

DIVISION COMMANDER STATUS REPORT
TO
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ON
FISCAL YEAR 2003 BUDGET REQUEST

FEBRUARY 27, 2002

**BRIGADIER GENERAL DAVID A. FASTABEND
NORTHWESTERN DIVISION**

DESCRIPTION OF DIVISION

The Northwestern Division comprises more than 25 percent of the continental U.S. landmass including the Columbia River and Missouri River Basins. The division headquarters is located in Portland, Oregon and provides direction and guidance for five subordinate district offices located in Kansas City, Missouri; Omaha, Nebraska; Portland, Oregon; and Seattle and Walla Walla, Washington. A division office primarily focused on work within the Missouri River Basin is located in Omaha, Nebraska.

The division's civil works program directly supports the Nation's economy through its focus on providing commercial navigation facilities; preventing damages from floods and coastal storms; maintaining dams, waterways, hydropower, recreation, and other facilities; and developing and executing projects to restore the environment. The President's Budget continues work underway and recognizes that several projects in the Columbia River and Missouri River Basins must move forward to satisfy requirements of Biological Opinions issued under the Endangered Species Act. As we execute our programs, we will utilize the resources provided by Congress to maximize our ability to meet the Nation's water resources needs to the greatest extent possible, to rapidly mobilize and provide response to civil emergencies and military conflicts as we have following the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center, to maintain the Nation's aging water resources infrastructure, to efficiently operate Corps of Engineers facilities providing necessary security, to meet commitments agreed upon with partners and stakeholders, and to meet all requirements of the Endangered Species Act. The majority of our work is executed through contracts with the private sector providing a large economic multiplier and stimulus throughout the Nation's economy.

OVERALL BUDGET REQUEST

The Northwestern Division's civil works budget request for Fiscal Year 2003 totals \$425,196,000 including the General Investigations (GI) program representing about 2 percent; the Construction, General (CG) program representing about 45 percent; and the Operation and

Maintenance, General (O&M) program representing 53 percent. In addition to the Operations and Maintenance, General funding, the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) direct funds routine work associated with power production at hydropower facilities in the North Pacific region. The BPA direct funding for routine hydropower Operation and Maintenance in Fiscal Year 2003 is an estimated \$130 million. The Fiscal Year 2003 budget request also proposes the direct funding of over \$44 million in hydropower activities through Power Marketing Agency receipts in the Missouri River Basin, similar to the current Bonneville Power Administration arrangement in the Pacific Northwest.

<u>APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>FY 02 ENACTED</u>	<u>FY 03 PROPOSED</u>
General Investigations	\$ 12,719,000	\$ 7,029,000
Construction, General	200,559,000	191,700,000
Operations/Maintenance	<u>354,616,800</u>	<u>356,467,000</u> ^{a/}
	\$567,894,800	\$555,196,000

^{a/} Includes \$130,000,000 for BPA direct funding

EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE

During Fiscal Year 2001 the Northwestern Division expended a total of \$562 million for General Investigations, Construction General, and Operations and Maintenance work including miscellaneous line items and the BPA direct funding of routine hydropower maintenance items. This represents 95 percent of the total funds available. During Fiscal Year 2002 we continue to focus on both physical and fiscal project execution.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Our General Investigations request of \$7,029,000 will fund 35 studies, including 9 in the Preconstruction Engineering and Design (PED) phase. The studies cover a variety of needs, including flood control, navigation, environmental restoration, hydropower, and water supply. Highlights of our General Investigations program are presented below.

NEW START STUDIES

This budget request does not include funding for new start studies in Fiscal Year 2003.

CONTINUING STUDIES

AMAZON CREEK, OR

The Amazon Creek reconnaissance study will address many water resource issues including flood damage reduction, environmental restoration, water quality, endangered species conservation, watershed protection and waterways improvements. Fiscal Year 2002 funds are being used to initiate a reconnaissance study. The study will be completed with Fiscal Year 2003 funds and work will continue into the feasibility phase upon execution of a feasibility cost sharing agreement with the local sponsor.

BOISE RIVER, BOISE, ID

This study will evaluate improving flood protection, environmental protection and restoration to include habitat preservation of indigenous plants and animals along the Boise River. This includes several Idaho communities within Ada and Canyon counties including the cities of Boise, Garden City, Nampa, Eagle, Caldwell, and Middleton. Fiscal Year 2002 funds will be used to complete the reconnaissance phase. Fiscal Year 2003 funds will be used to continue into the feasibility phase upon execution of a feasibility cost sharing agreement with the local sponsor.

CHEHALIS RIVER BASIN STUDIES, WA

There are two Chehalis River Basin studies underway. One is a flood damage reduction study of the Chehalis River at Centralia, WA that will use Fiscal Year 2002 funds to continue the PED effort and complete preparation of the General Reevaluation Report (GRR), including an Environmental Impact Statement. Fiscal Year 2003 funds for this study will be used to start preparation of the Design Documentation Report. The other study is a flood damage reduction and environmental restoration study for the Chehalis River Basin, WA that completed the reconnaissance phase and initiated feasibility in Fiscal Year 2001. Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds will be used to continue the feasibility phase studies.

