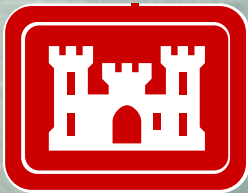


U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Tulsa District

**Mike Abate, PMP.
Chief, Civil Works
Branch, PPMD**

April 17, 2015



US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG®





Civil Works Mission

Water Supply

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



Tenkiller Lake

Water Quality

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



Red River Chloride, Area VI



Webbers Falls Turbine

Hydroelectric Power

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



New Campgrounds, Canton Lake

Recreation

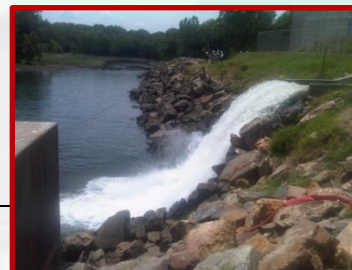
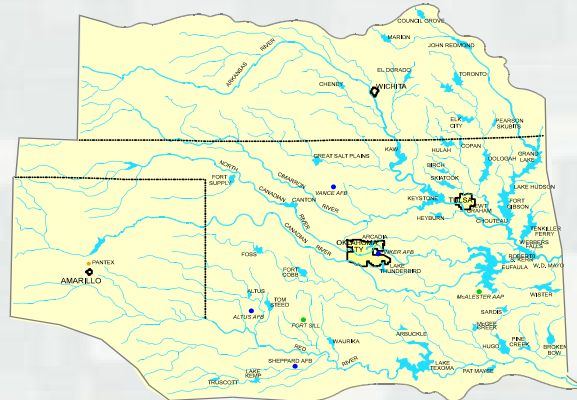
- 475 recreation areas at 33 projects
- 22.5 million visitors in 2012

Flood Risk Management

- 37 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



Grand Lake



Environmental Stewardship

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



Inland Navigation (MKARNS)

- 5 locks & dams
- 3 major ports



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Tulsa District Fast Facts

- 37 lakes in 3 states
 - ▶ 1,116,609 Acres Land
 - ▶ 500,893 Acres Water
 - ▶ 4,458 Miles Shoreline
 - ▶ 475 recreation areas
 - ▶ 11,361 Camp Site
 - ▶ 22.5 million visits annually
 - ▶ 11,361 Camp sites
 - ▶ 2,273,929 acre-feet of WS



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Clean Water Act Proposed Rulemaking for a Definition of “Waters of the U.S.”

- The rule is intended to provide additional clarity, transparency, efficiency, and improve national consistency and predictability and is applicable to all CWA programs (e.g., Sections 303, 309, 311, 402, and 404) on the scope of CWA jurisdiction.
- The proposed rule was published in the Federal Register for public comment on 21 April 2014, with a comment period ending on 14 November 2014 (was extended from 21 July 2014 and again from 20 October 2014).
- EPA submitted a final rule to Whitehouse/OMB on 3 April 2015 to begin the interagency vetting process. This process may take 90 days with a variety of possible outcomes.



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PLANNING ASSISTANCE TO STATES

- **Authority and Scope.** 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, Native American Tribes and other non-Federal entities, in the preparation of comprehensive plans for the development and conservation of water and related land resources.
- **Typical Studies.** The program can encompass many types of studies, dealing with water resources issues. Types of studies conducted in recent years under the program include the following:
 - ▶ **Water Supply and Demand Studies**
 - ▶ **Water Quality Studies**
 - ▶ **Environmental Conservation/Restoration Studies**
 - ▶ **Wetlands Evaluation Studies**
 - ▶ **Dam Safety/Failure Studies**
 - ▶ **Flood Risk Management Studies**
 - ▶ **Flood Plain Management Studies**
 - ▶ **Coastal Zone Management/Protection Studies**
 - ▶ **Harbor/Port Studies**





PLANNING ASSISTANCE TO STATES

- **Funding.** 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, are cost shared on a 50 percent Federal – 50 percent non-Federal basis (may include 100% work in kind)
- **FY 2015 Budget for PAS - \$5,500,000**
- **FY 2016 President Budget for PAS - \$5,500,000**



