US Army Corps of Engineers®

Annual Report for the Arkansas River Compact Administration (ARCA) Compact Year 2024

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US Corps of Engineers · Albuquerque District
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Hydrology & Hydraulics Branch
Water Management Section
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Annual Report for the Arkansas River Compact Administration (ARCA) Compact Year 2024

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Introduction

During Compact Year 2024 (1 November 2023 – 31 October 2024), activities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Albuquerque District, in the Arkansas River Basin consisted of water management, operations and maintenance of USACE projects, civil works, flood risk management, compliance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and continued concerns about post wildfire flooding.

Water Management Operations

The overall Arkansas River Basin snowpack was reported to be below normal at 84% of median when the May 1st Colorado Water Supply Outlook Report was released. Table 1 contains the snowpack analysis for the subbasins.

Table 1. May 1 NRCS Snowpack Analysis (Ref. 2)

	# of Sites	**% of Median**
Cucharas & Huerfano	5	4.4
Upper Arkansas Headwaters	8	102.3
Lower Arkansas Headwaters	3	77.8
Purgatoire	3	6.5
Apishapa	2	12.1

The respective forecast runoff volumes for the 50% Exceedance Probability for the Upper Arkansas and the Arkansas Headwaters were respectively 103% of median and 110% of median. The 50% Exceedance Probability forecast runoff volume for the Huerfano Basin was 63% of median, and the 50% Exceedance Probability forecast runoff volume for the Purgatoire Basin was 59% of median (Ref. 4). Figure 1 shows the subbasin and station forecast volumes.

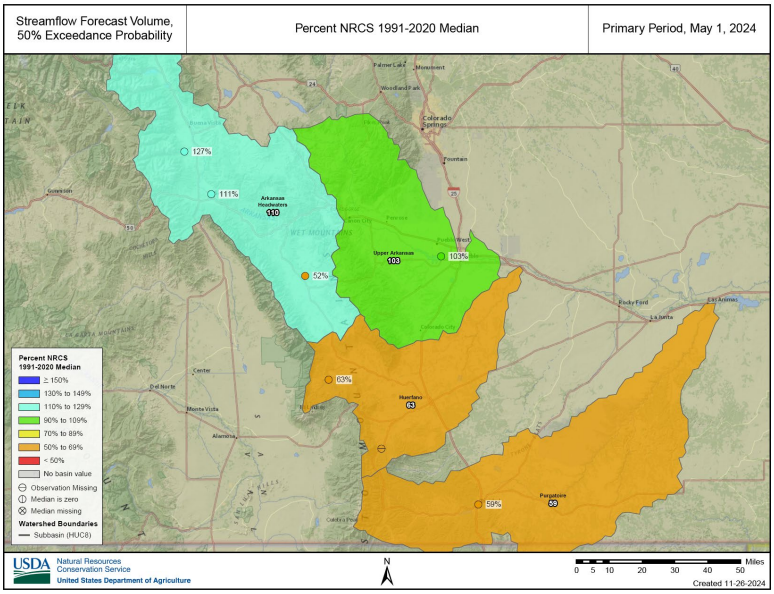

Figure 1: 1 May 2024 Forecasted Flow Volumes for Arkansas River Subbasins (Ref. 4)

Table 2 compares the most probable 50% exceedance forecast runoff volumes to the actual measured runoff for the April through July period at Pueblo Dam, Trinidad Dam, and John Martin Dam. For Pueblo Dam and Trinidad Dam, the Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) May 1st forecast volumes and 30-year median are presented (Ref. 3). For John Martin Dam, the forecast volume and 30-year normal are obtained from the National Weather Services (NWS) Arkansas River Basin Forecast Center using their forecast for the Arkansas River at Las Animas, Colorado gage. For this location, NWS's historical and forecast volumes are calculated based on regulated or observed flow at the gage (Ref. 7).

Table 2. May 1 NRCS/NWS April-July Forecast and Actual Runoff (Ref. 3 & Ref. 7)

Arkansas River Basin May 1st Most Probable Snowmelt Runoff Forecast (April 1 – July 31 50% Exceedance)				
	Snowmelt Runoff (x 1,000 Acre-Feet)		**Percent of Median/Normal**	
Measurement Location	**May Forecast**	**Actual**	**May Forecast**	**Actual**
Pueblo Dam and Reservoir (Normal: 325 kaf)	331.5	321	102%	99%
Trinidad Dam and Lake (Normal: 29 kaf)	17	18	59%	62%
John Martin Dam and Reservoir (Normal: 172 kaf)	212.7	117.5	124%	68%

NRCS predicted the inflow volume to be 102% of the 30-year median inflow volume of 325,000 acre-feet for the Arkansas River above Pueblo Reservoir, and 59% of the 30-year median inflow volume of 29,000 acre-feet for the Purgatoire River at Trinidad Reservoir. Actual computed inflow for Pueblo Dam was 321,000 ac-ft during the April to July period, which is 99% of NRCS's 30-year median. Actual computed snowmelt and storm runoff inflow to Trinidad Reservoir was 18,000 ac-ft during the April to July period, which is 62% of NRCS's 30-year median (Ref. 3).

For John Martin Dam and Reservoir, the forecast inflow was calculated using the combined Arkansas River at Las Animas and Purgatoire River at Las Animas (Ref. 7). The 30-yr median forecasted flow at the Purgatoire River at Las Animas is 24,000 ac-ft and the 30-yr median forecasted flow at the Arkansas River at Las Animas is 148,000 ac-ft. NWS predicted the flow volume to be 66% of the normal at the Purgatoire River at Las Animas (15,840 ac-ft) and 133% of the normal at the Arkansas River at Las Animas (196,840 ac-ft). This is a total forecasted flow of 212,680 ac-ft above John Martin Reservoir. The actual computed inflow volume to John Martin Reservoir was 125,600 ac-ft during the April to July period, which is 73% of the NWS normal. Actual operations at USACE's dams are discussed in more detail in the following sections of this report.