JACKSON HOLE RESTORATION, WY

The purpose of the study was to investigate the feasibility of restoring fish and wildlife habitat that was lost as a result of construction, operation, and maintenance of the Jackson Hole Flood Control Project completed in 1964. The study area borders the National Elk Refuge and Grand Teton National Park and is in close proximity to Yellowstone National Park. The proposed restoration will also improve habitat for multiple threatened and endangered species that depend on healthy and diverse river-related ecosystems. Fiscal Year 2002 funds will be used to complete the design at Site 9 and begin the design of Site 10. Fiscal Year 2003 funds will be used to continue these PED efforts.

KANSAS RIVER BASIN STUDIES, KS & MO

Two studies are underway that address water resource issues in the Kansas River Basin. Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds for Topeka will be used to continue the feasibility study that addresses flood damage reduction measures. Turkey Creek Basin is a flood damage reduction project that will use Fiscal Year 2002 funds to continue PED efforts on the Design Document Report and for preparation of a post authorization change report. Fiscal Year 2003 funds will be used to continue PED efforts.

LITTLE WOOD RIVER, GOODING, ID

This flood control study will evaluate the Little Wood River's existing Works Projects Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps bank armoring project. The length of the channel with bank armoring is approximately 1.8 miles and is located within the city limits of Gooding, Idaho. Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds will be used to continue the feasibility study.

LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, WA & OR

This study focuses on a comprehensive long-range approach to address water resource problems and opportunities that have developed over time. The Lower Columbia River has experienced significant change with considerable environmental degradation occurring. The study will use Fiscal Year 2002 funds to continue the reconnaissance phase. Fiscal Year 2003 funds will be used to complete the reconnaissance phase and continue into the feasibility phase if we conclude a feasibility cost sharing agreement with the local sponsor.

LOWER MISSOURI RIVER BASIN STUDIES, MO & KS

Four studies are underway that address water resource issues in the Lower Missouri River Basin. Wears Creek, a tributary emptying into the Missouri River near Jefferson City, MO, will use Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds to initiate and complete a reconnaissance study evaluating opportunities for flood damage reduction. The existing Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas Local Protection Project investigates flood damage reduction opportunities and will use Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds to continue the feasibility phase. The Missouri River Levee System, Units L455 and R460-471, investigates a number of measures to increase flood protection and will use Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds to continue the feasibility study. Finally, the Swope Park Industrial Area study to increase flood protection will use Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds to continue the PED phase.

NIOBRARA RIVER AND MISSOURI RIVER, SD & NE

The Niobrara and Missouri River study investigates sedimentation in delta areas, bank erosion, legal claims concerning boundary lines, increased flooding, ground water problems, water supply, and loss of hydropower. The study will complete the reconnaissance phase and continue into the feasibility phase in Fiscal Year 2002 upon execution of a feasibility cost sharing agreement. Fiscal Year 2003 funds will be used to continue the feasibility phase of this study.

PUGET SOUND BASIN STUDIES, WA

A total of nine studies are underway that address water resource issues in Puget Sound and the surrounding water basins.

Two studies are in the reconnaissance phase evaluating potential Federal water resource issues in the Puget Sound Basin. Commencement Bay, located in southern Puget Sound, will use Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds to initiate and complete a reconnaissance study focusing on environmental restoration and environmental dredging operations. Fiscal Year 2003 funds will also be used to continue the feasibility phase upon execution of a feasibility cost sharing agreement with the local sponsor. Likewise, a study in the lower reaches of the White River will identify issues with flood control, endangered species preservation and ecosystem restoration. Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds will be used to initiate and complete the reconnaissance study in Fiscal Year 2003 and continue into the feasibility phase on White River upon execution of a feasibility cost sharing agreement with the local sponsor.

Five other studies in Puget Sound and the surrounding water basins will be in the feasibility phase in Fiscal Year 2003. Puget Sound Nearshore (PSN) Marine Habitat Restoration study will evaluate fisheries ecosystem restoration within Puget Sound. The reconnaissance phase was completed in Fiscal Year 2001. Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds for PSN will be used to continue into the feasibility phase upon execution of a feasibility cost sharing agreement with the local sponsor. The Bellingham Bay study will evaluate the deepening of an existing Corps navigation project, environmental dredging of contaminated sediments, and ecosystem restoration of estuary and tributaries. Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds for Bellingham Bay will be used to initiate and complete the reconnaissance phase and continue into the feasibility phase upon execution of a feasibility cost sharing agreement with the local sponsor. The Lake Washington Ship Canal (LWSC) feasibility study will consider water conservation at the locks to improve salmon passage as well as other environmental restoration projects in the Lake Washington Basin. Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds for LWSC will be used to continue the feasibility study. Skagit River is a flood damage reduction study analyzing ring levees, overflow levees, diversion channels, and a variety of restoration features. Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds for Skagit River will be used to continue the feasibility study and formulate project designs. The Puget Sound Confined Disposal Site study is evaluating one or more multi-user sites for the disposal and/or treatment of contaminated sediments from navigation and cleanup activities occurring in Puget Sound. Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds will be used to continue and complete the feasibility study.

Two studies for ecosystem restoration are in the PED phase in Fiscal Year 2003. The focus of the Duwamish/Green River Basin and Stillaguamish River Basin studies is the restoration of ecological functions and improved fish and wildlife resources. Both studies will use Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds to continue the PED phase efforts.

PLATTE RIVER BASIN STUDIES, CO & NE

A total of five studies are underway to address water resource issues in the Platte River Basin.