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Planning Assistance to States/Tribes

Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan

- Phase 1 complete, priority recommendations addressed in current phase -- Phase 2
- FY14/FY15 Activities include
 - 1) instream flow pilot study,
 - 2) conservation, efficiency, recycling and re-use,
 - 3) water supply reliability
- FY14 accomplishments:
 - ✓ Awarded \$183K;
- FY15 Scheduled for \$313K award



Kansas Reservoir Sustainability Initiative

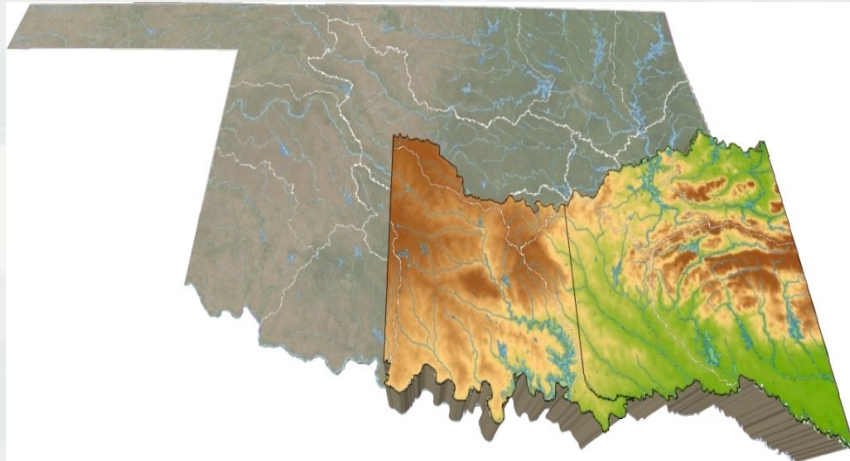
- Recently completed : El Dorado Tributary
- WQ Assessment, Sunflower Water Demand Study and Neosho Basin Water Supply Study
- Current PAS Initiatives: El Dorado Tributary WQ Assessment and JR Bathymetric Sedimentation Reduction Study
 - ✓ Receipt of \$85K to support phase JR Bathymetric Sedimentation Study in FY14
 - ✓ Received \$100K to Continue Study in FY15.



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Planning Assistance to States/Tribes

Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations' Territory



Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations Wastewater Reuse Study Phase II

➤ FY 15 Activities include:

1. Completed Phase I Study Dec 2014
 2. Develop comparison criteria for 11 projects
 3. Feasibility Analysis of 3-5 Projects
- **Study Cost:** \$200,000 - cost shared 50/50
- **Study Completion** 31 DEC 2015