Trinidad Dam and Lake

For Compact Year 2024, the reservoir surface elevation started at 6,178.9 ft with storage of 17,477 acre-feet and ended at 6,179.2 ft with storage of 17,736 acre-feet, a net change of +0.3 ft in elevation and +259 acre-feet in storage. Storage peaked at 22,352 acre-feet (elevation of 6,185.9 ft) on 18 May 2024. Minimum storage during Compact Year 2024 occurred on 13 Oct 2024 when the pool reached 16,002 acre-feet (elevation 6,176.6 ft). The maximum daily inflow was 262.86 cubic feet per second (cfs) on 09 Jun 2024 and the maximum daily release was 253.99 cfs on 10 Jun 2024. The total inflow for Trinidad Reservoir was 30,744 acre-feet and total outflow was 27,740 acre-feet. USACE did not operate for flood control at Trinidad Dam and Lake in Compact Year 2024. Figure 2 illustrates daily release, storage, and computed inflow to Trinidad reservoir.

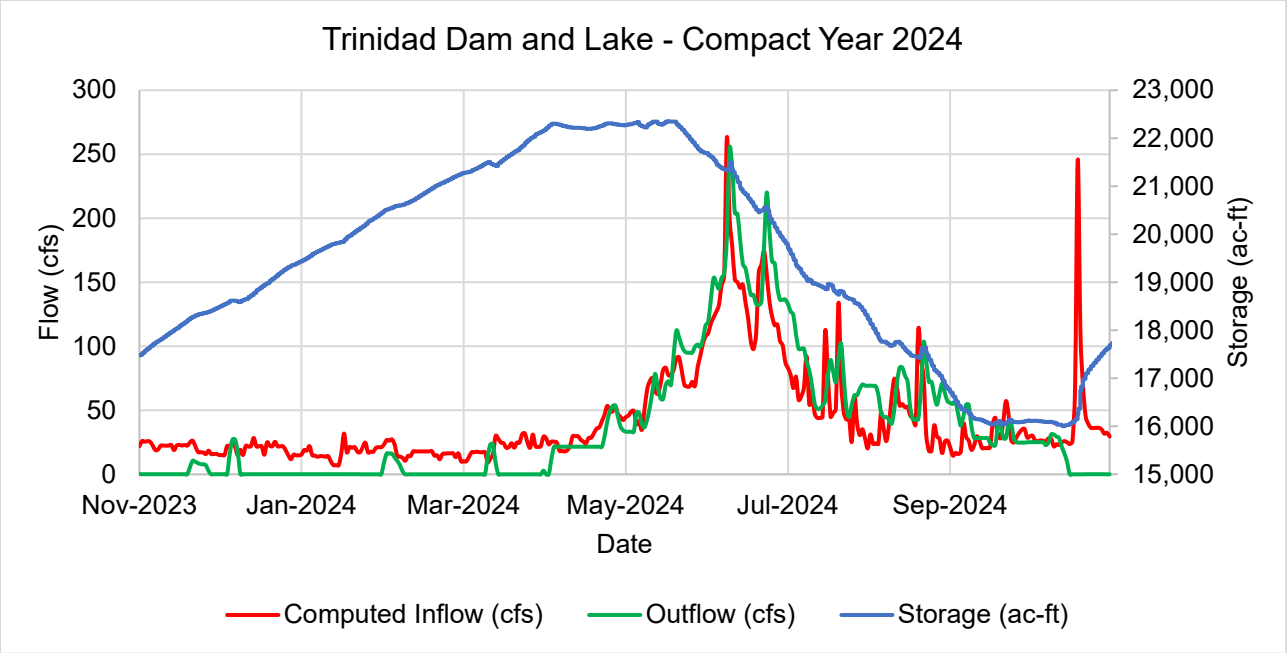

Figure 2: 2024 Trinidad Dam and Lake Water Operations

John Martin Dam and Reservoir

For Compact Year 2024, the reservoir surface elevation started at 3,802.4 ft with storage of 23,003 acre-feet and ended at 3,799.5 ft with storage of 15,965 acre-feet, a net change of -2.9 ft in elevation and -7,038 acre-feet in storage. Storage peaked at 62,232 acre-feet (elevation of 3,814.6 ft) on 3 April 2024. Minimum storage during Compact Year 2024 occurred on 31 Oct 2024 when the pool reached 15,965 acre-feet (elevation 3,799.5 ft). The maximum daily inflow was 1,699.4 cfs on 17 July 2024 and the maximum daily release was 1,338.3 cfs on 12 July 2024. The total computed inflow for John Martin Reservoir was 193,233 ac-ft and total release was 181,001 ac-ft. USACE did not operate for flood control at John Martin Dam and Reservoir in Compact Year 2024. Figure 3 illustrates daily release, storage, and computed inflow to John Martin Reservoir.