Three studies for ecosystem restoration and flood control are in the PED phase. Although the primary purpose of the Zuni and Sun Valley Reaches project on the South Platte River is ecosystem and watershed restoration, the reduction of flood damages through structural and non-structural means is also being evaluated. Fiscal Year 2002 funds will be used to complete feasibility study and initiate the PED phase; Fiscal Year 2003 funds will be used to continue PED efforts. The Sand Creek Watershed study addresses watershed restoration in the form of sediment control and wetland development on Wahoo Creek. Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds will be used to continue PED efforts. Finally, the Western Sharpy and Clear Creek flood damage reduction and environmental restoration study on the Lower Platte and Elkhorn Rivers will use Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds to continue the PED phase efforts.

In addition, two Platte River Basin studies are in the feasibility phase including the Lower Platte River and Tributaries study addressing flood damage reduction areas. Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds will be used to continue the feasibility phase. The Chatfield, Cherry Creek and Bear Creek Reservoirs feasibility study is underway to evaluate opportunities to reallocate stored water from flood control to water supply. Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds will be used to continue feasibility study efforts.

TILLAMOOK BAY AND ESTUARY, OR

Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds will be used to complete the Tillamook Bay and Estuary feasibility study. This study is evaluating ecosystem restoration and flood damage reduction in Tillamook Bay and Tillamook County, Oregon.

UPPER TURKEY CREEK, MERRIAM, KS

The Upper Turkey Creek (Merriam) reconnaissance study is evaluating flood damage reduction in a highly developed urban area. Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds will be used to complete the reconnaissance study and continue into the feasibility phase upon execution of a feasibility cost sharing agreement with the local sponsor.

WALLA WALLA RIVER WATERSHED, OR & WA

The Walla Walla River Watershed is a tributary of the Columbia River and part of the Columbia River Basin. The feasibility study effort in this basin will evaluate four methods to restore in-stream flows: 1) headwater storage, 2) water exchange with the Columbia River, 3) irrigation efficiency, and 4) the purchase of water rights from willing sellers. Fiscal Year 2002 funds will be used to continue negotiations on the Project Management Plan and sign the feasibility cost sharing agreement. Fiscal Year 2003 funds will be used to continue feasibility level studies.

WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN STUDIES, OR

Three studies underway address water resource issues in the Willamette River Basin. The Willamette River Floodplain Restoration project will use Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds to continue and complete the reconnaissance phase and initiate the Phase I feasibility study (comprehensive framework study of entire Willamette Basin) in Fiscal Year 2003 upon execution of a feasibility cost sharing agreement with the local sponsor. The Willamette River Basin Review feasibility study is evaluating potential changes to 13 existing reservoir projects to address current and future water resource needs. This study will use Fiscal Year 2002 and 2003 funds to continue the feasibility phase. Finally, the Willamette River Environmental Dredging study addresses improvements to sediment and water quality. Fiscal Year 2002 funds will be used to complete the reconnaissance phase and initiate the feasibility phase. Fiscal Year 2003 funds will be used to continue the feasibility study upon execution of a feasibility cost sharing agreement with the local sponsor.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER CORRIDOR, MT

The Yellowstone River Corridor is an interagency study that investigates flood damage reduction and environmental restoration. Fiscal Year 2002 funds will be used to complete the reconnaissance phase. Fiscal Year 2003 funds will be used to initiate the feasibility phase upon execution of a feasibility cost sharing agreement with the local sponsor.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

The \$191,700,000 Construction, General budget year request will fund a total of 26 projects including continuing work on 25 projects and one new start project in Fiscal Year 2003.

NEW START PROJECTS

LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, OR & WA

The Lower Columbia River extends from the mouth of the Columbia River to river mile 145 at Bonneville Lock and Dam. This reach of the river divides the states of Oregon and Washington. The project area includes all estuaries and tributaries influenced by tidal fluctuations, and the Willamette River up to Willamette Falls. In December 2000 the National Marine Fisheries Services released the 2000 Federal Columbia River Power System Biological Opinion (BO) for threatened and endangered species (salmon and steelhead). The BO specifies that the endangered salmon and steelhead runs of the Columbia River Base depend on the estuary for survival. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used to identify and study potential sites and priorities; engineering, design, and initiation of construction on restoration projects in the Lower Columbia River estuary.

CONTINUING PROJECTS

BIG SIOUX RIVER AND SKUNK CREEK, SIOUX FALLS, SD

This project is located on a large bend of the Big Sioux River at the confluence with Skunk Creek in the southern region of Minnehaha County in southeastern South Dakota. This project builds upon an existing project and consists of raising an existing levee, raising a 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, and providing for bridge improvements. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used to continue land acquisition activities and levee construction. The project is currently 21 percent complete.

BLUE RIVER BASIN, KANSAS CITY, MO

This project is located along the left bank of the Blue River from U.S. Highway 71 upstream for a distance of about 1-1/4 miles to the Bannister Federal Complex Levee in Jackson County, MO. The project consists of a levee and gate system that is 5,600 feet long connecting the Bannister Road Federal Complex levee, at the upstream end, to the embankment of Bruce River Watkins Drive, at the downstream end. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used to continue project coordination and plans and specifications. The project is currently 10 percent complete.

