSR	Earth	82	15,400
Barker	San Jacinto	Buffalo Bayou	Barker	1945	207,000	NPP	FX	Earth	27	72,844
Belton	Brazos	Leon River	Belton	1954	1,097,600	12,300	FIRSX	Earth	192	5,524
Benbrook	Trinity	Clear Fork, Trinity River	Fort Worth	1952	258,600	3,770	FNRXA	Earth	130	9,130
Canyon	Guadalupe	Guadalupe River	New Braunfels	1964	366,400	346,400	FRSX	Earth	224	4,410
Ferrells Bridge Dam-	Red	Cypress Creek	Jefferson	1959	842,100	18,700	FRS	Earth	97	10,600
Lake O' the Pines										
Granger Dam and Lake	Brazos	San Gabriel River	Granger	1980	244,200	4,400	FRSWX	Earth	115	16,320
Grapevine	Trinity	Denton Creek	Grapevine	1952	425,500	7,280	FNRSXA	Earth	137	12,850
Hords Creek	Colorado	Hords Creek	Coleman	1948	25,310	510	FARSX	Earth	91	6,800
Joe Pool	Trinity	Mountain Creek	Grand Prairie	1994	304,000	7,470	FRSX	Earth	109	22,360
Jim Chapman Lake	Red	Sulphur River	Cooper	1994	441,200	19,305	FRSWX	Earth	79	28,070
Lavon	Trinity	East Fork, Trinity River	Dallas	1953	748,200	21,400	FRSW	Earth	81	19,483
Lewisville	Trinity	Elm Fork,	Lewisville	1954	989,700	23,280	FRSX	Earth	125	32,888

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
Navarro Mills	Trinity	Trinity River								
North San Gabriel Dam, Lake Georgetown	Brazos	Richland Creek	Corsicana	1963	212,200	5,070	FRSX	Earth	82	6,700
O.C. Fisher	Colorado	North Fork, San Gabriel River	Georgetown	1980	130,800	1,310	FRSWX	Rock	164	6,700
Pat Mayse	Red	North Concho River	San Angelo	1952	396,400	5,440	FRSX	Earth	128	40,885
Proctor	Brazos	Sanders Creek	Arthur City	1967	182,940	5,940	FRSW	Earth	96	7,080
Ray Roberts	Trinity	Leon River	Comanche	1963	374,200	4,610	FRSX	Earth	86	13,460
Somerville	Brazos	Elm Fork	Denton	1987	1,064,600	29,350	FRSX	Earth	109	14,965
Stillhouse Hollow	Brazos	Yegua Creek	Somerville	1967	507,500	11,460	FRSX	Earth	80	26,175
Waco	Brazos	Lampasas River	Belton	1968	630,400	6,430	FRSX	Earth	200	15,624
Wright Patman	Red	Bosque River	Waco	1965	726,400	7,270	FRSX	Concrete & Earth	145	24,618
		Sulphur River	Texarkana	1962	2,654,300	20,300	FRSX	Earth	100	18,500
UTAH										
Little Dell Lake	Jordan River	Dell Creek	Salt Lake City	1993	20,500	1,000	FS	Earth	224	1,700
VERMONT										
Ball Mountain	Connecticut	West River	Jamaica	1961	54,600	75	FRW	Concrete & Earth	265	915
North Hartland	Connecticut	Ottauguechee River	North Hartland	1960	71,420	220	FRW	Concrete & Earth	185	1,520
North Springfield	Connecticut	Black River	Springfield	1960	51,067	290	FRW	Concrete & Earth	120	2,940
Townsend	Connecticut	West River	Townshend	1961	33,700	100	FRW	Concrete & Earth	133	1,700
Union Village	Connecticut	Ompompanoosuc River	Union Village	1950	38,000	NPP	FRW	Concrete & Earth	170	1,100

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
VIRGINIA										
John W. Flannagan	Ohio	Pound River	Haysi	1963	145,700	310	FARWS	Concrete & Earth	250	960
Gathright Dam & Lake Moomaw	James	Jackson	Alleghany	1979	123,739	2,532	FQR	Earth & Rock	257	1,172
North Fork of Pound River	Ohio	North Fork of Pound	Pound	1968	11,300	349	FRSW	Earth & Rock	122	600
WASHINGTON										
Howard A. Hanson	Green	Green River	Kanaskat	1961	106,000	1,600	FAS	Rock	235	500
Mill Creek	Columbia	Mill Creek	Walla Walla	1942	8,300	225	FR	Earth	125	3,200
Mud Mountain	Puyallup	White River	Enumclaw	1948	106,000	NPP	FR	Rock	432	810
WEST VIRGINIA										
Beech Fork	Ohio	Beech Fork	Lavalette	1977	37,540	450	FRW	Earth	86	1,080
Bluestone	Ohio	New River	Hinton	1952	631,000	1,800	FRWX	Concrete	180	2,048
Burnsville	Ohio	Little Kanawha	Burnsville	1977	65,400	550	FQRW	Earth & Rock	89	1,400
East Lynn	Ohio	Twelvepole Creek	East Lynn	1970	82,500	823	FQRW	Earth & Rock	122	650
R. D. Bailey	Ohio	Guyandotte River	Justice	1979	203,700	440	FQRW	Earth & Rock	310	1,397
Stonewall Jackson Lake	Ohio	West Fork	Weston	1988	74,650	360	FAQAS	Concrete	95	620
Summersville Lake	Ohio	Gauley River	Summersville	1965	413,800	407	FARW	Rock	390	2,280
Sutton	Ohio	Elk River	Sutton	1960	265,300	270	FARW	Concrete	220	1,921
Tygart River	Ohio	Tygart River	Grafton	1938	287,700	620	FNAR	Concrete	230	1,921

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Operable September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Characteristics of Dam			
							Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
WISCONISIN Eau Galle	Chippewa	Eau Galle	Spring Valley	1969	43,600	153	FR	Earth	122	1,800

KEY FOR PROJECT FUNCTIONS:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| A - Low Flow Augmentation | Q - Water Quality Control |
| D - Debris Control | R - Public Recreation (Annual Attendance exceeding 5,000) |
| F - Flood Control | S - Water Supply |
| I - Irrigation | W - Fish and Wildlife (Federal or State) |
| N - Navigation | X - Water Conservation and Sedimentation |
| P - Power | |

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Constructed or Contributed to by Corps of Engineers
But Operated by Others September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
CALIFORNIA										
Big Dry Creek	San Joaquin	Big Dry Creek	Fresno	1948	16,250	NPP	F	Earth	40	20,038
Camanche	San Joaquin	Mokelumne River	Clements	1963	431,500	NPP	FRS	Earth & Rock	171	2,450
Cherry Valley	Tuolumne	Cherry Creek	Sonora`	1956	268,000	475	FS	Earth & Rock	315	2,500
Del Valle	Alameda	Arroyo Del Valle	Livermore	1968	77,000	200	FRS	Earth	223	880
Eaton Wash	Rio Hondo	Eaton Wash	Pasadena	1937	960	NPP	F	Earth	82	1,795
New Bullards Bar	Sacramento	Yuba River	Marysville	1968	960,000	1,910	FIRPW	Concrete	645	2,323
New Don Pedro	San Joaquin	Tuolumne River	Modesto	1970	2,030,000	3,520	FISP	Earth & Rock	565	1,920
New Exchequer	San Joaquin	Merced River	Merced	1966	1,026,000	1,900	FIR	Rock	480	1,200
Oroville	Sacramento	Feather River	Oroville	1964	3,539,000	5,838	FIRSW	Earth	770	6,850
Tahchevah Creek	Whitewater	Tahchevah Creek	Palm Springs	1965	960	NPP	F	Earth	42	3,610
COLORADO										
Pinon Canyon	Colorado	Pinon Canyon Arroyo	Trinidad	1954	4,350	NPP	FW	Earth		
CONNECTICUT										
East Branch	Housatonic	East Branch, Naugatuck River	Torrington	1964	4,350	NPP	FR	Earth		
Hall Meadow Brook	Housatonic	Hall Meadow Brook	Torrington	1962	8,620	NPP	F	Earth & Rock		
Mad River	Connecticut	Mad River	Winchester	1963	9,700	10	FR	Earth		
Sucker Brook	Connecticut	Sucker Brook	Winchester	1970	1,480	NPP	F	Earth		

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Constructed or Contributed to by Corps of Engineers
But Operated by Others September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
HAWAII										
Kaneohe-Kailua	Kaneohe	Kaneohe Stream	Kaneohe	1981	3,800	26	FR	Earth		
IDAHO										
Ririe	Upper Snake	Willow Creek	Idaho Falls	1975	100,500	364	FIR	Earth		
MARYLAND										
Savage River	Potomac	Savage	Westernport	1952	20,000	360	FRSW	Earth & Rock		
MISSOURI										
Bear Creek	Upper Mississippi	Bear Creek	Hannibal	1962	8,700	NPP	F	Earth		
NEW MEXICO										
Cuchillo Negro	Rio Grande	Cuchillo Creek	Truth or Consequence	1991	13,500	NPP	F	Roller Compacted Concrete		
NEW YORK										
Onondaga	Oswego	Onondaga Creek	Syracuse	1949	18,200	NPP	F	Earth		
OKLAHOMA										
Altus	Red	North Fork of the Red River	Altus	1948	152,430	6,260	FISWR	Concrete	90	1,104
Grand Lake O' the Cherokees	Arkansas	Grand (Neosho) River	Disney	1941	2,197,000	46,500 ⁶	FRPS	Concrete	147	6,565

APPENDIX A
Flood Control Reservoirs Constructed or Contributed to by Corps of Engineers
But Operated by Others September 30, 2007

Name	River Basin	Stream	Community in Vicinity	Cal. Year Placed in Useful OP	Total Storage (Acre-Ft.)	Permanent Pool (Acreage) or No Pool (NPP)	Project Functions	Type	Height (Feet)	Length (Feet)
Lake Hudson	Arkansas	Grand (Neosho) River	Locust Grove	1964	444,600	10,900 ⁶	FRP	Concrete & Earth	90	4,494
TEXAS										
Lake Kemp	Red	Wichita River	Wichita Falls	1972	502,900	15,590	FIS	Earth	115	8,890
UTAH										
Big Wash	Beaver	Big Wash	Milford	1961	1,200	NPP	F	Earth	34	2,814
VERMONT										
East Barre	Winooski	Jail Branch	East Barre	1938	12,050	NPP	F	Earth	65	1,460
Waterbury	Winooski	Waterbury	Waterbury	1938	64,700	890	FRP	Earth	158	1,800
Wrightsville	Winooski	North Branch	Wrights-ville	1938	20,300	570	FR	Earth	115	1,525
WASHINGTON										
Wynoochee	Chehalis	Wynoochee River	Montesano	1972	70,000	1,150	FSARI	Concrete & Earth	177	1,700

APPENDIX B
Flood Control Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Aberdeen & Vicinity, SD (Sec 205)	1995		2007	Local Protection
Alamogordo, NM	2001		2014	Local Protection
Alenaio Stream, Hawaii, HI	1995	1997	1997	Local Protection
Alii Drive, Hawaii, HI (Sec 14)	1999	2000	2000	Shoreline Protection
Allegheny River, First Street, Ford City, PA	2001		2003	Streambank Protection
Alton to Gale Levee System, Mississippi River, IL and MO	1983		Indefinite	Local Protection
American River, Common Features, CA	2000		Undetermined	Local Protection
American River (Folsom Dam Raise), CA	2004		Undetermined	Local Protection
American River Bridge, CA	2004		2009	Local Protection
American River, Folsom Modification, CA	2000		Undetermined	Local Protection
American River, Natomas, CA	2000	1999	Undetermined	Local Protection
Aquashicola Creek (Borough of Palmerton)	1998	1999	1999	Local Protection
Antelope Creek	2001		2009	Local Protection
Arecibo River, PR	2000		2011	Local Protection
Arizona Flood Warning, AZ (Sec 205)	1998		2003	Local Protection
Atchafalaya Basin, LA	1928	(2)	TBD	Floodway and Levees
Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System, LA	1985		TBD	Water Management Units, Recreation Elements & Real Estate Acquisition
Battle Mountain, NV (Sec 205)	1998		Unscheduled	Local Protection
Beargrass Creek, KY	2002		2007	Local Protection

APPENDIX B
Flood Control Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Beaver Creek at Slough Hollow Road, MO (Sec 14)	1998		2000	Streambank Protection
Bethel Bank Stabilization, AK	1992	1997	1997	Emergency Bank Stabilization
Big Sioux River & Skunk Creek, Sioux Falls, SD	2000		2011	Local Protection
Big Wood River, Deer Creek, Bridge, ID (Sec 14)	1998	2001	2001	Local Protection
Blue Lick, KY (Sec 14)	2006		Indefinite	Streambank Protection
Blue River Basin, Kansas City, MO	2002		2008	Local Protection
Blue River Channel, Kansas City, MO	1984		2011	Local Protection
Bois Brule, MO	2002		Undetermined	Deficiency Correction
Brays Bayou (Houston), TX	1998		2015	Local Protection
Breckenridge, MN	2002		Indefinite	Local Protection
Brush Creek, Jeanette, PA (Sec 14)	1994		2001	Streambank Protection
Buffalo Bayou (Lynchburg), TX (Sec 205)	2002		2004	Local Protection
Buffalo Creek, Freeport, PA (Sec 14)	1994		2001	Streambank Protection
Buford Trenton Irrigation District, ND	1998		2008	Local Protection
Cache Creek Settling Basin, CA	1990	1991	2018	Local Protection
Cape Girardeau Floodwall, MO	2004		Undetermined	Deficiency Correction
Cazenovia Creek, NY	2004	2007	2007	Ice Control
Cedar Falls, IA (Sec 205)	1998	2000	2000	Local Protection
Cedar Point Seawall Extension, Bay St. Louis, MS	1998	2000	2003	Shoreline Protection
Center Hill Lake and Dam, TN	2006		20014	Dam Seepage
Center Treatment Plant, Elkhorn Run, PA	2001		2002	Streambank Protection
Chaska, MN	1988	1998	1998	Local Protection
Choctawhatchee/Pea Rivers, Alabama and Florida	1995	1997	1996	Flood Warning
Choctawhatchee/Pea Rivers, Elba Levee, AL	1999		2006	Local Protection Levees
Choctawhatchee/Pea Rivers, Geneva Levee, AL	1999		2006	Local Protection Levees

APPENDIX B
Flood Control Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
City of Folsom Willow & Humbug Creeks, CA (Sec 205)	1999		Unscheduled	Local Protection
City of Whittier, CA (Sec 205)	2002		2008	Local Protection
Clifton, AZ	1991	2002	2002	Local Protection
Clinton Wastewater Treatment Plant, Clinton, NC (Sec 205)	1999	2000	2005	Local Protection
Colorado River at Grand Junction, CO (Sec 205)	1994	1997	1997	Local Protection
Comite River Diversion, LA	1999		2012	Local Protection
Corte Madera Creek, CA	1966		Indefinite	Local Protection
Coyote and Berryessa Creeks, CA	1994		Unscheduled	Local Protection
Cumberland MD, and Ridgeley, WV	2003		Indefinite	Local Protection (C&O Canal)
Dade County, FL	1975		2038	Shore Protection
Dallas Floodway Extension, TX	2001		2012	Local Protection
Dane Avenue, Waveland, MS (Sec 14)	2001		2002	Shoreline Protection
Delaware River Vicinity of Port Jervis, NY	1995		1996	Local Protection (Ice Diversion)
Delta Headwaters Project , MS	1985		Indefinite	Local Protection
Des Moines Recreational River and Greenbelt, IA	1989		Indefinite	Recreation
Des Plaines, IL	1999	2012	2012	Flood Control
Dry Creek (Warm Springs) Lake & Channel, CA	1967	1983	1996	Reservoir
Dry Fork of Little Fork, Willard, KY (Sec 205)	2000	1999	2001	Local Protection
East Baton Rouge Parish, LA	2003		Undetermined	Local Protection
East St. Louis and Vicinity, IL - Rehabilitation	1988		Undetermined	Local Protection
El Paso, TX	1971	1973	2005	Local Protection
Elk Creek Lake, OR	1971		Indefinite	Reservoir
Emmonak Shoreline Erosion, AK (Sec 14)	1998	1999	1999	Shoreline Protection
Fairfield Vicinity Streams, CA	1985	1993	1993	Local Protection
Falls Lake, NC	1973	1983	2006	Reservoir

APPENDIX B
Flood Control Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Fallon, NV (Sec 205)	1998		Unscheduled	Local Protection
Festus and Crystal City, MO (Sec 205)	2002		2009	Urban Flood Protection
Fort Wayne and Vicinity, IN	1994	2003	2004	Local Protection
Fourche Bayou, Vicinity of Little Rock, AR	1987	1996	2007	Local Protection
Fox Point Hurricane Barrier, RI (Reimbursement)	1998	1966	2009	Major Rehabilitation
Francis Bland Floodway Ditch, AR	1986		2006	Local Protection
Galena Bank Stabilization, AK	2004		2005	Emergency Bank Stabilization
Grand Forks, ND-East Grand Forks, MN	1999		2008	Local Protection
Grand Prairie Region and Bayou Meto Basin, AR	1999		2009 ⁴	Water Supply
Great Bend, KS	1988		1994	Local Protection
Guadalupe River, CA	1992		Unscheduled	Local Protection
Guntersville Lake, Guntersville, AL	1988		1989	Streambank Protection
Gulf of Mexico, Highway 193, Mobile Co., AL	2000	2000	2002	Shoreline Protection
Gulfside Seawall, Waveland, MS	2000	2001	2002	Shoreline Protection
Halstead, KS	1991		1995	Local Protection
Hamilton County Streambank Stabilization, TN	1999		2005	Streambank Protection
Hargus Creek, Circleville, OH (Sec 205)	1996	1997	1997	Local Protection
Harmon Canal, Savannah, GA (Sec 205)	2001	2002	2002	Local Protection
Helena & Vicinity, AR	1997		2005	Local Protection
Herbert Hoover Dike, FL	2006		2025	Separate Control
Highway 52, Bellevue, IA (Sec 14)	2001	2002	2002	Streambank Protection
Holes Creek, OH	1998	2004	Indefinite	Local Protection
Hunting Bayou, TX	2003		2011	Local Protection
Jackson Hole, WY	2003		2015	Local Protection
James R. Olin Flood Control Project, VA	1994		1998	Local Protection

APPENDIX B
Flood Control Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Johnson Creek, Arlington, TX	2001		2009	Local Protection
Kahawainui Stream, Oahu, HI (Sec 205)	1989	1990	1990	Local Protection
Kahoma Stream, Maui, HI	1986	1990	1990	Local Protection
Kansas River, Eudora Bend , KS (Sec 14)	2002		2004	Streambank Protection
Kawainui Marsh, Oahu HI (Sec 205)	1995	1997	1997	Local Protection
Kaweah River, CA	1999		Unscheduled	Local Protection
Klamath River, Klamath Glen Levee, CA	1996		1997	Local Protection
Lackawanna River, Olyphant, PA	2002		2005	Local Protection
Lackawanna River at Scranton, PA	2001		2008	Local Protection
Lake Pontchartrain, LA	1967		Undetermined	Local Protection
Lake Wichita, Holliday Creek, TX	1987		1995	Local Protection
Larose to Golden Meadow, LA	1972		Undetermined	Local Protection
Las Cruces, NM	2000	2001	2002	Local Protection
Launiupoko, Maui, Hawaii	2002		Undetermined	Shoreline Protection
Leeper Park Island Wall, South Bend, IN (Sec 14)	1999	2004	2004	Streambank Protection
Levisa & Tug Forks of the Big Sandy River & Cumberland River, KY, WV & VA	1981		Indefinite	Local Protection
Little Calumet River, Cady Marsh Ditch, IN	2004	2008	2008	Flood Control
Little Calumet River, IN	1990	2011	2011	Local Protection
Little Dell Lake, UT	1985	1993	1996	Reservoirs
Little Puerco River, Gallup, NM (Sec 205)	2002	1993	2009	Flood Control
Little Tijuana River, San Diego County, CA (Sec 205)	2001		Indefinite	Flood Control
Long Branch Lake, MO	1973	1980	Indefinite	Reservoir
Loosahatchie, Memphis, TN (Sec 14)	1998	1998	1999	Streambank Protection
Los Angeles County Drainage Area (LACDA), CA	1995	2002	2009	Local Protection

APPENDIX B
Flood Control Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Loves Park, IL	1991	2004	2004	Local Protection
Lower Sacramento Area Levee Reconstruction, CA	1996		Unscheduled	Local Protection
Lower San Joaquin River, CA (Snagging and Clearing)	1985		Indefinite	Snagging and Clearing
Loyalsock Creek, Warrensville Rd., PA (Sec 14)	1999		2004	Emergency Streambank Protection
Lycoming County Flood Warning System, PA (Sec 205)	1999		2004	Local Protection
Magpie Creek & Don Julio, CA (Sec 205)	1997		Unscheduled	Local Protection
Magpie Creek, McClellan AFB, CA (Sec 205)	1997		Unscheduled	Local Protection
Marysville/Yuba City Levee Reconstruction, CA	1993	2005	Unscheduled	Local Protection
Masefau Bay, Tutuila Island, American Samoa (Sec 14)	1989	1992	1992	Shoreline Protection
Mazon River Twp Road, IL	1994	1995	1996	Streambank Protection
McCook and Thronton Reservoirs, IL	1999	2014	2023	Flood Control
Meramec River Basin (Valley Park Levee), MO	1991		2007	Local Protection
Merced County Streams, CA	1985	1994	Unscheduled	Reservoirs
Metropolitan Louisville, Pond Creek, KY	2000		2008	Local Protection
Metropolitan Region of Cincinnati Duck Creek, OH	1999		2011	Local Protection
Middle Fork Grand US 169, MO (Sec 14)	2003		2017	Streambank Protection
Middle Rio Grande Flood Protection, Bernalillo to Belen, NM	1997	1997	2009	Local Protection
Mid-Valley Area Levee Reconstruction, CA	1993		2012	Local Protection
Mill Creek, OH	1970		Indefinite	Local Protection
Minersville, OH (Sec14)	2003		2004	Streambank Protection
Mingo Creek, OK	1988		1998	Local Protection
Mississippi River Channel Improvements (IA, IL, KY, LA, MI, MO & TN)	1928		Undetermined	Channel Improvements
Mississippi River Levees	1928		Undetermined	Main Line Levees
Missouri National Rec River, NE & SD	1985		2011	Environmental Restoration

APPENDIX B
Flood Control Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Missouri River Levee System, IA, NE, KS and MO	1948		Unscheduled	Local Protection
Molly Ann's Brook, NJ	1995		2007	Local Protection
Mon River, Sewage Treatment Plant, Point Marion, PA	1997		2001	Streambank Protection
Mon River, Water St. Point Marion, PA	1998		2001	Streambank Protection
Monroe County, OH	2002	2002	2002	Streambank Protection
Moon Treatment Plant, Elkhorn Run, PA	2001		2002	Streambank Protection
Mt. Morris Lake, NY	1944	1952	Indefinite	Local Protection, Debris Removal & Training Wall Stabilization ⁵
Mt. St. Helens Sediment Control, WA	1986	1990	Undetermined	Local Protection
Muddy Creek Cascade, Vaughn, MT (Sec 14)	2006	1952	2006	Local Protection ⁵
Muddy Creek, Grundy Co, MO	1997	1999	2000	Streambank Protection
Mudline to Pineville, MS	1984	1985	1985	Streambank Protection
Mud Mountain Dam, WA (Dam Safety Assurance)	1986	1995	Indefinite	Modernization of Dam
Murrieta Creek, CA	2003		2012	Local Protection
Muskingum River Lakes, OH (Dam Safety Assurance)	1982		Indefinite	Modernization of Dams
Napa River, CA	1999		Undetermined	Local Protection
New Orleans to Venice, LA	1969		Undetermined	Local Protection
Nickleplate Road, French Creek, Fairfield, PA	2000		2002	Streambank Protection
Nimrod Fisheries Restoration, Nimrod Lake, AR	2000	2000	2000	Environmental Restoration
Nimrod Waterfowl Levee, Nimrod Lake, AR	1998	1999	1998	Environmental Restoration
Nogales Wash, AZ	1994	2010	Indefinite	Flood Warning System & Local Protection
Nonconnah Creek, TN & MS	1990		Indefinite ³	Local Protection
Norco Bluffs, Santa Ana River, CA	1998		2009	Local Protection
North Branch Chicago River, IL	1970	1990	Indefinite	Snagging and Clearing
North Ellenville, NY	1995		1997	Local Protection

APPENDIX B
Flood Control Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Oates Creek, GA	1990	1993	1992	Local Protection
Ocean City-Isle of Wight Bay, MD (Sec 14)	2001		2001	Emergency Streambank Protection
O'Hare Reservoir, IL	1990	2001	2001	Reservoir
Ohio River Flood Protection, IN	1999		Indefinite	Local Protection
Ohio River Greenway, IN	2004		Indefinite	Local Protection
Ottawa River, Shoreline Drive, OH (Sec 14)	2002		2008	Streambank Protection
Otter Brook Lake, NH	2005	2007	2007	Dam Safety Assurance
Ouachita River Levees, LA	1990		Indefinite	Local Protection
Paden City, WV (Sec 14)	2004		2005	Streambank Protection
Pajaro River, CA	1987	1989	1989	Local Protection
Partridge Brook, Westmoreland, NH (Sec. 14)	2007		2008	Emergency Streambank Protection
Passaic River Preservation of Natural Storage Areas, NJ	1997		2009	Local Protection
Perry County L & D Nos. 1, 2, 3, MO	1977	1985	1985	Local Protection
Perry Creek, IA	1991		2008	Local Protection
Petaluma River, CA	1997		Undetermined	Local Protection
Piedmont Lake, Lick Run Reclamation, OH	2001	2001	2004	Environmental Protection
Plum Borough, Allegheny Co, PA	2001		2003	Streambank Protection
Portugues and Bucana Rivers, PR	1975		2012	Local Protection
Pt. Leflore, MS	1985	1986	1986	Streambank Protection
Racitan River Basin, Greenbrook Sub-Basin, NJ	1998		2011	Local Protection
Ramapo and Mahwah Rivers, Mahwah, NJ and Suffern, NY	1990		2008	Local Protection
Ramapo at Oakland, NJ	1995		2007	Local Protection
Raritan River Basin, Greenbrook Sub-basin, NJ	1998		2011	Local Protection
Redbank & Fancher Creeks, CA	1987	1993	1994	Reservoir
Red River Basin Chloride Control (Area X) OK and TX	1991		Indefinite	Chloride Control

APPENDIX B
Flood Control Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Red River Below Denison Dam	1948		Indefinite	Levee & Streambank Protection
Reno Flood Warning System, NV (Sec 205)	1998	2004	2006	Local Protection
Rillito River, AZ	1994		Undetermined	Local Protection
Rio De Flag, Flagstaff, AZ	2003		2012	Local Protection
Rio Grande De Manati, PR	2001		2008	Local Protection
Rio Puerto Neuvo, PR	1994		2019	Local Protection
Rockport, IN (Sec 14)	2006		2008	Streambank Protection
Rolling Fork River, Lebanon Junction, KY (205)	2003		2007	Local Protection
Roanoke River, Upper Basin, VA	1990		2016	Local Protection
Rouge River, Southfield, MI (Sec 14)	2000	2002	2002	Streambank Protection
Roughan's Point, Revere, MA	1997	1999	2006	Local Protection
Running Slough Ditch	1990	1990	1990	Streambank Protection
Sacramento River Bank Protection, CA	1963		Indefinite	Local Protection
Sacramento River, Chico Landing to Red Bluff, CA	1963		Indefinite	Local Protection
Sacramento River Flood Control, CA	1918		Indefinite	Local Protection
Sacramento River Flood Control – GCID, CA	1998	2000	Undetermined	Bank Stabilization
Sacramento Urban Area Levee Reconstruction, CA	1990	1997	2007	Local Protection
Salinas River, San Ardo, CA	1993		1993	Streambank Protection
Salmon River, Haddam and East Haddam, CT (Sec 205)	2005	2006	2007	Ice Control Structure
San Antonio Channel Improvement, TX	1957		2002	Local Protection
Sand Cove Park, CA (Sec 14)	2005		2009	Streambank Protection
Sand Creek, NE	2007		2011	Environmental Protection
San Isidro Rd, Santa Fe, NM (Sec 14)	2000		2002	Streambank Protection
San Luis Rey River, CA	1988		2014	Local Protection
San Lorenzo River, CA	1999		Undetermined	Streambank Protection

APPENDIX B
Flood Control Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
San Pedro Creek, Pacifica, CA (Sec 205)	1998		2008	Local Protection
Santa Ana River Mainstem, CA	1990		2013	Local Protection
Santa Paula Creek, CA	1973		Indefinite	Local Protection
Sardis, Monroe Co, OH (Sec 14)	2000	2000	2000	Streambank Protection
Saw Mill Run, PA	1996		2003	Flood Control
Savan Gut, VI (Sec 205)	1987	1989	2001	Local Protection
Saylorville Lake, IA	1965	1977	1996	Reservoir
Schuylkill River Park, PA	1999		2007	Local Protection/Recreation
Sheyenne River, ND	1990		2007	Local Protection
Sims Bayou, TX	1990		2012	Local Protection
Skyrocket Creek, Quray, Co (Sec 14)	1998		1999	Streambank Protection
South Fork, New River, Boone, NC	2001	2002	2002	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
South Harrison Co, Water Corp, IN (Sec 14)	2006		Indefinite	Streambank Protection
Southeast Louisiana	1997		Undetermined	Urban Flood Control
South Sacramento County Streams, CA	2002		Unscheduled	Local Protection
Springbrook Creek, PA	1989	1990	1990	Streambank Protection
State Route A, Scotland Co., MO	2001	2002	2002	Streambank Protection
Ste. Genevieve, MO	1995	2002	Undetermined	Local Protection
St. Francis Basin	1938		2014	Tributary Levees & Channels
St. Johns Bayou- New Madrid Floodway, MO	1997		2016	Rural Urban Flood Control
Stockton Metropolitan Area, 211 Reimbursement, CA	1986	1999	Unscheduled	Local Protection
Swan Creek, Taney County, MO (Sec 14)	1984	1986	1986	Streambank Protection
Ted Rhodes Golf Course, Nashville, TN	1995	1995	1995	Local Protection
Tehama, CA (Sec 205)	1999		2007	Local Protection
Ten Mile Creek, Washington Co, Public Marina, PA	2001		2002	Streambank Protection

APPENDIX B
Flood Control Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Texas Flat Road, Kiln, MS	2000	2000	2001	Shoreline Protection
Thompson River, Route 6, Trenton (Sec 14)	2005		2006	Streambank Protection
Thornton Reservoir, IL	1999	2012	2012	Flood Control
Tombigbee River Tributaries, AL and MS	1965	1990	2003	Local Protection
Tonawanda Creek-Minnick Road, NY	1999		2008	Streambank Protection
Tribal Partnership Program	2004	N/A	2006	Local Protection
Tropicana and Flamingo Washes, NV	1995	2007	2011	Local Protection
Tucson Drainage Area, AZ	2003		2009	Local Protection
Tule River, CA	2002		Unscheduled	Local Protection
Tulsa and West Tulsa, OK	1943	1945	1993	Rehabilitation of Levee System
Turkey Creek, KS & MO	2003		2016	Local Protection
Turkey Creek, Sumter County, SC	1999	2001	2001	Local Protection
Turtle Creek, PA	1995		1997	Local Protection
Turtle Creek Lake, KS	2003		2015	Dam Safety Assurance
Tygart Lake, WV	1996		2001	Dam Safety Assurance
Upper Gordon Creek, Hattiesburg, MS	1993	1995	2002	Channel Improvement
Upper Guadalupe River, CA	2007		Unscheduled	Local Protection
Upper Jordan River, UT	1994		Indefinite	Local Protection
Upper Sacramento Area Levee Reconstruction, CA	1997	2005	2007	Local Protection
Upper Scioto River, Marion County, OH (Sec 205)	1986		1987	Local Protection
Upper Yazoo Projects, MS	1976		2015	Local Protection
Vicinity Willoughby Spit, Norfolk, VA	1988	Incremental	2014	Flood Control
Van Bibber Creek, CO (Sec 205)	1995		2008	Local Protection
Village Creek, AL	1989	1996	2005	Local Protection
Virginia Beach Hurricane Protection	1986	Incremental	2008	Flood Control

APPENDIX B
Flood Control Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Wahpeton, ND	2002		Indefinite	Local Protection
Walnut Canyon, CA (Sec 14)	1994	1995	1998	Local Protection
Walnut Creek, CA	1964	1997	1997	Local Protection
Westbank and Vicinity, New Orleans, LA	1991		2018	Local Protection
West Columbus, OH	1993		2006	Local Protection
Western Sarpy and Clear Creek, NE	2003		2011	Local Protection
West Fork, Grand River, Rte H (Sec 14)	1997		2000	Streambank Protection
West Fork, Grand River, Rte W (Sec 14)	1998		2000	Streambank Protection
West Ray, Marshall, PA (Sec 14)	1990	1990	1990	Streambank Protection
West Sacramento, CA	1996	2005	2010	Local Protection
West Tennessee Tributaries	1960		Indefinite ¹	Drainage and Flood Control
Wheeler Creek, Gainesville, TX (Sec 205)	1983	1994	1984	Local Protection
White River, Indianapolis Central, Waterfront, IN	1995		2007	Local Protection
White River, Indianapolis North, IN	2001		2010	Local Protection
White Slough, CA	1993		2008	Local Protection
Wildcat and San Pablo Creeks, CA	1980		1996	Local Protection
Williamsport, PA (Hagerman's Run)	2001		2004	Local Protection
Wills Creek, Linton Mine Road, OH	2002	2002	2004	Environmental Protection
Wolf Creek, Lake Cumberland, KY	2005		2014	Dam Seepage
Wolf River, Memphis, TN	2004		2010	Channel Stabilization
Wood River, NE	1996	2004	2007	Local Protection
WV & PA Flood Control, (Sec 581)	1999		Indefinite	Flood Damage Reduction
Wyoming Valley Levee Raising	1996		2008	Local Protection
Yonkers (Nepera Park), NY	1994		1995	Local Protection
Yuba River, CA	2003		Unscheduled	Local Protection

APPENDIX B
Flood Control Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

- ¹ Construction of further channel improvement was halted in 1987 due to the denial of water quality certification.
- ² Project was in useful operation before Corps started working on it. Work consists primarily of improvements to existing channels, levees, pumping stations and other flood control structures.
- ³ Environmental and Recreational separable elements unprogrammed.
- ⁴ This completion schedule is for the Grand Prairie Region separable element only.
- ⁵ O & M Funded.