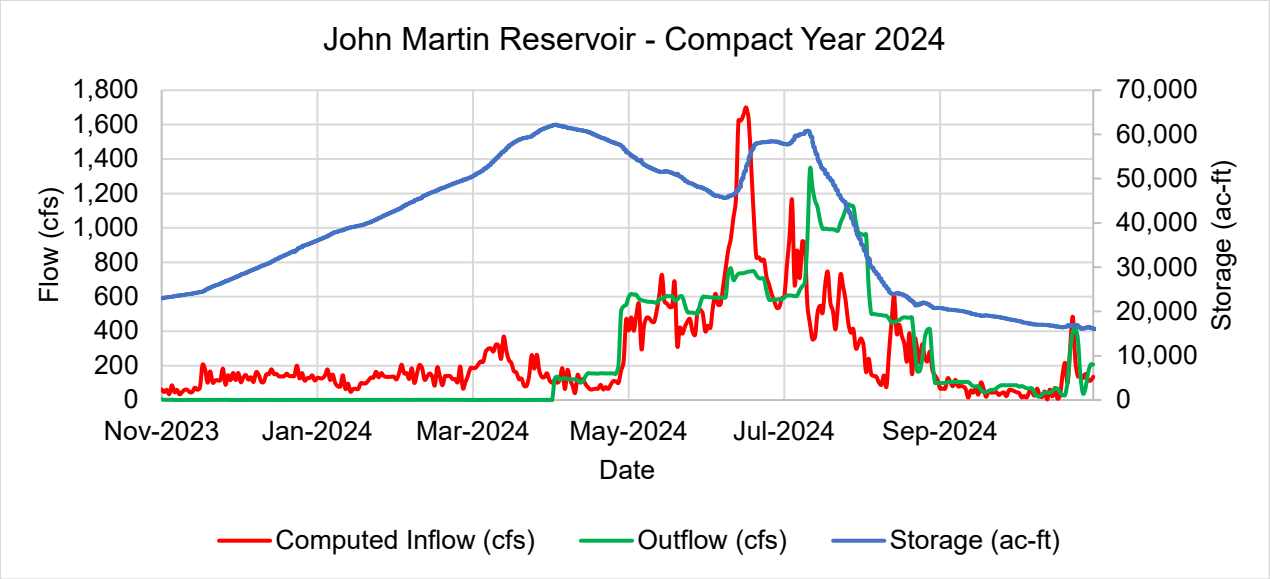

Figure 3: 2024 John Martin Dam and Reservoir Water Operations

June High Flows on the Arkansas River Mainstem

During the week of June 9, 2024, heavy precipitation occurred across the Arkansas Basin. The most rainfall occurred over the Upper Arkansas-Lake Meredith subbasin, with a cumulative precipitation of 1.13 inches from June 9 to June 15. Figure 4 displays the MetVue results for this time period (Ref. 1). The event began over the east end of the basin (Big Sandy) and moved west (Upper Arkansas) over the next two days. On June 14, another round of precipitation centered over the Upper Arkansas-Lake Meredith and Apishapa subbasins fell. Figure 5 displays daily precipitation over the basin from the National Water Prediction Service (Ref. 6).

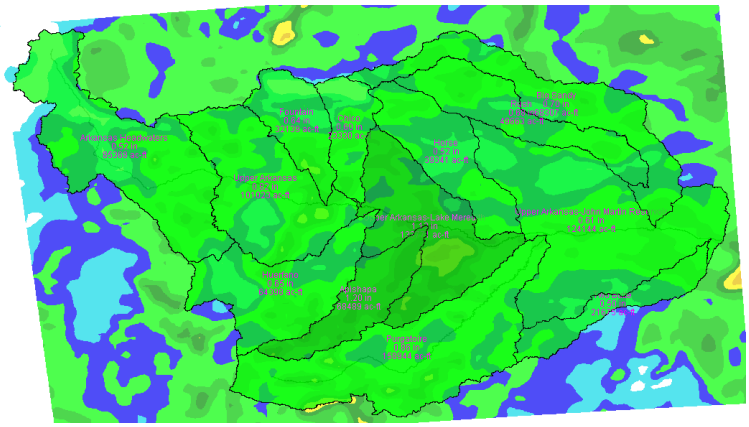

Figure 4: Cumulative Precipitation over the Arkansas River Basin between 9-15 June 2024 (Ref. 1)