BLUE RIVER CHANNEL, KANSAS CITY, MO

This project is located along the Blue River and tributaries in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, and extends from near its mouth (located at Missouri River mile 358.0) to 63rd Street (channel mile 12.5). The project consists of channel modifications along 12.5 miles of the Blue River channel, including modifications to 15 railroad and four highway bridges to provide flood protection for a 30-year flood and flood reduction for less frequent events. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used to continue relocation of railroads, channel construction, and project engineering and design. The project is currently 78 percent complete.

BONNEVILLE POWERHOUSE (MAJOR REHAB PHASE II – MAIN UNIT), OR & WA

The Bonneville Dam First Powerhouse is located on the Columbia River, 42 miles east of Portland, OR, between the states of Oregon and Washington. This project consists of replacing all 10 turbines with minimum gap runners that cause less mechanical injury to juvenile fish and increase peak turbine performance. Other work includes the rewind or repair of six of the 10 generators, the rehabilitation of the first powerhouse bridge crane and rails, wicket gates and electro-mechanical governor-front-ends. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used to continue powerhouse rehabilitation and support engineering, design and construction management activities. The project is currently 54 percent complete.

BUFORD TRENTON IRRIGATION DISTRICT (LAND ACQUISITION), ND

The Buford Trenton Irrigation District (BTID) is located in the flood plain along the left (north) bank of the Missouri River. It begins about 10 miles west of Williston, North Dakota and extends 18 miles upstream to just above the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. The project consists of the acquisition of permanent flowage and saturation easements in specified areas and lands contiguous to the boundaries of the BTID that have been affected by rising ground water and the risk of surface flooding. Easements acquired will include the right, power, and privilege of the Federal government to submerge, overflow, percolate and saturate the surface and subsurface of the lands. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will continue the acquisition of easements identified on the priority list. The project is currently 63 percent complete.

CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE, LOWER BRULE SIOUX TRIBE, AND STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT RESTORATION, SD

This project involves the transfer of Federal land to the State of South Dakota and to the Department of Interior for the Cheyenne River and Lower Brule Sioux Tribes. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used for fish and wildlife activities, engineering and design activities, and other related coordination activities for this project. The project is currently 6 percent complete.

COLUMBIA RIVER FISH MITIGATION, ID, OR & WA

The purpose of this project is to provide fish mitigation for the eight main stem Corps dams on the Lower Columbia and Snake Rivers. The mitigation consists of improvements to eight dams and is principally related to the passage of juvenile and adult salmon and steelhead. The project scope is shaped by the March 2000 Biological Opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service on the operation of the Federal hydropower system and previous biological opinions for various species. These opinions address measures for several species of Columbia and Snake River salmon and steelhead listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.

Significant activities in Fiscal Year 2003 include construction of the Bonneville Second Powerhouse surface bypass (corner collector); flow deflectors at Little Goose, Lower Monumental and John Day; gas abatement measures at McNary; adult PIT detectors at Lower Granite, Ice Harbor and John Day; and adult passage improvements at Ice Harbor, The Dalles and Bonneville Dams. In addition to these implementation measures, other Biological Opinion and regionally supported measures under study include prototype surface bypass facility testing and evaluation at Lower Granite and The Dalles and survival studies at many of the eight main stem projects. The project cost estimate remains unchanged from the last estimate presented to Congress in Fiscal Year 2002. The project is currently 60 percent complete.

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY FISHING ACCESS SITES, OR & WA

The improvement of a total of 31 sites located along the Columbia River, including five existing fishing sites and construction of 26 new sites is underway as compensation to Native Americans for sites lost when Bonneville Dam was constructed. The first 16 sites are completed and in use. Capitalized operation and maintenance funding has been included in the Construction, General appropriation and these funds have been transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs as sites near completion. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used to continue land acquisition, cultural resource preservation, engineering and design efforts, and construction of other sites. The project is currently 63 percent complete.

ELK CREEK LAKE, OR

Elk Creek Lake Project, Oregon, is one of three multi-purpose dams on the Rogue River. The project was completed to 83 feet, one-third of its total height, when an injunction stopped the construction. The partially completed dam has been in a caretaker status since construction was terminated in 1988 as a result of a court injunction. In January 2001 the National Marine Fisheries Service issued a biological opinion that recommended a fish passage corridor or “notch” through the structure to satisfy fish passage. Fiscal Year 2002 funds were planned to be used to initiate construction of a fish passage corridor. Initiation of this work is temporarily deferred while a review of the plan is conducted and concerns of local residents are addressed. Fiscal Year 2003 funds will be used to continue land acquisition activities, caretaker activities, and planning, engineering and design efforts.

FLOOD MITIGATION, PIERRE, SD

The project area consists of the Missouri River just downstream of Oahe Dam near Pierre and Fort Pierre, South Dakota. The project involves acquiring from willing sellers land and property in the vicinity of Pierre, South Dakota, or the flood proofing or relocation of property within the project area that is adversely affected by maximum wintertime Oahe Powerplant releases. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used for real estate acquisitions, site clearing, infrastructure costs, flood proofing of structures, and engineering activities. The project is currently 45 percent complete.

GARRISON DAM AND POWER PLANT (MAJOR REHAB), ND

The Garrison Dam project is located in McLean and Mercer Counties, North Dakota, on the Missouri River approximately 77 river miles upstream of Bismark near Riverdale, North Dakota. The work will replace existing turbine runners on all five units with new runners designed to improve reliability and maximize efficiency over a broad range of operating conditions, as well as replace stator cores and coils, wicket gates, and rehabilitate switchyard. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used to continue the ongoing turbine runner work and support engineering, design and construction management activities. The project is currently 40 percent complete.

