USACE ESTABLISHED IN OKLAHOMA!

- 1927 – Historic 1927 flood in the Mississippi Valley
- 1930s – Dust Bowl drought and the Great Depression wrack the Arkansas and Red River basins
- 1936 – Landmark Flood Control Act creates Southwestern Division and authorizes 211 flood control projects in 31 states
- July 14, 1937 – Southwestern Division begins work in a territory that includes the upper Arkansas, White, and Black River basins, among others.
- 1939 – War breaks out in Europe
- Jan 1, 1939 – Denison District is formed in the Red River Basin, primarily to build Denison Dam
- **July 1, 1939 – Tulsa District is formed from Little Rock District and receives $11 million for work on eight authorized projects**
Civil Works Mission

**Water Supply**
- 50% of Corps water supply contracts
- 18 lakes, 104 water supply customers
- 2.2 million people served

**Water Quality**
- Enhances municipal, industrial, irrigation usage
- Protects endangered species
- Improves degraded streams

**Hydroelectric Power**
- 8 power plants produce 585,000 kw capacity
- Generates power to 8 million customers

**Flood Risk Management**
- 38 Corps dams + 10 others
- 15,950,000 acre feet of flood storage
- Arkansas River Basin: $11,144B in cumulative flood damage reductions
- Red River Basin: $1,936B in cumulative flood damage reductions

**Recreation**
- 267 recreation areas at 33 projects
- 22.5 million visitors in 2012

**Environmental Stewardship**
- Tenkiller Low Flow Pipe
- Supersaturated Dissolved Oxygen System (SDOX)

**Inland Navigation (MKARNS)**
- 5 locks & dams
- 3 major ports
Military Mission

- Engineering
- Construction
- Installation Support
- Environmental Management

KC 46A Program
Altus AFB

Child Development Center
Tinker AFB

ENJPT Training Facility
Sheppard AFB

Control Tower
Vance AFB

Reserve Center
McAlester Army
Ammunition Plant

Pantex

Vance AFB

Tinker AFB

Altus AFB

McAlester

Fort Sill

Sheppard AFB

Reception Complex
Fort Sill
## Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan Support

### Phase I: Update of OCWP
- Provided technical expertise, cost-shared funding ($4M), and input for development of strategic, forecasted and existing water resources information.

### Phase II: Implementation of OCWP
- Technical assistance and funding
- Priority recommendations include:
  - FY14: $230K for Instream Flow Workgroup Assistance for OK Instream Flow Pilot Study
  - FY13: $530K for Water for 2060 Advisory Council Workshops and Reservoir Yield Analyses

### Future: FY15 Potential Support:
- Instream Flow Pilot Study and Water Supply Reliability

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[Image of Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan Planning Guide]
Planning Assistance to Tribes

Fort Sill Apache Tribe Master Plan Study

- Infrastructure assessment
- Water needs analysis
- Business plans
- GIS Mapping

**Study Cost:** $100,000 – cost shared 50/50
**Study Completion:** 30 Nov 2014

Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations Wastewater Reuse Study

- Develop criteria to evaluate projects
- Identify 8-10 potential projects
- Analyze and prioritize 3-4 projects

**Study Cost:** $200,000 - cost shared 50/50
**Study Completion** 30 Nov 2014

Cheyenne/Arapaho Groundwater Study

- Proposed for FY 15
All Lakes are at Drought Level I and above 75% full unless noted otherwise.
**Tulsa District Drought**

**Issue**
- We are in a period of drought
- Manage effects using Lake Drought Management Plans
- Adhere to contractual agreements as dictated by law

**Opportunity**
- Encourage conservation
- Communicate with the public
- Take advantage of maintenance opportunities
- Minimize Impacts
- Protect fish habitats

**Texoma** (Level 2) – If elevation 607’ is reached, notify SWPA to revise generation from rapid response, short term peaking purposes to critical power needs

**Canton** (Level 3) - Prepare for degrading water quality

**Waurika** (Level 3) – Provide access to remaining water supply

**Skiatook** (Level 2) – Reevaluate water quality releases

**Heyburn** (Level 2) – Initiate District Drought Management Committee
## Public/Private Partnerships

### Opportunities

- Through public/private partnerships, provide services that no one agency can provide by themselves.
- Prevents, or minimizes, reductions in levels of service.
- Builds Partnerships.

### Challenges

- Agencies (Federal/State/Local) have increased infrastructure maintenance/repair requirements.
- Agencies have increased demand for services.
- Agencies have decreased resources (people and money).

### Examples

- **Lower Illinois River Trout Fishery** (SWPA, ODWC, Water Users, Trout Unlimited)
- **Keystone Bridge** (ODOT)
- **Canton Fishery Response Plan** (OKC/ODWC)
- **Keystone Salt Creek Camping** (Mannford)
- **MKARNS Emergency Response**
- **John Redmond Reservoir Dredging**
WRRDA 2014
Tulsa District

Sec 2011 COE Lock and Dam Energy Development
• Amends Sec 117 of WRDA 86 on W.D. Mayo L&D for Cherokee Nation hydropower

Sec 4004 Arkansas River
• MKARNS Advisory Committee

Sec 4012 Red River Basin
• Reassign unused irrigation storage

Sec 6005 (c) Land Conveyances
• Tulsa Port of Catoosa
## Objective
- The objective of the Mississippi River Commission is to listen to partners, stakeholders and the public regarding the use of water resources in the local and regional area.

## Purpose
- Partner with key associations and interest groups
- Meet with key groups to help enhance relationships and broaden collaboration
- Utilize diverse forums for collaboration and education

## Opportunity
- The MKARNS Navigation system was selected for the August 2014 Mississippi River Commission (MRC) low water inspection.
- Oklahoma Governor and 5 Cabinet members participated.