Fort Sill Apache Tribe Master Plan Study

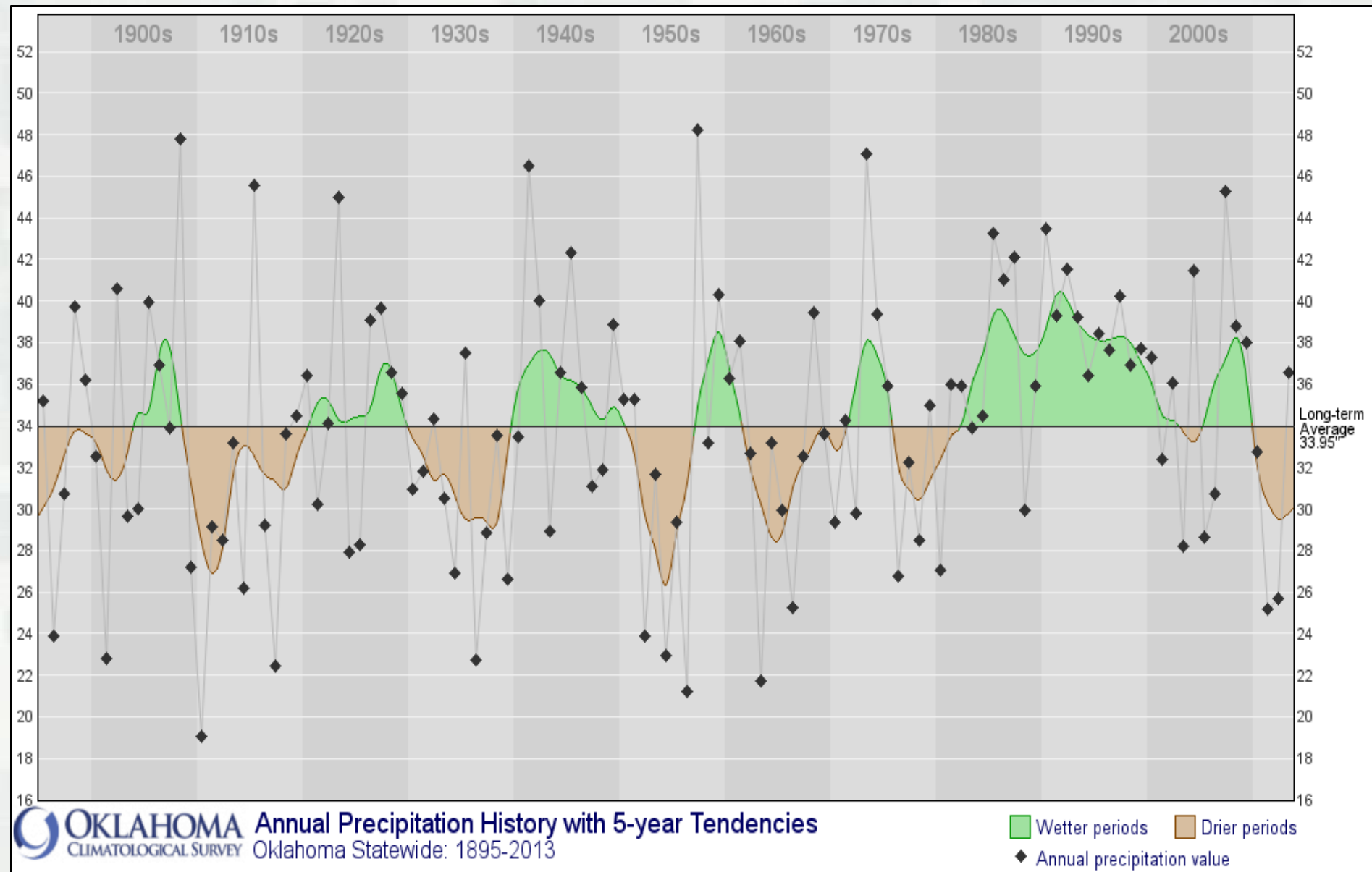
➤ FY 15 Activities include:

- 1) Infrastructure assessment
 - 2) Water needs analysis
 - 3) Business plans
 - 4) GIS Mapping
- **Study Cost:** \$ 100,000 – cost shared 50/50
- **Study Completion:** 31 MAR 2015



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Historical Rainfall Chart



Drought Continuum



Reallocations

- Reallocations of storage that would seriously affect the authorized purposes or involve major changes, requires approval from Congress
- If addition is greater than 50,000 acre feet or more than 15% of total storage it requires ASA (CW) Approval
- Higher of updated costs, revenues forgone, benefits forgone, or replacement costs
- Limit to users most likely alternative
- User acquires a permanent right to storage



Addition of Water Supply Storage

- Addition of storage that would seriously affect the authorized purposes or involve major changes, requires approval from Congress
- If addition is greater than 50,00 acre feet or more than 15% of total storage it requires ASA (CW) Approval
- Non-Federal Share is 100% of costs of all modifications/construction, payment of losses to others, plus ½ of “net benefits”