GRAYS HARBOR, NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENTS, WA

The Grays Harbor Navigation Improvement project is located in southwestern Washington, 45 miles north of the mouth of the Columbia River and 110 miles south of the Strait of Juan de Fuca in Grays Harbor County, Washington. The improvements consist of modifying 24 miles of an existing Federal navigation project by widening and deepening the channel, enlarging one turning basin, and deepening terminal berths. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used to continue coordination with the project sponsor on Phase 2, the deepening of the downstream channel to the full authorized depth of 38 feet. The project is currently 64 percent complete.

HOWARD HANSON DAM, ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AND ADDITIONAL WATER SUPPLY, WA

The Howard Hanson Dam project is located on the Green River in King County about 35 miles southeast of Seattle, Washington. 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 requirements necessitated by the recent listing of the Puget Sound Chinook Salmon. Phase I construction will raise the existing flood control reservoir 20 feet to increase storage by 20,000 acre-feet for water supply use. Phase II construction will proceed only with the concurrence of the resource agencies, project sponsor, and tribes. Phase II will raise the pool another 10 feet to store an additional 2,000 acre-feet of M&I water, plus 9,600 acre-feet of low flow augmentation water, for a combined total of 32,000 acre-feet of storage. Fiscal Year 2002 funds are being used to initiate construction. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will continue the tower excavation and cofferdam construction contract and planning, engineering, design and construction management activities. The project is currently 6 percent complete.

LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN BANK PROTECTION, OR & WA

The Lower Columbia River Basin Bank Protection project includes 96 locations along the Columbia River and major tributaries in Oregon and Washington, from Columbia from river mile 125 to the sea. The purpose of the project is to provide necessary bank stabilization to prevent further erosion of existing flood control levees at critical locations and consists of approximately 224,000 linear feet of bank protection and stabilization works using dumped stone, drift barriers, and channel improvements. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used to continue planning, engineering and review of the remaining sites. The entire project is currently 85 percent complete.

LOWER SNAKE RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE COMPENSATION, ID, OR & WA

This project will provide for losses to fish and wildlife resources caused by construction and operation of the four dams constituting the Lower Snake River Project (Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose and Lower Granite). Fiscal Year 2003 funds will be used to continue restoration of woody wetland riparian habitat. The project is currently 88 percent complete.

MISSOURI NATIONAL RECREATIONAL RIVER, NE & SD

The Missouri National Recreational River projects includes 59 miles of river development from 2 miles below Gavins Point Dam to Ponca State Park, Nebraska and includes the counties of Cedar and Dixon in Nebraska and Yankton, Clay, and Union in South Dakota. Development includes recreational facilities, river access sites, threatened and endangered species habitat, erosion protection, and acquisition of scenic easements. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used to continue biological opinion activities, planning, engineering, and design efforts, and construction activities. The project is currently 23 percent complete.

MISSOURI RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE MITIGATION, IA, NE, KS & MO

This project mitigates losses to fish and wildlife resulting from the construction and operation of the Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project. The mitigation is being provided in the area of impact generally adjacent to the Missouri River in the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 authorized the acquisition and development of fish and wildlife habitat on 29,900 acres of land and the development an additional 16,900 acres of existing public lands (state or government-owned). The Water Resources Development Act of 1999 authorized an additional 118,650 acres. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used to continue land acquisition, planning, engineering and design, and construction. The project is currently 2 percent complete.

MISSOURI RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM, IA, NE, KS & MO

This project consists of a series of levee units and appurtenant works along both sides of the Missouri River from Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth of the river for protection of agricultural lands and small communities against floods. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used to continue construction for Unit L385; continue planning, engineering and design for Unit L142; and initiate construction for Unit L15. The project is currently 68 percent complete.

MISSOURI RIVER RESTORATION, SD

The Missouri River in South Dakota includes parts or all of four of the six main stem dams on the Missouri River including Gavins Point, Big Bend, Fort Randall and Oahe Dams. The Missouri River Restoration project is a statewide program to improve conservation, reduce the deposition of sediment, and ensure proper management of the Missouri River. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used to initiate the implementation plan required by the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 in the State of South Dakota.

MOUNT ST. HELENS SEDIMENT CONTROL, WA

The Mt. St. Helens Sediment Control project includes a sediment retention structure (SRS), fish collection facility, levee improvements, and dredging operations, all located in Cowlitz County in southwest Washington. In 1997 the sediment behind the SRS reached the last row of pipes in the outlet structure and was closed in 1998. Flows from the pool are now released through the spillway and may have an impact on downstream deposition of sediment and resultant flood protection. Additional studies using current updated data are being evaluated to predict if the new operation at the SRS will result in a change in downstream deposition. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used to continue engineering studies. The project is currently 60 percent complete.

MUD MOUNTAIN DAM (DAM SAFETY), WA

Mud Mountain Dam is located on the White River about 38 miles southeast of Tacoma in western Washington. The dam safety modifications completed at this project include installing a concrete cut-off wall in the dam's core along the centerline of the dam, raising the dam crest elevation, raising the spillway chute wall to contain the spillway discharge during the Spillway Design Flood event, reconstructing the maintenance roads, constructing a new reservoir outlet control tower, and modifying the two existing flood control discharge tunnels. Remaining work consists of modifications to the outlet works and right-bank canyon slopes that are required to assure dam safety standards. Fiscal Year 2002 funds are being used to continue the right bank slope stability and bridge upgrade; to address gate hydraulic system problems and other dam safety issues; and to initiate studies that will lead to the renovation or replacement of the existing fish trap facilities. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used to continue the fish trap and passage studies and planning, engineering and design efforts. The project is currently 84 percent complete.