APPENDIX B
Beach Erosion Control Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion
Assateague Island, MD	2001	2003	2028
Atlantic Coast of Maryland	1990	1994	2044
Barnegat Inlet to Little Egg Harbor, NJ	2004		Undetermined
Brevard County, FL	2000		2044
Brigantine Inlet to Great Egg Harbor Inlet (Absecon Island, NJ)	2000	Undetermined	Undetermined
Brigantine Inlet to Great Egg Harbor Inlet (Brigantine Island NJ)	2003	Undetermined	Undetermined
Broward County, FL	1965		2031
Brunswick County Beaches, Oak Island, Caswell and Holden Beaches, Portion, N.C.	2000	Undetermined	2058 ²
Brunswick County Beaches, Ocean Isle Beach Portion, NC	2000	2001	2051
Cape May Inlet to Lower Twp, NJ	1990	1991	Undetermined
Carlsbab Seawall, CA (Sec 103)	1996	1997	1997
Carolina Beach and Vicinity, NC – Area South	1995	1998	2047
Carolina Beach and Vicinity, NC – Carolina Beach Portion	1965	1982	2014
Chicago Shoreline, IL	1997	2008	2012
Dade County, FL	1975		2038
Dare County Beaches, NC (Bodie Island)	2003		Undetermined
Delaware Bay Coastline, Port Mahon, DE & NJ	2003		Undetermined
Delaware Bay Coastline, Reeds Beach to Pierces Point, DE & NJ	2003		Undetermined
Delaware Bay Coastline, Roosevelt Inlet/Lewes Beach, DE	2002	2005	2055
Delaware Coast, Bethany Beach to South Bethany Beach, DE	2004		Undetermined
Delaware Coast from Cape Henlopen to Fenwick Island, DE (Dewey/Rehoboth Beach, DE)	2000	Undetermined	Undetermined
Delaware Coast from Cape Henlopen to Fenwick Island, DE	2003	Undetermined	Undetermined

APPENDIX B
Beach Erosion Control Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion
(Fenwick, Island, DE)			
Delaware Coast Protection, DE	1989	1990	Undetermined
Duval County, FL	1976		2028
East Rockaway to Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay, NY	1974		2010
Emeryville, Alameda, CA (Sec 103)	1993	1993	1993
Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY	1970		2039
Fire Island to Montauk Point, NY	1963		2027
Folly Beach, SC	2005	2005	2006
Fort Pierce Beach, FL	1998		2020
Graveline Bayou East, Jackson Co., MS	2001		2002
Great Egg Harbor Inlet & Peck Beach, NJ	1991	1992	Undetermined
Indiana Shoreline, IN	1990	1995	Indefinite
Lower Cape May Meadows, NJ (Ecosystem-move)	2002		2056
Manatee County, FL	1992		2042
Martin County, FL	1994		2046
Palm Beach County, FL	1962		2048
Panama City Beaches, FL	1997		2000
Pinellas County, FL	1969		2043
Raritan Bay and Sandy Hook Bay, NJ	1973		2009
Rockaway Inlet to Norton Point (Coney Island), NY	1992	1995	2045
Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet, Sec I	1985	Incremental	2044
Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet, Sec II	1985	Incremental	2049
Sarasota County, FL	1994		2046
Shoalwater Bay, Tokeland, WA (Sec 545)	2002		Indefinite
Silver Strand Shoreline, Imperial Beach, CA	1998		Indefinite
St. Johns County, FL	1986		2046

APPENDIX B
Beach Erosion Control Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion
Surfside-Sunset and Newport Beach (Orange County), CA	2002		2010
Townsend Inlet to Cape May Inlet, NJ	2001		TBD
Tybee Island, GA	1975	1976	2024
Virginia Beach, VA (Reimbursement)	1962	1962	2012 ¹
Virginia Beach, VA	1996		2051
West Onslow Beach and New River Inlet, NC	2001	Undetermined	Undetermined
Wrightsville Beach, NC	1965	1966	Indefinite

APPENDIX B
Beach Erosion Control Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

¹ IAW Section 355 of WRDA 1996, the project will be extended until the earlier part of year 2012 or completion of the beach erosion control and hurricane Protection project at Virginia Beach, Virginia.

² GRR only underway. New construction start FY 2000. BCB

APPENDIX B
Environmental Restoration Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Starte d	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Albuquerque Biological Park Wetland Restoration , NM (Sec 1135)	2004		2006	Environmental Restoration
Allin's Cove, Barrington, RI (Sec 1135)	2005	2006	2008	Environmental Restoration
Amazon Creek Wetlands Restoration, OR (Sec 1135)	1999		2006	Environmental Restoration
Anacostia River & Tributaries, MD & DC	1999		Indefinite	Environmental Restoration
Arkansas River Fisheries Habitat Restoration, Pueblo, CO (Sec 206)	2002		2009	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Ballona Wetland Restoration, CA (Sec 1135)	2002		2006	Environmental Restoration
Black Fox, Murfree, and Oakland Springs, TN	2001		2010	Ecosystem Restoration
Broad Top Region, PA	2004		2005	Environmental Restoration
Bull Creek Channel Ecosystem Restoration, CA (Sec 1135)	2000		2008	Ecosystem Restoration
Bull Shoals Aquatic Macrophyte Restoration, AR (Sec 206)	2003		2005	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Bulls Shoals Nursery Pond, AR (Sec 1135)	2003		2006	Environmental Restoration
Central and Southern, FL	1950		Indefinite	Environmental Restoration
Central West Virginia Environmental Restoration Program	2001		Indefinite	Environmental Restoration
Chesapeake Bay Environmental Program, MD (Sec 510)	1998		Indefinite	Environmental Restoration
Chesapeake Bay Oyster Recovery, MD and VA	1997		2007	Environmental Restoration
Chicago Botanic Garden, IL	2002	2005	2005	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Chief Joseph Dam Dissolved Gas Abatement, WA	2003		2009	Environmental Mitigation, Restoration and Protection
City of Santa Clarita (Perchlorate)	2002		2010	Environmental Restoration
Columbia River Fish Mitigation, OR & WA	1988		Undetermined	Environmental Restoration
Cuneo Press, Chicago River	2002		2003	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Dead Lake, AL	1998		1998	Environmental Restoration
Deep Run/Tiber Hudson, MD (Sec 206)	1999		2005	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Delaware Bay Coastline, Port Mahon, DE & NJ	2003		Undetermined	Environmental Restoration
Delaware Bay Coastline, Reeds Beach to Pierce Point, DE & NJ	2003		Undetermined	Environmental Restoration

APPENDIX B
Environmental Restoration Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Starte d	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Delaware Bay Coastline, Villas & Vicinity, NJ	2004		Undetermined	Environmental Restoration Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Dents Run, PA	1999	2003	2005	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Eugene Delta Ponds, OR (Sec 206)	2000		2008	Environmental Restoration
Everglades & South Florida Ecosystem	1998		2009	Environmental Restoration
Florida Keys Water Quality Improvements, FL	2002		Undetermined	Environmental Restoration
Fort Peck Fish Hatchery, MT	2001		2006	Environmental Restoration
Gold Creek Salmon Restoration, AK (Sec 1135)	2003		2003	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Greenville Marsh, IA Wetlands (Sec 1135)	2005		2006	Environmental Restoration
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Mad Island, TX (Sec 206)	2003		2007	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Gunnerson Pond Restoration, CA (Sec 1135)	2000		2005	Environmental Restoration
Gwynns Falls, MD	2006	2006	2008	Environmental Restoration
Hamilton Airfield Wetland Restoration, CA	2001		Indefinite	Environmental Restoration
Hart-Miller Island, MD (Sec 1135)	1997	2006	2004	Environmental Restoration
Heritage Island, DC`	2005	2006	2006	Environmental Restoration
Howard A. Hanson Dam, WA (Sec 101(b)(15))	2002		2016	Environmental Mitigation, Restoration and Protection
Isle of Wight Bay, MD (Sec 206)	1999		2004	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Kissimmee River, FL	1989		2019	Environmental Restoration
Ladd Marsh, OR	2002		2007	Environmental Restoration
Lake Seminole Habitat, FL	1998		1999	Environmental Restoration
Lake Nemaha Wetlands, KS (Sec 206)	2002		2003	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Lebanon, NH (Phase III)	2002	2006	2007	Environmental Infrastructure
Little Falls Fish Passage #2 (Sec 1135)	1995	2000	2004	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Lower Cape May Meadows-Cape May Point, NJ	2004		Undetermined	Environmental Restoration

APPENDIX B
Environmental Restoration Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Starte d	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Lower Columbia River Ecosystem Restoration, OR	2003		2011	Environmental Restoration
Lower Columbia River Slough, OR (Sec 1135)	2002		2008	Environmental Restoration
Lower Savannah River Basin, GA & SC	2002	2002	2002	Environmental Restoration
Lower Snake Fish & Wildlife Comp	1979		Undetermined	Environmental Restoration
Mississippi River, Mud Lake, IA	2004		2006	Environmental Restoration
Mississippi River, Pool II Islands, IA	2003		2005	Environmental Restoration
Millcreek-Milan Bottoms (Sec 1135)	1999		2003	Environmental Restoration
Missouri River Bank Stabilization & Navigation Project, NE	1992	1995	1995	Environmental Restoration
Missouri River Fish & Wildlife Recovery	1992		2042	Environmental Mitigation, Restoration & Protection
Modified Water deliveries to Everglades National Park	2005		2012	Environmental Restoration
Murphy's Slough, CA (Sec 1135)	1998		2007	Environmental Restoration
Nathan's Lake/Mud Lake Deer Creek, NE (Sec 206)	2000	2003	2003	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Ninigret and Cross Mills Ponds, Charlestown, RI (Sec 206)	2005		2008	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Northeast Pennsylvania, PA (Sec 219)	2003		Indefinite	Environmental Restoration
Northeastern Minnesota, MN	2001		Indefinite	Environmental Infrastructure
Northern Wisconsin, WI	2003		Indefinite	Environmental Infrastructure
North Fork Feather River, Chester, CA (Sec 1135)	1994	1995	2001	Environmental Restoration
Northside Prep/Von Steuben, Chicago River	2001		2004	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Northwest Branch, Anacostia	2004		2005	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Numana Dam, CA (Sec 1135)	1998		Unscheduled	Environmental Restoration
Ocean Pines, MD (Sec 206)	1999	2003	2003	Environmental Restoration
Ohio Environmental Restoration Program	2001		Indefinite	Environmental Restoration
Oquawka Refuge (Sec 1135)	1998		2003	Environmental Restoration
Pine Flat Bypass, CA (Sec 1135)	1998		2002	Environmental Restoration
Poplar Island, MD	1998		2014	Environmental Restoration

APPENDIX B
Environmental Restoration Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Starte d	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Program, WA	2003		2013	Environmental Mitigation, Restoration and Protection
Putah Creek, South Fork, CA	1999		2007	Environmental Restoration
Rathbun Lake Habitat Restoration, IA (Sec 1135)	2004		2007	Environmental Restoration
Rend City Wetlands Restoration, IL (Sec 1135)	2004		2007	Environmental Restoration
Rillito River Riparian & Wetland Development (Sec 1135)	2005		2008	Environmental Restoration
Rio Salado Phoenix & Tempe Reaches, AZ	2001		2009	Environmental Restoration
Riparian Wetland Restoration, Pueblo of Santa Ana Reservation, NM (Sec 1135)	2003		2008	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Roanoke Island Festival Park, Dare County, NC (Section 206)	2002	2002	2008	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Rooster Island Restoration, MD (Sec 1135)	1994	1999	2004	Environmental Restoration
Rural Idaho, ID	2004		2012	Environmental Restoration
Rural Montana, MT	2004		2010	Environmental Restoration
Rural Nevada – Boulder City, NV	2001		Indefinite	Environmental Infrastructure
Rural Nevada – Goldfield, NV	2001		2008	Environmental Infrastructure
Rural Nevada – Mesquite, NV	2001		2008	Environmental Infrastructure
Rural Nevada – Moapa, NV	2001		Indefinite	Environmental Infrastructure
Rural Nevada – Searchlight, NV	2001		2012	Environmental Infrastructure
Rural Nevada – Tonopah, NV	2001		2007	Environmental Infrastructure
Rural Nevada – Virgin Valley, NV	2001		2009	Environmental Infrastructure
San Antonio Channel Improvement	2000		2014	Environmental Restoration
San Ramon Valley Recycled Water, CA	2002		Indefinite	Environmental Infrastructure
Sea Turtle Habitat Restoration, Oak Island, NC (Sec 1135)	2000	2001	2008	Environmental Restoration
Simmons Fieldcontrol Structure, AR (Sec 1135)	1998		1999	Environmental Restoration
South Central Pennsylvania Environmental Improvement Program (Sec 313)	1996		Indefinite	Environmental Restoration

APPENDIX B
Environmental Restoration Projects Under Construction
During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Starte d	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Southeastern Pennsylvania, PA	1998		Indefinite	Environmental Restoration
Southern & Eastern Kentucky Environmental Restoration Program	1998		Indefinite	Environmental Restoration
Southern West Virginia Environmental Restoration Program	1994		Indefinite	Environmental Restoration
South Fork, Putah Creek, CA (Sec 1135)	1998		2001	Environmental Restoration
South Perris, VA (Sec 219)	2003		2012	Environmental Infrastructure
St. Louisville, OH	2004		2005	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Straightwater Marsh, Wetland Habitat (Sec 206)	2002		2004	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Sulphur Creek Aquatic Restoration, Laguna Niguel, CA (Sec 206)	2004		2008	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Sulphur River, AR (Sec 1135)	2004		2008	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Town Pond (Boyd's Marsh), Portsmouth, RI (Sec 206)	2005	2007	2008	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Tres Rios, AZ	2005		2015	Environmental & Flood Control
Tucson (Ajo) Detention Basin Wetlands, AZ (Sec 1135)	2000		Indefinite	Environmental Restoration
Union Slough, WA (Sec 1135)	2003		2007	Environmental Restoration
Upper Central Platte Valley, Colfax Reach, NE (Sec 1135)	2000		2004	Environmental Restoration
Upper Newport Bay Harbor, CA	2005		Indefinite	Environmental Restoration
Upper York Creek Dam Removal, CA	2002		2010	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Vic Fazio Yolo Wildlife Area, CA (Sec 1135)	1992	1999	2002	Environmental Restoration
Walla Walla River, OR	1994		2008	Environmental Restoration
Wanchese Marsh Creation and Protection, Dare County, NC (Sec 204)	2003		2012	Environmental Restoration
Weed Street, Chicago River	2001		2002	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
Wehrspann Lake Aquatic Habitat Control, NE	1999		2004	Environmental Restoration
Wildcat Creek Restoration, CA	1999		Unscheduled	Environmental Restoration
Willamette River Temperature Control (Cougar Project), OR	2000		2010	Environmental Restoration
Wilson Bay Restoration, Jacksonville, N.C. (Sec 206)	2004		2012	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration

APPENDIX C

Navigation Locks and Dams Owned or Operated September 30, 2007

Waterway/ Lock	River	River Mile	Community	Chamber Unit in Feet			Depth over Unit in Feet		Gate Type	Dam Unit in Feet Length *	Year Open
				Width	Length	Lift	Upper	Lower			
AIWW Between Norfolk, VA & St. Johns River, FL											
Great Bridge	Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal	12.2	Chesapeake, VA	72	530	3	16	16	Miter	NA	1932
Deep Creek	Dismal Swamp Canal	10.6	Chesapeake, VA	52	300	12	12	12	Miter	NA	1940
South Mills	Dismal Swamp Canal	33.2	South Mills, NC	52	300	12	12	12	Miter	NA	1941
Alabama-Coosa Rivers											
Claiborne	Alabama	725	Claiborne, AL	84	600	30	16	13	Miter	1603.0	1969
Millers Ferry	Alabama	133.0	Camden, AL	84	600	45	16	13	Miter	9900.0	1969
Robert F. Henry	Alabama	236.2	Benton, AL	84	600	45	16	13	Miter	1496.0	1972
Allegheny											
2	Allegheny	6.7	Aspinwall, PA	56	360	11	11	12	Miter	1393.0	1934
3	Allegheny	14.5	Cheswick, PA	56	360	14	12	11	Miter	1436.0	1934
4	Allegheny	24.2	Natrona, PA	56	360	11	9	10	Miter	876.0	1927
5	Allegheny	30.4	Freeport, PA	56	360	12	10	11	Miter	780.0	1927
6	Allegheny	36.3	Clinton, PA	56	360	12	11	11	Miter	1140.0	1928
7	Allegheny	45.7	Kittanning, PA	56	360	13	11	10	Miter	916.0	1930
8	Allegheny	52.6	Templeton, PA	56	360	18	14	10	Miter	984.0	1931
9	Allegheny	62.2	Rimer, PA	56	360	22	11	11	Miter	950.0	1938
Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, & Flint Rivers											
Jim Woodruff	Apalachicola	106.3	Chattahoochee, FL	82	450	33	14	14	Miter	6359.0	1954
George W. Andrews	Chattahoochee	153.2	Gordon, GA	82	450	25	19	13	Miter	750.0	1962
Walter F. George	Chattahoochee	181.5	Fort Gaines, GA	82	450	88	18	13	Miter	1325.0	1963

* NA (Not Applicable) No Dam at Lock

APPENDIX C

Navigation Locks and Dams Owned or Operated September 30, 2007

Waterway/ Lock	River	River Mile	Community	Chamber Unit in Feet			Depth over Unit in Feet		Gate Type	Dam Unit in Feet Length *	Year Open
				Width	Length	Lift	Upper	Lower			
Bayou Teche, LA											
Keystone	Bayou Teche	72.0	New Iberia, LA	36	160	8	9	8	Miter	175.0	1913
Bayou Teche, LA (MR&T)											
Berwick	Atchafalaya	1.5	Berwick, LA	45	300	14	9	9	Sector	NA	1950
East & West Calumet	Bayou Teche	4.0	Berwick, LA	45	90	0	0	0	Sector	NA	1950
Charenton	Grand Lake	35.7	Charenton, LA	45	0	0	0	0	Sector	NA	1949
Black Rock Channel & Tonawanda Harbor											
Black Rock	Black Rock Canal	4.0	Buffalo, NY	70	625	5	22	22	Miter	NA	1914
Black Warrior & Tombigbee Rivers, AL											
Armistead I. Selden	Black Warrior	261.1	Eutaw, AL	110	600	22	13	13	Miter	1832.0	1957
William Bacon Oliver	Black Warrior	33776	Tuscaloosa, WA	110	600	28	18	18	Miter	800.0	1991
Holt	Black Warrior	347.0	Holt, AL	110	600	64	19	13	Miter	1138.0	1967
John Hollis Bankhead	Black Warrior	365.1	Adger, AL	110	600	68	13	13	Miter	1170.0	1975
Coffeeville	Tombigbee	116.6	Coffeeville, AL	110	600	34	13	13	Miter	1185.0	1960
Demopolis	Tombigbee	213.2	Demopolis, AL	110	600	40	13	13	Miter	1485.0	1954
Calcasieu River And Pass, LA											
Calcasieu Barrier	Calcasieu River	38.9	West Lake, LA	56	575	0	0	0	Sector	450.0	1968
Canaveral Harbor											
Canaveral	Canaveral Barge Canal	3.0	Cape Canaveral, FL	90	600	3	13	13	Sector	NA	1965

* NA (Not Applicable) No Dam at Lock

APPENDIX C

Navigation Locks and Dams Owned or Operated September 30, 2007

Waterway/ Lock	River	River Mile	Community	Chamber Unit in Feet			Depth over Unit in Feet		Gate Type	Dam Unit in Feet Length *	Year Open
				Width	Length	Lift	Upper	Lower			
Cape Fear River											
1	Cape Fear	39.0	Kings Bluff, NC	40	200	11	9	9	Miter	275.0	1915
2	Cape Fear	71.0	Browns Landing, NC	40	200	9	12	12	Miter	229.0	1917
William O. Huske	Cape Fear	95.0	Tolars Landing, NC	40	300	9	9	9	Miter	220.0	1935
Chicago Harbor											
Chicago	Chicago River	327.2	Chicago, IL	80	600	4	27	23	Sector	NA	1939
Colorado River											
Colorado River East	Giww Texas	441.1	Matagorda, TX	75	1180	12	15	15	Sector	520.0	1944
Colorado River West	Giww Texas	441.8	Matagorda, TX	75	1180	12	15	15	Sector	520.0	1944
Columbia River											
Bonneville	Columbia	145.3	Cascade Locks, OR	86	650	65	19	24	Miter	2680.0	1993
The Dalles	Columbia	191.7	The Dalles, OR	86	650	88	15	15	Vertical	8735.0	1957
John Day	Columbia	216.5	Rufus, OR	86	650	110	15	15	Vertical	5900.0	1968
Mcnary	Columbia	292.0	Plymouth, WA	86	650	103	15	21	Miter	7365.0	1953
Cumberland River, TN & KY											
Barkley	Cumberland	30.6	Grand Rivers, KY	110	800	57	24	13	Miter	9959.0	1964
Cheatham	Cumberland	148.7	Ashland City, TN	110	798	26	14	12	Miter	801.0	1952
Old Hickory	Cumberland	216.2	Old Hickory, TN	84	397	60	14	13	Miter	3605.0	1954
Cordell Hull	Cumberland	313.5	Carthage, TN	84	400	59	14	13	Miter	1138.0	1973
Freshwater Bayou, LA											
Freshwater Bayou	Freshwater Bayou	1.2	Intracoastal City, LA	84	590	4	16	16	Sector	401.0	1968

* NA (Not Applicable) No Dam at Lock

APPENDIX C

Navigation Locks and Dams Owned or Operated September 30, 2007

Waterway/ Lock	River	River Mile	Community	Chamber Unit in Feet			Depth over Unit in Feet		Gate Type	Dam Unit in Feet Length *	Year Open
				Width	Length	Lift	Upper	Lower			
Giww Between Apalachee Bay, FL & Mexican Border											
Bayou Boeuf	Giww	93.3	Morgan City, LA	75	1148	11	13	13	Sector	NA	1954
Leland Bowman	Giww	162.7	Abbeville, LA	110	1190	5	11	11	Sector	NA	1985
Calcasieu	Giww	238.5	Lake Charles, LA	75	1194	4	13	13	Sector	NA	1950
Algiers	Giww Algiers Canal	0.0	Algiers, LA	75	797	18	13	13	Sector	NA	1956
Inner Harbor Navigation Canal	Giww East	7.0	New Orleans, LA	75	626	17	31	31	Miter	NA	1923
Bayou Sorrel	Giww Port Allen-Morgan Cty Alt. Rte	37.5	Plaquemine, LA	56	790	21	14	14	Sector	NA	1952
Port Allen	Giww Port Allen-Morgan Cty Alt. Rte	64.1	Port Allen, LA	84	1188	45	13	14	Miter	NA	1961
Brazos East	Giww Texas	400.8	Freeport, TX	75	750	0	15	15	Sector	520.0	1943
Brazos West	Giww Texas	401.1	Freeport, TX	75	750	0	15	15	Sector	520.0	1943
Harvey	Giww West	0.0	Harvey, LA	75	415	20	12	12	Miter	NA	1935
Green & Barren Rivers, KY											
1	Green	9.1	Spottsville, KY	84	600	8	12	15	Miter	760.0	1956
2	Green	63.1	Calhoun, KY	84	600	14	12	12	Miter	512.0	1956
3	Green	108.5	Rochester, KY	36	138	17	0	0	Miter	NA	1836
4	Green	149.0	Woodbury, KY	36	138	16	0	0	Miter	NA	1836
Hudson River											
Troy	Hudson	153.8	Troy, NY	45	493	17	16	13	Miter	1495.0	1916

* NA (Not Applicable) No Dam at Lock

APPENDIX C

Navigation Locks and Dams Owned or Operated September 30, 2007

Waterway/ Lock	River	River Mile	Community	Chamber Unit in Feet			Depth over Unit in Feet		Gate Type	Dam Unit in Feet Length *	Year Open
				Width	Length	Lift	Upper	Lower			
Illinois Waterway											
Thomas J. Obrien	Calumet	326.5	Chicago, IL	110	1000	4	18	18	Sector	256.75	1960
Lagrange	Illinois	80.2	Beardstown, IL	110	600	10	16	13	Miter	1066.0	1939
Peoria	Illinois	157.7	Creve Coeur, IL	110	600	11	15	12	Miter	3446.0	1938
Starved Rock	Illinois	231.0	Utica, IL	110	600	19	17	14	Miter	1280.0	1933
Marseilles	Illinois	244.6	Marseilles, IL	110	600	24	19	14	Miter	778.5	1933
Dresden Island	Illinois	271.5	Morris, IL	110	600	22	17	12	Miter	1615.5	1933
Brandon Road	Illinois	286.0	Joliet, IL	110	600	34	18	14	Miter	2373.0	1933
Lockport	Illinois	291.1	Lockport, IL	110	600	39	20	15	Miter	500.0	1933
Kanawha Lock & Dam, Washington											
Winfield	Kanawha	31.1	Winfield, WV	56	360	28	18	12	Miter	700.0	1937
	Kanawha	31.1	Winfield, WV	110	800	28	18	18	Miter	700.0	1997
	Kanawha	31.1	Winfield, WV	56	360	28	18	12	Miter	700.0	1937
Marmet	Kanawha	67.7	Marmet, WV	56	360	24	18	12	Miter	557.0	1934
	Kanawha	67.7	Marmet, WV	56	360	24	18	12	Miter	557.0	1934
London	Kanawha	82.8	London, WV	56	360	24	18	12	Miter	557.0	1934
	Kanawha	82.8	London, WV	56	360	24	18	12	Miter	557.0	1933
Kaskaskia River											
Kaskaskia	Kaskaskia	0.8	Modoc, IL	84	600	29	19	11	Miter	120.0	1973

* NA (Not Applicable) No Dam at Lock

APPENDIX C

Navigation Locks and Dams Owned or Operated September 30, 2007

Waterway/ Lock	River	River Mile	Community	Chamber Unit in Feet			Depth over Unit in Feet		Gate Type	Dam Unit in Feet Length *	Year Open
				Width	Length	Lift	Upper	Lower			
Kentucky River, KY											
1	Kentucky	4.0	Carrollton, KY	38	145	8	8	15	Miter	424.0	1839
2	Kentucky	31.0	Lockport, KY	38	145	14	8	6	Miter	400.0	1839
3	Kentucky	42.0	Gest, KY	38	145	13	9	6	Miter	465.0	1844
4	Kentucky	65.0	Frankfort, KY	38	145	13	6	7	Miter	534.0	1844
5	Kentucky	82.2	Tyrone, KY	38	145	15	10	6	Miter	556.0	1844
6	Kentucky	96.2	High Bridge, KY	52	147	14	9	6	Miter	413.0	1891
7	Kentucky	117.0	High Bridge, KY	52	147	15	9	7	Miter	350.0	1897
8	Kentucky	139.9	Camp Nelson, KY	52	146	19	11	6	Miter	257.0	1900
9	Kentucky	157.5	Valley View, KY	52	148	17	11	7	Miter	362.0	1907
10	Kentucky	176.4	Ford, KY	52	148	17	9	6	Miter	472.0	1907
12	Kentucky	220.9	Ravenna, KY	52	148	17	10	6	Miter	240.0	1973
13	Kentucky	239.9	Willow, KY	52	148	18	10	6	Miter	248.0	1915
14	Kentucky	249.0	Heidelberg, KY	52	148	17	9	6	Fiter	248.0	1917
Lake Washington Ship Canal											
Hiram M. Chittenden	Lake Washington Ship Canal	0.0	Seattle, WA	80	760	26	36	29	Miter	235.0	1916
	Lake Washington Ship Canal	0.0	Seattle, WA	28	123	26	16	16	Miter	235.0	1916

* NA (Not Applicable) No Dam at Lock

APPENDIX C

Navigation Locks and Dams Owned or Operated September 30, 2007

Waterway/ Lock	River	River Mile	Community	Chamber Unit in Feet			Depth over Unit in Feet		Gate Type	Dam Unit in Feet Length *	Year Open
				Width	Length	Lift	Upper	Lower			
McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System											
Norrell	Arkansas	10.3	Arkansas Post, AR	110	600	30	16	15	Miter	277.0	1967
2	Arkansas	13.3	Arkansas Post, AR	110	600	20	18	14	Miter	1120.0	1967
Joe Hardin	Arkansas	50.2	Grady, AR	110	600	20	18	14	Miter	1260.0	1968
Emmett Sanders	Arkansas	66.0	Pine Bluff, AR	110	600	14	18	14	Miter	1190.0	1968
5	Arkansas	86.3	Redfield, AR	110	600	17	18	14	Miter	1050.0	1968
David D. Terry	Arkansas	108.1	Little Rock, AR	110	600	18	18	14	Miter	1190.0	1968
Murray	Arkansas	125.4	Little Rock, AR	110	600	18	18	14	Miter	980.0	1969
Toad Suck Ferry	Arkansas	155.9	Conway, AR	110	600	16	18	14	Miter	1200.0	1969
Arthur V. Ormond	Arkansas	176.9	Morrilton, AR	110	600	19	18	14	Miter	1797.0	1969
Dardanelle	Arkansas	205.5	Russellville, AR	110	600	55	18	14	Miter	1210.0	1969
Ozark - Jeta Taylor	Arkansas	256.8	Ozark, AR	110	600	34	18	15	Miter	900.0	1969
James W. Trimble	Arkansas	292.8	Fort Smith, AR	110	600	20	18	14	Miter	1050.0	1969
W.D. Mayo	Arkansas	319.6	Spiro, OK	110	600	21	14	14	Miter	840.0	1970
Robert S. Kerr	Arkansas	336.2	Salisaw, OK	110	600	48	16	14	Miter	1090.0	1970
Webbers Falls	Arkansas	366.6	Webber Falls, OK	110	600	30	16	14	Miter	720.0	1970
Chouteau	Verdigris	5.0	Muskogee, OK	110	600	21	15	14	Miter	210.0	1970
Newt Graham Lock	Verdigris	26.0	Inola, OK	110	600	21	15	14	Miter	210.0	1970
Montgomery Point	White	0.5	Tichnor, AR	110	600	20	18	15	Miter	300	2004
Mermentau River, LA											
Schooner Bayou	Inland Ww, Franklin-Mermentau	3.4	Abbeville, LA	75	525	0	0	0	Sector	NA	1950
Catfish Point	Mermentau	25.0	Creole, LA	56	500	0	0	0	Sector	NA	1951

* NA (Not Applicable) No Dam at Lock

APPENDIX C

Navigation Locks and Dams Owned or Operated September 30, 2007

Waterway/ Lock	River	River Mile	Community	Chamber Unit in Feet			Depth over Unit in Feet		Gate Type	Dam Unit in Feet Length *	Year Open
				Width	Length	Lift	Upper	Lower			
Mississippi R Betwn Missouri R & Minneapolis, MN											
Melvin Price	Mississippi	200.8	East Alton, IL	110	1200	24	23	18	Vertical	990.0	1990
	Mississippi	200.8	East Alton, IL	110	600	24	42	18	Miter	990.0	1994
25	Mississippi	241.4	Winfield, MO	110	600	15	19	12	Miter	1140.0	1939
24	Mississippi	273.4	Clarksville, MO	110	600	15	19	12	Miter	1200.0	1940
22	Mississippi	301.2	Saverton, MO	110	600	10	18	14	Miter	3084.0	1938
21	Mississippi	324.9	Quincy, IL	110	600	10	17	12	Miter	2955.0	1938
20	Mississippi	343.2	Canton, MO	110	600	10	15	12	Miter	2144.0	1936
19	Mississippi	364.3	Keokuk, IA	110	1200	38	15	13	Vertical	8809.0	1957
18	Mississippi	410.5	Gladstone, IL	110	600	10	17	14	Miter	6960.0	1937
17	Mississippi	437.1	New Boston, IL	110	600	8	16	13	Miter	3196.0	1939
16	Mississippi	457.2	Muscatine, IL	110	600	9	17	12	Miter	3555.0	1937
15	Mississippi	482.9	Rock Island, IL	110	600	16	27	11	Miter	1203.0	1934
	Mississippi	482.9	Rock Island, IL	110	360	16	27	11	Miter	1203.0	1934
14	Mississippi	493.0	Leclaire, IA	110	600	11	20	13	Miter	2703.0	1922
	Mississippi	493.0	Leclaire, IA	80	320	11	21	14	Miter	2703.0	1939
13	Mississippi	522.5	Clinton, IL	110	600	11	19	13	Miter	1407.0	1938
12	Mississippi	556.7	Bellevue, IA	110	600	9	17	13	Miter	8369.0	1939
11	Mississippi	583.0	Dubuque, IA	110	600	12	19	13	Miter	4784.0	1937
10	Mississippi	615.1	Guttenburg, IA	110	600	8	15	12	Miter	763.0	1936
9	Mississippi	647.9	Lynxville, WI	110	600	9	16	13	Miter	811.0	1938
8	Mississippi	679.2	Genoa, WI	110	600	11	22	14	Miter	935.0	1937
7	Mississippi	702.5	Dresbach, MN	110	600	8	18	12	Miter	940.0	1937
6	Mississippi	714.3	Trempealeau, WI	110	600	6	17	13	Miter	893.0	1936

* NA (Not Applicable) No Dam at Lock

APPENDIX C

Navigation Locks and Dams Owned or Operated September 30, 2007

Waterway/ Lock	River	River Mile	Community	Chamber Unit in Feet			Depth over Unit in Feet		Gate Type	Dam Unit in Feet Length *	Year Open
				Width	Length	Lift	Upper	Lower			
5A	Mississippi	728.5	Winona,Mn, MN	110	600	5	18	13	Miter	682.0	1936
5	Mississippi	738.1	Minneiska, MN	110	600	9	18	12	Miter	1619.0	1935
4	Mississippi	752.8	Alma, WI	110	600	7	17	13	Miter	1367.0	1935
3	Mississippi	796.9	Red Wing, MN	110	600	8	17	14	Miter	365.0	1938
2	Mississippi	815.2	Hastings, MN	110	500	12	22	13	Miter	822.0	1930
1	Mississippi	847.6	Minn. St. Paul, MN	56	400	38	13	10	Miter	574.0	1932
	Mississippi	847.6	Minn. St. Paul, MN	56	400	38	13	8	Miter	574.0	1930
Lower Saint Anthony Falls	Mississippi	853.3	Minneapolis, MN	56	400	25	14	10	Miter	188.0	1959
Upper Saint Anthony Falls	Mississippi	853.9	Minneapolis, MN	56	400	49	16	14	Miter	NA	1963
Mississippi R Betwn Ohio And Missouri Rivers											
27	Mississippi	185.5	Granite City, IL	110	1200	21	15	15	Vertical	3000.0	1953
	Mississippi	185.5	Granite City, IL	110	600	21	15	15	Miter	3000.0	1953

* NA (Not Applicable) No Dam at Lock

APPENDIX C

Navigation Locks and Dams Owned or Operated September 30, 2007

Waterway/ Lock	River	River Mile	Community	Chamber Unit in Feet			Depth over Unit in Feet		Gate Type	Dam Unit in Feet Length *	Year Open
				Width	Length	Lift	Upper	Lower			
Monongahela River											
2	Monongahela	11.2	Braddock, PA	110	720	9	15	16	Miter	748.0	1905
	Monongahela	11.2	Braddock, PA	56	360	9	15	16	Miter	748.0	1905
3	Monongahela	23.8	Elizabeth, PA	56	360	8	11	11	Miter	670.0	1907
	Monongahela	23.8	Elizabeth, PA	56	720	8	11	11	Miter	670.0	1907
4	Monongahela	41.5	Monessen, PA	56	720	17	20	10	Miter	535.0	1932
	Monongahela	41.5	Monessen, PA	56	360	17	20	10	Miter	535.0	1932
Maxwell	Monongahela	61.2	Maxwell, PA	84	720	20	20	14	Miter	460.0	1963
	Monongahela	61.2	Maxwell, PA	84	720	20	20	14	Miter	460.0	1963
Grays Landing	Monongahela	82.0	Grays Landing, PA	84	720	15	27	18	Miter	576.0	1993
Point Marion	Monongahela	90.8	Point Marion, PA	84	720	19	16	35	Miter	682.0	1994
Morgantown	Monongahela	102.0	Morgantown, WV	84	600	17	17	14	Miter	410.0	1950
Hildebrand	Monongahela	108.0	Morgantown, WV	84	600	21	14	15	Miter	530.0	1959
Opekiska	Monongahela	115.4	Opekiska, WV	84	600	22	18	14	Miter	366.0	1964