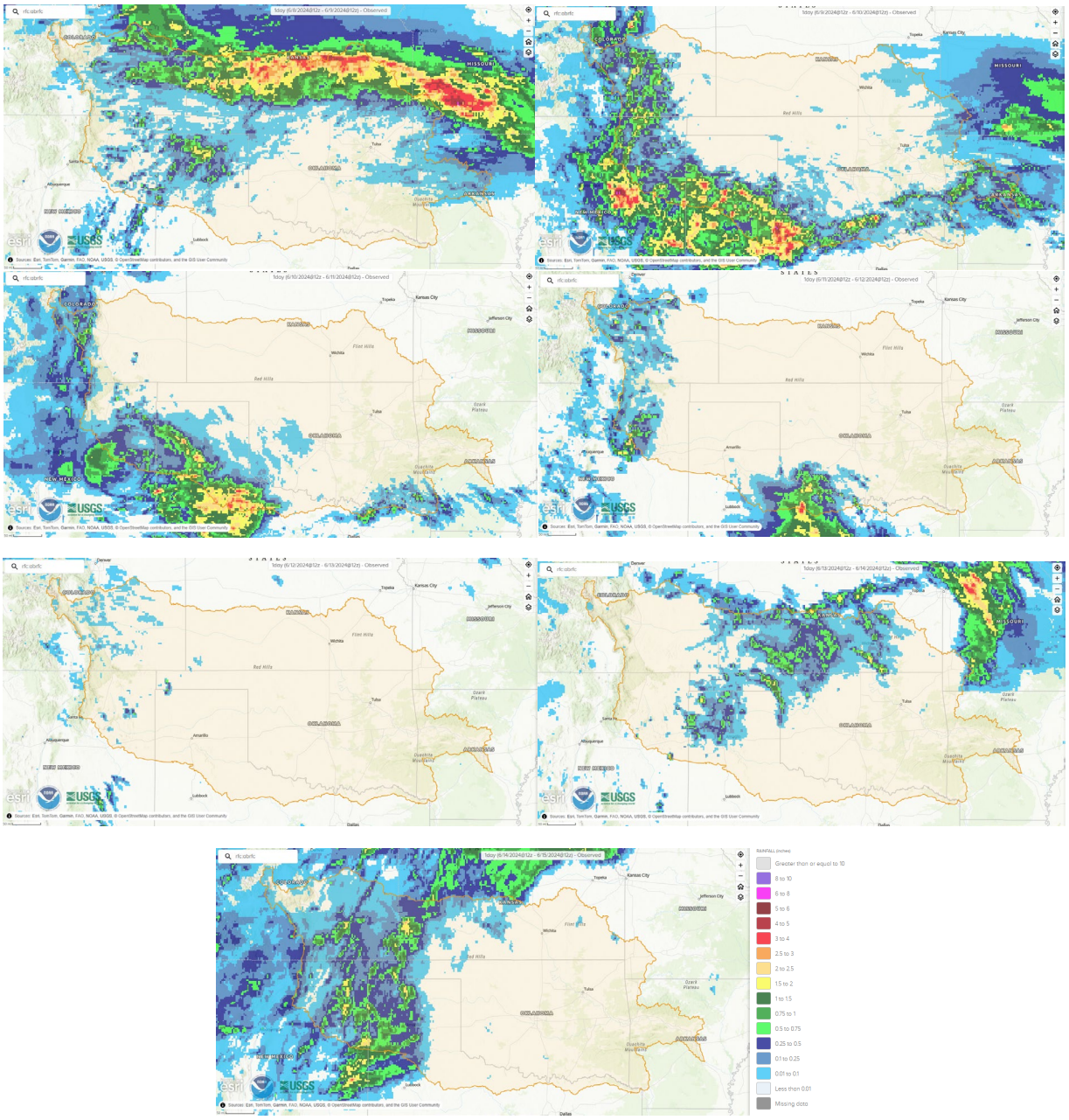

Figure 5: Precipitation over the Arkansas River Basin between 9-15 June 2024 (Ref. 6)

This rainfall was followed by the highest flow for the Compact year at the Arkansas River near Avondale gage, which surpassed its 6,000 cfs channel capacity on June 10 at 10:15. The flow peaked at 16:00 at 6,870 cfs (stage of 8.97 ft) and ceased overbanking at 21:00 (Ref. 12). Bankfull occurs at a stage of 6 ft and minor lowland flooding occurs at a stage of 7 ft (Ref. 5).

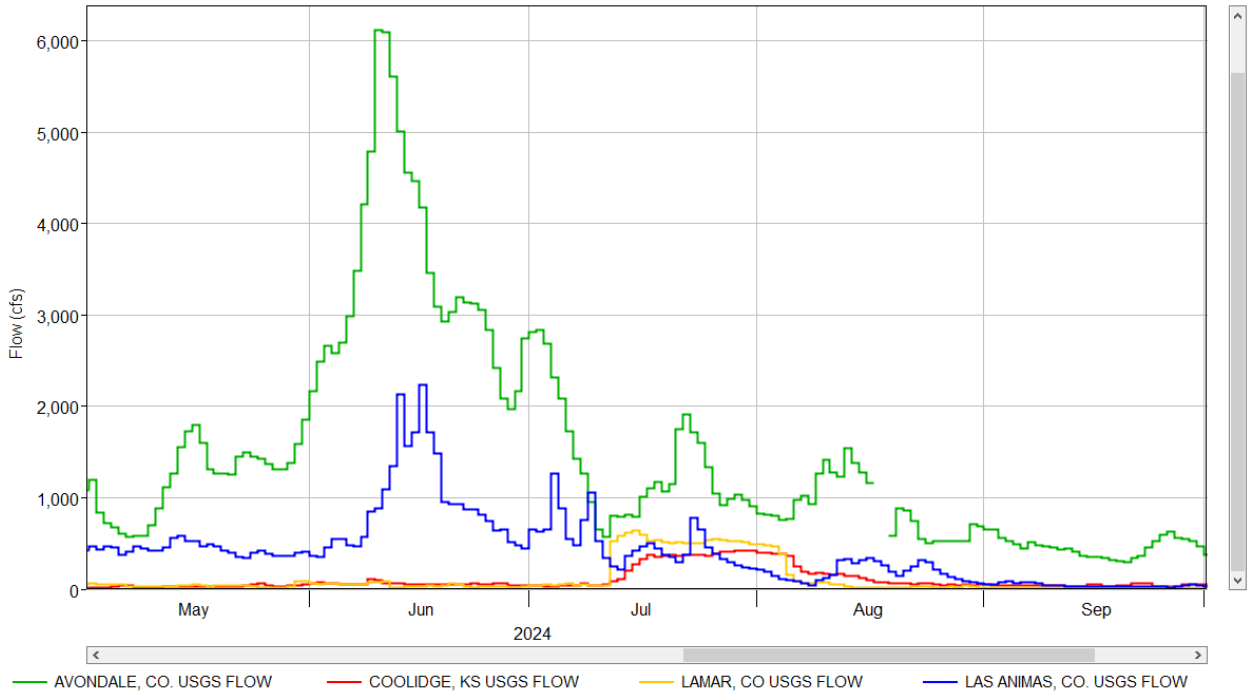

Figure 6: June 2024 Arkansas River High Flows (Ref. 9, 10, 12, & 13)

A smaller subsequent spike was noted at the Arkansas River at Las Animas gage. Flow at this location peaked at 2,560 cfs (stage of 10.87 ft) on June 13, 2024 at 22:45 (Ref. 10). No impacts were noted downstream of John Martin Reservoir from these high flows (Ref. 9 & Ref. 13). Figure 6 displays the flow hydrographs along the Arkansas River main stem during this time period.