PERRY CREEK, IA

Perry Creek is located in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties in northwestern Iowa. The downstream five miles of the basin lies within the corporate limits of Sioux City, Iowa, and drains the central portion of the city. This 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, a concrete stilling basin, and a basin-wide flood warning system. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used to continue Phase IV Conduit and Channel Construction. The project is currently 82 percent complete.

THE DALLES POWERHOUSE (MAJOR REHAB – UNITS 1-14), WA & OR

The Dalles Powerhouse is located on the Columbia River some 192 miles upstream from the mouth of the river and 3 miles east of The Dalles, Oregon. Project work includes the rewind of nine generators, refurbishment of 14 turbine units, and refurbishment of two powerhouse bridge cranes. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will continue the powerhouse rehabilitation work and support engineering, design and construction management efforts. The project is currently 25 percent complete.

WILLAMETTE RIVER TEMPERATURE CONTROL, OR

This project will modify Cougar and Blue River dams in the Willamette River Basin (McKenzie River sub-basin) to facilitate downstream water temperature control beneficial to three important native fish species: Willamette spring chinook salmon, bull trout, and rainbow trout. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used for engineering and design and to continue modifications at Cougar Dam. The project is currently 28 percent complete.

WOOD RIVER, GRAND ISLAND, NE

This project is located in Hall County, Nebraska, midway between the city of Grand Island and Interstate Highway 80. The project consists of a 5-mile diversion channel with levees on both sides. In addition, a small diversion channel and 2-mile tie-off levee will be built to prevent flows from outflanking the main diversion channel. The Fiscal Year 2003 request will be used to continue construction of the diversion channel, levees and diversion structure. The project is currently 31 percent complete.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL, CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM

The Continuing Authorities Program remains extremely active in the Northwestern Division. During Fiscal Year 2001 our efforts progressed on over 150 projects in various stages of planning, design and construction with eight projects moving into construction. During Fiscal Year 2002, work is ongoing on about 160 projects with 13 projects currently in the construction phase and another 20 projects scheduled for construction later in the Fiscal Year. Fiscal Year 2003 funds will be used to continue planning, design, and construction on ongoing work.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

The Northwestern Division is charged with the stewardship of a large investment in water resources infrastructure in the Columbia River Basin, Missouri River Basin and other areas throughout the Pacific Northwest and Missouri River Basin. Assets include 27 major multipurpose power projects, 35 flood control dams, and numerous navigation projects. Our budget request of \$226,467,000 will provide essential operation and maintenance for these facilities. It will not reduce critical backlog at these and other facilities.

O&M DIRECT FUNDING FROM BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION (BPA)

A Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of the Army and the Department of Energy, Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) provides that operation and maintenance of hydropower specific and joint costs will be direct funded by BPA. The BPA direct funding commenced in Fiscal Year 1999 and eliminates appropriation funding for routine hydropower O&M activities at Northwestern Division's multi-purpose hydropower projects in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho and for the Libby project in Montana. The matching non-hydropower share of funding for joint cost items at these projects will continue to be requested through congressional appropriations each year.

ANTI-TERRORISM/SECURITY AT O&M PROJECTS

In the wake of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack, the Northwestern Division has initiated heightened security at our projects including hiring security guards, installing perimeter fencing and cameras, and other security measures. Physical security assessments are underway for 52 high priority dams and completed assessments for all buildings with occupancy of 45 or more people.

Funding for Northwestern Division building security improvements are an estimated \$3 million. An additional \$3 million is required in Fiscal Year 2002 for the conduct of assessments of the high priority dams. The total estimated cost for physical security improvements at the 52 high priority dams is \$90 million. Preliminary assessments of the 52 dams will be completed by 30 April 2002 including a refined cost estimate.

INCREASED HYDROPOWER INVESTMENT

In Fiscal Year 2003 we should make significant progress in reducing our hydropower critical backlog within the Missouri River Basin due to increased funding for hydropower major maintenance including. Ft Peck Dam in Montana, Gavins Point Dam in Nebraska, Harry S. Truman Dam in Missouri, Garrison Dam in North Dakota, Big Bend Dam in South Dakota, Ft Randall Dam in South Dakota, and Oahe Dam in South Dakota.

COASTAL EROSION - GRAYS HARBOR, WA

In Fiscal Year 2003 repair work on the North Jetty at Grays Harbor is scheduled for completion. Additionally, North Jetty major maintenance is on going and a study is underway to address various coastal hydraulics issues related to the North Jetty.

LOWER MONUMENTAL STILLING BASIN REPAIR

In Fiscal Year 2002 the stilling basin repairs will continue with completion scheduled for August 2003.