* NA (Not Applicable) No Dam at Lock

APPENDIX C

Navigation Locks and Dams Owned or Operated September 30, 2007

Waterway/ Lock	River	River Mile	Community	Chamber Unit in Feet			Depth over Unit in Feet		Gate Type	Dam Unit in Feet Length *	Year Open
				Width	Length	Lift	Upper	Lower			
Ohio River Emsworth	Ohio	6.2	Emsworth, PA	56	360	18	16	13	Miter	1717.0	1921
	Ohio	6.2	Emsworth, PA	110	600	18	17	13	Miter	1717.0	1921
Dashields	Ohio	13.3	Glenwillard, PA	56	360	10	13	18	Miter	1585.0	1929
	Ohio	13.3	Glenwillard, PA	110	600	10	13	18	Miter	1585.0	1929
Montgomery	Ohio	31.7	Monaca, PA	56	360	18	16	15	Miter	1379.0	1936
	Ohio	31.7	Monaca, PA	110	600	18	16	15	Miter	1379.0	1936
New Cumberland	Ohio	54.4	Stratton, OH	110	1200	21	17	15	Miter	1315.0	1959
	Ohio	54.4	Stratton, OH	110	600	21	17	15	Miter	1315.0	1959
Pike Island	Ohio	84.2	Warwood, WV	110	1200	18	17	18	Miter	1315.0	1965
	Ohio	84.2	Warwood, WV	110	600	18	17	18	Miter	1315.0	1965
Hannibal	Ohio	126.4	Hannibal, OH	110	1200	21	38	17	Miter	1098.0	1973
	Ohio	126.4	Hannibal, OH	110	600	21	38	17	Miter	1098.0	1973
Willow Island	Ohio	161.7	Newport, OH	110	600	20	35	15	Miter	1128.0	1972
	Ohio	161.7	Newport, OH	110	1200	20	35	15	Miter	1128.0	1972
Belleville	Ohio	203.9	Reedsville, OH	110	1200	22	37	15	Miter	1206.0	1969
	Ohio	203.9	Reedsville, OH	110	600	22	37	15	Miter	1206.0	1969
Racine	Ohio	237.5	Letart, WV	110	1200	22	37	15	Miter	1173.0	1969
	Ohio	237.5	Letart, WV	110	600	22	37	15	Miter	1173.0	1969
Robert C. Byrd	Ohio	279.2	Hogsett, WV	110	600	23	41	18	Miter	1132.0	1993
	Ohio	279.2	Hogsett, WV	110	1200	23	41	18	Miter	1132.0	1993
Greenup	Ohio	341.0	Greenup, KY	110	600	30	45	15	Miter	1287.0	1959
	Ohio	341.0	Greenup, KY	110	1200	30	45	15	Miter	1287.0	1959
Captain Anthony Meldahl	Ohio	436.2	Chilo, OH	110	1200	30	45	15	Miter	1756.0	1962

* NA (Not Applicable) No Dam at Lock

APPENDIX C

Navigation Locks and Dams Owned or Operated September 30, 2007

Waterway/ Lock	River	River Mile	Community	Chamber Unit in Feet			Depth over Unit in Feet		Gate Type	Dam Unit in Feet Length *	Year Open
				Width	Length	Lift	Upper	Lower			
Captain Anthony Meldahl	Ohio	436.2	Chilo, OH	110	600	30	45	15	Miter	1756.0	1962
Markland	Ohio	531.5	Markland, KY	110	600	35	50	15	Miter	1395.0	1959
	Ohio	531.5	Warsaw, KY	110	1200	35	50	15	Miter	1395.0	1959
Mcalpine	Ohio	606.8	Louisville, KY	110	600	37	19	11	Miter	8725.0	1961
	Ohio	606.8	Louisville, KY	110	1200	37	49	12	Miter	8725.0	1961
Cannelton	Ohio	720.7	Cannelton, IN	110	600	25	40	15	Miter	2054.0	1971
	Ohio	720.7	Cannelton, IN	110	1200	25	40	15	Miter	2054.0	1971
Newburgh	Ohio	776.1	Newburgh, IN	110	1200	16	31	15	Miter	2275.6	1975
	Ohio	776.1	Newburgh, IN	110	600	16	31	15	Miter	2275.6	1975
John T. Myers	Ohio	846.0	Mount Vernon, IN	110	600	18	34	16	Miter	3504.0	1975
	Ohio	846.0	Mount Vernon, IN	110	1200	18	34	16	Miter	3504.0	1975
Smithland	Ohio	918.5	Hamlettsburg, IL	110	1200	22	34	12	Miter	2962.0	1980
	Ohio	918.5	Hamlettsburg, IL	110	1200	22	34	12	Miter	2962.0	1980
52	Ohio	938.9	Brookport, IL	110	600	12	15	11	Miter	2978.0	1928
	Ohio	938.9	Brookport, IL	110	1200	12	15	11	Miter	2998.0	1969
53	Ohio	962.6	Mound City, IL	110	600	12	15	10	Miter	3560.0	1929
	Ohio	962.6	Mound City, IL	110	1200	12	15	10	Miter	3560.0	1980

* NA (Not Applicable) No Dam at Lock

APPENDIX C

Navigation Locks and Dams Owned or Operated September 30, 2007

Waterway/ Lock	River	River Mile	Community	Chamber Unit in Feet			Depth over Unit in Feet		Gate Type	Dam Unit in Feet Length *	Year Open
				Width	Length	Lift	Upper	Lower			
Okeechobee Waterway, FL											
Moore Haven	Caloosahatchee	78.0	Moore Haven, FL	50	250	2	10	11	Sector	89.8	1953
W. P. Franklin	Caloosahatchee	122.0	Fort Myers, FL	56	400	3	13	13	Sector	1150.0	1965
Ortona	Okeechobee	93.6	Labelle, FL	50	225	11	12	15	Sector	104.0	1937
St. Lucie	St. Lucie Canal	15.3	Stuart, FL	50	225	13	15	13	Sector	170.0	1941
Port Mayaca	St. Lucie Canal	38.5	Port Mayaca, FL	56	400	2	17	17	Sector	116.0	1977
Old River, LA (MR&T)											
Old River	Old River	1.0	Simmesport, LA	75	1190	35	11	11	Miter	1100.0	1963
Ouachita & Black Rivers Below Camden, AR											
Jonesville	Black	25.0	Jonesville, LA	84	600	30	18	15	Miter	450.0	1972
Columbia	Ouachita	117.2	Columbia, LA	84	600	18	18	18	Miter	400.0	1972
Felsenthal	Ouachita	226.8	Felsenthal, AR	84	600	18	18	13	Miter	350.0	1984
H. K. Thatcher	Ouachita	281.7	Calion, LA	84	600	12	18	13	Miter	350.0	1984
Pearl River Lateral Canal											
1	West Pearl	29.7	Pearl River, LA	65	274	27	10	10	Miter	NA	1949
2	West Pearl	40.8	Bush, LA	65	274	15	10	10	Miter	NA	1950
3	West Pearl	43.9	Sun, LA	65	274	11	10	10	Miter	NA	1950

* NA (Not Applicable) No Dam at Lock

APPENDIX C

Navigation Locks and Dams Owned or Operated September 30, 2007

Waterway/ Lock	River	River Mile	Community	Chamber Unit in Feet			Depth over Unit in Feet		Gate Type	Dam Unit in Feet Length *	Year Open
				Width	Length	Lift	Upper	Lower			
Red River WW-Mississippi R To Shreveport, LA											
Lindy Claiborne Boggs	Red	44.0	Larto, LA	84	685	36	22	13	Miter	630.0	1984
John H.Overton	Red	74.0	Ruby, LA	84	685	24	23	23	Miter	348.0	1987
3	Red	116.4	Colfax, LA	84	685	31	25	18	Miter	432.0	1992
Russell B. Long	Red	169.0	Coushatta, LA	84	685	25	25	18	Miter	690.0	1994
Joe D. Waggonner	Red	200.0	Caspiana, LA	84	685	25	22	23	Miter	663.0	1994
Sacramento River											
Sacramento Barge Canal Lock	Sacramento	43.0	West Sacramento, CA	86	640	4	13	13	Sector	NA	1961
Savannah River											
New Savannah Bluff	Savannah	187.2	Augusta, SC	56	360	15	14	12	Miter	360.0	1937
Snake River											
Ice Harbor	Snake	9.7	Pasco, WA	86	650	103	15	14	Vertical	2790.0	1962
Lower Monumental	Snake	41.6	Kahlotus, WA	86	650	103	15	15	Vertical	3800.0	1969
Little Goose	Snake	70.3	Starbuck, WA	86	650	101	15	15	Miter	2655.0	1970
Lower Granite	Snake	107.5	Pomeroy, WA	86	650	105	15	15	Miter	3200.0	1975
St. Marys River, MI											
St. Marys	St. Marys	47.0	Sault Ste. Marie, MI	80	1320	22	24	23	Leaf	1300.0	1914
	St. Marys	47.0	Sault Ste. Marie, MI	80	1320	22	24	23	Leaf	1300.0	1919
	St. Marys	47.0	Sault Ste. Marie, MI	110	1200	22	32	32	Leaf	1300.0	1963
	St. Marys	47.0	Sault Ste. Marie, MI	80	780	22	31	31	Leaf	1300.0	1943

* NA (Not Applicable) No Dam at Lock

APPENDIX C

Navigation Locks and Dams Owned or Operated September 30, 2007

Waterway/ Lock	River	River Mile	Community	Chamber Unit in Feet			Depth over Unit in Feet		Gate Type	Dam Unit in Feet Length *	Year Open
				Width	Length	Lift	Upper	Lower			
Tennessee River, TN, AL, & KY											
Melton Hill	Clinch	23.1	Kingston, TN	75	400	58	13	13	Miter	1072.0	1963
Kentucky	Tennessee	22.4	Grand Rivers, KY	110	600	57	24	13	Miter	7976.0	1942
Pickwick Landing	Tennessee	206.7	Pickwick Dam, TN	110	600	55	16	17	Miter	7385.0	1937
	Tennessee	206.7	Pickwick Dam, TN	110	1000	55	19	17	Miter	7385.0	1984
Wilson	Tennessee	259.4	Florence, AL	110	600	94	11	11	Miter	3728.0	1959
	Tennessee	259.4	Florence, AL	60	300	45	11	11	Miter	3728.0	1927
	Tennessee	259.4	Florence, AL	60	300	49	13	13	Miter	3728.0	1927
General Joseph Wheeler	Tennessee	274.9	Rogersville, AL	60	400	48	15	13	Miter	5738.0	1934
	Tennessee	274.9	Rogersville, AL	110	600	48	15	13	Miter	5738.0	1963
Guntersville	Tennessee	349.0	Guntersville, AL	110	600	39	17	18	Miter	3837.0	1965
	Tennessee	349.0	Guntersville, AL	60	360	39	17	18	Miter	3837.0	1937
Nickajack	Tennessee	424.7	Jasper, TN	110	600	39	13	11	Miter	3763.0	1967
Chickamauga	Tennessee	471.0	Chattanooga, TN	60	360	49	10	14	Miter	5654.0	1937
Watts Bar	Tennessee	529.9	Breendenton, TN	60	360	58	12	12	Miter	2646.0	1941
Fort Loudon	Tennessee	602.3	Lenoir City, TN	60	360	72	12	12	Miter	3687.0	1943

* NA (Not Applicable) No Dam at Lock

APPENDIX C

Navigation Locks and Dams Owned or Operated September 30, 2007

Waterway/ Lock	River	River Mile	Community	Chamber Unit in Feet			Depth over Unit in Feet		Gate Type	Dam Unit in Feet Length *	Year Open
				Width	Length	Lift	Upper	Lower			
Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway AL, MS											
Howell Heflin	Tenn-Tombigbee	266.1	Gainesville, AL	110	600	36	15	15	Miter	817.0	1978
Tom Bevell	Tenn-Tombigbee	306.8	Aliceville, AL	110	600	27	15	15	Miter	647.0	1979
John C. Stennis	Tenn-Tombigbee	334.7	Columbus, MS	110	600	27	15	15	Miter	573.0	1980
Aberdeen	Tenn-Tombigbee	357.5	Aberdeen, MS	110	600	27	15	15	Miter	641.0	1985
Amory	Tenn-Tombigbee	371.1	Amory, MS	110	600	30	15	15	Miter	284.0	1985
Glover Wilkins	Tenn-Tombigbee	376.3	Smithville, AL	110	600	25	18	18	Miter	779.0	1985
Fulton	Tenn-Tombigbee	391.0	Fulton, MS	110	600	25	18	18	Miter	396.0	1985
John E. Rankin	Tenn-Tombigbee	398.4	Fulton, MS	110	600	30	18	18	Miter	282.0	1985
G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery	Tenn-Tombigbee	406.7	Belmont, MS	110	600	30	18	18	Miter	449.0	1985
Jamie Whitten	Tenn-Tombigbee	411.9	Tupelo, MS	110	600	84	18	18	Miter	2750.0	1985
The Inland Route, MI											
Alanson	Crooked	30.0	Alanson, MI	18	66	3	7	8	Tainter	83.0	1967
Willamette River At Willamette Falls											
Willamette Falls	Willamette	26.0	West Linn, OR	40	198	10	6	8	Leaf	NA	1873
	Willamette	26.0	West Linn, OR	40	198	20	6	8	Leaf	NA	1873
	Willamette	26.0	West Linn, OR	40	198	10	6	8	Leaf	NA	1873
	Willamette	26.0	West Linn, OR	40	198	10	6	8	Leaf	NA	1873
	Willamette	26.0	West Linn, OR	40	198	10	6	8	Leaf	NA	1873

* NA (Not Applicable) No Dam at Lock

APPENDIX D
Navigation Projects Under Construction During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Agat Small Boat Harbor, Guam (Sec 107)	1987	1989	1989	Dredging and breakwater
Arthur Kill Channel, Howland Hook, Terminal, NY & NJ	2001			Deep draft channel-widening and deepening to 41ft.
Baltimore Harbor Anchorages and Channels, MD	2002	2003	2003	Deepen and Widen Anchorages
Baton Rouge, LA	1987	1987 ¹	Indefinite ²	Dredging 55-foot channel
Brunswick Harbor, GA	2002		Indefinite	Deepen to 36 feet.
Burns Harbor, IN	1995	1999	1999	Breakwater Rehabilitation
Calabash Creek, SC (Sec 107)	2000	2001	2001	Channel Deepening
Cape Cod Canal, MA	2000	2006	2006	Major Rehabilitation of Railroad Bridge
Chain of Rocks Canal, IL	1999	1953	Undetermined	Deficiency Correction
Channel to Newport News, VA (1965 Mod.)	1967	1968	Indefinite	Deferred anchorage construction
Channel to Newport News, VA (1986 Mod.)	1987	1989	Indefinite	Dredge 50 ft. Channel. Deepen to 55 feet
Channel to Victoria, TX	1993	2002	2008	Enlarging and deepening channel to 12 foot depth
Charleston Harbor (Deeping/Widening), SC	1998	2001	2008	Deepen Entrance Channel to 47 feet and inner channels to 45 feet depth.
Chicago Harbor (Lock), IL	1995	1997	1997	Lock Bulkhead Fabrication
Chicago Harbor (Lock), IL	1996	1997	1997	Construct Slots to Dewater Lock Gate Bays
Chickamauga Lock and Dam, TN	2004		2013	Construct 110-foot by 600-foot replacement lock.
Chignik Harbor, AK	2001		2004	Breakwater
Cleveland Harbor, OH	2007		2007 ⁵	Dredged approximately 183,687 cubic yards.
Coan River, VA	1993		2004	Channel Dredging /Jetty Construction
Columbia River Channel Improvements, OR & WA	2004		2010	Deepen channel and environmental restoration
Cook Inlet Navigation Improvement, AK	1998	2001	2001	Channel Dredging
Conneaut Harbor, OH	2006	2007	2007	Construction, Repair West Pier

APPENDIX D
Navigation Projects Under Construction During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Crescent City Harbor, CA	1998		2000	Deepen Channel
Delaware River Main Channel & Deepening, NJ, PA, & DE	1999		Undetermined	Deepen Channel
Emsworth Dam Rehab	2004		2011	Major Rehab of Back Channel Gates and Main Channel erosion protection
Grays Landing Lock & Dam (Lock & Dam 7) Monongahela River, PA	1986	1996	2005	Construct new lock & dam to replace existing lock & dam 7
Gulfport Harbor, MS	1991	1994	2006	Deepen Channel
Hempstead Harbor, NY	1992		1995	Removal of derelect barges
Houston-Galveston Navigation Channels, TX	1998		2010	Deepen and Widen Houston Ship Channel and Galveston Harbor and Channel; 45' depth in Houston Ship Channel completion-2005
Humboldt Harbor and Bay Deepening, CA	1997		2000	Deepening and Widen Channel
Illinois Waterway Four Locks	1993		1996	Major rehabilitation of locks and dams
Indiana Harbor Confined Disposal Facility, IN	2002		2040	Confined Disposal Facility (CDF) construction.
Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Lock	1999		Undetermined	Lock Replacement
J. Bennett Johnston Waterway, LA (formerly Red River Waterway)	1974	1984 ³	Indefinite ⁴	Channel improvement and realignment
Jacksonville Harbor, FL	1999		2009	Dredging material disposal facilities
John T. Myers Locks and Dam, IN & KY	2004		Indefinite	Lock Replacement
Kahului Light Draft Harbor, Maui, HI	2004	2007	2007	Breakwater and Navigation Channel
Kake Harbor, AK	1997	2001	2000	Breakwater and Navigation Channel
Kaumalapau Harbor, Lanai, HI	2004	2007	2007	Breakwater and Navigation Channel
Kawaihae Small Boat Harbor, Hawaii, HI	1996	1998	1998	Breakwater
Kentucky Lock Addition, KY	1998		2012	Lock Addition (1200 feet)
Kill Van Kull-Newark Bay, NJ and NY (Stage I)	1986		1995	Deep draft channel-widening and deepening to 40 ft.

APPENDIX D
Navigation Projects Under Construction During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Kill Van Kull-Newark Bay, NJ and NY (Stage II)	1999		2004	Deep draft channel-widening and deepening to 45 ft.
Laupahoehoe Harbor, Hawaii, HI	1988	1988	1988	Breakwater
Lock and Dams 2, 3 and 4, Monongahela, PA and WV	1992		2019	Major rehabilitation of locks and dams, removal of Lock and Dam 3
Lock and Dam 3, MN	1998		2013	Major rehabilitation/embankments
Lock and Dam 14, IL	1996	2001	2002	Major rehabilitation of lock and dam
Lock and Dam 24, MO	1996	1940	2008	Major rehabilitation of lock and dam
Lock and Dam 25, MO	1994	1939	2002	Major rehabilitation of lock and dam
Los Angeles Harbor, CA	1996		2010	Channel Deepening
McAlpine Lock and Dam	1996		2009	Lock Replacement (1200 feet)
McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System, AR	1963	1970	2012	Locks and dams
Manatee Harbor, FL	1995		2010	Enlarge turning basin, construct wideners, mitigation
Marmet Locks & Dam, Kanawha River, WV	1998	2008	2009	Construction of new lock
Melvin Price Lock and Dam, IL and MO	1974	1990	2009	Replacement
Miami Harbor Channel, FL	1993		2012	Navigation Channels & Turning Basin
Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers, IL and MO	1910		Undetermined	Regulating Works
Mississippi River, Locks 17, 21, & 22, IL and MO	2005		2006	New Lock Checkposts
Mississippi River, Lock II, IA	2005		2007	Lock Rehabilitation
Mississippi River, Lock 19, Stage II, IA	2004		2006	Lock Rehabilitation
Mississippi River, Ship Channel, Gulf to Mt. Morris Lake, NY	2002		2003 ⁵	Road Repair
Montgomery Point Lock and Dam, AR	1997	2005	2006	Lock and Dam
Morehead City Harbor, N.C. (CAP Sec 933)	2004	2004	2008 ⁶	Beneficial used of dredged material
Mouth of Colorado River, TX (Gulf Intracoastal Waterway)	1984	1994	1995	Breakwaters, dredging, and recreation

APPENDIX D
Navigation Projects Under Construction During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Nawiliwili Harbor, Kauai, HI	1985	1987	1987	Breakwater repair
Neches River Saltwater Barrier	2000		2005	Construction of a tainter-gated saltwater barrier structure, sector-gated navigation bypass channel, access road and levee
New York Harbor and Adjacent Channels, Port Jersey Channel, NJ	1998		2008	Deepening channel to 45 ft. providing a turning basin and bulkheading.
New York and New Jersey Harbors, NY and NJ	2002		Indefinite	Deep draft channel to 52 ft.
New York Harbor Collection and Removal of drift, NY & NJ	1976	Incremental	Indefinite	Removal of drift sources.
Nome Harbor, AK	2003	2007	2007	Breakwater, Navigation Channel, and sediment management scheme
Norfolk Harbor Channel, VA (1965 Mod.)	1966	Incremental	Indefinite	Removal of drift sources
Norfolk Harbor Channel, VA (1986 Mod.)	1987	1989	Indefinite	Dredge channel to 50 feet
Oakland Harbor, CA	1987		Indefinite	Channel deepening and widening turning basin
Olmsted Locks and Dam, IL & KY	1992		2015	Navigation
Oyster Point Harbor, CA (Sec 107)	2001		2008	Reconfigure wing-walls
Pascagoula Harbor, MS	1994		2004	Channel dredging and construction of a new turning basin
Point Marion, Lock & Dam 8, Monongahela River, PA	1986	1994	2002	Replaces existing 56x360' lock chamber with new 84'x720' chamber
Port of Florence, AL	1994	1995	1995	Channel Dredging
Port of Long Beach (Deepening), CA	1998		2010	Channel Deepening
Richmond Harbor, CA	1985		2000	Channel deepening and turning basin
Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, Ohio River	1985	1992	2010	Replacement of existing locks and major rehabilitation of the dam
Rockhold Creek, MD	2004		2006	New breakwater and modification of an existing breakwater

APPENDIX D
Navigation Projects Under Construction During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Rudee Inlet, VA	1990	1991	1991	Dredge 7 foot channel
Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel, CA	1986		Undetermined	Deep draft channel, widening and deepening
Salem River, NJ	1995	1996	1996	Channel deepening
Sand Point Harbor	2005	2007	2007	Breakwater Dredging
San Diego Harbor (Deepening), CA, Sec 107	2004		2005	Channel deepening
San Francisco Bay to Stockton, CA (John F. Baldwin and Stockton Ship Channels)	1971		Undetermined	Deep draft channel, widening, deepening and dredging
Santa Barbara Harbor, CA	1991		Indefinite	Acquire Dredge
Santa Monica Breakwater, CA	1998		Indefinite	Repair Breakwater
Savannah Harbor Deepening, GA	1993		1994	Channel deepening
Seward Harbor, AK	2004		2006	Expand harbor eastward
Shallow Creek Spur Channel, MD	1999	2000	2003	Spur Channel
Shinnecock Inlet, NY	1990		1995	Dredging and repair of Jetties
Sonoma Baylands Wetlands Demonstration Project, CA	1993		1997	Restoration of Tidal Wetlands on a 348 acre site
St. George Channel Extension, AK	1994		1996	Dredging
St. Lucie Inlet, FL	2001		2009	Impoundment basin and jetty elements
St. Paul Harbor Improvements, AK	1999		2005	Breakwater Improvements and Dredging
Taconite Harbor, MN	2000	2002	2002	Harbor of refuge construction
Taylor Point Cut, LA (107)	1999	1999	1999	Navigation cut from Charenton LK to Grand Isle
Tenn River, Port of Florence	1994		1995	Channel Improvements
Toledo Harbor, OH	2007		2007 ⁵	Dredged approximately 115,000 cubic yards from the Maumee River; dredged approximately 600,000 cubic yards from the Maumee Bay.
Westport River, MA (Sec 107)	2007		2008	Deepen Channel

APPENDIX D
Navigation Projects Under Construction During Fiscal Year 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Placed in Useful Operation	Fiscal Year Completed or Scheduled for Completion	Nature of Project
Wilmington Harbor, NC	1999	2004	Unscheduled	Dredging to Deepen
Winfield Locks and Dam, Kanawha River, WV	1990	1997	2008	Construction of new lock
Wrangell Harbor, AK	2003		2005	Breakwater

APPENDIX D

Navigation Projects Under Construction During Fiscal Year 2007

¹ Walter B. Jones, Joseph P. Knapp, Core Creek, and Gene A. Potter Memorial Bridge and Fairfield Bridge are operational. Fairfield bridge is being closed out.

² Phase I, forty-five foot channel to New Orleans, LA. Forty-five foot channel to Mile 181 (Donaldsonville, LA) placed in useful operation in 1988. Phase II, forty-five foot channel from mile 181 to Baton Rouge placed in useful operation in 1994.

³ Awaiting further PCA's to go deeper than 45 feet.

⁴ Lock and Dam No. 1 placed in useful operation in 1984. Lock and Dam No. 2 in 1987. Lock and Dam No. 3 in 1992. Lock and Dam No. 4 and 5 in 1994.

⁵ Schedule for completion of entire project is indefinite. However, the project opened to 9-foot navigation on 31 December 1994.

⁶ O&M funded.

⁷ Placement of maintenance dredge material from the Morehead City Harbor, N.C. navigation project along Bogue Bank beaches of Salter Path, Indian Beach, and Pine Knoll Shores. CAP section 933 project.

APPENDIX E
Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power
Operable September 30, 2007

Project	River	Community in Vicinity	Total Storage Capability (acre-feet) ¹	Flood Control and/or Nav. Feature Placed in Useful Operation CY	Initial Power in FY	Existing Installation (KW)	Ultimate Installation (KW)	Project Functions	Type ²	Height (feet)	Length (feet)
Albeni Falls, ID	Pend Oreille	Newport, WA	1,153,000	1952	1955	42,600	42,600	NFPR	C	90	1,055
Allatoona Lake, GA	Etowah	Cartersville, GA	670,000	1950	1950	74,000	74,000	FPRW	C	190	1,250
Barkley Dam & Lake Barkley, KY & TN	Cumberland	Frاند Rivers, KY	2,082,000	1964	1966	130,000	130,000	NPFR	CE	157	9,959
Beaver Lake, AR	White	Eureka Springs, AR	1,952,000	1963	1965	112,000	112,000	FPSR	CE	228	2,575
Big Bend Dam (Lake Sharpe), SD	Missouri	Chamberlain, SD	1,859,000	1964	1964	494,320	494,320	FPRIW	E	95	10,570
Blakely Mountain Dam-Lake Ouachita	Ouachita	Mt. Pine, AR	2,768,000	1953	1956	75,000	75,000	FPRW	E	235	1,100
Bonneville L&D Lake Bonneville, OR & WA	Columbia	Bonneville, OR	537,000	1938	1938	1,145,700	1,145,700	NPR	C	122	2,690
Broken Bow Lake, OK	Mountain Fork	Broken Bow, OK	1,368,230	1968	1970	100,000	100,000	FPWSR	E	225	2,750
Buford Dam, Lanier, GA	Chattahoochee	Buford, GA	2,554,000	1956	1957	86,000	86,000	NFPW	E	192	5,400
Bull Shoals Lake AR & MO	White	Mountain Home	5,408,000	1952	1953	340,000	340,000	FPR	C	258	2,256
Clarence Cannon Dam	Salt	Perry, MO	1,428,000	1983	1985	58,000	58,000	FNPRSW	CE	138	1,700
Carters Dam, GA	Coosawatte	Carters, GA	472,756	1975	1975	500,000	500,000	FPRW	ER	450	1,950
Center Hill Lake, TN	Caney Fork	Lancaster, TN	2,092,000	1948	1951	135,000	135,000	FPR	CE	250	2,160
Cleatham L&D, TN	Cumberland	Ashland City, TN	104,000	1952	1958	36,000	36,000	NPR	C	75	801
Chief Joseph Dam, (Rufus Woods Lake), WA	Columbia	Bridgeport, WA	593,000	1955	1956	2,457,384	2,457,384	PIR	C	230	5,998
Cooper River, Charleston Harbor, SC	Santee	St. Stephen, SC	2,560,000	N/A	1985	84,000	84,000	NPW	CE	86	876
Cordell Hull L&D, TN	Cumberland	Carthage, TN	310,900	1973	1974	100,000	100,000	NPR	CE	93	1,306

APPENDIX E
Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power
Operable September 30, 2007

Project	River	Community in Vicinity	Total Storage Capability (acre-feet) ¹	Flood Control and/or Nav. Feature Placed in Useful Operation CY	Initial Power in FY	Existing Installation (KW)	Ultimate Installation (KW)	Project Functions	Type ²	Height (feet)	Length (feet)
Cougar Lake, OR	S. Fork McKenzie	Blue River, OR	219,000	1963	1964	25,000	64,600	NFPRI	ER	445	1,738
Dale Hollow Lake, TN & KY	Obey	Celina, TN	1,706,000	1943	1949	54,000	54,000	FPR	C	200	1,717
Dardanelle L&D, AR	Arkansas	Dardanelle, AR	486,200	1969	1965	160,000	160,000	NPRW	C	68	2,683
DeGray Lake, AR	Caddo	Arkadelphia, AR	831,900	1969	1972	68,000	108,000	FNPRS	E	243	3,400
Denison Dam (Lake Texoma), TX & OK	Red	Denison, TX	5,061,062	1944	1945	70,000	199,000	FPRSNW	E	165	17,200
Detroit Lake, OR, including Big Cliff Lake, OR	North Santiam	Mill City, OR	461,000	1953	1954	118,000	118,000	NFPRI	C	382	1,528
Dworshak Dam & Reservoir, ID	N. Fork, Clearwater	Orofino, ID	3,468,000	1972	1973	400,000	1,060,000 ⁷	PNFR	CG	717	3,287
Eufaula Lake, OK	Canadian	Eufaula, OK	3,825,400	1964	1964	90,000	90,000	FNPSRWX	E	114	3,200
Fort Gibson Lake, OK	Grand (Neosho)	Ft. Gibson, OK	1,284,400	1949	1953	45,000	67,500	FPNW	CE	110	2,990
Fort Peck Lake, MT	Missouri	Glasgow, MT	18,688,000	1940	1943	185,250	185,250	NFPRIW	E	251	21,026
Fort Randall Dam Lake	Missouri	Pickstown, SD	5,418,000	1953	1954	320,000	320,000	NFPRIW	E	165	10,700
Francis (Case), SD											
Garrison Dam (Lake Sakakawea), ND	Missouri	Riverdale, ND	23,821,000	1955	1956	583,300	583,300	NFPRIW	E	210	11,300
Gavins Point Dam (Lewis & Clark Lake), SD & NE	Missouri	Yankton, SD	470,000	1955	1956	132,300	132,300	NFPRIW	E	74	8,700
Green Peter Lake,OR, including Foster Lake, OR	Middle Santiam	Sweet Home, OR	491,000	1967	1967	100,000	100,000	PFNIR	C	340	1,380
Greers Ferry Lake, AR	Little Red	Heber Spings	2,844,000	1962	1964	96,000	96,000	FPRSW	C	243	1,704

APPENDIX E
Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power
Operable September 30, 2007

Project	River	Community in Vicinity	Total Storage Capability (acre-feet) ¹	Flood Control and/or Nav. Feature Placed in Useful Operation CY	Initial Power in FY	Existing Installation (KW)	Ultimate Installation (KW)	Project Functions	Type ²	Height (feet)	Length (feet)
Harry S. Truman Dam & Res.	Osage	Warsaw, MO	5,202,000	1979 ³	1982	160,000	160,000	FPRWS	CE	96	5,000
Hartwell Dam & Lake, GA & SC	Savannah	Hartwell, GA	2,842,700	1961	1962	422,000	422,000	FPRSW	CE	204	17,880
Hills Creek Lake, OR	Middle Fork Wilamette	Oakridge, OR	356,000	1961	1962	30,000	30,000	NFPRI	GE	338	2,150
Ice Harbor L&D (Lake Sacajawea), WA	Snake	Pasco, WA	417,000	1961	1961	603,000	603,000	NPRI	CG	130	2,822
J. Percy Priest Dam & Reservoir, TN	Stones	Nashville, TN	652,000	1967	1970	28,000	28,000	FPRW	CE	147	2,716
J. Strom Thurmond Dam & Lake GA & SC ⁶	Savannah	Augusta, GA	2,900,000	1952	1953	282,000	282,000	FPRSW	CE	200	5,680
Jim Woodruff Dam (Lake Seminole), FL, GA & AL	Appalachicola	Chattahoochee, FL	367,300	1957	1957	30,000	30,000	NPRW	CE	67	6,150
John Day L&D (Lake Umatilla), OR & WA	Columbia	Rufus, OR	2,500,000	1968	1969	2,160,000	2,700,000	NPRFI	CE	161	5,900
John H. Kerr Dam & Reservoir, NC& VA	Roanoke	Boydton, VA	2,750,300	1952	1953	204,000	204,000	FPRWS	CE	144	22,285
Keystone Lake, OK	Arkansas	Tulsa, OK	1,672,613	1964	1968	70,000	70,000	FNPWSR	E	121	4,600
Lake Greeson, AR	Little Missouri	Murfreesboro, AR	407,900	1950	1950	25,500	25,500	FPRW	C	183.5	941
Laurel River, KY	Laurel	London, KY	435,600	1973	1978	61,000	61,000	FPRW	R	282	1,420
Libby Dam, Lake Kootenai, MT	Kootenai	Libby, MT	5,809,000	1972	1975	525,000	840,000	FPR	C	420	3,055
Little Goose L&D (Lake Bryan), WA	Snake	Starbuck, WA	565,200	1970	1970	810,000	810,000	NPRI	CG	165	2,655
Lookout Point Lake including Dexter Lake, OR	Middle Fork	Lowell, OR	483,000	1954	1955	135,000	135,000	NFPRI	CE	258	3,381

APPENDIX E
Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power
Operable September 30, 2007

Project	River	Community in Vicinity	Total Storage Capability (acre-feet) ¹	Flood Control and/or Nav. Feature Placed in Useful Operation CY	Initial Power in FY	Existing Installation (KW)	Ultimate Installation (KW)	Project Functions	Type ²	Height (feet)	Length (feet)
Lost Creek Lake, OR	Rogue	Trail, OR	465,000	1977	1977	49,000	49,000	DFPISWR	CE	327	3,750
Lower Granite L&D, WA	Snake	Pomeroy, WA	483,800	1975	1975	810,000	810,000	NPRIF	CG	146	3,200
Lower Monumental L&D (Lake Herbert G. West), WA	Snake	Kahlotus, WA	376,000	1969	1969	810,000	810,000	NPRI	CG	135	3,791
McNary L&D OR & WA	Columbia	Umatilla, OR	1,350,000	1953	1954	980,000	980,000	NPRI	CG	183	7,365
Millers Ferry L&D, AL	Alabama	Camden, AL	331,8090	1969	1979	75,000	75,000	NPRW	CE	90	11,380
Mississippi Delta Region, LA (Caernarvon Freshwater Diversion)	Mississippi	Braithwaite, LA		1991				W	CE	38.5	371
Nanpil River Hydropower, Pohnpei, FSM	Nanpil River	Pohnpei, FSM		1987	1988	2,000	2,000	P	C	17	70
New Melones Lake, CA ⁴	Stanislaus	Oakdale, CA	2,400,000	1978	1979	300,000	300,000	FIPRW	ER	625	1,560
Norfork Lake, AR & MO	North Fork	Norfolk, AR	1,983,000	1943	1944	80,550	163,000	FPRS	C	216	2,624
Oahe Dam (Lake Oahe), SD & ND	Missouri	Pierre, SD	23,137,000	1962	1962	786,030	786,030	NFPRIW	E	245	9,300
Old Hickory L&D, TN	Cumberland	Hendersonville, TN	545,000	1954	1957	100,000	100,000	NPR	CE	98	3,605
Ozark-Jeta Taylor L&D, AR	Arkansas	Ozark, AR	148,400	1969	1973	100,000	100,000	NPRW	C	58	2,480
Philpott Lake, VA	Roanoke	Bassett, VA	318,500	1951	1954	14,000	14,000	FPR	C	220	892
Robert F. Henry L&D, AL	Alabama	Benton, AL	234,200	1972	1975	68,000	68,000	NPRW	CE	101	14,962

APPENDIX E
Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power
Operable September 30, 2007

Project	River	Community in Vicinity	Total Storage Capability (acre-feet) ¹	Flood Control and/or Nav. Feature Placed in Useful Operation CY	Initial Power in FY	Existing Installation (KW)	Ultimate Installation (KW)	Project Functions	Type ²	Height (feet)	Length (feet)
Robert S. Kerr L&D and Reservoir, OK	Arkansas	Sallisaw, OK	525,700	1970	1971	110,000	110,000	NPRW	E	75	7,230
Sam Rayburn Dam & Reservoir, TX	Angelina	Jasper, TX	3,997,600	1965	1966	52,000	52,000	FPWR	CE	120	19,430
St. Mary's Riv, MI	Great Lakes	Sault Ste. Marie	---	1855	1952	18,400	18,400	NPR		Control Gate	
Snettisham, AK ⁵	Speel	Juneau, AK	352,400		1973	73,700	73,700	P	C ⁶	18	338
Stockton Lake, MO	Sac	Stockton, MO	1,674,000	1969	1973	45,200	45,200	FPRWSQ	CEG	128	5,100
Table Rock Lake, AR & MO	White	Branson, MO	3,462,000	1958	1959	200,000	200,000	FPRSW	CE	252	6,423
Tenkiller Lake, OK	Illinois	Gore, OK	1,230,800	1952	1953	39,100	39,100	FPSWRN	E	197	3,000
The Dalles L&D (Lake Celilo), WA & OR	Columbia	The Dalles, OR	53,000	1957	1957	1,806,800	1,806,800	NPR	CR	300	8,700
Walter F. George L&D, GA & FL	Chattahooche	Fort Gaines, GA	934,000	1963	1963	130,000	130,000	NPRW	CE	114	13,585
Webbers Falls L&D, OK	Arkansas	Wevbbbers Falls, OK	170,100	1970	1973	60,000	60,000	NPRW	E	87	4,370
West Point Lake, AL & GA	Chattahooche	West Point, GA	604,500	1975	1975	73,375	108,375	FPRW	CE	97	7,250
Whitney Lake, TX	Brazos	Whitney, TX	1,999,500	1953	1954	30,000	30,000	FPR	CE	159	17,695
Wolf Creek Dam (Lake Cumberland), KY	Cumberland	Jamestown, KY	6,089,000	1950	1952	270,000	270,000	FPR	CE	258	5,736

APPENDIX E
Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power
Operable September 30, 2007

NOMENCLATURE FOR PROJECT FUNCTIONS

D - Debris Control
F - Flood Control
I - Irrigation
N - Navigation

P - Power
R - Public Recreation Annual Attendance exceeding 5,000
S - Water Supply
W - Fish & Wildlife (Federal Or State)

¹ Total of all storage functions, including inactive and dead storage to normal full pool

² G: gravel; R: rock; C: concrete; E: earth

³ All six units have successfully generated power; however, repairs and modifications have been required on all units. Units 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 fully repaired and operational. Repairs to remaining unit No. 1 will be completed in FY 99.