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Surplus Water

- Classification
 1. Water stored in a Corps reservoir that is not required because the authorized need for the water never developed or the need was reduced by changes that have occurred since authorization or construction.
 2. Water that would be more beneficially used as municipal and industrial water than for the authorized purpose that, when withdrawn, would not significantly affect authorized purposes over some specified period.
- Interim Use (normally 5-years)
- Annual price same as reallocation and includes a pro-rata share of OMRR&R



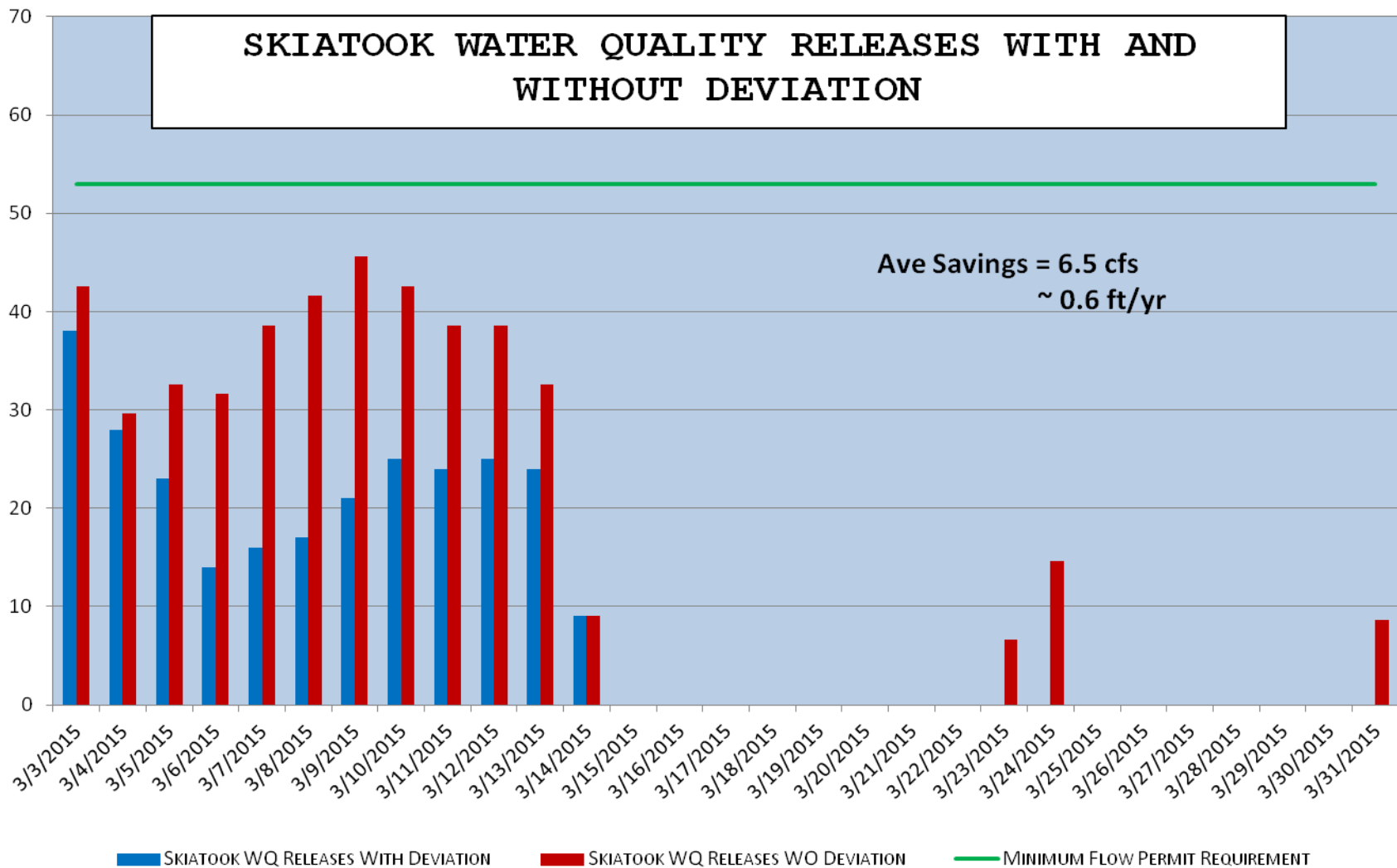
Seasonal Operations

- Able to request a “Deviation” to Water Control Plan for up to 3 years
- Permanent change to Water Control will require authorization.