MISSOURI RIVER MASTER WATER CONTROL MANUAL REVIEW & UPDATE

The Northwestern Division made considerable progress during the Fiscal Year in moving the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process forward. In April 2000, formal consultation of the current operation of the Main stem System, the Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project (Sioux City, IA to St. Louis, MO), and the current operation of the Kansas River Reservoir System was initiated. A Final Biological Opinion (BO) was received from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) on 30 November 2000 and concluded that current operations jeopardize the continued existence of the piping plover, interior least tern, and pallid sturgeon. As a component of the Reasonable and Prudent Alternative, the USFWS indicated in their Final BO that higher spring releases and lower summer releases from Gavins Point Dam are necessary to preclude jeopardy. On 31 August 2001 the Northwestern Division published the Missouri River Master Manual Review and Update Revised Draft Environmental Impact Statement (RDEIS), which was the subject of full public review and comment as required by NEPA. The RDEIS presented environmental effects of a set of six alternative water control plans for the Main stem System – the current Water Control Plan, a modified drought conservation plan (MCP), and four alternatives that add various Gavins Point Dam release changes to the MCP.

These latter four alternatives, referred to as the Gavins Point options, address changes in water releases from Gavins Point Dam that the USFWS recommended in its Final BO. The release of the RDEIS marked the beginning of a 6-month public comment period. Public workshops and hearings were held throughout the Missouri and Mississippi River Basins and oral, written, and electronic comments were accepted through 28 February 2002. A Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) will be prepared and circulated addressing the tribal and public comments received in response to the RDEIS and will present the impacts of the preferred alternative. The FEIS is scheduled for publication in May 2002. Following the FEIS, a Record of Decision will be prepared, the Master Manual will be revised, an Annual Operating Plan will be developed that conforms to the revised Master Manual, and the selected plan will be implemented. Implementation of a new water control plan is scheduled for March of 2003.

MISSOURI RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT IN WATER YEAR 2001 (1 Oct 00 - 30 Sep 01)

The Missouri River runoff in CY 2001 above Sioux City, Iowa, was 22.5 million acre-feet (Maf), 89 percent of normal. The mountain snow pack peaked in mid-April near 72 percent of normal. The only region of the plains with significant snow cover was the eastern portions of North and South Dakota. The main stem system storage peaked at 54.7 Maf in July 2001, 2.4 Maf below the base of the annual flood control and multiple use zones. Flood damages prevented by the main stem reservoirs were estimated to be \$173.0 million. Due to widespread drought conditions in the basin, measures were taken to conserve water through reduced service to navigation and below normal winter releases. The main stem system generated 6.1 billion kWh of energy, 60 percent of the historic average and the second lowest since the main stem system became operational in 1967.

COLUMBIA RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT IN WATER YEAR 2001 (1 Oct 00 - 30 Sep 01)

Although October 2000 experienced near normal precipitation in the Columbia Basin, by November the precipitation had lessened to well below normal and December remained dry. Snow pack was not building in the high elevation regions of the basin in Idaho, Montana, and British Columbia. Both the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) issued Biological Opinions for listed fish species in late December 2000. The 1 January 2001 water supply forecast for the Columbia River at The Dalles (January-July) was 80.4 million acre-feet (Maf), or 76 percent of the 1961-90 average. Precipitation was very low through March, monthly average precipitation spiked in April, sagged in May, and rose to near normal levels in June and July. The water supply gradually declined over the period, finally leveling off in June and July. The observed unregulated runoff from January through July was 58.2 Maf at The Dalles, only 55 percent of the 1961-90 average. The actual unregulated runoff during the August 2000 through July 2001 power operating year at The Dalles was the lowest in the 1929 - 2001 period of record at 82.6 Maf. The actual unregulated runoff during the January through July period at The Dalles was the second lowest in the 1929 - 2001 period of record at 58.2 Maf. The runoff in 2001 was about average in terms of timing with the peak unregulated flow at The Dalles occurring in late May. The observed peak unregulated flow at The Dalles was 326,800 cubic feet per second (cfs) on 30 May 2001. The Corps signed the Record of Consultation and Summary of Decisions (ROCASOD) on the Biological Opinions in May 2001.

The Columbia River was operated to meet needs for listed chum below Bonneville Dam and meet power demands from November 2000 through 16 March 2001. During this time, the Regional Executives of Federal, state, and tribal agencies were active in setting operating priorities and criteria. By April the operating strategy was shifted to refilling storage projects to the extent possible with Dworshak being the top priority for refill by 30 June 2001. Although Dworshak was a priority for refill, none of the Federal projects refilled by 30 June because of low natural inflow. During July and August of 2001, the Federal reservoirs drafted to the summer draft limits recommended in the National Marine Fisheries Service 2000 Biological Opinion. As low flow continued into September 2001, the Federal reservoirs operated to meet winter power reliability needs for the upcoming season.

On 3 April 2001 the Bonneville Power Administration declared a power emergency, which continued through October 3, 2001. This emergency caused the Federal agencies to limit the amount of spill in the Columbia River for fish passage during the 2001 migration season. During the spring migration season, the Corps spilled 600 MW-months of water for fish passage. The spill began only at The Dalles and Bonneville Dams on 16 May 2001. McNary and John Day dams began spill on 25 May 2001. Spring spill ended at midnight on 15 June 2001. Summer spill for fish passage was also limited because of the power emergency but it began at Bonneville and The Dalles Dams on 24 July 2001. The summer spill program used slightly more than 200 MW-months of power and ended on 31 August 2001.