⁴ Being operated for the Department of Interior by the Bureau of Reclamation

⁵ Being operated by the Alaska Power Administration

⁶ Formerly Clarks Hill Lake

⁷ Units 5 and 6 were deauthorized in 1990.

APPENDIX F
Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power
Under Construction September 30, 2007

Project	Fiscal Year Started	Scheduled For Operation	Scheduled For Completion	Nameplate Capacity		
				Scheduled Functions	Ultimate Installation	Installation
Columbia River Treaty Fishing Sites, OR	1994	N/A	2010	W	N/A	N/A
Garrison Dam & Powerplant, ND (Maj Rehab)	1997	2007	2011	P/F/N/I	583,300	517,750
John H. Kerr, VA & NC (Maj Rehab)	2000	2011	2011	FFRPSW	N/A	N/A
Mississippi Delta Region, LA (Davis Pond Freshwater Diversion)	1996	2002	2010	I/W	N/A	N/A
New Melones Lake, CA ¹	1966	1979	Indefinite	DFIPRW	300,000	300,000
Pierre, SD	1999	2006	2006	F	N/A	N/A
Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake, Savannah River, GA and SC	1975	1985	2004	FRPW	600,000	600,000

KEY

D	- Redevelopment	F	- Flood Control	I	- Irrigation	N	- Navigation
P	- Power	R	- Recreation	S	- Water Supply	W	- Fish & Wildlife

¹ New Melones Lake was turned over to the Bureau of Reclamation for operation on November 20, 1979. Corps retains responsibility for facilities along the lower Stanislaus River. Remaining construction consists of unscheduled recreation facilities and minor feature closeouts.

Appendix G

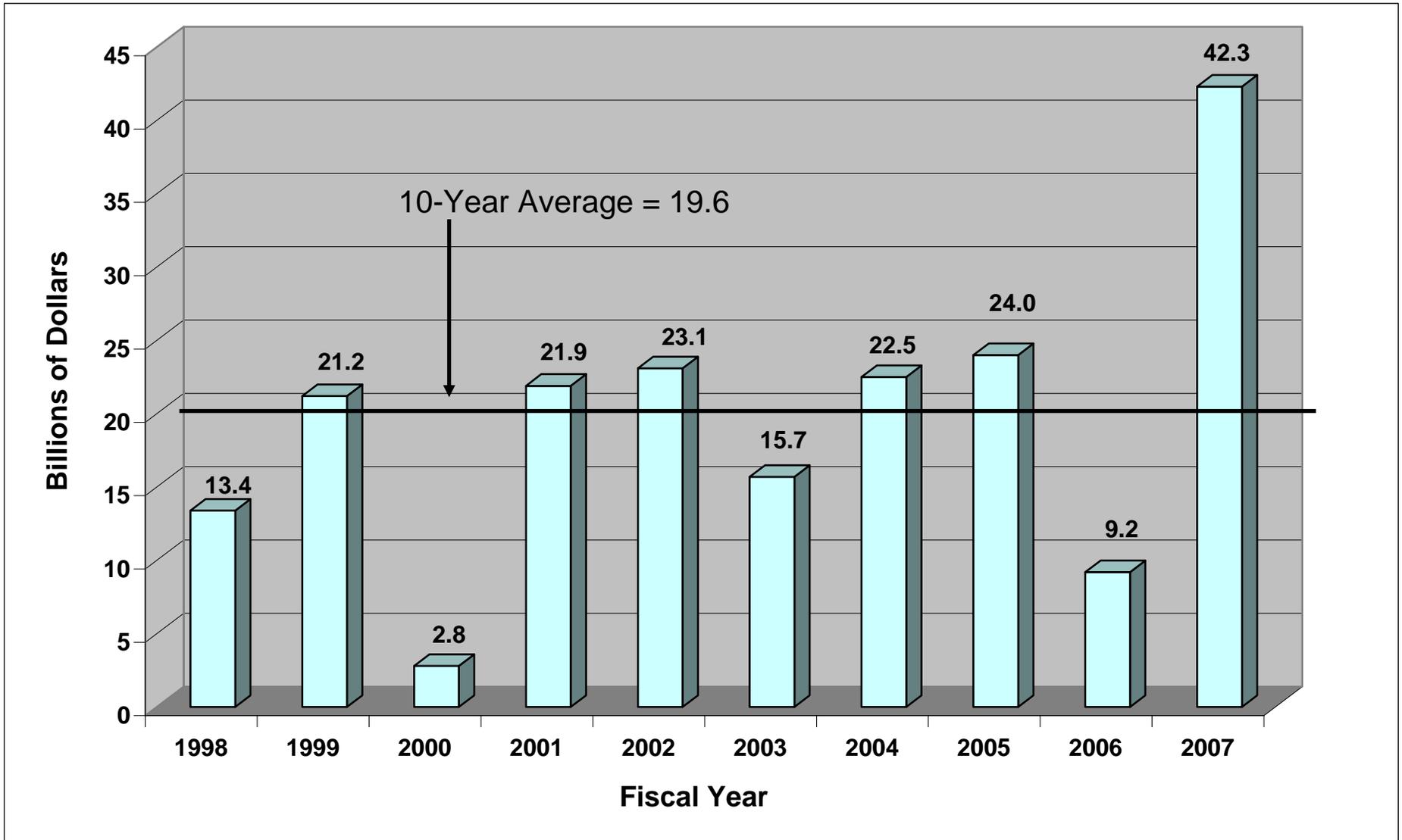
ANNUAL FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION REPORT Provided by CECW-CE (Hydrology & Hydraulics Community of Practice)

	Page Number
• FIGURES	
Figure 1 – Flood Damage Reduction	G-3
Figure 2 -- Potential Flood Damages	G-4
Figure 3 -- Flood Related Lives Lost	G-5
Figure 4 -- Continental U.S. River Basins (For Use With Table 6)	G-6
Figure 5 -- Benefits and Accumulated Expenditures	G-7
Figure 6 – Atlantic Tropical Cyclones	G-8
• TABLES	
Table 1 -- Flood Damages Prevented, By State in Fiscal Year 2007	G-10
Table 2 -- Total Damages Suffered, By State in Fiscal Year 2007	G-12
Table 3 -- Flood Damage Reduction, Fiscal Years 1998-2007	G-14
Table 4 -- Total Damages Suffered, By State in Fiscal Years 1998-2007	G-16
Table 5 -- Total Lives Lost, By State in Fiscal Years 1998-2007	G-18
Table 6 -- Regional Distribution, Flood Damages Prevented	G-20
Table 7 -- Atlantic Ocean Tropical Cyclones and Their Effects	G-21

FIGURES

FIGURE 1

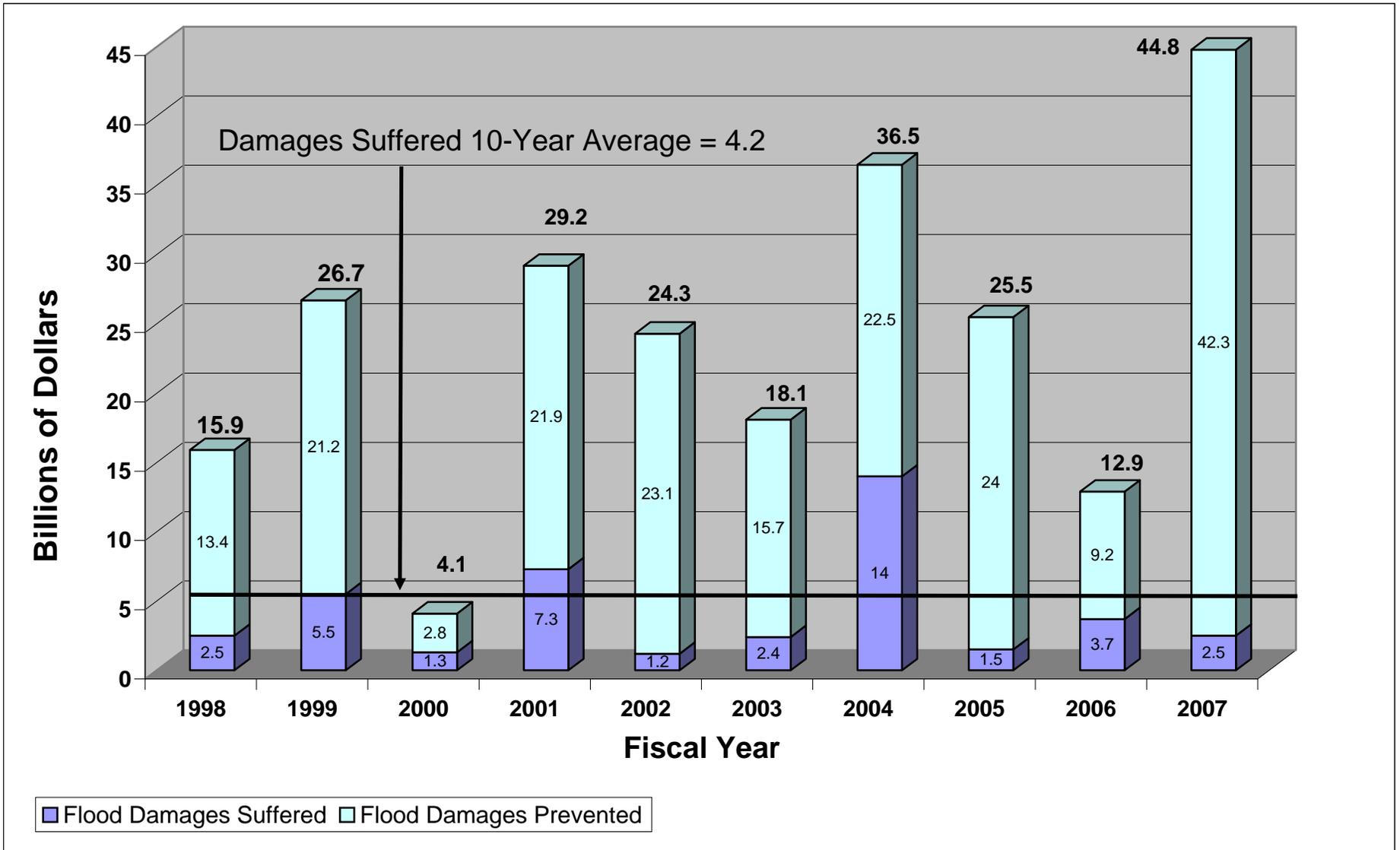
Flood Damage Reduction



Flood Damages Prevented in the U.S.A. by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

FIGURE 2

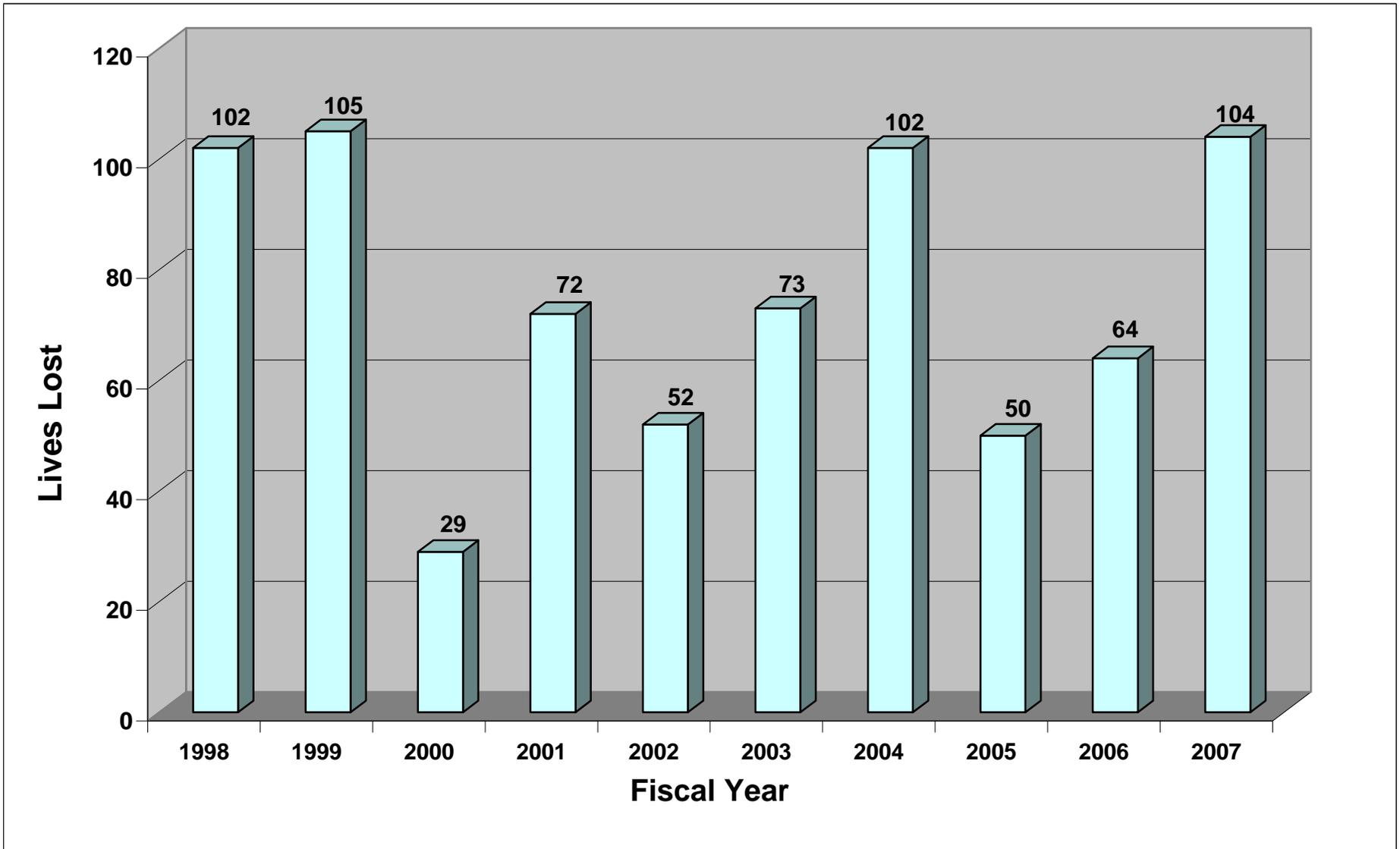
Potential Flood Damages



*2005 Value does not include floods losses due to hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

FIGURE 3

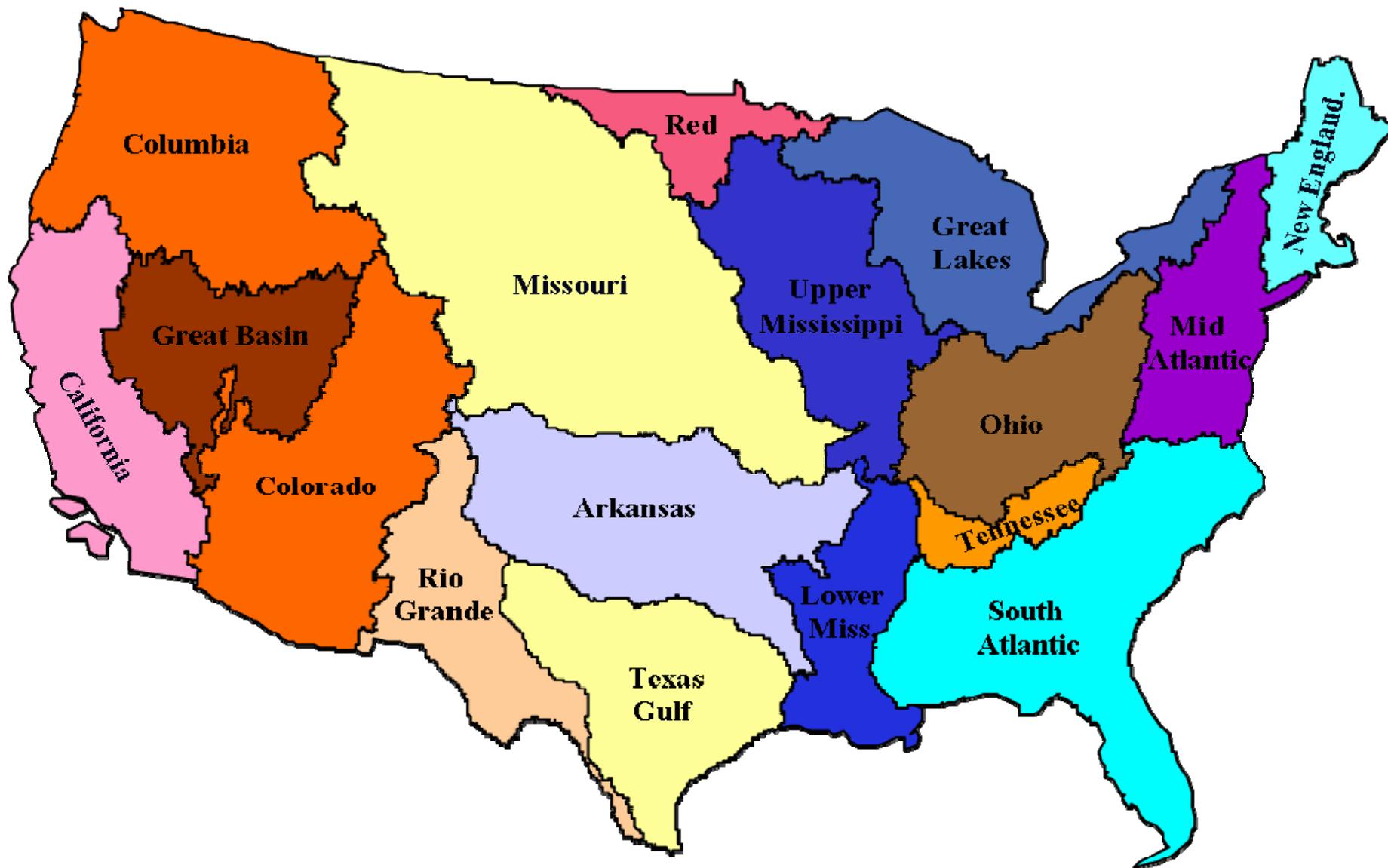
Flood Related Lives Lost



* 2005 value does not include flood losses due to hurricanes Katrina and Rita

FIGURE 4

Continental U.S. River Basins



For Use with Table 6
G-6

FIGURE 5

Benefits of Federal Projects (Damages Prevented) Accumulative Corps Expenditures (Principle plus O&M)

Adjusted to 2000 Using Construction Cost Index EM 1110-2-1304

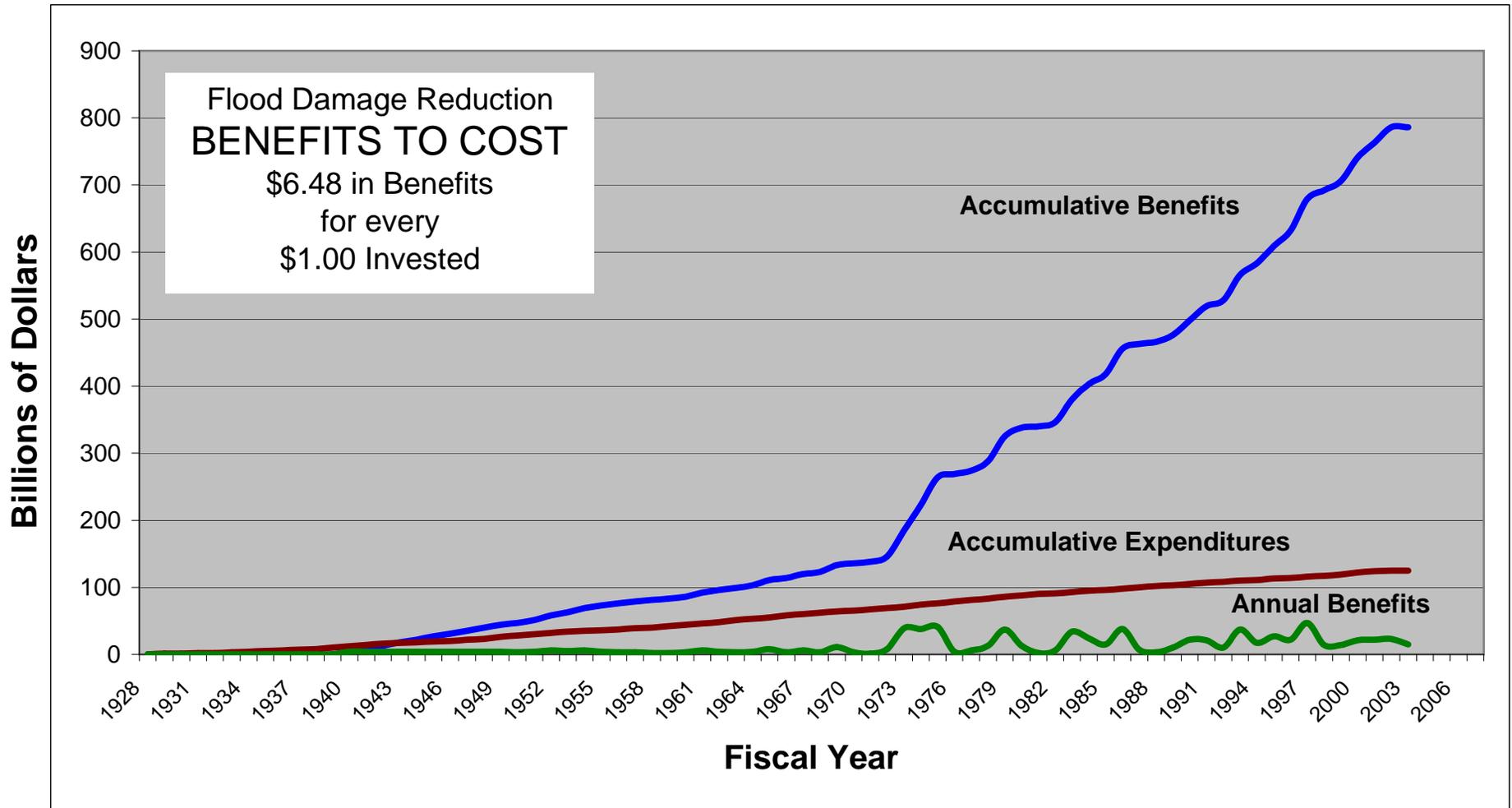
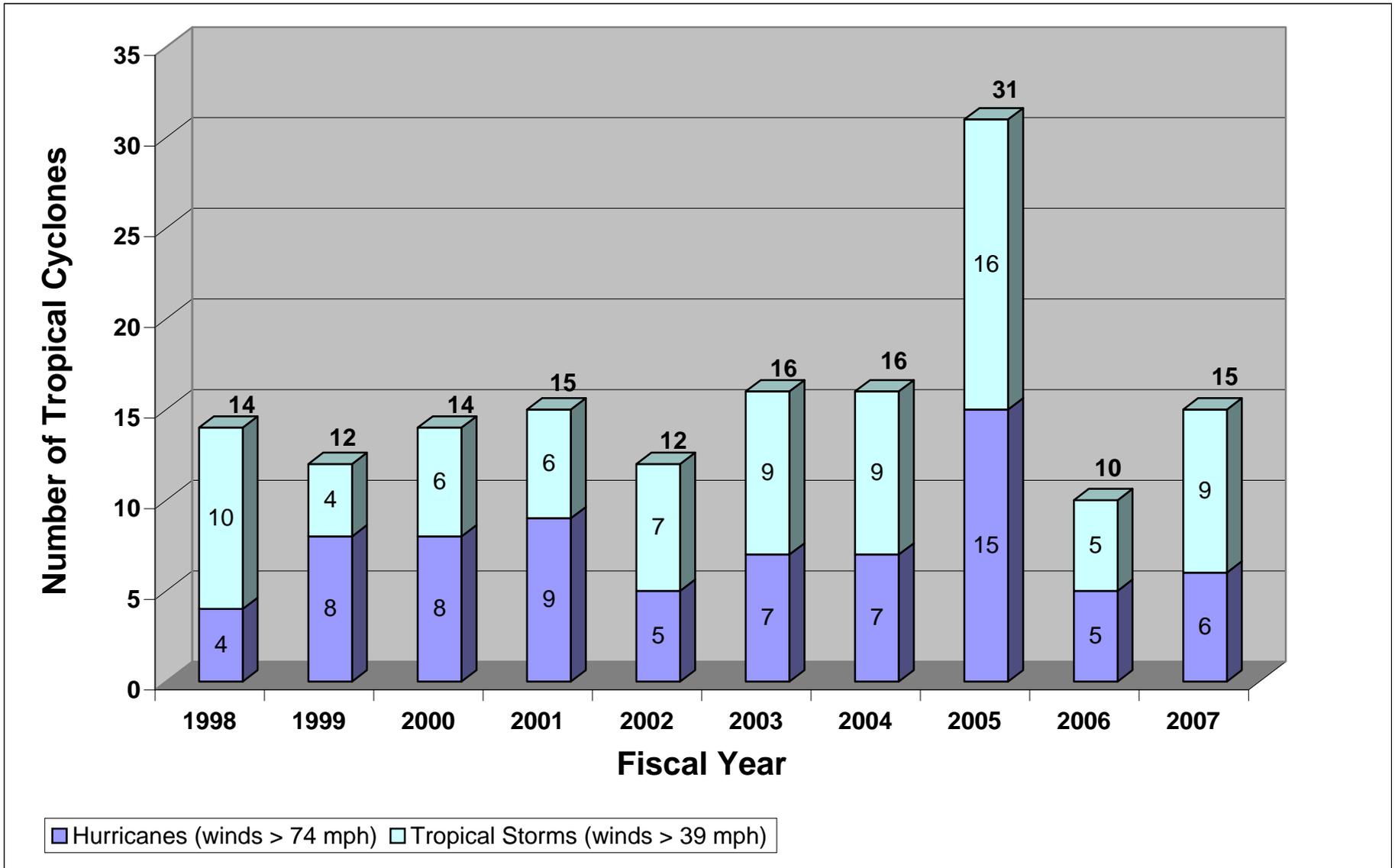


FIGURE 6

Atlantic Tropical Cyclones



TABLES

TABLE 1

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION BY STATE (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) During Fiscal Year 2007							
Location	Reduction by Corps Supported Reservoirs	Reduction by Corps Levees	Reduction by Corps Supported Emergency Operations	Total Flood Damage Reduction by the Corps of Engineers	Average Damage Reduction FY1998-2007	Comparison of 2007 Totals to 10- Year Average (FY1998-2007) *	
ALABAMA	0	0	0	0	0	Medium	
ALASKA	0	0	0	0	1,130	Low	
ARIZONA	184	0	0	184	15,936	Low	
ARKANSAS	18,525	234,947	0	253,472	595,476	Low	
CALIFORNIA	20,164	4,342	0	24,506	1,060,068	Low	
COLORADO	0	0	0	0	6,657	Low	
CONNECTICUT	258,911	85,920	0	344,831	99,883	High	
DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	0	Medium	
FLORIDA	0	0	0	0	43,454	Low	
GEORGIA	3,058,122	0	0	3,058,122	322,149	Very High	
GUAM & AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0	0	297	Low	
HAWAII	0	44,965	0	44,965	11,070	High	
IDAHO	3,538	78	0	3,616	113,154	Low	
ILLINOIS	53,141	27,335	0	80,476	184,025	Low	
INDIANA	72,600	75,589	0	148,189	141,515	Medium	
IOWA	47,175	113,189	4,460	164,824	102,039	Medium	
KANSAS	325,534	278,231	400	604,165	168,388	High	
KENTUCKY	175,779	2,103	0	177,882	134,686	Medium	
LOUISIANA	1,953	51,124	0	53,077	7,152,135	Low	
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0	Medium	
MARYLAND & DC	0	124	0	124	2,768	Low	
MASSACHUSETTS	100,594	71,438	0	172,032	87,079	Medium	
MICHIGAN	0	688	0	688	6,159	Low	
MINNESOTA	25,811	84,727	650	111,188	57,444	Medium	
MISSISSIPPI	483	31,455	0	31,938	564,660	Low	
MISSOURI	3,830,598	421,114	1,100	4,252,812	1,029,406	High	
MONTANA	12,513	0	0	12,513	11,935	Medium	
N. CAROLINA	11,861,700	1,990,100	0	13,851,800	1,427,250	Very High	
N. DAKOTA	21,342	19,105	0	40,447	73,728	Medium	
NEBRASKA	18,514	26,828	82	45,424	23,146	Medium	

TABLE 1

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION BY STATE (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) During Fiscal Year 2007						
Location	Reduction by Corps Supported Reservoirs	Reduction by Corps Levees	Reduction by Corps Supported Emergency Operations	Total Flood Damage Reduction by the Corps of Engineers	Average Damage Reduction FY1998-2007	Comparison of 2007 Totals to 10- Year Average (FY1998-2007) *
NEVADA	138	0	0	138	4,274	Low
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,162	0	0	8,162	5,837	Medium
NEW JERSEY	0	87,631	2,000	89,631	20,204	High
NEW MEXICO	2,097	11,923	0	14,019	33,745	Low
NEW YORK	157,041	291,235	470	448,746	281,153	Medium
OHIO	426,312	9,677	7	435,996	482,247	Medium
OKLAHOMA	599,697	0	0	599,697	132,284	High
OREGON	54,921	136,078	140	191,139	567,458	Low
PENNSYLVANIA	94,356	21,548	0	115,904	441,213	Low
PUERTO RICO & VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	36,659	Low
RHODE ISLAND	1,578	0	0	1,578	7,416	Low
S. CAROLINA	1,019,374	0	0	1,019,374	104,438	Very High
S. DAKOTA	300	532	0	832	906	Medium
TENNESSEE	499	2,860	0	3,359	31,295	Low
TEXAS	9,687,496	275,791	0	9,963,287	2,873,711	High
UTAH	0	0	0	0	4,052	Low
VERMONT	5,456	1,215	15,000	21,671	8,355	High
VIRGINIA	2,502,689	41,980	0	2,544,669	302,750	Very High
W. VIRGINIA	40,882	11,646	0	52,528	170,361	Low
WASHINGTON	3,081,561	245,653	4,660	3,331,874	649,762	Very High
WISCONSON	0	22	0	22	1,372	Low
WYOMING	747	3,560	0	4,307	17,850	Low
Totals	37,590,487	4,704,752	28,969	42,324,208	19,612,979	High
FY 2007 Damages Prevented in the U.S. = 46% of the 10-year (1998-2007) Average						
* LEGEND:	Low = Less than 1/2 average.		High = Twice to five times average.			
	Medium = 1/2 to twice average.		Very High = More than five times average.			