July High Flows below John Martin Reservoir

Heavy rainfall fell across the Arkansas River Basin on 8 July 2024 (Fig. 7), raising the pool elevation of John Martin Reservoir by 0.2 ft (784 ac-ft) (Fig. 8). On 12 July 2024, releases from the reservoir increased to 1,338.3 cfs. This was a 732.6 cfs increase from the flow prior to the event. These releases continued until 3 August 2024.

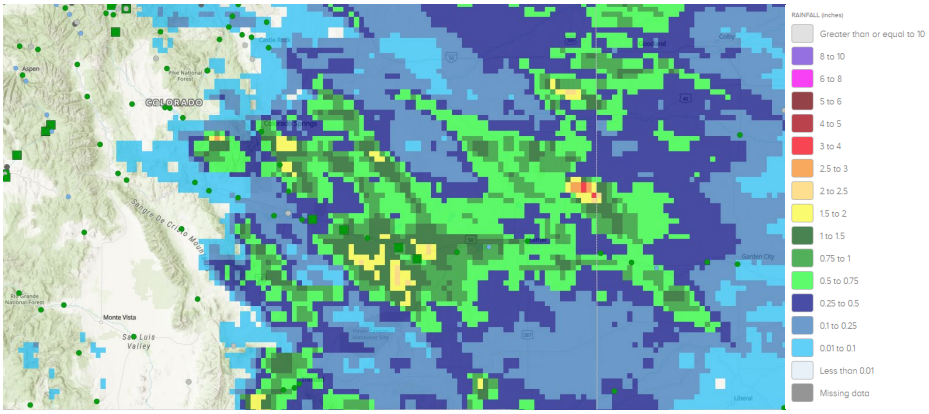

Figure 7: 8 July 2024 Precipitation over the Arkansas River Basin (Ref. 6)

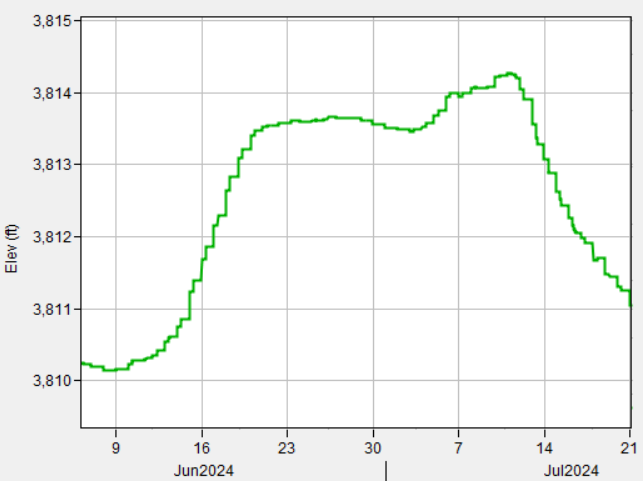

Figure 8: Pool Elevation of John Martin Reservoir during the event

The effects of these releases were seen downstream in Lamar, CO and Coolidge, KS. The gage in Lamar peaked to 636 cfs on 15 July 2024, though flow began increasing on 12 July 2024. The gage in Coolidge peaked to 423 cfs on 30 July 2024, though flow began increasing on 14 July 2024. Figure 9 displays these peaks. Despite causing the peak flows for the compact year at these gages, these flows were still well within channel capacity, which is estimated to be 3,000 cfs.

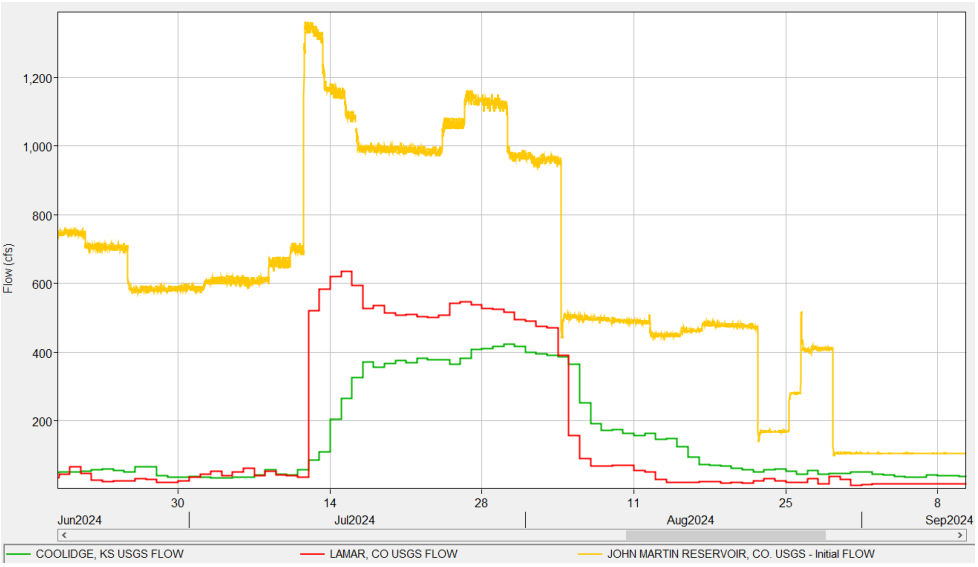

Figure 9: Flows from John Martin Reservoir, at Lamar, and at Coolidge (Ref. 9, 11, & 13)

October High Flows above Trinidad Lake

Heavy precipitation fell over the headwaters of the Purgatoire River and Apishapa River between 18 and 21 October 2024 (Fig. 10). This caused a sharp spike in Madrid, CO, and subsequently in the inflow to Trinidad Lake. This increase, which peaked at 355 cfs at Madrid, was seen on 19 October 2024 and quickly dropped back below 100 cfs by the

end of the day. This inflow, combined with the precipitation, caused a 2.6 ft (1,794 ac-ft) increase in the pool elevation of Trinidad Lake (Fig. 11).