MISSOURI RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT
IN YEAR 2002 (1 Jan 02 - 31 Dec 02)

The Missouri River runoff forecast for 2002 is 85 percent of normal due to much below normal snow pack in the mountains and light plains snow pack. As of late January, the mountain snow pack was 78 percent of normal in the upper Missouri Basin above Fort Peck Dam and 74 percent of normal in the reach between Fort Peck and Garrison dams, including the Yellowstone River Basin. Normally peak snow pack accumulations occur in mid-April.

COLUMBIA RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT
IN WATER YEAR 2002 (1 Oct 01 - 30 Sep 02)

Streamflow and precipitation remained low in the Columbia River Basin through November 2001. During the fall time period, the system operated to meet power needs. By 19 November 2001 the Action agencies (Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation and Bonneville Power Administration) agreed to increase flow through the Columbia River system by using reservoir storage to maintain a high minimum flow for listed chum salmon downstream of Bonneville Dam. The agreement to begin this operation was made at the National Marine Fisheries Service's Regional Forum Technical Management Team. The minimum flow resulted in a tailwater elevation at Bonneville that is expected to be maintained as a minimum elevation through May when the fish emerge and begin their migration. In early January 2002, the January through July water supply forecast for the Columbia River at The Dalles was 98.7 Maf.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Columbia River Basin Tribes. The management of historic properties, primarily prehistoric Indian remains, was an element of the Columbia River System Operation Review completed in 1996 with the Record of Decision being signed on 20 February 1997. Pursuant to this decision and to fulfill our trust and legal responsibilities, the Corps forged a partnership with the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) to protect and manage significant historic properties affected by the Corps operation of hydroelectric projects in the Columbia River Basin. Thirteen Columbia River Basin Tribes are participating in this partnership to assist in meeting responsibilities to preserve and protect significant historic properties. The partnership includes the establishment of five Cultural Properties Cooperating Groups (Co-op Groups) to evaluate and prioritize necessary management measures at 12 Corps-administered projects. These Co-op Groups are comprised of Corps and BPA personnel, tribal members, and other interested and affected parties. The focus of each Co-op Group is on individual projects or a series of projects. Management measures include cultural property inventories and evaluations, site protection, site surveillance, data recovery, and other measures. The current agreement specifies that the Corps will provide approximately \$500,000 in operation and Maintenance funding annually to conduct management activities at Corps-administered projects. The BPA provides approximately \$2.5 million annually in accordance with the direct funding agreement between the Corps of Engineers and the BPA. This is a long-term effort that is anticipated to last at least 15 years with total costs over the 15-year period estimated to be \$45 million at Corps-administered projects. Coordination with the tribes is ongoing. The Tribes consider funding to be inadequate.

Missouri River Basin Tribes. The Northwestern Division's Omaha District continues the difficult mission of cultural site identification, evaluation, monitoring and protection. The 5-year cultural resources program requirement is and estimated \$18 million with an anticipated long-term program exceeding \$50 million. Current appropriations of \$500,000 annual funding for cultural resources are inadequate. In the past 2-years, three known National Register eligible sites have been lost to erosion. There are in excess of 10 additional known National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) sites that are in danger of complete erosion within the next three to four years. Based on preliminary inventories, it is believed that many more sites are being lost on a yearly basis. Upper Missouri River Basin Tribes continue to express concerns over impacts from the operation of the main stem system on cultural resource sites and the Tribes view funding amounts for the protection of cultural sites as inadequate. The Corps' three economic program objectives in Fiscal Year 2003 include the utilization of the 5-year strategic plan to justify increased Operation and Maintenance funding for the program, to seek additional revenue sources to supplement traditional methods (e.g., seek a direct funding agreement between the Corps and the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) and assist Tribes in obtaining National Park Service grants, , and utilize the expertise within the Upper Missouri River Basin Tribes in an effort to execute cultural resource projects in a economical and efficient manner. In addition, the Corps has three Fiscal Year 2003 program objectives including proactively seek contracting agreements with Tribal governments to implement the program, finalizing inventories of all Corps lands within our district boundaries, and completing the final two main stem Cultural Resource Management Plans, which clearly identify known sites and define the current program actions needed at those sites. The Corps remains vigilant in the implementation of this program and our efforts to protect our Nation's great historical assets.

CONCLUSION

In summary, significant accomplishments highlight our current work year. . We have been a key contributor in response and consequence management operations, rapidly mobilizing to support the Federal Emergency Management Agency's response to the World Trade Center and Pentagon terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. We will continue to prepare to respond to emergencies, both natural and man-made, as well as provide security and protective measures for our infrastructure. Our dynamic and challenging military construction, environmental restoration, and civil works programs have developed a diverse pool of subject matter experts and centers of expertise ready to address the toughest challenges this Nation may demand of us. Our acquisition strategies, such as design-build, are balancing the needs of the most cost-effective contracting mechanisms with the development of robust internal capabilities. Additionally, we are improving the timeliness and consistency of regulatory efforts and increased the funding for this program. We are focusing our Operation and Maintenance resources to maintain our aging infrastructure while providing the upgrade of recreational facilities that will see heavy visitation during the Lewis and Clark Bi-Centennial Commemoration. The execution of our civil works programs, including development of water resource projects, mitigation in the Columbia River and Missouri River Basins to meet requirements associated with the Endangered Species Act, prevention of flood damages, and the efficient delivery of engineering services is of benefit to the Nation as well as the 14 states and 47 Congressional Districts within the Northwestern Division boundary.