TABLE 2

TOTAL DAMAGES SUFFERED BY STATE (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) During Fiscal Year 2007							
Location	Damages Suffered	Damage Reduction	Potential Damages	Percent Damages Reduced FY2007	Average Damages Suffered (FY1998-2007)	Lives Lost FY2007	Lives Lost (FY1998-2007)
ALABAMA	287	0	287	0	150,686	0	12
ALASKA	43,200	0	43,200	0	10,925	0	0
ARIZONA	15,101	184	15,285	1.2	5,649	7	36
ARKANSAS	2,850	253,472	256,322	98.9	27,722	1	9
CALIFORNIA	673	24,506	25,179	97.3	209,859	1	53
COLORADO	4,932	0	4,932	0	8,181	1	4
CONNECTICUT	802	344,831	345,633	99.8	1,432	0	3
DELAWARE	0	0	0		5,158	0	0
FLORIDA	137	0	137	0	1,325,553	0	11
GEORGIA	0	3,058,122	3,058,122	100	38,780	0	6
GUAM & AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0		608	0	0
HAWAII	0	44,965	44,965	100	15,394	0	15
IDAHO	2,000	3,616	5,616	64.4	1,287	0	0
ILLINOIS	18,038	80,476	98,514	81.7	13,574	0	9
INDIANA	6,474	148,189	154,663	95.8	37,731	3	26
IOWA	57,604	164,824	222,428	74.1	44,993	2	9
KANSAS	268,285	604,165	872,450	69.2	38,598	1	12
KENTUCKY	685	177,882	178,567	99.6	20,971	0	22
LOUISIANA	651,927	53,077	705,004	7.5	72,482	1	3
MAINE	47,788	0	47,788	0	6,893	0	0
MARYLAND & DC	51	124	175	70.9	5,332	0	10
MASSACHUSETTS	2,494	172,032	174,526	98.6	5,157	0	2
MICHIGAN	827	688	1,515	45.4	22,198	0	5
MINNESOTA	193,679	111,188	304,867	36.5	80,251	8	16
MISSISSIPPI	10,440	31,938	42,378	75.4	34,438	0	5
MISSOURI	44,997	4,252,812	4,297,809	99	23,492	6	43
MONTANA	4,810	12,513	17,323	72.2	1,134	0	0
N. CAROLINA	186	13,851,800	13,851,986	100	346,479	0	49
N. DAKOTA	2,575	40,447	43,022	94	37,715	0	6
NEBRASKA	11,054	45,424	56,478	80.4	14,813	0	2

TABLE 2

TOTAL DAMAGES SUFFERED BY STATE (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) During Fiscal Year 2007							
Location	Damages Suffered	Damage Reduction	Potential Damages	Percent Damages Reduced FY2007	Average Damages Suffered (FY1998-2007)	Lives Lost FY2007	Lives Lost (FY1998-2007)
NEVADA	5,307	138	5,445	2.5	6,913	0	2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,917	8,162	17,079	47.8	4,272	0	5
NEW JERSEY	130,050	89,631	219,681	40.8	130,157	0	7
NEW MEXICO	275	14,019	14,294	98.1	2,773	0	4
NEW YORK	43,045	448,746	491,791	91.2	136,323	5	29
OHIO	267,706	435,996	703,702	62	157,021	1	28
OKLAHOMA	29,964	599,697	629,661	95.2	6,719	8	16
OREGON	49,006	191,139	240,145	79.6	7,950	0	3
PENNSYLVANIA	30,403	115,904	146,307	79.2	134,081	0	19
PUERTO RICO & VIRGIN ISLANDS	206	0	206	0	54,917	0	23
RHODE ISLAND	105	1,578	1,683	93.8	488	0	0
S. CAROLINA	55	1,019,374	1,019,429	100	7,084	0	3
S. DAKOTA	24,700	832	25,532	3.3	7,478	0	0
TENNESSEE	0	3,359	3,359	100	10,238	0	28
TEXAS	322,601	9,963,287	10,285,888	96.9	694,882	53	171
UTAH	11,223	0	11,223	0	32,181	0	5
VERMONT	4,205	21,671	25,876	83.7	4,342	0	0
VIRGINIA	15,106	2,544,669	2,559,775	99.4	50,948	1	17
W. VIRGINIA	2,960	52,528	55,488	94.7	65,274	0	17
WASHINGTON	72,354	3,331,874	3,404,228	97.9	10,814	5	6
WISCONSON	117,311	22	117,333	0	65,832	0	2
WYOMING	1,777	4,307	6,084	70.8	433	0	0
Totals	2,529,172	42,324,208	44,853,380	94.4	4,198,605	104	753
Average				64.0			

TABLE 3

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION BY STATE (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007											
Location	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	10-Yr Avg
ALABAMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALASKA	0	0	200	0	100	11,000	0	0	0	0	1,130
ARIZONA	4,180	5,018	0	1,820	0	3,764	0	141,429	2,968	184	15,936
ARKANSAS	712,907	680,519	33,729	690,579	1,098,615	840,221	395,429	1,233,707	15,582	253,472	595,476
CALIFORNIA	2,623,156	87,235	339,137	814,454	144,655	1,046,278	1,023,695	3,772,561	725,005	24,506	1,060,068
COLORADO	0	44,904	0	0	0	0	0	1,502	20,159	0	6,657
CONNECTICUT	55,971	27,303	375	37,364	83	24,268	116,333	53,911	338,394	344,831	99,883
DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	103,780	65,873	52,102	58,849	6,535	44,686	44,686	44,981	13,045	0	43,454
GEORGIA	31,263	30,979	0	0	25	62,969	19,344	17,824	959	3,058,122	322,149
GUAM & AS	68	0	0	0	0	0	2,844	0	57	0	297
HAWAII	0	0	0	14,197	2,598	546	4,612	20,651	23,134	44,965	11,070
IDAHO	77,578	98,136	33,716	16,797	108,293	162,411	8,546	103,499	518,946	3,616	113,154
ILLINOIS	361,233	42,836	32,631	690,197	388,843	62,703	77,314	41,854	62,161	80,476	184,025
INDIANA	180,836	130,000	21,697	30,700	136,684	255,871	210,735	263,433	37,000	148,189	141,515
IOWA	144,879	110,252	5,480	413,414	15,454	31,232	99,239	33,022	2,590	164,824	102,039
KANSAS	16,614	511,726	18,947	205,117	10,715	15,462	80,609	143,411	77,118	604,165	168,388
KENTUCKY	62,976	13,938	14,538	18,287	183,202	400,568	222,427	186,156	66,889	177,882	134,686
LOUISIANA	5,271,162	11,219,104	1,292	12,149,905	14,778,361	7,548,127	8,041,393	12,457,943	983	53,077	7,152,135
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND & DC	14	3	1,584	26	39	23,430	270	2,169	18	124	2,768
MASSACHUSETTS	55,218	2,043	5,746	50,709	4,031	19,943	39,910	63,465	457,696	172,032	87,079
MICHIGAN	20,690	2,419	2,160	8,913	391	0	12,946	12,490	892	688	6,159
MINNESOTA	3,208	6,248	9,058	278,971	10,991	25,819	41,130	12,002	75,825	111,188	57,444
MISSISSIPPI	843,968	779,525	4,420	1,050,918	1,451,781	1,421,332	42,890	13,932	5,891	31,938	564,660
MISSOURI	227,701	4,768,711	11,620	318,302	361,877	181,779	38,513	117,019	15,730	4,252,812	1,029,406
MONTANA	11,947	10,552	2,329	948	12,267	10,796	78	23,715	34,202	12,513	11,935
N. CAROLINA	114,667	158,248	556	8,689	2	102,851	21,307	2,912	11,468	13,851,800	1,427,250
N. DAKOTA	47,222	97,009	12,139	147,576	7,689	27,229	64,093	61,191	232,686	40,447	73,728
NEBRASKA	16,050	80,088	2,869	19,466	2,087	19,951	5,077	36,867	3,585	45,424	23,146

TABLE 3

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION BY STATE (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007											
Location	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	10-Yr Avg
NEVADA	3,149	3,780	1,400	830	0	2,835	0	28,372	2,236	138	4,274
NEW HAMPSHIRE	916	171	0	703	0	200	1,155	1,160	45,901	8,162	5,837
NEW JERSEY	6,097	46,248	2,720	11,166	3,591	16,288	11,842	6,582	7,873	89,631	20,204
NEW MEXICO	453	7,799	50,076	983	311	65	20,535	197,010	46,195	14,019	33,745
NEW YORK	62,932	181,293	71,549	55,930	41,803	173,898	554,669	533,551	687,162	448,746	281,153
OHIO	318,700	96,744	93,672	61,978	50,572	234,356	1,416,060	1,157,358	957,030	435,996	482,247
OKLAHOMA	76,439	160,575	72,130	58,356	65,888	65,074	74,529	127,483	22,667	599,697	132,284
OREGON	419,550	666,153	945,434	44,139	210,830	228,493	1,034,917	174,527	1,759,400	191,139	567,458
PENNSYLVANIA	66,007	53,213	50,716	6,885	8,912	26,882	2,962,953	477,397	643,263	115,904	441,213
PUERTO RICO & VI	340,356	0	0	23,000	0	0	0	35	3,200	0	36,659
RHODE ISLAND	9,672	0	0	3,539	0	0	4,425	4,204	50,741	1,578	7,416
S. CAROLINA	735	0	0	0	0	8,526	8,295	6,283	1,165	1,019,374	104,438
S. DAKOTA	915	3,248	457	852	457	585	580	465	668	832	906
TENNESSEE	5,876	18,067	0	2,080	70,315	103,117	50,183	58,970	984	3,359	31,295
TEXAS	646,713	626,444	557,632	4,478,517	3,665,951	1,331,919	4,700,356	1,809,532	956,755	9,963,287	2,873,711
UTAH	0	10,361	0	7,573	0	7,440	0	7,609	7,535	0	4,052
VERMONT	3,752	1,760	9,917	2,523	3,502	3,060	14,534	5,586	17,244	21,671	8,355
VIRGINIA	41,446	16,956	7,836	132	4,912	364,666	42,736	1,422	2,722	2,544,669	302,750
W. VIRGINIA	62,851	5,491	79,348	20,823	13,943	451,313	711,436	217,520	88,354	52,528	170,361
WASHINGTON	353,805	281,780	212,441	72,022	265,150	339,452	292,712	266,875	1,081,508	3,331,874	649,762
WISCONSON	210	103	17	4,017	8,187	992	147	28	0	22	1,372
WYOMING	9,020	8,805	569	1,587	1,585	16,112	22,939	56,044	57,530	4,307	17,850
Totals	13,416,882	21,161,660	2,762,239	21,883,833	23,141,227	15,718,509	22,538,423	23,999,659	9,183,116	42,324,208	19,612,979

TABLE 4

FLOOD DAMAGES SUFFERED BY STATE (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007											
Location	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	10-Yr Avg
ALABAMA	368,938	4,663	3,087	1,645	7,220	1,016,936	101,004	3,042	35	287	150,686
ALASKA	314	0	110	702	11,110	23,760	3,419	1,564	25,072	43,200	10,925
ARIZONA	66	12,796	90	13,659	163	1,054	2,071	6,481	5,010	15,101	5,649
ARKANSAS	2,045	1,777	2,773	689	135,762	3,780	11,662	113,551	2,335	2,850	27,722
CALIFORNIA	621,588	14,176	9,238	5,055	646	6,763	33,790	410,509	996,151	673	209,859
COLORADO	2,550	50,675	297	1,242	1,436	3,604	805	565	15,700	4,932	8,181
CONNECTICUT	40	1,112	6,010	237	0	70	0	25	6,020	802	1,432
DELAWARE	0	0	0	1,100	0	33,850	15,625	0	1,000	0	5,158
FLORIDA	431,311	60,080	499,080	1,023,900	1,910	22,810	11,204,181	8,763	3,361	137	1,325,553
GEORGIA	166,291	8,520	2,101	3,431	1,545	32,286	152,411	20,917	300	0	38,780
GUAM & AS	3,725	400	650	250	555	10	295	10	181	0	608
HAWAII	0	0	400	70,000	2,820	168	550	80,000	0	0	15,394
IDAHO	1,005	1,297	85	0	1,215	85	557	6,227	395	2,000	1,287
ILLINOIS	2,380	3,666	3,113	44,040	10,271	46,094	709	2,559	4,874	18,038	13,574
INDIANA	19,611	50,124	819	110	11,114	269,380	3,855	12,662	3,162	6,474	37,731
IOWA	168,101	111,221	14,877	33,250	10,490	10,882	35,826	6,868	812	57,604	44,993
KANSAS	4,888	60,030	250	2,635	2,620	12,399	4,960	12,796	17,116	268,285	38,598
KENTUCKY	16,639	506	17,631	17,986	38,376	32,995	59,726	6,668	18,499	685	20,971
LOUISIANA	17,845	5,979	153	30,219	878	9,500	6,667	1,021	632	651,927	72,482
MAINE	0	1,580	2,814	66	0	300	100	5,938	10,348	47,788	6,893
MARYLAND & DC	334	9,715	2,452	3,460	505	640	15,055	120	20,987	51	5,332
MASSACHUSETTS	13,510	250	206	10,048	2	511	35	1,489	23,022	2,494	5,157
MICHIGAN	18,190	325	25,430	8,394	18,917	16,006	129,868	919	3,101	827	22,198
MINNESOTA	2,529	466	43,112	243,706	270,190	8,000	30,452	1,252	9,120	193,679	80,251
MISSISSIPPI	3,498	1,769	408	7,211	3,809	272,701	22,653	17,547	4,342	10,440	34,438
MISSOURI	10,227	36,862	109,760	1,842	25,796	842	2,752	160	1,677	44,997	23,492
MONTANA	3,001	184	30	80	396	1,190	25	1,595	30	4,810	1,134
N. CAROLINA	16,135	3,117,160	7,605	11,780	3,097	18,062	257,157	1,759	31,849	186	346,479
N. DAKOTA	2,583	100,355	191,177	65,209	812	300	5,355	2,622	6,165	2,575	37,715
NEBRASKA	1,483	22,765	23,456	391	1,560	16,374	2,694	65,364	2,991	11,054	14,813

TABLE 4

FLOOD DAMAGES SUFFERED BY STATE (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007											
Location	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	10-Yr Avg
NEVADA	1,300	25,009	221	12	1,000	2,255	0	20,130	13,892	5,307	6,913
NEW HAMPSHIRE	700	1,002	515	0	0	3,500	70	2,931	25,080	8,917	4,272
NEW JERSEY	750	800,000	179,100	0	0	250	87,200	62,330	41,885	130,050	130,157
NEW MEXICO	713	3,980	160	4,260	305	50	3,090	2,170	12,725	275	2,773
NEW YORK	38,627	18,715	18,498	7,290	3,939	45,672	100,877	74,479	1,012,084	43,045	136,323
OHIO	181,409	963	8,839	13,647	2,214	319,713	126,678	61,665	587,376	267,706	157,021
OKLAHOMA	262	9,578	11,691	9,847	245	318	4,139	489	658	29,964	6,719
OREGON	10	2,100	5,734	5	1,001	7	5	182	21,448	49,006	7,950
PENNSYLVANIA	1,103	27,642	27,476	63,506	10,650	58,221	448,039	137,910	535,855	30,403	134,081
PUERTO RICO & VI	28,190	4,488	1,341	150,358	93,825	25,485	219,514	1,589	24,176	206	54,917
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	3,005	0	10	0	107	1,655	105	488
S. CAROLINA	4,044	75	2,885	75	52	3,255	54,434	3,315	2,650	55	7,084
S. DAKOTA	50	619	0	13,567	500	100	12,350	22,818	75	24,700	7,478
TENNESSEE	25,427	554	230	2,153	33,226	29,095	10,839	739	121	0	10,238
TEXAS	163,407	612,634	25,130	5,178,895	316,227	28,270	83,769	9,354	208,532	322,601	694,882
UTAH	4,485	1,314	679	184	300	1,896	832	300,784	110	11,223	32,181
VERMONT	23,805	1,036	1,845	1,459	338	471	9,332	279	648	4,205	4,342
VIRGINIA	2,381	255,062	1,368	19,484	35,368	16,744	147,938	87	15,940	15,106	50,948
W. VIRGINIA	35,506	363	11,003	211,688	92,256	34,236	248,289	13,977	2,459	2,960	65,274
WASHINGTON	3,120	2,371	488	1,790	392	165	18,617	1,215	7,630	72,354	10,814
WISCONSON	82,825	9,305	74,298	24,928	43,884	55	290,375	134	15,209	117,311	65,832
WYOMING	22	0	20	818	734	60	0	758	141	1,777	433
Totals	2,496,963	5,455,263	1,338,735	7,309,308	1,199,671	2,431,180	13,970,646	1,510,435	3,744,636	2,529,172	4,198,605

TABLE 5

TOTAL LIVES LOST BY STATE (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007											
Location	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	10-Yr Total
ALABAMA	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	12
ALASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	4	0	0	14	0	2	1	8	0	7	36
ARKANSAS	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	1	9
CALIFORNIA	16	3	0	0	0	7	16	7	3	1	53
COLORADO	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	0	0	2	2	1	0	6	0	0	0	11
GEORGIA	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
GUAM & AS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	7	0	15
IDAHO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ILLINOIS	1	0	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	9
INDIANA	2	4	1	1	2	4	3	1	5	3	26
IOWA	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	9
KANSAS	0	3	0	1	0	6	0	1	0	1	12
KENTUCKY	2	2	1	1	1	5	7	1	2	0	22
LOUISIANA	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND & DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	10
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
MICHIGAN	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
MINNESOTA	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	8	16
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	5
MISSOURI	4	14	0	4	5	3	2	3	2	6	43
MONTANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N. CAROLINA	0	32	0	0	1	8	6	1	1	0	49
N. DAKOTA	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2

TABLE 5

TOTAL LIVES LOST BY STATE (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007											
Location	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	10-Yr Total
NEVADA	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
NEW JERSEY	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
NEW MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
NEW YORK	3	1	0	1	0	5	5	3	6	5	29
OHIO	8	2	4	3	1	1	1	3	4	1	28
OKLAHOMA	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	16
OREGON	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
PENNSYLVANIA	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	0	9	0	19
PUERTO RICO & VI	1	3	0	3	0	3	5	7	1	0	23
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S. CAROLINA	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
S. DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	13	0	0	0	8	6	1	0	0	0	28
TEXAS	19	28	4	22	21	3	13	5	3	53	171
UTAH	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	5
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	0	0	1	1	1	4	8	0	1	1	17
W. VIRGINIA	2	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	0	0	17
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
WISCONSON	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
WYOMING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	102	105	29	72	52	73	102	50	64	104	753

TABLE 6

**REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION
FLOOD DAMAGES PREVENTED
BY STATE (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) Fiscal Years 1998 - 2007**

Location	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	10-Yr Avg
ALASKA	0	0	200	0	100	11,000	0	0	0	0	1,130
ARKANSAS-RED-WHITE	183,987	688,697	122,313	98,473	153,942	90,824	261,029	320,527	39,402	12,278,257	1,423,745
CALIFORNIA	2,623,156	87,235	339,137	814,454	144,655	1,046,278	1,023,695	3,772,561	725,005	73,518	1,064,969
COLORADO	7,329	8,931	1,400	2,650	0	6,599	0	170,183	5,204	184	20,248
COLUMBIA N PACIFIC	856,406	1,049,702	1,191,591	134,072	590,375	740,114	1,359,114	589,868	3,448,858	10,401,952	2,036,205
GREAT BASIN	0	10,361	0	7,573	0	7,440	0	7,609	7,535	276	4,079
GREAT LAKES	25,977	19,190	13,979	28,643	39,729	104,179	152,167	223,805	91,463	1,378,210	207,734
GULF & S. ATLANTIC	598,430	257,000	52,668	91,978	6,584	377,973	128,916	72,307	30,595	30,186,190	3,180,264
HAWAII & GUAM	68	0	0	0	2,598	546	7,456	20,651	23,191	44,965	9,948
LOWER MISSISSIPPI	6,933,597	12,507,805	6,217	13,869,161	17,592,228	9,965,990	8,407,066	13,675,888	7,727	9,632,185	9,259,786
MID-ATLANTIC	79,819	250,493	97,647	61,760	29,960	258,907	1,943,298	478,533	1,272,926	6,989,086	1,146,243
MISSOURI	177,769	5,111,491	21,228	521,933	39,721	93,262	47,489	250,845	93,141	5,067,225	1,142,410
NEW ENGLAND	121,825	29,147	680	89,058	195	41,848	158,753	117,031	882,682	548,274	198,949
OHIO	726,721	281,676	253,742	128,756	280,287	1,280,124	3,938,130	2,102,645	1,138,841	5,106,916	1,523,784
RIO GRANDE	453	52,570	50,076	983	311	65	20,535	198,130	66,354	14,019	40,350
SOURIS-RED-RAINY	36,316	76,877	8,153	217,695	11,059	8,150	77,851	24,981	305,343	74,718	84,114
TENNESSEE	8,326	5,017	0	4,280	175,824	255,688	127,154	120,019	21,078	14,033,041	1,475,043
TEXAS AND GULF	646,241	626,317	557,532	4,478,069	3,662,754	1,331,318	4,700,216	1,795,783	956,596	20,180,046	3,893,487
UPPER MISSISSIPPI	390,463	99,151	45,675	1,320,098	402,904	98,203	185,608	58,292	67,175	9,326,657	1,199,423
Totals	13,416,883	21,161,660	2,762,238	21,869,636	23,133,226	15,718,508	22,538,477	23,999,658	9,183,116	125,335,719	27,911,911

TABLE 7

2007 ATLANTIC OCEAN TROPICAL CYCLONES AND THEIR EFFECTS								
Name	Class	Category	Dates	Max Wind (Kt.)	Min Pressure (MB)	Damages in USA (Millions)	Lives Lost in USA	States Most Effected
Andrea	Tropical Storm		09 May - 11 May	40	1002	minor	0	
Barry	Tropical Storm		01 Jun - 02 Jun	45	997	minor	0	GA
Chantal	Tropical Storm		31 Jul - 01 Aug	45	994	0	0	
Dean	Hurricane	5	13 Aug - 23 Aug	145	918	0	0	
Erin	Tropical Storm		15 Aug - 17 Aug	35	1003	unknown	0	TX, OK, MO
Felix	Hurricane	5	31 Aug - 05 Sep	145	929	0	0	
Gabrielle	Tropical Storm		08 Sep - 11 Sep	45	1004	0	0	
Humberto	Hurricane	1	12 Sep - 14 Sep	75	986	50	1	TX, LA, MS
Ingrid	Tropical Storm		12 Sep - 17 Sep	40	1002	0	0	
Jerry	Tropical Storm		23 Sep - 24 Sep	40	1000	0	0	
Karen	Hurricane	1	25 Sep - 29 Sep	60	990	0	0	
Lorenzo	Hurricane	1	25 Sep - 28 Sep	70	990	0	0	
Melissa	Tropical Storm		28 Sep - 30 Sep	40	1003	0	0	
Noel	Hurricane	1	28 Oct - 02 Nov	70		0	0	
Olga	Tropical Storm		11 Dec - 13 Dec	50	1003			
Totals						0	1	

<p>Saffin-Simpson Scale for Wind Speed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tropical Storm: 34-63 kt (39-73mph) Hurricane Cat 1: 64-82 kt (74-95 mph) Hurricane Cat 2: 83-95 kt (96-110 mph) Hurricane Cat 3: 96-113 kt (111-130 mph) Hurricane Cat 4: 114-135 kt (131-155 mph) Hurricane Cat 5: Greater than 135kt (155 mph) 	<p>Detailed information available at</p> <p>http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/archive/2007/tws/MIATWSAT_nov.shtml</p> <p>http://weather.unisys.com/hurricane/atlantic/2007H/index.html</p>
--	---

A

- A.R. River Environmental Restoration Project (SWL) 37-18, 37-25
- Aberdeen and Vicinity, SD (NWO) 26-3, 26-19, 26-28, 26-48
- Abiquiu Dam, NM (SPA) 36-4, 36-13, 36-18
- Acequias Irrigation System, NM (SPA) 36-1, 36-13, 36-16
- Active Investigations (SAC) 7-8, (MVR) 15-8, 15-30
- Addicks and Barker Reservoirs, TX (SWG) 40-16
- Addison, NY (NAB) 4-11, 4-27
- Advance Engineering and Design
- Alaska District (POA) 32-9
 - Albuquerque District (SPA) 36-12
 - Baltimore District (NAB) 4-26
 - Fort Worth District (SWF) 39-17
 - Galveston District (SWG) 40-23
 - Huntington District (LRH) 25-19
 - Jacksonville District (SAJ) 9-35
 - Los Angeles District (SPL) 33-14
 - Louisville District (LRL) 24-17
 - Mobile District (SAM) 10-23
 - Nashville District (LRN) 23-8
 - New England Division (NAE) 1-29
 - Philadelphia District (NAP) 3-21
 - Pittsburgh District (LRP) 18-14
 - Rock Island District (MVR) 15-8
 - Sacramento District (SPK) 35-32
 - San Francisco District (SPN) 34-15
 - Savannah District (SAS) 8-12
 - Seattle District (NWS) 29-18
 - St. Paul (MVP) 16-10
 - Walla Walla District (NWW) 30-14
 - Wilmington District (SAW) 6-23
- Alabama-Coosa Rivers, AL & GA (SAM) 10-3, 10-24
- Alamo Dam, AZ (SPL) 33-6, 33-17, 33-27
- Alamogordo, NM (SPA) 36-2, 36-13
- Alaska Coastal Erosion (POA) 32-8, 32-13, 32-17
- Albeni Falls Dam, ID (NWS) 29-12, 29-22, 29-29
- Albuquerque Levees, NM (SPA) 36-4, 36-13, 36-16
- Allatoona Dam Coosa River Basin, GA (SAM) 10-18, 10-28, 10-35
- Allegheny River, PA (LRP) 18-2, 18-15, 18-22, 18-26, 18-31
- Alligator Creek, FL (SAJ) 9-36, 9-52, 9-78
- Allin's Cove, Barrington, RI (NAE) 1-26, 1-39, 1-46
- Almond Lake, NY (NAB) 4-11, 4-27
- Alpena Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-2, 21-29, 21
- Alton to Gale Organized Levee Districts, IL & MO (MVS) 14-3, 14-11, 14-15
- Alum Creek Lake, OH (LRH) 25-3, 25-21, 25-28
- Alvin R. Bush Dam, PA (NAB) 4-17, 4-29
- American River, Folsom Modification (SPK) 35-4, 35-35
- American River (Natomas Reimbursement) (SPK) 35-6, 35-36
- American River Watershed, CA (Common Features) (SPK) 35-4, 35-35, 35-47
- American River Watershed, CA (Folsom Dam Raise) (SPK) 35-5, 35-36
- Amite River and Tribs, LA, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA (Flood Damage Reduction) (MVN) 11-9, 11-13, 11-15, 11-22
- Anacostia River and Tributaries, MD & DC (NAB) 4-19, 4-29, 4-36, 4-42
- Anahuac Channel, TX (SWG) 40-13
- Anchorage Harbor, AK (POA) 32-2, 32-10, 32-14, 32-20
- Antelope Creek, Lincoln, NE (NWO) 26-3, 26-19, 26-28
- Apalachicola Bay, FL (SAM) 10-4, 10-24, 10-30
- Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers, AL, FL & GA (SAM) 10-4, 10-24
- Appomattox River, VA (NAO) 5-3, 5-20
- Applegate Lake, Rogue River Basin, OR (NWP) 28-14, 28-36, 28-46, 28-61
- Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
- Baltimore District (NAB) 4-23
 - Galveston District (SWG) 40-21
 - Mobile District (SAM) 10-22
 - Philadelphia District ((NAP) 3-21
 - Savannah District (SAS) 8-9
- Aquatic Plant Control
- Charleston District (SAC) 7-2, 7-9, 7-12,
 - Galveston District (SWG) 40-3, 40-25, 40-32
 - Jacksonville District (SAJ) 9-3, 9-42, 9-55
 - Mobile District (SAM) 10-6, 10-24

New York District (NAN) 2-3, 2-34, 2-39
 Seattle District (NWS) 29-17
 Aquilla Lake, TX (SWF) 39-3, 39-19, 39-27
 Arcadia Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-3, 21-29, 21-40
 Arcadia Lake, OK (SWT) 38-3, 38-23, 38-33,
 38-37
 Archey Fork Creek, Clinton, AZ (SWL) 37-17,
 37-24
 Area V, Estelline Springs, TX (SWT) 38-5,
 38-23, 38-33
 Area VIII, TX (SWT) 38-5, 38-23, 38-33
 Arcibo Harbor, FL (SAJ) 9-3, 9-42, 9-55, 9-87
 Arkansas City, KS (SWT) 38-4, 38-23, 38-33
 Arkansas-Red River Basins Chloride Control
 Projects, KS, OK and TX (SWT) 38-4,
 38-23, 38-33, 38-37
 Arkansas River Basin, AR, OK, and KS (SWL)
 37-3, 37-21, 37-27
 Arkansas/White Cut Off Containment
 Structure, AR (SWL) 37-15, 37-28
 Arkport Dam, NY (NAB) 4-12, 4-27
 Arroyo Colorado, TX (SWG) 40-19
 Arthur Kill Channel, Howland Hook, Terminal,
 NY & NJ (NAN) 2-3, 2-34, 2-39
 Arthur V. Ormond Lock and Dam (No.9), AR
 (SWL) 37-4, 37-21
 Ashland Harbor, WI (LRE) 21-3, 21-29, 21-40
 Ashtabula Harbor, OH (LRB) 20-2, 20-17,
 20-24
 Assateague Island (NAB) 4-9, 4-26, 4-34
 Atlantic Coast of Long Island, Jones Inlet to
 East Rockaway Inlet; Long Beach
 Island, NY (NAN) 2-22
 Atlantic Coast of Maryland (NAB) 4-8, 4-26, 4-
 34
 Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway at Deep Creek,
 VA (NAO) 5-4, 5-20
 Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway Between
 Norfolk, VA and St. Johns River, FL
 (NAO) 5-4, 5-20 (SAW) 6-2, 6-24, 6-30,
 (SAC) 7-2, 7-9, 7-12 (SAS) 8-2, 8-14,
 8-16 (SAJ) 9-3, 9-42, 9-55
 Aunt Lydia's Cove, Chatham, MA (NAE) 1-3,
 1-31, 1-41, 1-69
 Authorized Alteration of Bridges (LRN) 23-4
 Authorized Beach Erosion Control Projects
 (LRE) 21-21
 Avoca, NY (NAB) 4-12, 4-27
 Aylesworth Creek Lake, PA (NAB) 4-10, 4-26

B

B. Everett Jordan Dam and Lake, NC (SAW)
 6-11, 6-25
 Bakers Haulover Inlet, FL (SAJ) 9-4, 9-42,
 9-55
 Ball Mountain Lake, VT (NAE) 1-14, 1-35
 Baltimore Harbor Anchorages and Channels,
 MD (NAB) 4-4, 4-25, 4-33
 Baltimore Harbor and Channels, MD and VA
 (NAB) 4-3, 4-25, 4-32
 Baltimore Harbor, MD Collection and Removal
 of Drift (NAB) 4-3, 4-25, 4-33
 f Lake, TX (SWF) 39-4, 39-19, 39-27
 Barnegat Inlet, NJ (NAP) 3-2, 3-23, 3-30
 Barnet Inlet to Little Egg Harbor, NJ (NAP) 3-
 10, 3-25, 3-34
 Barre Falls Dam, MA (NAE) 1-14, 1-35, 1-62
 Barren River Lake, KY (LRL) 24-8, 24-20, 24-
 38
 Batesville Wastewater Treatment Plant,
 Batesville, AR (SWL) 37-17, 37-24
 Bayou Coden, AL (SAM) 10-6, 10-24, 10-30
 Bayou La Batre, AL (SAM) 10-6, 10-24, 10-30
 Beach Erosion Control Work under Special
 Authorization
 Chicago District (LRC) 22-12
 Detroit District (LRE) 21-21
 Honolulu District (POH) 31-3
 Jacksonville District (SAJ) 9-29
 New England District (NAE) 1-13
 New York District (NAN) 2-27
 San Francisco District (SPN) 34-9
 Bear Creek Lake, CO (NWO) 26-4, 26-19, 26-
 28
 Beargrass Creek (LRL) 24-3, 24-19, 24-28
 Beaver Dam Trout Production Facilities (SWL)
 37-16, 37-28
 Beaver Lake, AR (SWL) 37-9, 37-22, 37-35
 Beaufort Harbor (SAW) 6-3, 6-24, 6-31, 6-39
 Beech Fork Lake, WV (LRH) 25-3, 25-21,
 25-28
 Belton Lake, TX (SWF) 39-4, 39-19, 39-27
 Beltzville Lake, PA (NAP) 3-14, 3-27, 3-36
 Benbrook Lake, TX (SWF) 39-4, 39-19, 39-27
 Beneficial Uses of Dredged Material Galveston
 (SWG) 40-22
 Berlin Lake, OH (LRP) 18-6, 18-17, 18-23, 18-
 31

Bethel Bank Stabilization, AK (POA) 32-6, 32-12, 32-16

Big Bend Dam-Lake Sharpe, Missouri River Basin, SD (NWO) 26-14, 26-25, 26-33, 26-40

Big Sioux River & Skunk Creek, Sioux Falls, SD (NWO) 26-4, 26-20, 26-28

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, KY and TN (LRN) 23-4, 23-9

Biloxi Harbor, MS (SAM) 10-7, 10-24, 10-30

Binghamton, NY (NAB) 4-12, 4-27

Birch Hill Dam, MA (NAE) 1-15, 1-35

Birch Lake, OK (SWT) 38-5, 38-24, 38-33

Black Fox, Murfree and Oaklands Springs, TN (LRN) 23-4, 23-9

Black Rock Channel and Tonawanda Harbor, NY (LRB) 20-2, 20-17, 20-25

Black Rock Lake, CT (NAE) 1-19, 1-37

Black Warrior River and Tombigbee Rivers, AL (SAM) 10-8, 10-25, 10-31, 10-43

Blackstone River Basin, MA and RI (NAE) 1-13

Blackwater Dam, NH (NAE) 1-20, 1-37

Block Island Harbor of Refuge, RI (NAE) 1-3, 1-31, 1-41

Blue Marsh Lake, PA (NAP) 3-15, 3-27, 3-36

Blue Mountain Lake, AR (SWL) 37-6, 37-21

Blue River Basin, Kansas City, MO (NWK) 27-4, 27-26

Blue River Channel, Kansas City, MO (NWK) 27-4, 27-27

Blue River Lake, OR (NWP) 28-15, 28-36, 28-46, 28-61

Bluestone Lake, Ohio River Basin, WV (LRH) 25-4, 25-22, 25-28

Bois Brule, MO (MVS) 14-3, 14-11

Bon Secour River, AL (SAM) 10-8, 10-25, 10-31

Bonneville Lock and Dam - Lake Bonneville, OR and WA (NWP) 28-21, 28-38, 28-48, 28-65, 28-67

Boston Harbor, MA (NAE) 1-3, 1-31, 1-41, 1-69

Bowie County Levee, TX (SWT) 38-6, 38-24, 38-33

Bowman-Haley Lake, ND (NWO) 26-4, 26-20, 26-28

Brays Bayou, TX (SWG) 40-16

Brazos Island Harbor (SWG) 40-3, 40-25, 40-32

Breckenridge, MN (MVP) 16-3, 16-11, 16-14

Brevard County, FL (SAJ) 9-20, 9-49

Bridgeport Harbor, CT (NAE) 1-4, 1-30, 1-42

Brigantine Inlet to Great Egg Harbor Inlet, NJ (Brigantine Island, NJ) (NAP) 3-10, 3-26, 3-34

Broken Bow Lake, OK (SWT) 38-17, 38-30, 38-35

Brookgreen Gardens, SC (SAC) 7-2, 7-9, 7-13, Brookville Lake, KY (LRL) 24-8, 24-20

Broward County, FL Beach Erosion Control and Hillsboro Inlet, FL Navigation Project (SAJ) 9-21, 9-49, 9-72

Browns Creek, NY (NAN) 2-4, 2-34, 2-40

Brunswick County Beaches N.C. (Cape Fear to North Carolina-South Carolina State Line) (SAW) 6-14, 6-26