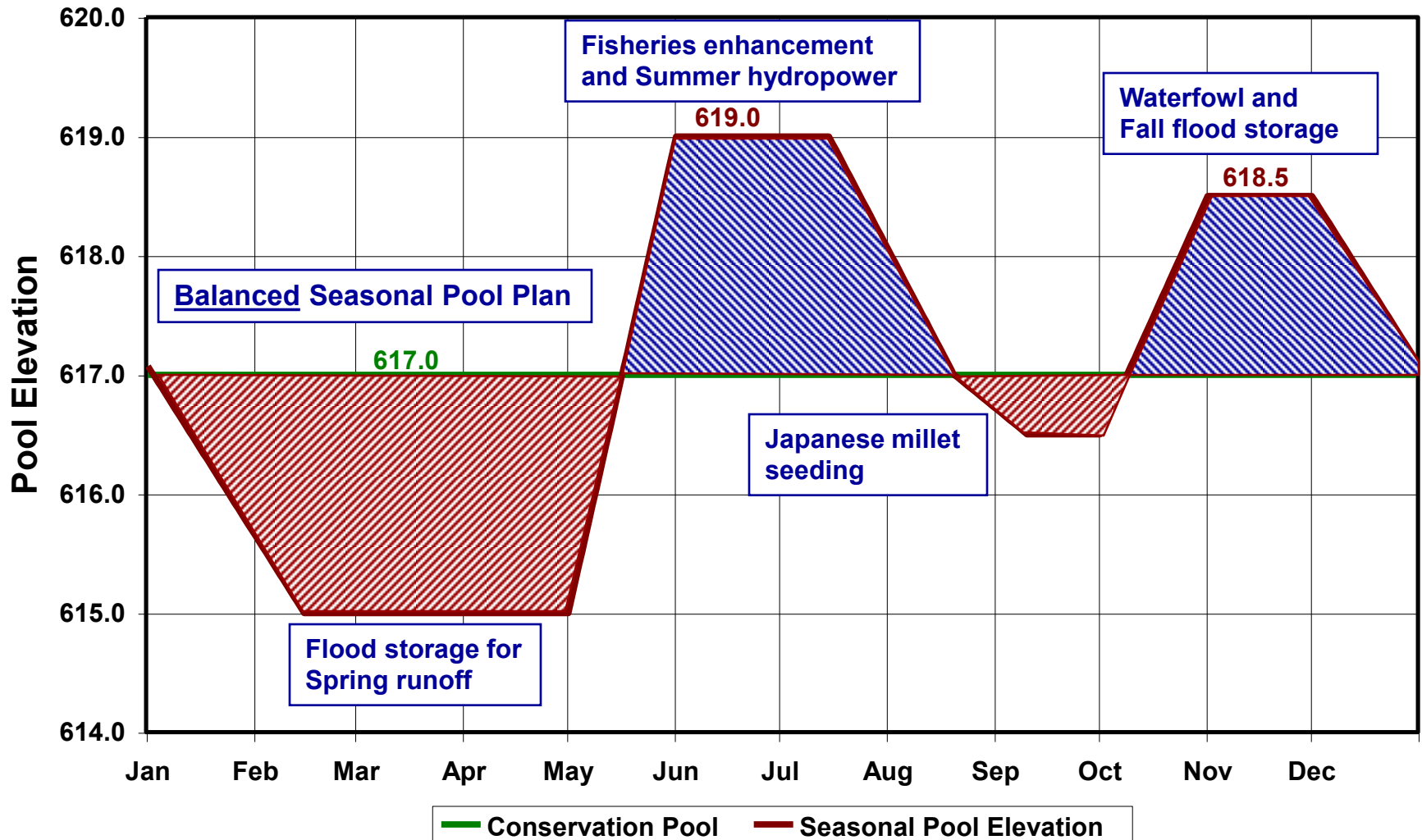
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SKIATOOK WATER QUALITY RELEASES WITH AND WITHOUT DEVIATION