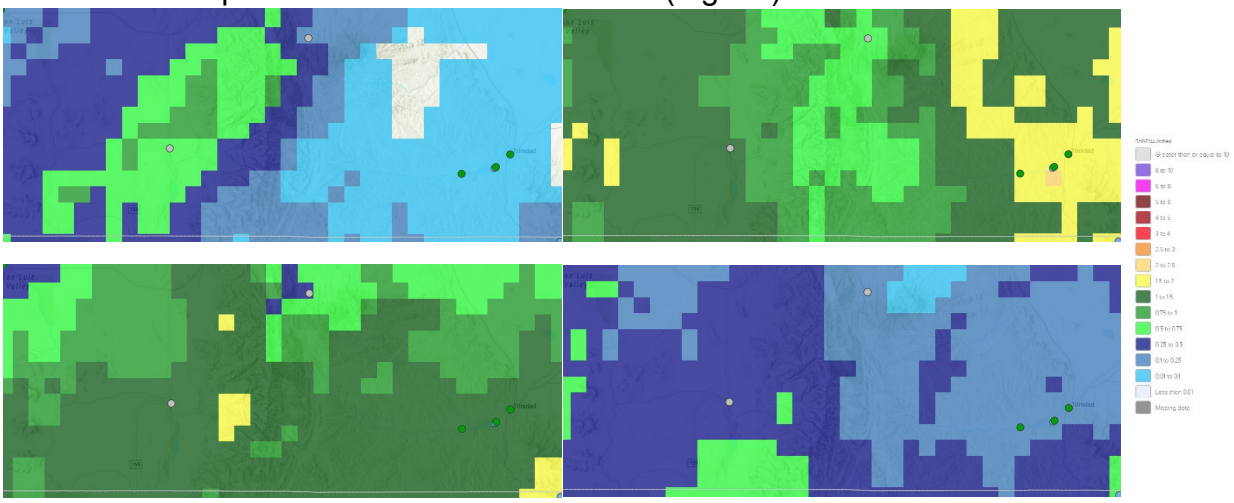

Figure 10: 18-21 October 2024 Precipitation over Purgatoire River Headwaters (Ref. 6)

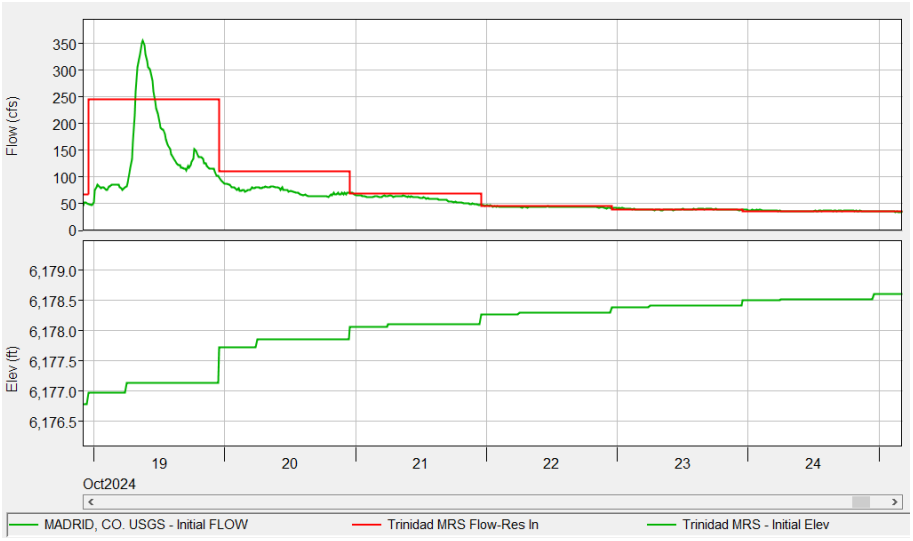

Figure 11: Inflows to Trinidad Lake and Pool Elevation during the event (Ref. 14)

Water Quality

USACE continued the water quality monitoring program in the Arkansas Basin during Compact Year 2024. Project staff have been collecting monthly water quality data from USACE reservoirs since 2012, which is forwarded to environmental staff in USACE's Albuquerque District Office for review and entry into the water quality database. At the locations shown below within Trinidad Reservoir and John Martin Reservoir (Figures 12 & 13), staff collect surface measurements of turbidity, pH, specific conductance, and Secchi depth. Data on temperature and dissolved oxygen are collected through vertical profiles through the water column, and zebra and quagga mussel monitoring typically occurs from June through October.

The Albuquerque District entered into cooperative agreements with the University of New Mexico to install riverine water quality stations upstream and downstream of Trinidad Reservoir and John Martin Reservoir at the locations indicated by yellow dots in Figures 12 and 13 during Compact Year 2020. These sites collect data on water temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, pH, and specific conductance at 15-minute intervals. Sampling for total suspended sediment is completed monthly at these riverine stations. Monitoring at most of these riverine stations began in July and August of 2020, and this project is currently funded to provide riverine monitoring into 2025, when the possibility to renew the agreement will be discussed (Ref. 17, 18, 19, & 20).