Brunswick Harbor, GA (SAS) 8-2, 8-14, 8-16

Brush Creek, Kansas City, MO (NWK) 27-4

Buchanan Dam-H.V. Eastman Lake, Chowchilla River, CA (SPK) 35-6, 35-36

Buckhorn Lake, KY (LRL) 24-8, 24-21, 24-38

Buffalo Bayou, TX (Lynchburg Pump Station) (SWG) 40-15, 40-28, 40-48

Buffalo Bayou and Tributaries, TX (SWG) 40-16, 40-30, 40-51

Buffalo Harbor, NY (LRB) 20-3, 20-17, 20-26

Buffumville Lake, MA (NAE) 1-22, 1-38

Buford Dam, Lake Sidney Lanier, GA (SAM) 10-19, 10-28, 10-36

Buford Trenton Irrigation District, ND (NWO) 26-5, 26-20, 26-28

Bull Shoals Lake, AR (SWL) 37-10, 37-22, 37-35

Bull Shoals Lake Tailwater Restoration, AR (SWL) 37-18, 37-25

Bull Shoals Nursery Pond (SWL) 37-19, 37-25

Bullocks Point Cove, RI (NAE) 1-5, 1-31, 1-43

Burns Waterway Harbor, IN (LRC) 22-3, 22-18, 22-25, 22-32

Burns Waterway SBH, IN (LRC) 22-3, 22-18, 22-25, 22-32

Burns Waterway Harbor (Maj. Rehab), IN (LRC) 22-3, 22-18

Burnsville Lake, Ohio River Basin, WV (LRH) 25-5, 25-22, 25-29

Buttermilk Channel, NY (NAN) 2-4, 2-34, 2-41

C

- Cache Creek Basin, (Cache Creek Settling Basin), CA (SPK) 35-7, 35-36
- Caesar Creek Lake, OH (LRL) 24-9, 24-21, 24-38
- Cagles Mill Lake, IN (LRL) 24-9, 24-21, 24-38
- Calaveras River and Littlejohn Creek and Tributaries, including New Hogan Lake and Farmington Dam, CA (SPK) 35-8, 35-36
- California Bend, NE (NWO) 26-10, 26-24, 26-31, 26-49
- Calumet Harbor and River, IL and IN (LRC) 22-4, 22-18, 22-25, 22-32
- Calumet Region, IN (LRC) 22-9, 22-20, 22-29
- Cambria Seawater Desalination (SPL) 33-12, 33-19, 33-31
- Canaveral Harbor, FL (SAJ) 9-4, 9-42, 9-56
- Candy Lake, OK (SWT) 38-6, 38-24, 38-33, 38-37
- Canisteo, NY (NAB) 4-13, 4-28
- Canton Lake, OK (SWT) 38-6, 38-24, 38-33, 38-38
- Canyon Lake, TX (SWF) 39-5, 39-20, 39-27
- Cape Cod Canal, MA (NAE) 1-5, 1-31, 1-43
- Cape Fear River, Above Wilmington, NC (SAW) 6-4, 6-24
- Cape Fear River Basin, NC (SAW) 6-10, 6-38
- Cape Girardeau-Jackson, MO (MVS) 14-4, 14-11, 14-18
- Cape May Inlet to Lower Twp., NJ (NAP) 3-11, 3-26, 3-35
- Carolina Beach and Vicinity, NC (SAW) 6-15, 6-26
- Carpenters Bayou, TX (SWG) 40-18
- Carr Creek Lake, KY (LRL) 24-9, 24-21
- Carrabelle Harbor, FL (SAM) 10-9, 10-25
- Carters Dam and Reservoir, GA (SAM) 10-19, 10-28
- Carvers Harbor, Vinal Haven, ME (NAE) 1-6, 1-31, 1-42
- Caseville Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-3, 21-34, 21-47
- Casino Beach, IL (LRC) 22-9, 22-20, 22-29
- Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness Program (SAS) 8-12, (MVN) 11-10, (MVK) 12-5, (MVS) 14-9, (MVP) 16-9, (NWO) 26-18, (NWK) 27-17, 27-25, (NWW) 30-14
- Cave Run Lake, KY (LRL) 24-10, 24-21, 24-38
- Cecil M. Harden Lake, IN (LRL) 24-10, 24-21, 24-38
- Cedar Bayou, TX (SWG) 40-3, 40-25, 40-32
- Cedar Hammock (Wares Creek), FL (SAJ) 9-29, 9-51, 9-76
- Cedar River Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-3, 21-29, 21-40, 21-51
- Center Hill Lake, Ohio River Basin, TN (LRN) 23-6, 23-10, 23-22
- Central, NM (SPA) 36-11, 36-15, 36-17
- Central and Southern Florida Including Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (SAJ) 9-36
- Central City, Fort Worth, Upper Trinity River Basin (SWF) 39-5
- Central WV Environmental Infrastructure (LRH) 25-17, 25-22, 25-29
- Channel from Naples to Big Marco Pass, FL (SAJ) 9-5, 9-42, 9-56
- Channel Islands Harbor, CA (SPL) 33-2, 33-16, 33-22
- Channel to Port Bolivar, TX (SWG) 40-4, 40-25, 40-32
- Channel to Liberty, TX (SWG) 40-13
- Charles River (Natural Valley Storage Areas), MA (NAE) 1-13, 1-43
- Charleston Harbor, SC (SAC) 7-3, 7-9, 7-13
- Charlevoix Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-3, 21-29, 21-40
- Charlotte Harbor, FL (SAJ) 9-5, 9-43, 9-56
- Chatfield Lake, CO (NWO) 26-5, 26-20, 26-29
- Chena River Lakes, AK (POA) 32-7, 32-13, 32-16
- Cherry Creek, ID (NWS) 29-14, 29-25, 29-32
- Cherry Creek Lake, CO (NWO) 26-5, 26-20, 26-29, 26-40
- Chesapeake Bay Environmental Prog., MD (NAB) 4-20, 4-37
- Chesapeake Bay Oyster Recovery, MD (NAB) 4-19, 4-29, 4-32 (NAO) 5-12, 5-21
- Chesterfield, MO (MVS) 14-4, 14-11, 14-15
- Chetco River, OR (NWP) 28-2, 28-34, 28-41, 28-60, 28-71
- Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe (NWO) 26-10, 26-24, 26-32, 26-49
- Chicago Harbor, IL (LRC) 22-4, 22-19, 22-26, 22-32
- Chicago River, IL (LRC) 22-5, 22-19, 22-27, 22-32

Chicago River, IL (North Branch) (LRC) 22-12, 22-21

Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal Dispersal Barrier I (LRC) 22-10, 22-20

Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal Dispersal Barrier II (LRC) 22-10, 22-21

Chicago Shoreline, IL (LRC) 22-9, 22-20, 22-29

Chickamauga Lock and Dam, TN (LRN) 23-2, 23-9, 23-12

Chief Joseph Dam Dissolved Gas Abatement, WA (NWS) 29-14, 29-23, 29-30

Chief Joseph Dam - Rufus Woods Lake, WA (NWS) 29-12, 29-23, 29-29

Chignik Harbor, AK (POA) 32-2, 32-10, 32-14

Chippewa River at Montevideo, MN (MVP) 16-3, 16-11, 16-14

Chincoteague Inlet, VA (NAO) 5-4, 5-21

City of Santa Clarita (Perchlorate), CA (SPL) 33-12, 33-20, 33-31

Civil Emergency Management Activities, 46-1

Chocolate Bayou Dredged Material Management Plan (DMMP), TX (SWG) 40-4, 40-25, 40-32

Clarence J. Brown Dam and Reservoir, OH (LRL) 24-10, 24-21

Clear Creek (SWG) 40-18, 40-29, 40-49

Clearwater Lake, MO (SWL) 37-6, 37-21

Clearwater Major Rehabilitation Project, Clearwater Lake, MO (SWL) 37-15, 37-28

Cleveland Harbor, OH (LRB) 20-3, 20-18, 20-27

Clifton, San Francisco River, AZ (SPL) 33-6, 33-17, 33-27

Clinton Harbor, CT (NAE) 1-6, 1-32, 1-43

Clinton Lake, Wakarusa River, KS (NWK) 27-5, 27-21, 27-27

Clinton River, MI (LRE) 21-4, 21-30, 21-41

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (MVN) 11-10, 11-28

Cocheco River, NH (NAE) 1-6, 1-32, 1-43

Cochiti Lake, NM (SPA) 36-4, 36-14, 36-18

Codiga Farms, Tukwila, WA (NWS) 29-14, 29-23, 29-30

Coeur d'Arlene River (South Fork), Wallace, ID (NWS) 29-9, 29-21, 29-28

Cold Spring Inlet, NJ (NAP) 3-2, 3-23, 3-30

Colebrook River Lake, CT (NAE) 1-15, 1-35

Collection and Study of Basic Data

Alaska District (POA) 32-9

Albuquerque District (SPA) 36-12

Baltimore District (NAB) 4-26

Chicago District (LRC) 22-17

Detroit District (LRE) 21-27

Fort Worth District (SWF) 39-18

Galveston District (SWG) 40-23

Honolulu District (POH) 31-4

Huntington District (LRH) 25-20

Jacksonville District (SAJ) 9-35

Los Angeles District (SPL) 33-14

Louisville District (LRL) 24-18

Mobile District (SAM) 10-23

Nashville District (LRN) 23-8

New England Division (NAE) 1-29

New York District (NAN) 2-33

Philadelphia District (NAP) 3-21

Pittsburgh District (LRP) 18-14

Portland District (NWP) 28-32

Rock Island District (MVR) 15-8

Sacramento District (SPK) 35-32

San Francisco District (SPN) 34-15

Savannah District (SAS) 8-12

Seattle District (NWS) 29-18

St. Paul District (MVP) 16-10

Tulsa District (SWT) 38-22

Walla Walla District (NWW) 30-14

Wilmington District (SAW) 6-23

Colorado River at Grand Junction, CO (SPK) 35-9, 35-36

Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers below Vancouver, WA and Portland, OR (NWP) 28-2, 28-34, 28-41, 28-71

Columbia River at Baker Bay, WA (NWP) 28-4, 28-34, 28-42, 28-60

Columbia River at the Mouth, OR and WA (NWP) 28-5, 28-34, 28-42, 28-71

Columbia River Basin, Local Flood Protection Projects (NWW) 30-2

Columbia River between Chinook, WA and Head of Sand Island (NWP) 28-5, 28-34, 28-42, 28-60

Columbia River between Vancouver, WA and The Dalles, OR (NWP) 28-6, 28-34, 28-42, 28-60, 28-71

Columbia River Channel Improvements, OR (NWP) 28-6, 28-34, 28-43

Columbia River Fish Mitigation Program (The Dalles Project), OR and WA (NWP) 28-27, 28-39, 28-51

Columbia River Fish Mitigation Program (Walla Walla Projects), OR, WA, and ID (NWW) 30-5, 30-15, 30-17

Columbia River Treaty Fishing Sites, OR and WA (NWP) 28-22, 28-38, 28-48

Combined Sewer Overflows, IN (LRL) 24-4

Combustion Engineering, Windsor, CT (NAE) 1-29

Comite River, LA (Diversion) (MVN) 11-4, 11-12

Conant Brook Dam, MA (NAE) 1-15, 1-35

Conchas Lake, NM (SPA) 36-2, 36-13

Conemaugh River Basin, Nanty, Glo., PA Environmental Restoration (LRP) 18-12

Conemaugh River Lake, PA (LRP) 18-7, 18-17, 18-23, 18-31

Conneaut Harbor, OH (LRB) 20-5, 20-18, 20-30

Connecticut River Basin, VT, NH, MA and CT (NAE) 1-13

Connecticut River Below Harford, CT (NAE) 1-7, 1-32

Construction of Locks and Dams, Ohio River (LRP) 18-2, (ORD) 19-1, 19-6, 19-7, (LRL) 24-2, (LRH) 25-2

Continuing Authorities Program (NWK) 27-12

Continuation of Planning and Engineering Jacksonville District (SAJ) 9-35

Cook County, IL (LRC) 22-11, 22-21

Cook Inlet, AK (POA) 32-2, 32-10, 32-14

Cooper River, Charleston Harbor, SC (SAC) 7-3, 7-9, 7-14

Coordination with other Agencies (SAS) 8-12, (LRL) 24-17, (LRH) 25-19, (SWG) 40-23

Coos Bay, OR (NWP) 28-7, 28-35, 28-43, 28-71

Coosa River, Montgomery to Gadsen, AL (SAM) 10-4, 10-24

Copan Lake, OK (SWT) 38-7, 38-24, 38-33

Coquille River, OR (NWP) 28-8, 28-35, 28-43, 28-58, 28-71

Coralville Lake, IA (MVR) 15-6, 15-9, 15-13

Cordova Harbor (POA) 32-3, 32-10, 32-14

Corning, NY (NAB) 4-13, 4-28

Cornucopia Harbor, WI (LRE) 21-5, 21-30, 21-41

Corpus Christi Ship Channel, TX (SWG) 40-5, 40-26, 40-32

Corte Madera Creek, CA (SPK) 35-9, 35-37, 35-50 (SPN) 34-9, 34-18, 34-30

Cottage Grove Lake, OR (NWP) 28-15, 28-37, 28-46, 28-61

Cougar Lake, OR (NWP) 28-22, 28-38, 28-50, 28-61, 28-67

Council Grove Lake, KS (SWT) 38-7, 38-24, 38-38

Cowanesque Lake, PA (NAB) 4-16, 4-29

Coyote and Berryessa Creeks, CA (SPK) 35-9, 35-37, 35-47

Craney Island Eastward Expansion (NAO) 5-5, 5-21

Crescent City Harbor, CA (SPN) 34-1, 34-18, 34-26

Crooked Creek Lake, PA (LRP) 18-7, 18-16, 18-24, 18-31

CSO, Richmond, VA (NAO) 5-12, 5-21

Cumberland, MD and Ridgeley, WV (NAB) 4-9, 4-26, 4-35

Cumberland River, TN and KY (LRN) 23-2, 23-9, 23-12

Curwensville Lake, PA (NAB) 4-17, 4-29

Cypress Creek, TX (SWG) 40-20, 40-31, 40-52

D

Dade County, FL (SAJ) 9-29, 9-51, 9-73

Dade County, North of Haulover Beach, FL (SAJ) 9-30, 9-51, 9-73

Dale Hollow Lake, Ohio River Basin, TN and KY (LRN) 23-6, 23-10, 23-22

Dallas Floodway Extension (SWF) 39-6, 39-20, 39-27

Dare County Beaches, NC, Bodie Island (SAW) 6-15, 6-26

Darndanelle Lock and Dam (No. 10), AR (SWL) 37-11, 37-23, 37-35

Dauphin Island, AL (SAM) 10-9, 10-25, 10-32

David D. Terry Lock and Dam (No. 6), AR (SWL) 37-4, 37-21

Davis Lake (SPK) 35-27, 35-42

Deauthorization Projects
 New York District (NAN) 2-32
 Mobile District (SAM) 10-16, 10-39

Deer Creek Lake, Ohio River Basin, OH (LRH) 25-5, 25-22, 25-29

Delaware Bay Coastline, Port Mahon, DE & NJ (NAP) 3-20, 3-28, 3-37

Delaware Bay Coastline, Reeds Beach to
 Pierces Point, DE & NJ (NAP) 3-11, 3-
 26, 3-35
 Delaware Bay Coastline, Roosevelt Inlet,
 Lewes Beach, DE (NAP) 3-13, 3-26, 3-
 35, 3-39
 Delaware Bay Coastline, Villas, DE & NJ (NAP)
 3-20, 3-28, 3-37
 Delaware Coast, Bethany to South Bethany
 (NAP) 3-12, 3-26, 3-35
 Delaware Coast, Cape Henlopen to Fenwick
 Island DE (Dewey/Rehoboth, DE) 3-12,
 3-25, 3-34
 Delaware Coast Protection, DE (NAP) 3-13, 3-
 26, 3-35
 Delaware Lake, Ohio River Basin, OH (LRH)
 25-5, 25-22, 25-29
 Delaware River Main Channel & Deepening,
 NJ, PA, and DE (NAP) 3-4, 3-22, 3-30
 Delaware River, Philadelphia to the Sea (NAP)
 3-4, 3-24, 3-31
 Delaware River, Vicinity of Camden, NJ
 (Philadelphia to Camden) 3-4, 3-23, 3-
 30
 Denison, IA (NWO) 26-5, 26-21, 26-29, 26-48
 Dents Run, PA (NAB) 4-24, 4-34, 4-42
 Depoe Bay, OR (NWP) 28-8, 28-35, 28-44, 28-
 52, 28-60, 28-69
 DeQueen Lake, AR (SWL) 37-6, 37-21
 Des Moines Recreational River and Greenbelt,
 IA (MVR) 15-6, 15-10, 15-14
 Des Plaines River (LRC) 22-13, 22-22, 22-29
 DeSoto County Regional Wastewater System,
 DeSoto County, MS (MVM) 13-1, 13-3,
 13-4
 Detroit Lake - Big Cliff, OR (NWP) 28-23,
 28-38, 28-49, 28-61, 28-67
 Detroit River, MI (LRE) 21-5, 21-30, 21-41,
 21-60
 Dewey Lake, Ohio River Basin, KY (LRH) 25-6,
 25-22, 25-29
 Dierks Lake, AR (SWL) 37-7, 37-21
 Dillingham Emergency Bank Stabilization, AK
 (POA) 32-7, 32-13, 32-16
 Dillingham Harbor, AK (POA) 32-3, 32-10,
 32-14
 Dillon Lake, Ohio River Basin, OH (LRH) 25-6,
 25-23, 25-29
 Disasters (LRH) 25-18
 Dismal Swamp and Dismal Swamp Canal
 (NAO) 5-12
 Dog and Fowl Rivers, AL (SAM) 10-9, 10-25,
 10-32
 Dorena Lake, OR (NWP) 28-15, 28-37, 28-46,
 28-61
 Double Bayou, TX (SWG) 40-6, 40-28, 40-39
 Dredged Material Disposal Facilities Program
 (SAS) 8-6
 Dredging (LRH) 25-3
 Duck Creek, OH (LRL) 24-4, 24-19, 24-27
 Duluth-Superior Harbor, MN and WI (LRE) 21-
 6, 21-30, 21-42
 Dunkirk Harbor, NY (LRB) 20-5, 20-18 20-30
 Duval County, FL (SAJ) 9-22, 9-49, 9-73
 Dworshak Units 5 and 6, ID (NWW) 30-8, 30-
 19

E

East Branch, Clarion River Lake, (LRP) 18-7,
 18-17, 18-24, 18-31
 East Brimfield Lake, MA (NAE) 1-22, 1-38
 East Chester Creek, NY (NAN) 2-5, 2-34
 East Lynn Lake, Ohio River Basin, WV (LRH)
 25-6, 25-23, 25-29
 East Pass Channel from Gulf of Mexico into
 Choctawhatchee Bay, FL (SAM) 10-10,
 10-25, 10-32
 East River, NY (NAN) 2-5, 2-34, 2-41
 East Rockaway Inlet, NY (NAN) 2-6, 2-34, 2-41
 East Rockaway Inlet to Rockaway Inlet and
 Jamaica Bay, NY (NAN) 2-22, 2-37
 East Sidney, NY (NAB) 4-13, 4-28
 East St. Louis, IL (MVS) 14-4, 14-11
 East St. Louis and Vicinity, IL (Ecosystem
 Restoration and Flood Damage
 Reduction) (MVS) 14-5, 14-11, 14-16
 Eau Gallie Harbor, FL (SAJ) 9-5, 9-43, 9-57
 Ecosystem Restoration and Protection (SAC)
 7-7
 Ecosystem Restoration Work Under Special
 Authorization (SAC) 7-8, (MVK) 12-5,
 (MVS) 14-8, (MVR) 15-8
 Ediz Hook, WA (NWS) 29-2, 29-19, 29-26
 Edward MacDowell Lake, NH (NAE) 1-20, 1-37
 El Dorado Lake, KS (SWT) 38-8, 38-25, 38-33
 El Paso, TX (SPA) 36-2, 36-13, 36-16

Elizabeth River Basin Environmental
Restoration, Phase I, VA (NAO) 5-13, 5-21

Elizabeth River Basin Environmental
Restoration, Phase II VA (NAO) 5-14, 5-21

Elk City Lake, KS (SWT) 38-8, 38-25, 38-33, 38-38

Elk Creek Lake, Rogue River Basin, OR (NWP) 28-16, 28-37, 28-47

Elkins, WV (LRP) 18-4, 18-16, 18-23

Elmira, NY (NAB) 4-14, 4-28

Emergency Bank Protection (NAP) 3-15

Emergency Flood Control Activities
Norfolk District (NAO) 5-11, 5-21, Tulsa District (SWT) 38-17

Emergency Response Activities
Charleston District (SAC) 7-8
Kansas City District (NWK) 27-16
Los Angeles District (SPL) 33-11
Memphis District (MVM) 13-2

Emergency Shore Protection (LRE) 21-21

Emergency Streambank and Shoreline
Protection under Special Authorization
Galveston District (SWG) 40-21
Savannah District (SAS) 8-9

Emergency Work for Others (LRH) 25-18

Emmett Sanders Lock and Dam (No. 4), AR (SWL) 37-4, 37-21

Enforcement (SAJ) 9-36

Environmental Activities under Special
Authorization (NWP) 28-29, (NWW) 30-13

Environmental Improvement Work under
Special Authorization (NAP) 3-18

Environmental Restoration Work under
Special Authorization (NAE) 1-28

Erie Harbor, PA (LRB) 20-5, 20-18, 20-31

Eufaula Lake, OK (SWT) 38-18, 38-30, 38-35, 38-38

Everett Harbor and Snohomish River, WA (NWS) 29-2, 29-19, 29-26

Everglades South Florida Ecosystem
Restoration (SAJ) 9-38, 9-53, 9-80

Fairport Harbor, OH (LRB) 20-6, 20-18, 20-32

Fall Creek Lake, OR (NWP) 28-17, 28-37, 28-47, 28-61

Fall River Basin, SD (NWO) 26-6, 26-21, 26-29

Fall River Lake, KS (SWT) 38-8, 38-25, 38-33, 38-38

Falls Lake, NC (SAW) 6-11, 6-25

False Pass Harbor, AK (POA) 32-3, 32-11, 32-14

Far Creek, NC (SAW) 6-7, 6-25, 6-39

Fern Ridge Lake, OR (NWP) 28-17, 28-37, 28-47, 28-61

Fernandina Harbor, FL (SAJ) 9-6, 9-43, 9-57, 9-87

Ferrells Bridge Dam-Lake O'The Pines, TX (SWF) 39-6, 39-20, 39-27

Fire Island to Jones Inlet, NY (NAN) 2-6, 2-34, 2-41

Fire Island Inlet to Montauk Point, NY (NAN) 2-23, 2-37, 2-49

Fishtrap Lake, Ohio River Basin, KY (LRH) 25-7, 25-23, 25-30

Flood Control (SWG) 40-16

Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies
Mobile District (SAM) 10-22
Omaha District (NWO) 26-18
Portland District (NWP) 28-32
Savannah District (SAS) 8-12
St. Paul District (MVP) 16-9
Rock Island District (MVR) 15-8
Walla Walla District (NWW) 30-14

Flood Control Reservoir Operations (NAE) 1-25

Flood Control Work under Special
Authorization
Alaska District (POA) 32-9
Albuquerque District (SPA) 36-10
Baltimore District (NAB) 4-19
Charleston District (SAC) 7-7
Chicago District (LRC) 22-16
Detroit District (LRE) 21-22
Galveston District (SWG) 40-21
Honolulu District (POH) 31-3
Huntington District (LRH) 25-16
Jacksonville District (SAJ) 9-34
Los Angeles District (SPL) 33-11
Louisville District (LRL) 24-15
Mobile District (SAM) 10-16, 10-40
Nashville District (LRN) 23-6
New England Division (NAE) 1-26
New Orleans District (MVN) 11-10, 11-23

F

Fairfield Vicinity Streams, CA (SPK) 35-9, 35-37

New York District (NAN) 2-33
 Omaha District (NWO) 26-9
 Philadelphia District (NAP) 3-15
 Pittsburgh District (LRP) 18-12
 Portland District (NWP) 28-20
 Rock Island District (MVR) 15-8, 15-22,
 15-23
 Sacramento District (SPK) 35-27
 San Francisco District (SPN) 34-13
 Savannah District (SAS) 8-9
 St. Louis District (MVS) 14-7, 14-25
 Tulsa District (SWT) 38-17
 Vicksburg District (MVK) 12-4
 Wilmington District (SAW) 6-14
 Walla Walla District (NWW) 30-4
 Flood Damage Recovery (LRH) 25-18
 Flood Damage Reduction Works Under Special
 Authorization (SAW) 6-14
 Flood Plain Management Services Programs &
 Hurricane Evacuation ReStudy (NAO)
 5-15, 5-22
 Florida Keys Water Quality Improvements
 (SAJ) 9-39, 9-53, 9-81
 Flushing Bay & Creek, NY (NAN) 2-7, 2-34, 2-
 42
 Fly Creek, Fairhope, AL (SAM) 10-10, 10-25,
 10-32
 Folly Beach, SC (SAC) 7-5, 7-11, 7-16, 7-17
 Folly River, SC (SAC) 7-4, 7-9, 7-14
 Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action
 Program (FUSRAP) (MVS) 14-9, 14-12,
 14-18 (LRP) 18-13 (LRB) 20-15
 Fort Gibson Lake, OK (SWT) 38-19, 38-30,
 38-35, 38-38
 Fort Myers Beach, FL (SAJ) 9-6, 9-43, 9-57, 9-
 87
 Fort Peck Fish Hatchery, MT (NWO) 26-11, 26-
 24, 26-32, 26-49
 Fort Peck Lake, MT (NWO) 26-14, 26-26,
 26-33, 26-40
 Fort Pierce Beach, FL (SAJ) 9-22, 9-49, 9-73
 Fort Pierce Harbor, FL (SAJ) 9-6, 9-43, 9-58
 Fort Randall Dam-Lake Francis Case,
 Missouri River Basin, SD (NWO) 26-14,
 26-26, 26-33, 26-40
 Fort Supply Lake, OK (SWT) 38-8, 38-25, 38-
 33
 Foster Joseph Sayers Dam, PA (NAB) 4-17,
 4-29
 Four River Basins, FL (SAJ) 9-31, 9-51, 9-76

Fourche Bayou Basin, Little Rock, AR (SWL)
 37-7, 37-22, 37-27
 Fourche Creek at Hindman Park, LR, AR
 (SWL) 37-19, 37-26
 Fox Point Barrier, RI (NAE) 1-18, 1-36, 1-45
 Fox River, WI (LRE) 21-6, 21-31, 21-42
 Francis E. Walter Dam, PA (NAP) 3-16, 3-27,
 3-36
 Frankfort Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-8, 21-36, 21-50
 Franklin Falls Dam, NH (NAE) 1-20, 1-37
 Freeport Harbor, TX (SWG) 40-6, 4-26, 40-36
 Friday Harbor, WA (NWS) 29-2, 29-19, 29-26
 Fry Creeks, Bixby, OK (SWT) 38-9, 38-25,
 38-33

G

G.L. Fishery and Ecosystem Restoration (LRB)
 20-14, 20-23, 20-33
 Galena, AK (PAO) 32-7, 32-13, 32-16
 Galisteo Dam, NM (SPA) 36-5, 36-14, 36-18
 Galla Creek, AR (SWL) 37-20, 27-26
 Galveston Harbor and Channel, TX (SWG) 40-
 7, 40-26, 40-37
 Garrison Dam-Lake Sakakawea, Missouri
 River Basin, ND (NWO) 26-15, 26-26,
 26-33, 26-405, 26-26, 26-33, 26-40
 Garrison Dam Major Rehabilitation, Lake
 Sakakawea, ND (NWO) 26-14, 26-26,
 26-33
 Gathright Dam and Lake Moomaw, VA (NAO)
 5-11, 5-18, 5-21
 Gavins Point Dam-Lewis and Clark Lake,
 Missouri River Basin, NE and SD
 (NWO) 26-15, 26-26, 26-33, 26-40
 General Edgar Jadwin Dam and Reservoir, PA
 (NAP) 3-16, 3-26, 3-36
 General Investigations (NAO) 5-15, 5-22,
 (NWO) 26-18, (NWK) 27-17
 General Regulatory Activities (SAC) 7-8
 General Regulatory Functions (MVN) 11-11,
 (MVK) 12-5, (MVM) 13-2, (MVS) 14-8,
 (MVR) 15-8 (NOW) 26-18, (NWP) 28-33,
 (NWS) 29-18, (NWW) 30-14, (POH) 32-9
 General Regulatory Program (MVN) 11-11
 Georgetown Harbor, SC (SAC) 7-4, 7-10, 7-14
 Gillham Lake, AR (SWL) 37-7, 37-22
 Glen Cove, NY (NAN) 2-8, 2-35, 2-42

Graham, TX (Brazos River) (SWF) 39-6, 39-20, 39-27

Grand Forks, ND – East Grand Forks, MN (MVP) 16-4, 16-11, 16-14

Grand Haven Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-7, 21-31, 21-43, 21-57, 21-66

Grand Isle and Vicinity, LA (MVN) 11-4, 11-16

Grand Marais Harbor, MN (LRE) 21-8, 21-31, 21-43, 21-51

Grapevine Lake, TX (SWF) 39-7, 39-21, 39-28

Grays Harbor and Chehalis River, WA (NWS) 29-3, 29-19, 29-26, 29-28

Grayson Lake, KY (LRH) 25-7, 25-23, 25-30

Great Bend, KS (SWT) 38-9, 38-25, 38-33

Great Egg Harbor Inlet and Peck Beach, NJ (NAP) 3-13, 3-27, 3-35

Great Lakes Sediment Transport Model (LRB) 20-12, 20-19

Great Salt Plains Lake, OK (SWT) 38-9, 38-26, 38-34

Great Sodus Bay Harbor, NY (LRB) 20-6, 20-19, 20-32

Great South Bay, NY (NAN) 2-8, 2-35, 2-42

Green and Barren Rivers, KY (LRL) 24-2, 24-19, 24-25, 24-34, 24-38

Green Bay Harbor, WI (LRE) 21-8, 21-31, 21-43

Green Harbor, MA (NAE) 1-7, 1-32, 1-44, 1-69

Green Duwamish River Ecosystem Restoration, WA (NWS) 29-14, 29-23, 29-30

Green Peter-Foster Lakes, OR (NWP) 28-23, 28-38, 28-49, 28-61, 28-67

Green River Lake, KY (LRL) 24-11, 24-21, 24-38

Greens Bayou, TX (SWG) 40-17

Greenbrier River, Marlinton, WV (LRH) 25-7, 25-23, 25-30

Greenwood, AR (SWL) 37-18, 37-24

Greers Ferry Lake, AR (SWL) 37-11, 37-23, 37-35

Guadalupe River, CA (SPK) 35-10, 35-37

Gulf Intracoastal Waterway between Apalachee Bay, FL & Mexican Border (SAM) 10-10, 10-25, 10-32 (SWG) 40-7, 40-26, 40-39

Gulfport Harbor, MS (SAM) 10-11, 10-26

Gwynns Falls, MD (NAB) 4-20, 4-30, 4-37

H

Hackensack Meadowlands, NJ (NAN) 2-27, 2-37, 2-50

Halls Bayou, TX (SWG) 40-17

Halstead, KS (SWT) 38-9, 38-26, 38-34, 38-39

Hamilton Airfield Wetlands Restoration, CA (SPN) 34-14, 34-19, 34-30

Hamilton County, TN (LRN) 23-4, 23-9

Hampton Roads, VA (Collection and Removal of Drift) (NAO) 5-6, 5-20

Hancock Brook Lake, CT (NAE) 1-19, 1-37

Hansen Dam, CA (SPL) 33-6, 33-17, 33-27

Harbor Beach Harbor (LRE) 21-9, 21-32, 21-44

Harbor-South Bay Water Recycling, CA (SPL) 33-12, 33-20, 33-31

Harlan County Lake, Republican River, NE (NWK) 27-5, 27-21, 27-27, 27-39

Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir, Osage River, MO (NWK) 27-11, 27-25, 27-31, 27-39

Hart Miller Island, MD (NAB) 4-20, 4-30, 4-37

Hartwell Dam and Lake, GA and SC (SAS) 8-8, 8-15, 8-21, 8-23

Hartwell Lake/Clemson Upper/Lower Division Dams, GA & SC (SAS) 8-11, 8-15, 8-21, 8-23

Heritage Island, DC (NAB) 4-21, 4-30, 4-37

Heyburn Lake and Polecat Creek, OK (SWT) 38-10, 38-26, 38-34

Hidden Dam-Hensley Lake, Fresno River, CA (SPK) 35-10, 35-38

High School Branch, Neosho, MO (SWL) 37-18, 37-25

Highway 71 @ Red River, Ogden, AR (SWL) 37-17, 37-24

Hills Creek Lake, OR (NWP) 28-24, 28-38, 28-49, 28-61, 28-67

Hillsdale Lake, Big Bull Creek, KS (NWK) 27-5, 27-21, 27-27, 27-39

Hodges Village Dam, MA (NAE) 1-23, 1-38

Holbrook, AZ (SPL) 33-7, 33-17, 33-27

Holes Creek, Ohio (LRL) 24-4, 24-19, 24-27

Holland Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-9, 21-32, 21-44

Holmes Bay, Whiting, ME (NAE) 1-37, 1-46

Homer Harbor, AK (POA) 32-3, 32-11, 32-14

Hop Brook Lake, CT (NAE) 1-18, 1-36

Hopkinton-Everett Lakes, NH (NAE) 1-21, 1-37

Hords Creek Lake, TX (SWF) 39-7, 39-21, 39-28
 Hornell, NY (NAB) 4-14, 4-28
 Housatonic River Basin, CT & MA (NAE) 1-18, 1-66
 Houston-Galveston Navigation Channels, TX (SWG) 40-9, 40-27, 40-42
 Houston Ship Channel, TX (SWG) 40-10, 40-27, 40-42
 Howard A. Hanson Dam, WA (NWS) 29-9, 29-14, 29-23, 29-30, 29-39
 Howell Creek, West Plains, MO (SWL) 37-18, 37-25
 Hudson River, NY (NAN) 2-9, 2-35, 2-42, 2-52
 Hudson River at Athens, NY (NAN) 2-9, 2-35, 2-4
 Hudson River Channel, NY and NJ (NAN) 2-10, 2-35
 Hugo Lake, OK (SWT) 38-10, 38-26, 38-34
 Hulah Lake, OK (SWT) 38-10, 38-26, 38-34
 Humboldt Harbor and Bay, CA (SPN) 34-2, 34-19, 34-26
 Hunting Bayou, TX (SWG) 40-17
 Huron Harbor, OH (LRB) 20-6, 20-19, 20-33
 Hurricane Barrier Operations
 New England Division (NAE) 1-25

I

I-40 @ Spadra Creek (SWL) 37-17, 37-24
 Ice Harbor Lock and Dam - Lake Sacajawea, WA (NWW) 30-8, 30-15, 30-19, 30-24
 Illinois and Mississippi Canal (MVR) IL 15-2, 15-9
 Illinois Beach State Park, IL (LRC) 22-11, 22-21, 22-29
 Illinois River Basin Restoration (MVR) 15-4, 15-9, 15-13
 Illinois Waterway, IL (MVS) 14-2
 Illinois Waterway, IL and IN (MVR) 15-2, 15-9, 15-11, 15-18, 15-28
 Imperial Beach, Silver Strand Shoreline, CA (SPL) 33-2, 33-16, 33-22
 Indian River County, FL (SAJ) 9-22, 9-49, 9-73
 Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Bank Protection, Beverly Shores, IN (LRC) 22-12, 22-21, 22-29