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LAKE TEXOMA SEASONAL POOL PLAN



Drought Level 4 (<25%)

- Notify state Water Resources Board and users when 10% of conservation storage remains
- Make no releases for special events except as approved by District Engineer
- **Begin planning priorities of usage for inactive storage**
- Notify contract water users of impending need to arrange for emergency water needs
- Contract emergency water supplies if available



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US Army Corps
of Engineers.

USACE Disaster Operations Public Law 84-99

Flood Control and Coastal Emergency Act (PL 84-99)

USACE also has authority under PL 84-99, Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (FCCE) (33 U.S.C. 701n) (69 Stat. 186) for emergency management activities. Under PL 84-99, the Chief of Engineers, acting for the Secretary of the Army, is authorized to undertake activities including disaster preparedness, Advance Measures, emergency operations (Flood Response and Post Flood Response), rehabilitation of flood control works threatened or destroyed by flood, protection or repair of federally authorized shore protective works threatened or damaged by coastal storm, and provisions of emergency water due to drought or contaminated source.

- Preparedness: The Flood Control and Coastal Emergency Act establishes an emergency fund for preparedness for emergency response to natural disasters; for flood fighting and rescue operations; for rehabilitation of flood control and hurricane protection structures. Funding for USACE emergency response under this authority is provided by Congress through the annual Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act. Disaster preparedness activities include coordination, planning, training and conduct of response exercises with local, state and federal agencies.
- Response Activities: PL 84-99 allows the Corps of Engineers to supplement State and local entities in flood fighting urban and other non-agricultural areas under certain conditions (Engineering Regulation 500-1-1 provides specific details). All flood fight efforts require a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) signed by the Public Sponsor and a requirement for the Sponsor to remove all flood fight material after the flood has receded. PL 84-99 also authorizes emergency water support and drought assistance in certain situations and allows for "advance measures" assistance to prevent or reduce flood damage conditions of imminent threat of unusual flooding.
- Rehabilitation: Under the authority of PL 84-99, an eligible flood protection system can be rehabilitated if damaged by a flood event. The flood system would be restored to its pre-disaster status at no cost to the Federal system owner, and at 20% cost to the eligible non-Federal system owner. All systems considered eligible for PL 84-99 rehabilitation assistance have to be in the Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP) prior to the flood event. Acceptable operation and maintenance by the public levee sponsor are verified by levee inspections conducted by the Corps on a regular basis. The Corps has the responsibility to coordinate levee repair issues with interested Federal, State, and local agencies following natural disaster events where flood control works are damaged.



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Public Law 84-99 - Drought Assistance

Drought Assistance Available: USACE is authorized to transport emergency supplies of clean drinking water for human consumption to any locality designated as a drought distressed area, and to construct wells in such drought distressed areas. Assistance will only be to meet minimum public health and welfare requirements.

Forms of Assistance: Emergency supply of clean drinking water for human consumption, and construction of wells if not commercially possible. Water is normally provided by tank trucks or small diameter pipelines, but all potential methods are considered.



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Public Law 84-99 - Drought Assistance

Qualifying Requirements:

- Water distribution system may be publicly or privately owned.
- State and local agencies must make full use of their own resources, including the National Guard.
- Reasonable rationing and conservation measures have been implemented.
- A permanent solution is being actively pursued at the local level.
- Requests for assistance to the Corps must be initiated by the Governor or his/her authorized representative.

Limitations: USACE assistance is supplemental to state and local efforts.

Permanent restoration of water supply is a local responsibility. Applicants must furnish lands, easements, and right-of-way; make necessary relocations; and hold the U.S. free from damages. Water purchase and storage costs are not eligible for PL 84-99 assistance, although purchase of water from USACE reservoirs is an option for the affected locality.



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