The primary goals of this expanded water quality monitoring program are to identify seasonal and other trends in streamflow and reservoir water quality, and to help assess the impacts of Trinidad Lake and John Martin Reservoir on the Purgatoire and Arkansas Rivers. The program will also generate and disseminate reviewed real-time and high-frequency water quality data and determine the suitability of using turbidity and streamflow records to calculate high-frequency suspended sediment concentrations and loads upstream and downstream of the reservoirs. The data collected through this program is be reviewed and compiled into a public database called HydroShare (https://www.hydroshare.org). Questions about water quality data can be sent to Christopher McGibbon and Micael Albonico.

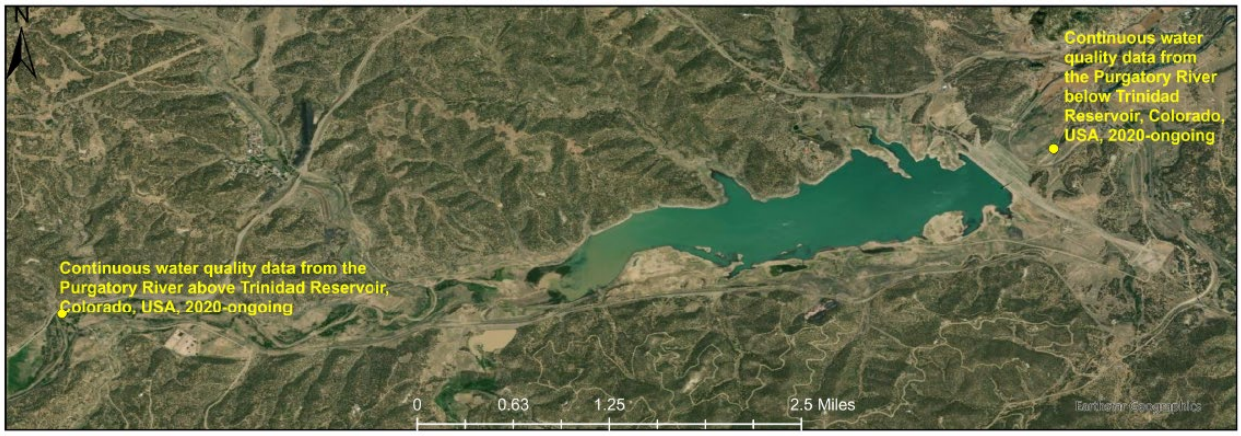

Figure 12: USACE Water Quality monitoring stations at Trinidad Dam and Lake (Ref. 19 & Ref. 20)

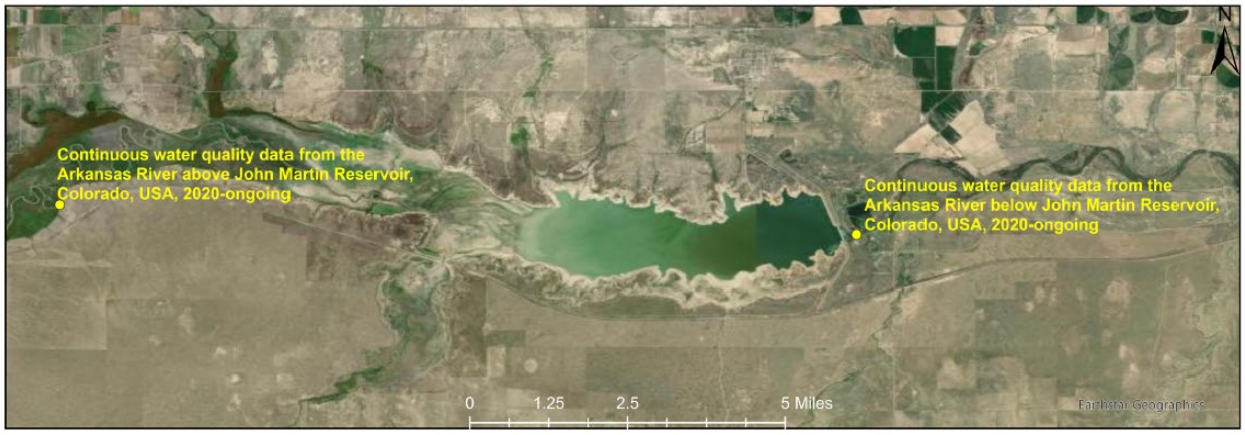

Figure 13: USACE Water Quality monitoring stations at John Martin Dam and Reservoir (Ref. 17 & Ref. 18)

Figures 14, 15, 16, and 17 show specific conductance compared to river flows for water year 2024 at locations above and below both Trinidad Lake and John Martin Reservoir. The plots also include a variety of crop threshold values. Upstream from Trinidad Dam and Lake, a decrease in specific conductance corresponds with an increase in flow between May and July (Figure 14). This is when snowmelt makes up the majority of inflow.

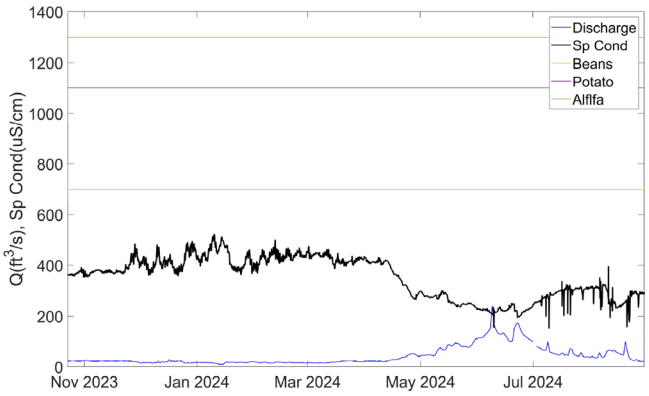

Figure 14: Water Quality monitoring data upstream of Trinidad Dam and Lake

Downstream from Trinidad Dam and Lake, the specific conductance remains more consistent through the year as the water mixes. Releases from the dam increase between May and July (Figure 15). Specific conductance is below crop thresholds, including beans, potatoes, and alfalfa, upstream and downstream of the project.

