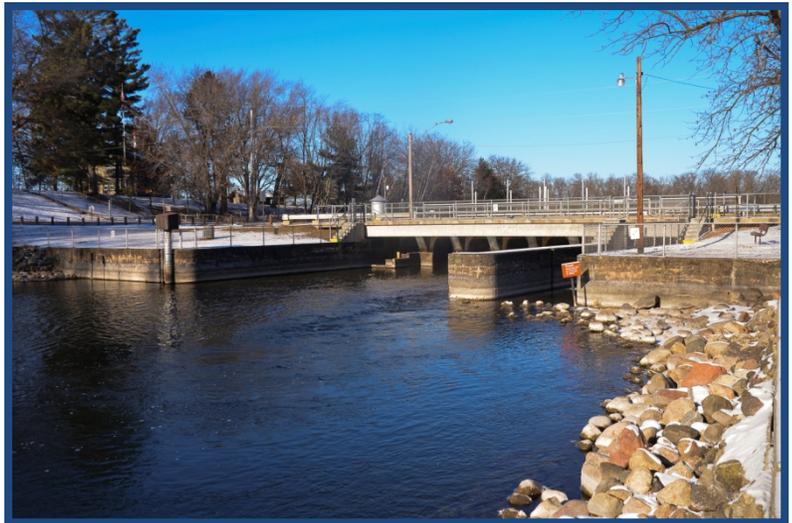




U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

BUILDING STRONG.

Maintaining the region's water resources for maximum economic and environmental benefit is a full-time endeavor for the St. Paul District. Congress mandates the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers maintain a 9-foot navigation channel on the Mississippi River and manage water levels while monitoring the water quality at each of its projects on a daily basis. To do this, a water management team located in the district's water management and hydrology section in St. Paul, Minnesota, focuses solely on water resources.



The different Corps projects maintained by the district are operated for many purposes, such as navigation, flood risk reduction, water supply or environmental enhancement. The water management team operates both the river and reservoirs according to approved water control plans. The plans are approved by the Corps' Mississippi Valley Division, the Corps' headquarters and Congress.

Upper Mississippi River

The Corps operates the locks and dams on the Mississippi River for navigation, not flood risk reduction. The locks and dams create slack-water pools for navigation during periods of low- and moderate-level water. These dams, combined with dredging, allows the Corps to maintain the 9-foot navigation channel. The district regulates the pool levels from Upper Saint Anthony Falls in Minneapolis to Lock and Dam 10 in Guttenberg, Iowa. For each pool, there is a primary control point, where a predetermined water elevation must be kept for navigation to continue. Water management personnel collect data on main stem and tributary flows to make necessary gate adjustments to maintain the correct elevation at each control point. In times of flood, the gates are raised clear of the water, thereby having minimal impact on the river's natural flow.

Corps Reservoirs

Unlike the operating plan for the river, which is operated for navigation, the reservoir dams are operated mainly for flood risk reduction, water supply, recreation purposes and environmental enhancement. Most of the reservoirs are drawn down in the winter to provide for spring rain and snowmelt storage. Water management personnel collect data on current lake elevations, computed inflows and outflows and forecasted weather to predict how high or low the gates on each dam need to be moved to maintain the correct lake elevation. For each reservoir, there is a set recreation season during which the pool is held within prescribed maximum and minimum elevations.

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Water Gauge System

Water management personnel maintain a system of around 100 gauges throughout the district's rivers and projects. While all gauges measure water level, some also record water and air temperature, wind speed and wind direction. These data collection platforms, or DCPs, send information to the Corps' water management system via satellite. Corps operators then use this data when determining when dam gate changes need to be made. Information collected from these gauges is also shared with the National Weather Service and the U.S. Geological Survey.

Water Quality

The Corps is required to monitor the water quality at all of its reservoir projects, as well as the locks and dams, to determine a baseline for water quality conditions and to identify problems; and when problems are found, the Corps works with other environmental agencies to develop improvement strategies. Water management personnel ensure proper samples are taken throughout the district and then sent to a lab for testing on a routine basis.