Indiana Harbor, IN (LRC) 22-6, 22-19, 22-27, 22-33
 Indiana Harbor CDF, IN (LRC) 22-6, 22-19, 22-28
 Indiana Shoreline Erosion, IN (LRC) 22-12, 22-21, 22-29
 Inland Waterway from Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, DE, MD (NAP) 3-5, 3-24, 3-32
 Inland Waterway, Rehoboth to Delaware Bay, DE (NAP) 3-5, 3-24, 3-32
 Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Lock, LA (MVN) 11-2, 11-12
 Inspection of Completed Beach Erosion Control Projects (NAE) 1-12
 Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects
 Alaska District (POA) 32-9
 Albuquerque District (SPA) 36-9
 Baltimore District (NAB) 4-18
 Detroit District (LRE) 21-21
 Fort Worth District (SWF) 39-15
 Galveston District (SWG) 40-20
 Honolulu District (POH) 31-3
 Huntington District (LRH) 25-16, 25-33
 Jacksonville District (SAJ) 9-34, 9-84
 Kansas City District (NWK) 27-11, 27-24
 Little Rock, AR (SWL) 37-9, 37-22
 Los Angeles District (SPL) 33-11
 Louisville District (LRL) 24-15
 Mobile District (SAM) 10-18
 Nashville District (LRN) 23-6
 New England Division (NAE) 1-24
 New Orleans District (MVN) 11-10
 New York District (NAN) 2-32
 Omaha District (NWO) 26-9, 26-23
 Philadelphia District (NAP) 3-17
 Pittsburgh District (LRP) 18-12
 Portland District (NWP) 28-20
 Rock Island District (MVR) 15-8, 15-19, 15-20, 15-21
 Sacramento District (SPK) 35-26
 San Francisco District (SPN) 34-13
 Savannah District (SAS) 8-8, 8-14
 Seattle District (NWS) 29-9
 St. Louis District (MVS) 14-7
 St. Paul District (MVP) 16-9, 16-24
 Tulsa District (SWT) 38-16
 Vicksburg District (MVK) 12-4
 Walla Walla District (NWW) 30-2

Wilmington District (SAW) 6-14
 Inspection of Completed Flood Damage
 Reduction and Coastal Storm Damage
 Reduction Projects (SAW) 6-13
 Inspection of Completed Works (NAO) 5-16, 5-
 23 (SAC) 7-6, (MVM) 13-2, (SWG) 40-21
 Inspection of Non-Federal Levees (NAP) 3-17
 Institute for Water Resources, 43-1
 Intracoastal Waterway, Caloosahatchee River
 to Anclote River, FL (SAJ) 9-7, 9-43, 9-
 58
 Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami,
 FL (SAJ) 9-7, 9-44, 9-59
 Irondequoit Bay, NY (LRB) 20-7, 20-19, 20-33
 Isabella Lake, Kern River, CA (SPK) 35-11,
 35-38
 Island Creek at Logan, WV (LRH) 25-8, 25-23,
 25-30
 Isle of Wight Bay, MD (NAB) 4-7, 4-36, 4-45

J

J. Bennett Johnson Waterway, LA (MVK) 12-2,
 12-6
 J. Edward Roush Lake, IN (LRL) 24-11, 24-22
 J. Percy Priest Dam and Reservoir, Ohio River
 Basin, TN (LRN) 23-7, 23-10, 23-22
 J. Strom Thurmond Dam and Reservoir, GA
 and SC (Formerly Clarks Hill Lake, GA
 and SC) (SAS) 8-9, 8-15, 8-21, 8-23
 Jackson Hole, WY (NWW) 30-2, 30-15
 Jacksonville Harbor (Mill Cove), FL (SAJ) 9-9,
 9-44, 9-60
 Jacksonville Harbor, FL (SAJ) 9-8, 9-44, 9-59
 Jam Up Creek, Mountain View, MO (SWL) 37-
 18, 37-25
 Jamaica Bay, NY (NAN) 2-10, 2-35, 2-44
 James River, VA (NAO) 5-7, 5-20
 James W. Trimble Lock and Dam (No. 13), AR
 (SWL) 37-4, 37-21
 Jemez Canyon Dam, NM (SPA) 36-5, 36-14,
 36-18
 Jennings Randolph Lake, MD and WV (NAB)
 4-19, 4-26, 4-35
 Jim Chapman Lake, TX (SWF) 39-8, 39-21,
 39-28
 Jim Woodruff Lock and Dam, FL & GA (SAM)
 10-19, 10-28, 10-36

Joe Hardin Lock and Dam (No.3), AR (SWL)
 37-5, 37-21
 Joe Pool Lake, TX (SWF) 39-8, 39-21, 39-28
 John Day Lock and Dam - Lake Umatilla, OR
 and WA (NWP) 28-24, 28-38, 28-50, 28-
 65
 John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir, VA and NC
 (SAW) 6-17, 6-26
 John Martin Reservoir, CO (SPA) 36-3, 36-13
 John Redmond Dam and Reservoir, KS (SWT)
 38-11, 38-27, 38-34
 John W. Flannagan Dam and Reservoir, Ohio
 River Basin, VA (LRH) 25-9, 25-23,
 25-30
 John's Pass, FL (SAJ) 9-10, 9-44, 9-60, 9-87
 Johnson Creek, Arlington, TX (SWF) 39-9, 39-
 21, 39-28
 Johnstown, PA (LRP) 18-4, 18-16, 18-23
 Jones Inlet, NY (NAN) 2-11, 2-35, 2-44
 Joseph G. Minish Passaic River Waterfront
 and Historic Area, NJ (NAN) 2-28, 2-37,
 2-50

K

Kahului Light Draft Harbor, Maui, Hawaii
 (POH) 31-2, 31-5, 31-6
 Kake Dam, AK (POA) 32-8, 32-13, 32-16
 Kanawha River, WV (LRH) 25-2, 25-21, 25-28
 Kanopolis Lake, Smoky Hill River, KS (NWK)
 27-6, 27-21, 27-27, 27-39
 Kaskaskia River, IL (MVS) 14-2, 14-14, 14-20
 Kaunaa Pau Harbor, Lanai, Hawaii (POH) 31-
 2, 31-5, 31-6
 Kaw Lake, OK (SWT) 38-11, 38-27, 38-34
 Kaweah and Tule Rivers, including Terminus
 Dam and Success Lake, CA (SPK)
 35-13, 35-38, 35-47
 Kentucky Lock Addition (LRN) 23-2, 23-9
 Kentucky River, KY (LRL) 24-2, 24-19, 24-25,
 24-34, 24-38
 Kewaunee Harbor, WI (LRE) 21-10, 21-32,
 21-44
 Keweenaw Waterway, MI (LRE) 21-11, 21-33,
 21-44
 Keystone Lake, OK (SWT) 38-19, 38-31,
 38-35, 38-38
 Kikiaola Small Boat Harbor, Kauai, Hawaii
 (POH) 31-2, 31-5, 31-6, 31-7

Kill Van Kull Newark Bay, N.J. & NY (NAN)
2-11, 2-35, 2-44
Kinzua Dam and Allegheny Reservoir, PA and
NY (LRP) 18-7, 18-17, 18-24, 18-31
Kissimmee River Restoration (SAJ) 9-40, 9-80
Knapps Narrow, MD (NAB) 4-5, 4-25, 4-33
Knightville Dam, MA (NAE) 1-15, 1-35

L

LA-LB Harbor (LA Harbor), CA (SPL) 33-2, 33-
16, 33-22, 33-34, 33-39
Lac La Belle Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-12, 21-38,
21-52
Lackawanna River, PA (NAB) 4-10, 4-26, 4-35
Lackawanna River, Olyphant, PA (NAB) 4-10,
4-27, 4-35
Lackawanna River, Scranton, PA (NAB) 4-13,
4-32, 4-35
Lake Crockett, WA (NWS) 29-3, 29-20, 29-27
Lake George, Hobart, IN (LRC) 22-13, 22-22,
22-30
Lake Kemp, TX (SWT) 38-11, 38-27, 38-34
Lake Merriweather Little Calf Pasture,
Goshen, VA (NAO) 5-14
Lake Michigan Diversion (LRC) 22-7, 22-19,
22-28
Lake Montauk Harbor, NY (NAN) 2-12, 2-35,
2-44
Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity, LA
(Hurricane protection) (MVN) 11-5,
11-16
Lake St. Clair, MI, Channels in (LRE) 21-11,
21-33, 21-45
Lake Texoma (Denison Dam) OK and TX (SWT)
38-16, 38-31, 38-35
Lake Traverse and Bios De Sioux River, MN,
ND and SD (MVP) 16-5, 16-11, 16-14
Lake Washington Ship Channel, WA (NWS)
29-4, 29-20, 29-27
Lake Wichita, Holliday Creek, TX (SWT) 38-12,
38-27, 38-34
Lakes Marion & Moultrie, SC (SAC) 7-7, 7-11,
7-16
Larose to Golden Meadow, LA (Hurricane
protection) (MVN) 11-6, 11-17
Launiupoko Shoreline Protectio, Maui, Hawaii
(POH) 31-3, 31-5, 31-6

Laurel River Lake, Ohio River Basin, KY (LRN)
23-7, 23-10, 23-22
Lavon Lake, TX (SWF) 39-9, 39-22, 39-28
Lavon Lake Modification and East Fork
Channel Improvement, TX (SWF) 39-10,
39-22, 39-28
Lawton OK (SWT) 38-21, 38-32, 38-35
Lebanon, NH (NAE) 1-26, 1-39, 1-46
Lee County, FL (SAJ) 9-23, 9-49, 9-74
Leland Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-13, 21-38, 21-53
Levisa and Tug Forks of the Big Sandy and
Cumberland Rivers, KY, WV and VA
(LRH) 25-9, 25-23, 25-30
Lewisville Dam, TX (SWF) 39-10, 39-22, 39-28
Lexington Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-11, 21-33,
21-45
Libby Dam - Lake Kocanusa, MT (NWS)
29-13, 29-23, 29-29
Lisle, NY (NAB) 4-14, 4-28
Little Blue River Lakes, MO (NWK) 27-6,
27-22, 27-27
Little Calumet River Basin, Cady Marsh Ditch,
IN (LRC) 22-14, 22-22, 22-30
Little Calumet River, IN (LRC) 22-13, 22-22,
22-30
Little Dell Lake, UT, CA (SPK) 35-14, 35-38
Little Goose Lock and Dam - Lake Bryan, WA
(NWW) 30-9, 30-15, 30-20, 30-24
Little Lake Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-12, 21-33,
21-45
Little Piney Creek, Highway 164 (SWL) 37-17,
37-24
Little River Basin, AR (SWL) 37-8
Little River Inlet, NC and SC (SAC) 7-4, 7-10,
7-15
Little Sodus Bay Harbor, NY (LRB) 20-7, 20-
19, 20-33
Little White Oak Bayou, TX (SWG) 40-18
Littleville Lake, MA (NAE) 1-15, 1-35
Llagas Creek, CA (SPN) 34-10
Lock No. 2 and Wilbur D. Mills (No. 2), AR
(SWL) 37-4, 37-21
Lock and Dam (No. 5), AR (SWL) 37-5, 37-21
Lockwoods Folly River, NC (SAW) 6-4, 6-24
Logan Creek, Pender, NE (NWO) 26-6, 26-21,
26-29, 26-48
Long Branch Lake, Little Chariton River, MO
(NWK) 27-6, 27-22, 27-28
Long Island Intracoastal Waterway, NY (NAN)
2-12, 2-35, 2-44

Longboat Pass, FL (SAJ) 9-10, 9-44, 9-60
 Lonsdale Drive-In, Lincoln, RI (NAE) 1-26, 1-39, 1-46
 Lookout Point-Dexter Lakes, OR (NWP) 28-25, 28-39, 28-50, 28-61, 28-67
 Lorain Harbor, OH (LRB) 20-7, 20-19, 20-34
 Los Angeles County Drainage Area, CA (SPL) 33-7, 33-17, 33-27
 Los Angeles Harbor Main Channel Deepen, CA (SPL) 33-2, 33-16, 33-23
 Los Angeles River Sepulveda to Arroyo Seca Recreation Development, CA (SPL) 33-7, 33-17, 33-28
 Lost Creek Lake, Rogue River, OR (NWP) 28-26, 28-39, 28-50, 28-61, 28-67
 Louisville Waterfront Park (LRL) 24-5, 24-19
 Lower Cape May Meadows, NJ (NAP) 3-21, 3-28, 3-38
 Lower Columbia River Basin Bank Protection, OR and WA (NWP) 28-18, 28-37, 28-47
 Lower Columbia River Ecosystem Restoration, Section 536, OR (NWP) 28-28, 28-39, 28-51
 Lower Decatur, NE (NWO) 26-11, 26-24, 26-32
 Lower Granite Lock and Dam, Lower Granite Lake, WA (NWW) 30-10, 30-16, 30-21, 30-24
 Lower Monumental Lock and Dam - Lake Herbert G. West, WA (NWW) 30-11, 30-16, 30-22, 30-24
 Lower Mud River, Milton, WV (LRH) 25-10, 25-24, 25-31
 Lower Rio Grande Basin, TX (SWG) 40-19, 40-29, 40-49
 Lower Savannah River Basin GA & SC (SAS) 8-3, 8-14, 8-17
 Lower Snake River Fish and Wildlife Compensation Plan, WA, OR and ID (NWW) 30-11, 30-16, 30-18
 Lower St. Anthony Falls, Rapids Restoration, MN (MVP) 16-9, 16-13, 16-15
 Loyalhanna Lake, PA (LRP) 18-8, 18-18, 18-24, 18-31
 Lucky Peak Lake, ID (NWW) 30-3, 30-15, 30-17
 Ludington Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-12, 21-34, 21-45
 Lynnhave River, Environmental Restoration (NAO) 5-14

M

Maalaea Harbor, Maui, HI (POH) 31-2, 31-5, 31-6
 Madison and St. Clair Counties, IL (MVS) 14-8, 14-12, 14-18
 Mahoning Creek Lake, PA (LRP) 18-8, 18-18, 18-24, 18-31
 Maintenance and Repair Fleet and Marine Terminals, AR (SWL) 37-6, 37-21
 Manasquan River, NJ (NAP) 3-6, 3-24, 3-33
 Manatee County, FL (SAJ) 9-24, 9-50, 9-75
 Manatee Harbor, FL (SAJ) 9-10, 9-45, 9-60, 9-87
 Manistee Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-12, 21-34, 21-45
 Manitowoc Harbor, WI (LRE) 21-13, 21-34, 21-45, 21-58
 Mansfield Hollow Lake, CT (NAE) 1-23, 1-38
 Manteo (Shallowbag) Bay, NC (SAW) 6-5, 6-24
 Marina Del Rey, CA (SPL) 33-3, 33-16, 33-23, 33-39
 Marion Reservoir, KS (SWT) 38-12, 38-27, 38-34
 Martin County, FL (SAJ) 9-24, 9-50, 9-75
 Martins Fork Lake, KY (LRN) 23-5, 23-9, 23-22
 Martis Creek Lake, Martis Creek, NV and CA (SPK) 35-15, 35-38
 Massillon, OH (LRH) 25-10, 25-24, 25-31, 25-38
 Matagorda Ship Channel, TX (SWG) 40-11, 40-27, 40-44
 Matubbee Creek, MS (SAM) 10-16, 10-35
 May Branch, Fort Smith, AR (SWL) 37-13, 37-23, 37-27
 Mayaguez Harbor, PR (SAJ) 9-11, 9-45, 9-60
 McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System, OK (SWT) 38-2, 38-23, 38-33
 McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System (MKARNS) 12 Foot Channel, AR and OK (SWL) 37-16, 37-27
 McCook and Thorton Reservoirs, IL (LRC) 22-15, 22-22, 22-30
 McGrath Creek, Wichita Falls, TX (SWT) 38-12, 38-27, 38-34
 McKinney Bayou, AR (MVK) 12-3

McNary Lock and Dam - Lake Wallula, OR and WA (NWW) 30-11, 30-17, 30-19, 30-23

Melbourne Harbor, FL (SAJ) 9-11, 9-45, 9-61

Melvern Lake, Marais des Cygnes (Osage) River, KS (NWK) 27-7, 27-22, 27-28, 27-39

Menominee Harbor and River, MI and WI (LRE) 21-16, 21-40, 21-59

Meramec River Basin Valley Park, MO (MVS) 14-5, 14-11, 14-16

Merced County Streams, CA (SPK) 35-15, 35-39

Merced County Stream Group, CA (SPK) 35-17, 35-39

Merrimack River, MA (NAE) 1-7, 1-32, 1-44, 1-69

Merrimack River Basin, NH and MA (NAE) 1-20, 1-67

Miami Harbor, FL (SAJ) 9-11, 9-45, 9-61, 9-87

Michael J. Kirwan Dam and Reservoir, OH (LRP), 18-8, 18-18, 18-24, 18-31

Michigan City Harbor, IN (LRC) 22-7, 22-19, 22-28, 22-33

Middle Rio Grande Flood Protection, Bernalillo to Belen, NM (SPA) 36-6, 37-14, 36-17

Middlesboro, Cumberland River Basin, KY (LRN) 23-5, 23-9

Milford Lake, Republican River, KS (NWK) 27-7, 27-22, 27-28, 27-39

Mill Creek, Bennington Lake, WA (NWW) 30-3, 30-15

Mill Creek, OH (LRL) 24-5, 24-19, 24-38

Mille Lacs Regional Wastewater, MN (MVP) 16-7, 16-12, 16-13

Millers Ferry Lock and Dam, AL (SAM) 10-20, 10-29

Milwaukee Harbor, WI (LRE) 21-14, 21-35, 21-46

Millwood Lake, AR (SWL) 37-8, 37-22, 37-32

Millwood Lake, Grassy Lake, AR (SWL) 37-19, 37-26

Mingo Creek, OK (SWT) 38-12, 38-28, 38-34, 38-39

Miscellaneous Work Under Special Authorization (SPN) 34-14

Mispillon River, DE (NAP) 3-7, 3-24, 3-33

Mississinewa Lake, IN (LRL) 24-11, 24-22

Mississippi Environmental Section 529 (MVK) 12-4, 12-17

Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers, MO and IL (MVS) 14-2, 14-11, 14-14

Mississippi River between Missouri and Minneapolis (St. Louis District), MN (MVS) 14-2

Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, MN (MVR) 15-3, (MVP) 16-2

Mississippi River Commission, 41-1

Mississippi River-Gulf Outlet, LA (MVN) 11-2, 11-12, 11-14

Mississippi River Ship Channel, Gulf to Baton Rouge, LA (MVN) 11-3, 11-12, 11-15

Missouri National Recreational River, NE and SD (NWO) 26-6, 26-21, 26-29

Missouri River and Wildlife Recovery, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND and SD (NWK) 27-3, 27-20, 27-26

Missouri River Basin Collaborative Water Planning/Partnering Process (NWK) 27-17, 27-25

Missouri River between Ft. Peck Dam, MT and Gavins Point Dam, SD & NE (NWO) 26-16, 26-27, 26-33

Missouri River Fish and Wildlife Mitigation, IA, NE, KS and MO (NWO) 26-12, 26-24, 26-32, 26-49

Missouri River, Kenslers Bend, NE to Sioux City, IA (NWO) 26-7, 26-22, 26-29

Missouri River Levee System, IA, NE, KS and MO (Rulo, NE, to Mouth) (NWK) 27-8, 27-23, 27-28, 27-35

Missouri River Master Water Control Manual Review and Update (NWO) 26-17, 26-27, 26-34

Missouri River, Sioux City, IA to Rulo, NE (NWO) 26-3, 26-19, 26-28 (NWK) 27-3, 27-20, 27-26

Mitigation of Shore Damages Detroit District (LRE) 21-21

Mobile Harbor, AL (SAM) 10-11, 10-26, 10-33

Mojave River Dam, Mojave River Basin, CA (SPL) 33-7, 33-18, 33-28

Molly Ann's Brook, NJ (NAP) 3-17, 3-27, 3-36

Monongahela River, PA and WV (LRP) 18-2,
 18-15, 18-22, 18-31
 Monroe Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-15, 21-35, 21-46
 Monroe Lake, IN (LRL) 24-12, 24-22, 24-38
 Montgomery Point Locke and Dam, AR (SWL)
 37-5, 37-21, 37-28
 Morehead City Harbor, NC (SAW) 6-6, 6-24
 Morehead City Harbor, NC Section 933 (SAW)
 6-21, 6-27
 Moriches Inlet, NY (NAN) 2-13, 2-36, 2-44
 Morris Island Lighthouse, SC (SAC) 7-6, 7-11,
 7-16
 Morro Bay Harbor, CA (SPL) 33-3, 33-16,
 33-24, 33-34, 33-39
 Mosquito Creek Lake, Ohio River Basin, OH
 (LRP) 18-9, 18-17, 18-23, 18-30
 Mt. Morris Lake, NY Genesee River (LRB)
 20-13, 20-22, 20-35
 Mt. St. Helens Sediment Control, WA (NWP)
 28-18, 28-37, 28-47
 Mud Mountain Dam, WA (NWS) 29-10, 29-22,
 29-29
 Muderkill River, DE (NAP) 3-7, 3-24, 3-32
 Multiple Purpose Projects Including Power
 (SAC) 7-7
 Murray Lock and Dam (No. 7), AR (SWL) 37-5,
 37-21
 Murrells Inlet, SC (SAC) 7-5, 7-10, 7-15
 Murrieta Creek, CA (SPL) 33-7, 33-18, 33-28
 Muskegon Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-16, 21-35,
 21-46
 Muskingum River Lakes, OH (LRH) 25-10,
 25-24, 25-31
 Myrtle Beach, SC (SAC) 7-6, 7-11, 7-16, 7-17

N

Nanticote River, DE and MD (NAB) 4-5, 4-25,
 4-33
 Napa River, CA (SPK) 35-17, 35-39, 35-47
 Narraguagus River, ME (NAE) 1-8, 1-33, 1-44
 Narrows & Lake Champlain, NY (NAN) 2-13, 2-
 35, 2-44
 Nashawannuck Pond, Easthampton, MA (NAE)
 1-27, 1-39, 1-46
 Nashua, NH (NAE) 1-26, 1-38, 1-45
 Nassau County, FL (SAJ) 9-25, 9-50, 9-75
 Nathan's Lake (NWO) 26-12, 26-25, 26-32,
 26-49

National Emergency Preparedness
 Buffalo District (LRB) 20-15
 Chicago District (LRC) 22-9
 Mobile District (SAM) 10-22
 Philadelphia District (NAP) 3-17
 St. Paul (MVP) 16-8
 National Erosion Control Development and
 Demonstration Program,
 Jefferson County, TX (SWG) 40-
 15
 Navarro Mills Lake, TX (SWF) 39-10, 39-22,
 39-28
 Navigation/Beach Erosion Control Work
 Under Special Authorization –
 Section 103 and 107 (SPL) 33-6
 Navigation Projects on Which Reconnaissance
 and Condition Surveys Only
 Were Conducted During Period
 (SAJ) 9-20, 9-87
 Navigation Work under Special Authorization
 Baltimore District (NAB) 4-8
 Charleston District (SAC) 7-5
 Detroit District (LRE) 21-21
 Galveston District (SWG) 40-15
 Honolulu District (POH) 31-3
 Louisville District (LRL) 24-3
 Jacksonville District (SAJ) 9-20
 Little Rock District (SWL) 37-6, 37-21
 Mobile District (SAM) 10-16, 10-39
 Nashville District (LRN) 23-4
 New England District (NAE) 1-12
 New York District (NAN) 2-22
 Omaha District (NWO) 26-3
 Philadelphia District (NAP) 3-8
 Portland District (NWP) 28-13
 San Francisco District (SPN) 34-8
 Savannah District (SAS) 8-6
 St. Louis District (MVS) 14-3
 St. Paul District (MVP) 16-3
 Vicksburg District (MVK) 12-3
 Wilmington District (SAW) 6-10, 6-39
 Neah Bay, WA (NWS) 29-4, 29-20, 29-27
 Neches River and Tributaries Saltwater
 Barrier at Beaumont, TX (SWG)
 4-11, 40-28, 40-44
 Neuse River Basin, NC (SAW) 6-11, 6-38
 New Bedford and Fairhaven Harbor, MA (NAE)
 1-8, 1-33, 1-44
 New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, MA
 (NAE) 1-21, 1-38

New Buffalo Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-16, 21-36, 21-47

New Jersey Intracoastal Waterway (NAP) 3-8, 3-25, 3-33

New Melones Lake, CA (SPK) 35-30

New Orleans to Venice, LA (Hurricane protection) (MVN) 11-6, 11-17

New Pass, Sarasota, FL (SAJ) 9-12, 9-45, 9-62

New York and New Jersey Channels (NAN) 2-14, 2-36, 2-44, 2-45

New York and New Jersey Harbor, NY & NJ (NAN) 2-16, 2-36, 2-46

New York City Watershed, NY (NAN) 2-28, 2-37, 2-50

New York Harbor and Adjacent Channels (Port Jersey) (NAN) 2-13, 2-36, 2-44

New York Harbor-Collection and Removal of Drift (NAN) 2-14, 2-36, 2-45

New York Harbor-Entrance Channels and Anchorage Areas (NAN) 2-15, 2-36, 2-46

New York State Canal System (LRB) 20-12, 20-22, 20-35

Newark, OH (LRH) 25-12, 25-24, 25-31

Newark Bay Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, NJ (NAN) 2-17, 2-36, 2-47

Newport Bay Harbor, CA (SPL) 33-3, 33-16, 33-24, 33-34, 33-39

Nimrod Lake, AR (SWL) 37-8, 37-22

Ninigret & Cross Mills Pond, Charletown, RI (NAE) 1-27, 1-39, 1-47

Ninilchik Harbor, AK (POA) 32-4, 32-11, 32-15

NM Environmental Infrastructure (SPA) 36-11, 36-15, 36-17

Nogales Wash, AZ (SPL) 33-8, 33-18, 33-28

Nolin Lake, KY (LRL) 24-12, 24-22, 24-38

Nome, AK (POA) 32-4, 32-11, 32-15

Norco Bluffs, CA (SPL) 33-8, 33-18, 33-29

Norfolk Harbor and Channels, VA (NAO) 5-7, 5-20

Norfolk Lake, AR (SWL) 37-11, 37-23, 37-35

Norfolk Tailwater Habitat (SWL) 37-19, 37-26

Norrell Lock and Dam (No. 1) and Entrance Channel, AR (SWL) 37-5, 37-21

North Branch, Chicago River, IL (LRC) 22-15, 22-23, 22-30

North Branch of Kokosing River Lake, OH (LRH) 25-12, 25-24, 25-31

North Fork of Pound River Lake, VA (LRH) 25-12, 25-25, 25-31

North Hartland Lake, VT (NAE) 1-16, 1-35

North Little Rock (Dark Hollow), AR (SWK) 37-13, 37-23, 37-27

North Padre Island, TX (SWG) 40-22, 40-29, 40-50

North Springfield Lake, VT (NAE) 1-16, 1-35

North Valley Regional Water Infrastructure, CA (SPL) 33-12, 33-20, 33-32

Northeast Counties, PA (NAB) 4-21, 4-30, 4-38

Northeastern, MN (MVP) 16-6, 16-10, 16-12

Northern, WI (MVP) 16-8, 16-12, 16-15

Northfield Brook Lake, CT (NAE) 1-19, 1-37

Norwalk Harbor, CT (NAE) 1-8, 1-33

Nutwood Drainage and Levee District, IL (MVS) 14-6, 14-12, 14-17

O

O.C. Fisher Dam and Lake, TX (SWF) 39-11, 39-22, 39-28

Oahe Dam-Lake Oahe, Missouri River Basin, SD and ND (NWO) 26-15, 26-27, 26-33, 26-40

Oak Orchard, NY (LRB) 20-8, 20-20

Oakland Harbor, CA (SPN) 34-3, 34-20, 34-27

Ocean City Harbor and Inlet and Sinepuxent Bay, MD (1954 River & Harbor Act) (NAB) 4-6, 4-25, 4-33, 4-45

Oceanside Harbor, CA (SPL) 33-4, 33-16, 33-24, 33-39

O'Hare Reservoir, IL (LRC) 22-16, 22-23, 22-30

Ohio Environmental Infrastructure (LRB) 20-14, 20-22, 20-35 (LRL) 24-5, 24-19

Ohio River Basin
 Huntington District (LRH) 25-13, 25-25
 Louisville District (LRL) 24-12, 24-22, 24-25
 Nashville District (LRN) 23-6, 23-13
 Pittsburgh District (LRP) 18-9, 18-18, 18-24

Ohio River Environmental Program (LRH) 25-17

Ohio River Flood Protection (LRL) 24-6, 24-20

Ohio River Greenway (LRL) 24-6, 24-20

Okatibbee Lake, MS (SAM) 10-16, 10-28, 10-35

Okeechobee Waterway, FL (SAJ) 9-12, 9-45, 9-62, 9-87

Oklawaha River, FL (SAJ) 9-13, 9-46, 9-63

Olcott Harbor, NY (LRB) 20-8, 20-20, 20-35

Olympia Harbor (NWS) 29-4, 29-20, 29-27

Onondaga Lake, NY (LRB) 20-14, 20-22, 20-36

Ontonagon Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-16, 21-36, 21-47, 21-58

Oologah Lake, OK (SWT) 38-12, 38-28, 38-34, 38-38

Open Channel Work, Licking River, KY (LRL) 24-2, 24-19

Open Channel Work, Ohio River (LRP) 18-3, 18-15, (ORD) 19-4, 19-6, 19-7, (LRL) 24-3, (LRH) 25-3

Operational Program (LRH) 25-18

Operations and Maintenance Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness Program (MVR) 15-8

Optima Lake, OK (SWT) 38-13, 38-28, 38-34

Oswego Harbor, NY (LRB) 20-9, 20-20, 20-36

Other Aquatic Habitat (Sec. 204) (SAM) 10-22

Other Authorized Beach Erosion Projects
Chicago District (LRC) 22-12
Jacksonville District (SAJ) 9-29, 9-34
Mobile District (SAM) 10-15, 10-37
New York District (NAN) 2-27, 2-56

Other Authorized Bridge Alterations (LRC) 22-9

Other Authorized Flood Control Projects
Albuquerque District (SPA) 36-10
Charleston District (SAC) 7-7
Chicago District (LRC) 22-16
Detroit District (LRE) 21-22
Fort Worth District (SWF) 39-15
Jacksonville District (SAJ) 9-34
Little Rock District (SWL) 37-9
Louisville District (LRL) 24-15
Mobile District (SAM) 10-16, 10-18, 10-38
New York Division (NAN) 2-33, 2-56
Pittsburgh District (LRP) 18-12, 18-27
Rock Island District (MVR) 15-8, 15-16, 15-17
Savannah District (SAS) 8-8

Seattle District (NWS) 29-12

Tulsa District (SWT) 38-16

Other Authorized Navigation Projects
Charleston District (SAC) 7-5
Detroit District (LRE) 21-21
Huntington District (LRH) 25-3
Jacksonville District (SAJ) 9-20, 9-82
Little Rock District (SWL) 37-6, 37-21
Louisville District (LRL) 24-3
Mobile District (SAM) 10-15, 10-37
New York District (NAN) 2-21, 2-54
Pittsburgh District (LRP) 18-4
Rock Island District (MVR) 15-4, 15-15, 5-17
Savannah District (SAS) 8-6
Seattle District (NWS) 29-9
Tulsa District (SWT) 38-3

Other Authorized Shore Protection Projects
Charleston District (SAC) 7-6

Other Programs and Activities (SAJ) 9-41, (MVS) 14-9, (MVR) 15-8

Other Work under Special Authority
Albuquerque District (SPA) 36-12
Los Angeles District (SPL) 33-14
St. Paul District (MVP) 16-9
Sacramento District (SPK) 35-30
San Francisco (SPN) 34-15

Otter Brook Lake, NH (NAE) 1-16, 1-36

Ottawa River, MI & OH (LRB) 20-9, 20-20, 20-37

Ouachita and Black Rivers below Camden, AR (MVK) 12-2, 12-6, 12-18

Ouachita River Levees, LA (MVK) 12-3, 12-7

Oxford, NY (NAB) 4-15, 4-28

Ozark-Jetta Taylor Lock and Dam (No. 12), AR (SWL) 37-12, 37-23, 37-28, 37-35

Ozark Powerhouse Major Rehabilitation Project, Arkansas River, AR (SWL) 37-16

P

Paint Creek Lake, Ohio River Basin, OH (LRH) 25-13, 25-25, 25-32

Painted Rock Dam (Gila River), AZ (SPL) 33-8, 33-18, 33-29
 Paintsville Lake, KY (LRH) 25-13, 25-25, 25-32
 Pajaro River, CA (SPK) 35-17, 35-39
 Palm Beach County, Lake Worth Inlet, FL (SAJ) 9-26, 9-50
 Palm Beach Harbor, FL (SAJ) 9-13, 9-46, 9-63, 9-87
 Palm Beach Island, FL (SAJ) 9-26, 9-50
 Palm Valley Bridge, FL (SAJ) 9-14, 9-46, 9-64
 Panama City Harbor, FL (SAM) 10-12, 10-26
 Papillion Creek and Tributaries Lakes, NE (NWO) 26-7, 26-22, 26-29
 Parker Lake, OK (SWT) 38-13, 38-28, 38-34
 Partridge Brook, Westmoreland, NH (NAE) 1-16, 1-36, 1-45
 Pascagoula Harbor, MS (SAM) 10-13, 10-26, 10-34
 Passaic River Basin, N.J. & NY (NAN) 2-29
 Pat Mayse Lake, TX (SWT) 38-13, 38-28, 38-34
 Patoka Lake, IN (LRL) 24-12, 24-22, 24-38
 Pawtuxet Cove, RI (NAE) 1-9, 1-32, 1-43
 Pearl River, Walkiah Bluff, MS and LA (MVK) 12-5, 12-7, 12-10
 Pearson-Skubitz Big Hill Lake, KS (SWT) 38-14, 38-28, 38-34
 Pensacola Harbor, FL (SAM) 10-13, 10-26, 10-33, 10-34
 Pentwater Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-20, 21-42, 21-55
 Perdido Pass Channel, AL (SAM) 10-14, 10-26, 10-34
 Permit Evaluation (SAJ) 9-35
 Perry Creek, IA (NWO) 26-7, 26-22, 26-30
 Perry Lake, Delaware River, KS (NWK) 27-8, 27-23, 27-28, 27-39
 Petaluma River, Petaluma, CA (SPN) 34-11, 34-20, 34-30
 Petoskey Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-17, 21-36, 21-47, 21-52
 Philpott Lake, VA (SAW) 6-18, 6-27
 Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program (Kansas City District) (NWK) 27-8, 27-28
 Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program (Omaha District) (NWO), 26-7, 26-30
 Pierre, SD (NWO) 26-16, 26-27, 26-33
 Pine and Mathews Canyons Dams, Colorado River Basin, NV (SPL) 33-8, 33-18, 33-29
 Pine Creek Lake, TX (SWT) 38-14, 38-28, 38-34
 Pine Flat Lake and Kings River, CA (SPK) 35-18, 35-39
 Pine Mountain Lake, AR (SWL) 37-13, 37-23, 37-27
 Pinellas County, FL (SAJ) 9-27, 9-50, 9-75
 Pipestem Lake, ND (NWO) 26-8, 26-22, 26-31
 Placer County (SPK) 35-27, 35-42
 Planning Assistance to State, Section 22 (NAO) 5-15, 5-23
 Planning, Engineering and Design (NAE) 1-29
 Pleasant Point, Perry, ME (NAE) 1-21, 1-38, 1-46
 Point Judith Pond and Harbor of Refuge, RI (NAE) 1-9, 1-33
 Point Lookout, MI (LRE) 21-23, 21-49, 21-65
 Polk Bayou, Miller and Pfeifer Creeks, Independence CO, AR (SWL) 37-17, 37-24
 Pomme de Terre Lake, Pomme de Terre River, MO (NWK) 27-9, 27-23, 27-29, 27-39
 Pomona Lake, One Hundred Ten Mile Creek, KS (NWK) 27-9, 27-23, 27-29
 Ponce de Leon Inlet, FL (SAJ) 9-14, 9-46, 9-64, 9-87
 Ponce Harbor, PR (SAJ) 9-15, 9-46, 9-64
 Pond Creek, KY (LRL) 24-6, 24-20, 24-27
 Poplar Island, MD (NAB) 4-21, 4-30, 4-38
 Port Clinton Harbor, OH (LRB) 20-9, 20-20, 20-37
 Port Everglades Harbor, FL (SAJ) 9-15, 9-47, 9-65, 9-87
 Port Hueneme, CA (SPL) 33-4, 33-16, 33-24, 30-39
 Port of Long Beach, CA (SPL) 33-4, 33-16, 33-24
 Port Orford, OR (NWP) 28-9, 28-35, 28-44, 28-60, 28-71
 Port Washington Harbor (LRE) 21-20, 21-42, 21-55
 Port Wing Harbor, WI (LRE) 21-21, 21-43, 21-56
 Portland Harbor, ME (NAE) 1-10, 1-33
 Portugues and Bucana Rivers, PR (SAJ) 9-31, 9-51, 9-76

Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, DC, Collection and Removal of Drift (NAB) 4-6, 4-25, 4-33

Prairie Creek, Russellville, AR (SWL) 37-18, 37-25

Preconstruction Engineering and Design - See Advance Engineering and Design

Preservation of Natural Flood Storage, Passaic River, NJ (NAN) 2-20, 2-50

Presque Isle Peninsula, Erie, PA (LRB) 20-13, 20-22, 20-38

Proctor Lake, TX (SWF) 39-11, 39-23, 39-29

Project Condition Surveys
 Buffalo District (LRB) 20-12
 Portland District (NWP) 28-13
 Seattle District (NWS) 29-5
 Wilmington District (SAW) 6-10

Project Modifications for Improvement of Environment (SAS) 8-9, (SAM) 10-22, (LRE) 21-21, (SWG) 40-21

Prompton Lake, PA (NAP) 3-17, 3-28, 3-36

Protection of Navigation (MVN) 11-10, (MVP) 16-9

Providence River and Harbor, RI (NAE) 1-10, 1-34, 1-44

Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters, WA (NWS) 29-15, 29-23, 29-30

Puget Sound and its Tributary Waters, WA (NWS) 29-6, 29-20, 29-27

Punxsatawney, PA (LRP) 18-5, 18-16, 18-23

Raritan Bay and Sandy Hook, NJ (NAN) 2-25, 2-37, 2-49

Raritan River, NJ (NAN) 2-18, 2-36, 2-47

Raritan River Basin, Greenbrook Sub-Basin, NJ (NAN) 2-31, 2-50, 2-51

Raritan River to Arthur Kill Cut-Off Channel, NJ (NAN) 2-19, 2-36, 2-48

Rathbun Lake, Chariton River, IA (NWK) 27-9, 27-23, 27-30

Ray Roberts Lake, TX (SWF) 39-11, 39-23, 39-29

Raymondville Drain, TX (SWG) 40-20

Raystown Lake, Raystown Branch, Juniata River, PA (NAB) 4-10, 4-27, 4-35

Reconnaissance and Condition Surveys
 Baltimore District (NAB) 4-8
 Charleston District (SAC) 7-5
 Chicago District (LRC) 22-9
 Detroit District (LRE) 21-21
 Galveston District (SWG) 40-15
 Honolulu District (POH) 31-3
 Mobile District (SAM) 10-16, 10-41
 New York District (NAN) 2-21
 Philadelphia District (NAP) 3-9
 San Francisco District (SPN) 34-8
 Savannah District (SAS) 8-6

Red River Basin Chloride Control, TX and OK (SWT) 38-4, 38-24, 38-33

Red River below Denison Dam, AR and LA, TX (Vicksburg District) (MVK) 12-3, 12-7, 12-11

Red River Emergency Bank Protection (MVK) 12-3, 12-6, 12-8

Red Rock Dam and Lake Red Rock, IA (MVR) 15-7, 15-10, 15-14

Redbank and Fancher Creeks, CA (SPK) 35-19, 35-40

Redondo Beach Harbor (King Harbor), CA (SPL) 33-4, 33-16, 33-24, 33-34

Regional Conjunctive Use, CA (SPK) 35-19

Regulation of Hydraulic Mining and Preparation of Plans (SPK) 35-2A, 35-8A, 35-11A

Regulatory Functions Program
 Buffalo, NY (LRB) 20-15
 Mobile District (SAM) 10-22
 St. Paul District (MVP) 16-9

Regulatory Programs (NAE) 1-29, (NAB) 4-22, (SAW) 6-22, (NWK) 27-17

Q

Quillayute River, WA (NWS) 29-6, 29-20, 29-28, 29-38

R

RAMS-Restoration of Abandoned Mine Sites (SPK) 35-28, 35-42

R.D. Bailey Lake, WV (LRH) 25-14, 25-25, 25-32

Ramapo at Oakland, NJ (NAN) 2-30, 2-38, 2-50

Ramapo River at Mahway, NY & Suffern (NAN) 2-23, 2-50

Rappahannock River, VA (NAO) 5-14

Regulatory, Sunken Vessel, Removal and National Emergency Preparedness Activities, 45-1
Removal of Aquatic Growth from Navigable Waters in the State of Florida (SAJ) 9-16, 9-65
Research and Development
Sacramento District (SPK) 35-32
Reservoirs at Headwaters of Mississippi River, MN (MVP) 16-2, 16-11, 16-14, 16-22
Restoration Work under Special Authorization (SAJ) 9-41
Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake, GA and SC (Formerly Trotters Shoals Lake, GA and SC) (SAS) 8-10, 8-15, 8-21
Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake Wildlife Mitigation, GA and SC (SAS) 8-11, 8-15, 8-23
Richmond Harbor (Deepening), CA (SPN) 34-4, 34-21, 34-28
Rillito River, AZ (SPL) 33-8, 33-18, 33-29
Rio De Flag, Flagstaff, AZ (SPL) 33-8, 33-18, 33-29
Rio De La Plata, PR (SAJ) 9-32, 9-52, 9-77
Rio Grande Basin, NM (SPA) 36-3, 36-16
Rio Grande Bosque Rehabilitation, NM (SPA) 36-6, 36-14, 36-17
Rio Grande De Arecibo, PR (SAJ) 9-32, 9-52
Rio Grande De Loiza, PR (SAJ) 9-33, 9-52, 9-77
Rio Grande Floodway, NM (SPA) 36-7, 36-14, 36-17, 36-18
Rio Manati, Barceloneta, PR (SAJ) 9-34, 9-52
Rio Puerto Nuevo, PR (SAJ) 9-34, 9-52
Rio Salado and Phoenix Reaches, AZ (SPL) 33-12, 33-20, 33-32
River des Peres, MO (MVS) 14-6, 14-17
Rivers and Harbors Contributed Funds (SAS) 8-13, (SAM) 10-23
Roanoke Island Festival Park, Dare County, NC (CAP Section 206) (SAW) 6-19, 6-27
Roanoke River Basin, VA and NC (SAW) 6-17, 6-38
Roanoke River Upper Basin, VA Headwaters Area (SAW) 6-12, 6-26
Robert Douglas Willis Hydropower, TX (SWF) 39-15, 39-23, 39-30
Robert F. Henry Lock and Dam, AL (SAM) 10-20, 10-29
Robert S. Kerr Lock and Dam and Reservoir, OK (SWT) 38-20, 38-31, 38-35, 38-38
Rochester Harbor, NY (LRB) 20-9, 20-20, 20-38
Rock Creek at Boyle Park (SWL) 37-19, 37-26
Rockaway Inlet - Norton Pt (Coney Island) (NAN) 2-26, 2-37, 2-49
Rocky River, OH (LRB) 20-10, 20-21, 20-39
Rogue River Harbor at Gold Beach, OR (NWP) 28-9, 28-35, 28-44, 28-60, 28-71
Rollinson Channel, NC (SAW) 6-6, 6-24
Roseville, OH (LRH) 25-14, 25-25, 25-32
Rouge River, MI (LRE) 21-17, 21-36, 21-47, 21-58
Rough River Lake and Channel Improvement, KY (LRL) 24-13, 24-22, 24-38
Roughans Point, Revere, MA (NAE) 1-21, 1-38, 1-46
Rudee Inlet, VA (NAO) 5-8, 5-20
Rural Idaho (NWS) 29-16, 29-24, 29-30
Rural Idaho, ID, Environmental Infrastructure and Resource Protection and Development Program (NWW) 30-13, 30-16
Rural Montana, MT (NWO) 26-12, 26-25, 26-32, (NWS) 29-16, 29-24, 29-30
Rural Nevada, AZ (SPK) 35-28, 35-42 (SPL) 33-13, 33-20, 33-32
Rural Utah, Section 595, UT (SPK) 35-28, 35-42
Russian River Basin including Dry Creek (Warm Springs Lake) and Lake Mendocino (Coyote Valley Dam), CA (SPN) 34-12, 34-21, 34-30 (SPK) 35-19, 35-40, 35-50

S

Sabine-Neches Waterway, TX (SWG) 40-12, 40-28, 40-44
Sabine-Neches Waterway, Bessie Heights, TX (SWG) 40-24
Sacramento Area, CA (SPK) 35-29, 35-42
Sacramento River, CA (SPK) 35-2, 35-35, 35-49, 35-4A, 35-8A, 35-12A

Sacramento River and Tributaries, CA (Debris Control) (SPK) 35-2A, 35-8A
 Sacramento River and Tributaries from Collinsville to Shasta Dam, CA (SPK) 35-19, 35-40, 35-50
 Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel, CA (SPN) 34-5, 34-21, (SPK) 35-3, 35-29, 35-35
 Sagamore Marsh, Cape Cod Canal, MA (NAE) 1-28, 1-40, 1-47
 Saginaw River, MI (LRE) 21-18, 21-36, 21-47, 21-58
 Salamonie Lake, IN (LRL) 24-13, 24-22
 Salem Harbor, MA (NAE) 1-10, 1-34, 1-44
 Salem River (NAP) 3-9, 3-25, 3-33, 3-41
 Salmon River, Haddam and East Haddam, CT (NAE) 1-17, 1-36, 1-45
 Salt Creek and Tributaries, NE (NWO) 26-8, 26-22, 26-31
 Salyersville, KY (LRL) 24-7, 24-20, 24-27, 24-35
 Sam Rayburn Dam and Reservoir, TX (Dam Safety) (SWF) 39-16, 39-23, 39-29
 San Acacia to Bosquedel Apache Unit, NM (SPA) 36-7, 36-14, 36-17
 San Antonio Channel Improvement, TX (SWF) 39-12, 39-23, 39-29
 San Diego Harbor, CA (SPL) 33-5, 33-16, 33-25, 30-39
 San Diego River & Mission Bay, CA (SPL) 33-5, 33-16, 33-26, 33-39
 San Francisco Bay and Delta Model, CA (SPN) 34-7, 34-22
 San Francisco Bay Long Term Management Strategy (LTMS), CA (SPN) 34-7, 34-22
 San Francisco Bay to Stockton, CA (John F. Baldwin and Stockton Ship Channels), CA (SPN) 34-6, 34-22, 34-29, (SPK) 35-3, 35-35
 San Gabriel River, TX (SWF) 39-13, 39-24, 39-29
 San Joaquin River, CA (SPK) 35-3, 35-35
 San Juan Harbor, PR (SAJ) 9-18, 9-47, 9-67
 San Lorenzo Creek, CA (SPK) 35-22, 35-40, 35-47, 35-53
 San Luis Rey River, CA (SPL) 33-9, 33-19, 33-30
 San Ramon Valley Recycled Water, CA (SPN) 34-15, 34-23, 34-31
 Sand Creek, NE (NWO) 26-13, 26-25, 26-32, 26-49
 Sand Point, AK (POA) 32-5, 32-12, 32-15
 Sandusky Harbor, OH (LRB) 20-10, 20-21, 20-39
 Sandy Hook Bay at Leonardo, NJ (NAN) 2-19, 2-36, 2-48, 2-55
 Sandy Hook at Barnegat Inlet, NJ (NAN) 2-26, 2-37, 2-49
 Santa Ana River Basin and Orange County, CA (SPL) 33-9, 33-19, 33-30
 Santa Ana River Mainstem, CA (SPL) 33-9, 33-18, 33-29
 Santa Barbara Harbor, CA (SPL) 33-5, 33-17, 33-26, 33-39
 Santa Monica Breakwater, CA (SPL) 33-5, 33-17, 33-26
 Santa Paula Creek, CA (SPL) 33-9, 33-19, 33-30
 Santa Rosa Dam and Lake, NM (SPA) 36-7, 36-14
 Sarasota County, FL (SAJ) 9-28, 9-51, 9-76
 Sardis Lake, OK (SWT) 38-14, 38-29, 38-34
 Sartell, MN (MVP) 16-5, 16-12, 16-14
 Savannah Harbor, GA (SAS) 8-3, 8-14, 8-18
 Savannah River below Augusta, GA (SAS) 8-6, 8-14, 8-20
 Saw Mill Run, PA (LRP) 18-5, 18-16, 18-23
 Saylorville Lake, IA (MVR) 15-7, 15-10, 15-14
 Scheduling Flood Control Reservoir Operations
 Albuquerque District (SPA) 36-9
 Baltimore District (NAB) 4-19
 Fort Worth District (SWF) 39-15
 Kansas City District (NWK) 27-11, 27-24
 Los Angeles District (SPL) 33-11
 Mobile District (SAM) 10-22
 Omaha District (NWO) 26-9, 26-23
 Portland District (NWP) 28-20
 Sacramento District (SPK) 35-27
 San Francisco District (SPN) 34-14
 Seattle District (NWS) 29-10
 Tulsa District (SWT) 38-17
 Walla Walla District (NWW) 30-4
 Wilmington District (SAW) 6-18
 Scheduling Flood Damage Reduction Reservoir Operations (SAW) 6-18
 Schuylkill River, PA (NAP) 3-9, 3-25, 3-33

Seabrook Harbor, NH (NAE) 1-12, 1-34, 1-45
Sea Turtle Habitat Restoration, Oak Island, NC (CAP Section 1135) (SAW) 6-18, 6-27
Seattle Harbor, WA (NWS) 29-7, 29-21, 29-28
Sebewaing River, MI (LRE) 21-24, 21-44, 21-57
Sepulveda Dam, CA (Recreation Development) (SPL) 33-10, 35-19, 33-29
Seward, AK (POA) 32-5, 32-12, 32-15, 32-18, 32-22
Shark River, NJ (NAN) 2-19, 2-37, 2-48, 2-55
Sheboygan Harbor, WI (LRE) 21-20, 21-37, 21-48
Shenango River Lake, PA and OH (LRP) 18-9, 18-18, 18-24, 18-31
Sheyenne River, ND (MVP) 16-6, 16-12, 16-14, 16-18
Shinnecock Inlet, NY (NAN) 2-20, 2-37, 2-48
Shirey Bay, Rainey WMA (SWL) 37-20, 37-26
Shoalwater Bay, Tokeland, WA (NWS) 29-8, 29-21, 29-28
Shore Protection Projection under Special Authorization
 Baltimore District (NAB) 4-10
 Charleston District (SAC) 7-6
 Portland District (NWP) 28-14
Shore Protection Work Under Special Authorization (NAP) 3-14, (NAB) 4-9, (SAC) 7-6, (NWP) 28-12
Shpack Landfill, Norton and Attleboro, MA (NAE) 1-30
Shrewesbury River, NJ (NAN) 2-20, 2-37, 2-48, 2-58
Sims Bayou, TX (SWG) 40-20, 40-29, 40-50
Silver Lake Harbor, NC (SAW) 6-7, 6-25, 6-32, 6-39
Sitka Harbor, AK (POA) 32-5, 32-12, 32-15, 32-18
Siuslaw River, OR (NWP) 28-10, 28-35, 28-44, 28-60, 28-71
Skiatook Lake, OK (SWT) 38-15, 38-29, 38-34
Skipanon Channel, OR (NWP) 28-10, 28-35, 28-44
Slack Water Harbor, Russellville, AR (SWL) 37-17, 37-24
Smithville Lake, Little Platte River, MO (NWK) 27-8, 27-18, 27-24
Snagging and Clearing (SAS) 8-9
Snake River Downstream from Johnson Bar Landing, OR, WA and ID (NWW) 30-12, 30-18
Somerville Lake, TX (SWF) 39-13, 39-24, 39-29
Sonoma Baylands Wetlands Demonstration Project (SPN) 34-6, 34-23, 34-30
South Central Pennsylvania Environmental Improvement, PA (NAP) 3-19, 3-29, 3-37, (NAB) 4-22, 4-30, 4-38, (LRP) 18-13, 18-24,
South Main Channel, TX (SWG) 40-19
South Perris, CA (SPL) 33-13, 33-20, 33-32
South Platte River Basin, CO (NWO) 26-8, 26-31
South Sacramento County Streams (SPK) 35-22, 35-41, 35-47
Southeast Louisiana Urban Drainage Project (MVN) 11-8
Southeastern Pennsylvania, PA (NAP) 3-19, 3-28, 3-37
Southern and Eastern Kentucky Environmental Infrastructure (LRH) 25-18, 25-32
Southern and Eastern, KY (LRL) 24-7, 24-20
Southern New York Flood Control Projects (NAB) 4-11, 4-36
Southern West Virginia Environmental Infrastructure (LRH) 25-18, 25-32
Southwest Arkansas Study (SWL) 37-14, 37-24, 37-27
Special Projects (POA) 32-9
Springfield, MO (SWL) 37-13, 37-24, 37-27
St. Augustine Harbor, FL (SAJ) 9-16, 9-47, 9-66
St. Clair River, MI (LRE) 21-19, 21-37, 21-48, 21-59, 21-60
St. Croix Falls, Sewage Treatment Plant, WI (MVP) 16-8, 16-13, 16-15
St. Croix River, Stillwater, MN (MVP) 16-6, 16-12, 16-14
St. Genevieve, MO (MVS) 14-7, 14-12, 14-17
St. Johns County, FL (SAJ) 9-27, 9-51, 9-76
St. Johns River, Jacksonville to Lake Harney, FL (SAJ) 9-17, 9-47, 9-66
St. Joseph Harbor, MI (LRE) 21-19, 21-37, 21-48
St. Louis, MS (Combined Sewer Overflows) (MVS) 14-8, 14-12, 14-18

St. Louis Flood Protection, MO (MVS) 14-6, 14-17

St. Lucie Inlet, FL (SAJ) 9-17, 9-47, 9-66, 9-87

St. Maries, ID (NWS) 29-11, 29-24, 29-31

St. Mary's River, MI (LRE) 21-25, 21-38, 21-49, 21-59

St. Paul Island Harbor, AK (POA) 32-4, 32-11, 32-15

Stamford, CT (NAE) 1-22, 1-38

Stanly County Wastewater Infrastructure, NC (SAW) 6-21, 6-27

Steinhagen Lake, TX (SWF) 39-17

Stillaguamish River, WA (NWS) 29-11, 29-22, 29-29, 29-38

Stillhouse Hollow Dam, TX (SWF) 39-13, 39-24, 39-29

Stillwater Lake, Lackawanna River, PA (NAB) 4-15, 4-28, 4-36

Stockton Lake, Sac River, MO (NWK) 27-12, 27-25, 27-31, 27-39

Stockton Farmington Recharge (SPK) 35-29, 35-42

Stockton Metro Reimbursement (SPK) 35-23, 35-41

Stonewall Jackson Lake, WV (LRP) 18-10, 18-19, 18-24, 18-31

Streambank Erosion Under Special Authorization (SAC) 7-7

Studies (SAJ) 9-36

Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, WI (LRE) 21-20, 21-38, 21-48

Sturgeon Point, NY (LRB) 20-10, 20-21, 20-40

Success River (SPK) 35-24, 35-41

Sulphur Creek, Tributary 10, Heber Springs, AR (SWL) 37-18, 37-25

Summersville Lake, Ohio River Basin, WV (LRH) 25-14, 25-26, 25-33

Supervisor of New York Harbor (NAN) 2-21, 2-37, 2-52

Supervisor of Norfolk Harbor (Prevention of Obstructive & Injurious Deposits) (NAO) 5-9, 5-21

Surfside, Sunset and Newport Beach, CA (SPL) 33-5, 33-17, 33-26

Surry Mountain Lake, NH (NAE) 1-17, 1-36

Surveillance of Northern Boundary Waters; NY, OH, PA (LRB) 20-14

Surveillance of Northern Waters and International Water Studies (LRE) 21-22, 21-38, 21-49

Surveys

Alaska District (POA) 32-9

Albuquerque District (SPA) 36-12

Baltimore District (NAB) 4-25

Chicago District (LRC) 22-17

Detroit District (LRE) 21-27

Fort Worth District (SWF) 39-17

Galveston District (SWG) 40-22

Honolulu District (POH) 31-4

Huntington District (LRH) 25-19

Jacksonville District (SAJ) 9-35

Los Angeles District (SPL) 33-14

Louisville District (LRL) 24-17

Mobile District (SAM) 10-23

Nashville District (LRN) 23-8

New England Division (NAE) 1-29

New York District (NAN) 2-33, 2-57

Philadelphia District (NAP) 3-21

Pittsburgh District (LRP) 18-14

Portland District (NWP) 28-32

Sacramento District (SPK) 35-32

San Francisco District (SPN) 34-15

Savannah District (SAS) 8-12

Seattle District (NWS) 29-17

St. Paul District (MVP) 16-10

Tulsa District (SWT) 38-22

Walla Walla District (NWW) 30-14

Wilmington District (SAW) 6-22

Susquehanna River Flood Control Projects, NY and PA (NAB) 4-16, 4-36

Sutton Lake, Ohio River Basin, WV (LRH) 25-15, 25-26, 25-33

Sweeney Creek, WA (NWS) 29-18, 29-26, 29-33, 29-41

Sweetwater River, CA (SPL) 33-10, 33-19, 33-30

Swinomish Channel, WA (NWS) 29-7, 29-21, 29-28

T

Table Rock Lake, MO (SWL) 37-12, 37-23, 37-35

Tacoma, Puyallup River, WA (NWS) 29-11, 29-22, 29-29

Tahoe Basin Restoration (SPK) 35-29, 35-43, 35-47

Tampa Harbor, FL (SAJ) 9-19, 9-48, 9-55, 9-69

Tar Creek Cleanup, OK (SWT) 38-21, 38-32, 38-35

Taylor Bay, Woodruff County, AR (SWL) 37-19, 37-26

Taylorsville Lake, KY (LRL) 24-14, 24-23

Tenkiller Ferry Lake, OK (SWT) 38-20, 38-31, 38-35, 38-38

Tennessee River, TN, AL & KY (LRN) 23-3, 23-9, 23-13

Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway AL & MS (SAM) 10-14, 10-27, 10-34, 10-44, (LRN) 23-3, 23-9, 23-14

Tennessee-Tombigbee Wildlife Mitigation, AL and MS (SAM) 10-15, 10-27, 10-35

Texas City Channel, TX (SWG) 40-12, 40-28, 40-46

Texas Water Allocation Assessment (SWF) 39-18, 39-24

Thames River Basin, CT, RI and MA (NAE) 1-22, 1-68

The Dalles Lock and Dam - Lacke Celilo, WA and OR (NWP) 28-26, 28-39, 28-50, 28-66, 28-67

Thomaston Dam, CT (NAE) 1-19, 1-37

Three Rivers Wet Weather Demonstration Project (LRP) 18-13, 18-24

Tilghman Island Harbor, MD (NAB) 4-6, 4-26, 4-34

Tillamook Bay and Bar, OR (NWP) 28-11, 28-36, 28-45, 28-60

Tioga-Hammond Lakes, PA (NAB) 4-16, 4-29

Tionesta Lake, PA (LRP) 18-10, 18-19, 18-24, 18-31

Toad Suck Ferry Lock and Dam (No. 8), AR (SWL) 37-5, 37-21

Tolchester Channel, S-Turn, MD (NAB) 4-4, 4-25

Toledo Harbor, OH (LRB) 20-10, 20-21, 20-40

Tom Jenkins Dam, Ohio River Basin, OH (LRH) 25-15, 25-26, 25-33

Tombigbee River (East Fork), MS & AL (SAM) 10-17, 10-28, 10-35

Tombigbee River & Tributaries, MS & AL (SAM) 10-17, 10-28, 10-35

Toronto Lake, KS (SWT) 38-15, 38-29, 38-34, 38-38

Toussaint River, OH (LRB) 20-11, 20-21, 20-41

Town Bluff Dam-B.A. Steinhagen Lake, TX (SWF) 39-16, 39-24, 39-29

Town Branch, Newark, AR (SWL) 37-18, 37-25

Town Brook, Quincy and Braintree, MA (NAE) 1-23, 1-39, 1-46

Town Creek, SC (SAC) 7-5, 7-10, 7-15

Town Pond (Boyd's Marsh), Portsmouth, RI (NAE) 1-28, 1-40, 1-47

Townsend Inlet to Cape May Inlet, NJ (NAP) 3-14, 3-27, 3-36

Townshend Lake, VT (NAE) 1-17, 1-36

Treatment of Yuba River Debris Situation - Restraining Barriers, CA (SPK) 35-3A, 35-8A

Tres Rios, AZ (SPL) 33-13, 33-20, 33-32

Tribal Partnership Program (LRE) 21-26, (NWW) 30-4, 30-15 (POA) 32-8, 32-13, 32-17, (SPK) 35-30, 35-43, (SPA) 36-11, 36-15, 36-17

Trinidad Lake, CO (SPA) 36-8, 36-15

Trinity River and Tributaries, TX (SWG) 40-13, 40-28, 40-47

Trinity River Project, TX (SWF) 39-3, 39-19, 39-30

Tropicana and Flamingo Washes, NV (SPL) 33-10, 33-19, 33-30

Tucson Diversion Channel (Recreation Development) (SPL) 33-10, 33-19, 33-31

Tucson Drainage Area, AZ (SPL) 33-10, 33-19, 33-31

Tug and Levisa Forks of the Big Sandy River and Cumberland River, WV, VA and KY (LRN) 23-5, 23-9

Tule River, CA (SPK) 35-24, 35-41, 35-47

Tully Lake, MA (NAE) 1-17, 1-36

Tulsa and West Tulsa Levees, OK (SWT) 38-15, 38-29, 38-39

Turkey Creek Basin, KS & MO (NWK) 27-10, 27-24, 27-30

Tuttle Creek Lake, Big Blue River, KS (NWK) 27-10, 27-24, 27-30, 27-39

Two Rivers Dam, NM (SPA) 36-9, 36-15

Two Rivers Harbor, WI (LRE) 21-20, 21-38, 21-49, 21-59

Tybee Island, GA (SAS) 8-6, 8-14, 8-20

Tygert Lake, WV (LRP) 18-3, 18-16, 18-23

U

Umpqua River, OR (NWP) 28-11, 28-36,
28-45, 28-60, 28-71
Union City Dam, PA (LRP) 18-11, 18-19,
18-24, 18-31
Union Slough, WA Other Environmental
Activities (NWS) 29-17, 29-24,
29-31
Union Village Dam, VT (NAE) 1-18, 1-36
University of Texas Marine Science Institute
(UTMSI) Section 206, TX (SWG)
40-22
Upper Central Platte Valley, Colfax Reach
(NWO) 26-13, 26-25, 26-32, 26-
49
Upper Guadalupe River, CA (SPN) 34-13, 34-
24, 34-31
Upper Ohio Navigational Study (ORD) 19-5
Upper Jordan, UT (SPK) 35-24, 35-41, 35-47
Upper Mississippi River Environmental
Management Program (MVS)
14-9
Upper Mississippi River - Illinois Waterway
System Navigation Study, IL, IA,
MN, MO and WI (MVR) 15-4,
15-9
Upper Mississippi River Restoration (MVS) 14-
9
Upper Mississippi River System
Restoration (UMRR), (MVR) 15-5,
15-9, 16-2
Upper Mississippi River System
Environmental Management
Program (UMRS-EMP)(MVP) 16-2
Upper Newport Bay Harbor, CA (SPL) 33-14,
33-20, 33-32
U.S. Army Engineer Research and
Development Center, 42-1

V

Van Bibber Creek, CO (NWO) 26-9, 26-23, 26-
48
Ventura Harbor, CA (SPL) 33-6, 33-17, 33-26,
33-39
Vermilion Harbor, OH (LRB) 20-11, 20-21, 20-
41

Vermont Dams Remediation, VT (NAE) 1-24,
1-39, 1-40
Village Creek, Birmingham, AL (SAM) 10-17,
10-28, 10-35
Virginia Beach, VA Hurricane Protection (NAO)
5-10, 5-21

W

W Kerr Scott Dam and Reservoir, NC (SAW) 6-
13
Wabash River Basin (LRL) 24-14, 24-26
Waco Lake, TX (SWF) 39-14, 39-25, 39-30
Wahpeton, ND (MVP) 16-7, 16-12, 16-14
Wallisville Lake, TX (SWG) 40-14
Walnut Creek, CA (SPK) 35-25, 35-41
Walter F. George Lock and Dam, AL & GA
(SAM) 10-21, 10-29, 10-36
Wanchese Marsh Creation and Protection,
Dare County, NC (CAP Section
204) (SAW) 6-20, 6-27
Washington Aqueduct (NAB) 4-23
Washington Harbor, DC (NAB) 4-7, 4-26, 4-34
Waterway Connecting Pamlico Sound and
Beaufort Harbor, NC (SAW) 6-8,
6-25, 6-32, 6-39
Waukegan Harbor, IL (LRC) 22-8, 22-20,
22-28, 22-33
Waurika Lake, OK (SWT) 38-16, 38-29, 38-35
Weaver Creek, MS (SAM) 10-16, 10-35, 10-40
Webbers Falls Lock and Dam, OK (SWT)
38-21, 38-32, 38-35, 38-38
Wehrspann Lake Aquatic (NWO) 26-13, 26-25,
26-32, 26-49
West Bank and Vicinity, New Orleans, LA
(MVN) 11-8, 11-17
West Branch of Susquehanna River, PA (NAB)
4-17, 4-36
West Columbus, OH (LRH) 25-15, 25-26,
25-33
West Fork of Mill Creek Lake, OH (LRL) 24-14,
24-23, 24-38
West Harbor, OH (LRB) 20-11, 20-22, 20-41
West Hill Dam, MA (NAE) 1-13, 1-34
West Onslow Beach and New River Inlet, NC
(SAW) 6-16, 6-26
West Point Lake, Chattahoochee River Basin,
AL & GA (SAM) 10-21, 10-29,
10-36

West Sacramento, CA (SPK) 35-26, 35-41, 35-48

West Thompson Lake, CT (NAE) 1-23, 1-39

West Virginia and Pennsylvania Flood Control (LRP) 18-5, 18-17, 18-23

Western Sarpy and Clear Creek, NE (NWO) 26-8, 26-23, 26-31

Westport River, MA (NAE) 1-11, 1-3, 1-45

Westville Lake, MA (NAE) 1-23, 1-39

Wetland and Other Aquatic Habitat Creation Under Special Authorization (SAS) 8-9, (SAJ) 9-41

Weymouth-fore and Town River, MA (NAE) 1-11, 1-34, 1-45

White River, Indianapolis, IN (North) (LRL) 24-7, 24-20

White River, Indianapolis Waterfront, IN (LRL) 27-7, 27-20, 27-28

White River, Minimum Flows Project, AR (SWL) 37-13, 37-23, 37-26

White River, Oil Trough, MD (SWL) 37-18, 37-25

White River Basin (Little Rock District), AR and MD (SWL) 37-8

Whitlow Ranch Dam, Queen Creek, AZ (SPL) 33-11, 33-19, 33-31

Whitney Lake, TX (SWF) 39-16, 39-25, 39-30

Whitney Lake (Powerhouse), TX (Major Rehab) (SWF) 39-17, 39-25

Whitney Point Lake, NY (NAB) 4-15, 4-28

Whitney Point Village, NY (NAB) 4-15, 4-28

Wicomico River, MD (NAB) 4-7, 4-26, 4-34

Wildcat and San Pablo Creeks, CA (SPK) 35-26, 35-42

Willamette River at Willamette Falls, OR (NWP) 28-12, 28-36, 28-45, 28-59

Willamette River Basin Bank Protection, OR (NWP) 28-19, 28-37, 28-47

Willamette River Temperature Control, OR (NWP) 28-28, 28-39, 28-51

Willapa River and Harbor and Naselle River, WA (NWS) 29-7, 29-21, 29-28

William H. Harsha Lake, OH (LRL) 24-15, 24-23, 24-38

Willoughby Spit, Norfolk, VA (NAO) 5-10, 5-21

Willow Creek Lake, Heppner, OR (NWP) 28-19, 28-38, 28-47

Wilmington Harbor, DE (NAP) 3-9, 3-25, 3-34

Wilmington Harbor, NC (SAW) 6-8, 6-25

Wilson Bay Restoration, Jacksonville, NC (SAW) 6-19, 6-27

Wilson Harbor, NY (LRB) 20-12, 20-22, 20-41

Wilson Lake, Saline River, KS (NWK) 27-11, 27-24, 27-31, 27-39

Winfield, KS (SWT) 38-16, 38-30, 38-35, 38-39

Wister Lake, OK (SWT) 38-16, 38-30, 38-35, 38-38

Wolf Creek Dam - Lake Cumberland, Ohio River Basin, KY (LRN) 23-7, 23-10

Wood River Drainage and Levee District, IL (MVS) 14-6, 14-12, 14-17

Wood River, Grand Island, NE (NWO) 26-9, 26-23, 26-31

Wood River Levee, IL (MVS) 14-7, 14-18

Woodcock Creek Lake, Ohio River Basin, PA (LRP) 18-11, 18-19, 18-24, 18-31

Work under Continuing Authority Program (NAO) 5-16, 5-22

Work under Special Authorization (SWF) 39-15

WR Grace, Curtis Bay Facility, MD (NAB) 4-26, 4-38

Wrangell Harbor, AK (POA) 32-6, 32-12, 32-16 and Lake, TX (SWF) 39-14, 39-25, 39-28

Wrightsville Beach (SAW) 6-17, 6-27

Wyoming Valley, PA (Levee Raising) (NAB) 4-18, 4-29, 4-36

Y

Yadkin River Basin, NC and SC (SAW) 6-13, 6-26, 6-38

Yaquina Bay and Harbor, OR (NWP) 28-12, 28-36, 28-46, 28-60, 28-71

Yaquina River, OR (NWP) 28-13, 28-36, 28-46, 28-52

Yatesville Lake, KY (LRH) 25-16, 25-26, 25-33

Youghiogheny River Lake, PA and MD (LRP) 18-12, 18-19, 18-24, 18-28, 18-31

York, Indian Rock Dam, PA (NAB) 4-18, 4-29, 4-36

Yukon, OK (SWT) 38-22, 38-32, 38-35

Z

No entries