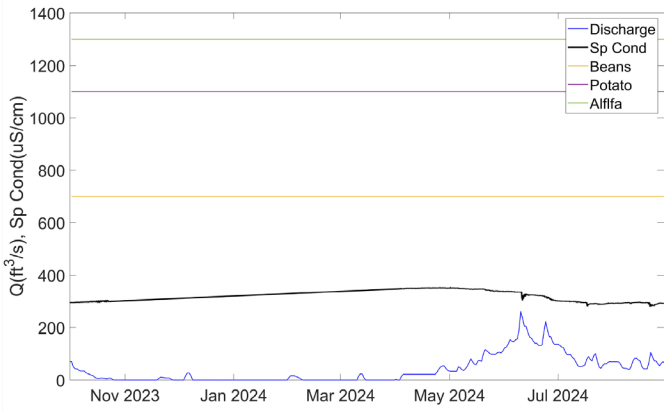

Figure 15: Water Quality monitoring data downstream of Trinidad Dam and Lake

Upstream from John Martin Dam and Reservoir, a similar effect can be seen. Between May and August, flows into the reservoir increased due to snowmelt. This resulted in a lower specific conductance. From October 2023 to April 2024, the specific conductance upstream of the project was higher than the thresholds for beans, potatoes, and alfalfa. The changes during snowmelt caused brief periods of time where the specific conductance was below all crop thresholds except that of beans. Through the entire year, the specific conductance upstream of the project remained under the thresholds for barley, wheat, and sugarbeet.

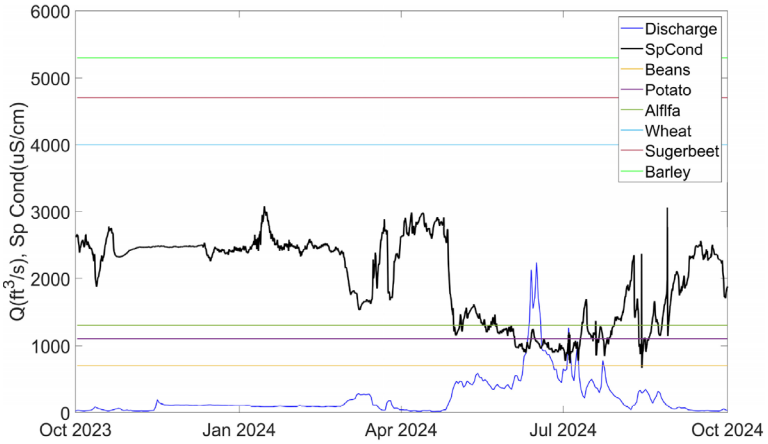

Figure 16: Water Quality monitoring data upstream of John Martin Dam and Reservoir

There is a period of missing data downstream of John Martin Dam and Reservoir. This is due to the lake and surrounding area being frozen over. Immediately following this period was a brief increase in specific conductance, followed by a decrease. For the majority of the year, the specific conductance downstream of the project was over the thresholds for beans, potatoes, and alfalfa, but under the thresholds for barley, wheat, and sugarbeets. There was a short period in August where the specific conductance fell under the threshold for alfalfa.

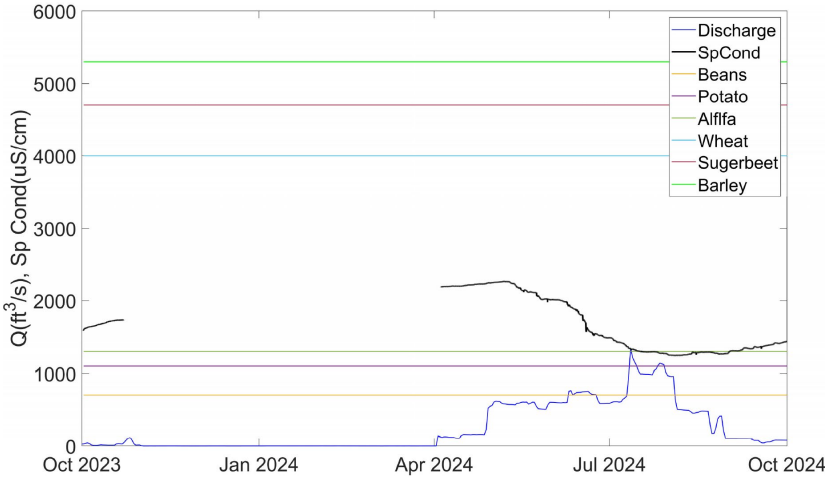

Figure 17: Water Quality monitoring data downstream of John Martin Dam and Reservoir

Operations and Maintenance

Trinidad Dam and Lake

During 2024, several projects were completed and/or awarded at Trinidad Dam and Lake as described below:

- A contract was awarded to overlay the deteriorating sandstone on the face of the dam with granite riprap to maintain the integrity of the earthen structure. This phase of the project is expected to be completed November 2024. Approximately 90' was planned above and 30' below the 2019 band (Figure 18).
- The Emergency Action Plan was completed and sent to all stakeholders.
- The Periodic Bulkhead Inspection was completed.
- The Boundary Survey at Trinidad is still an active project that the Bureau of Land Management expects to review and publish to the Federal Register this winter.
- The Master Plan for Trinidad is still an active project that awaits the finalization of the aforementioned Boundary Survey before it can be finalized and published to the Federal Register.

Figure 18: New granite riprap overlay on Trinidad Dam (photo 27 SEP 2024). Note 2019 band by the dull-pink color and the ~90' band above it added in 2024. An additional 30' band is scheduled to be placed below the 2019 band by NOV 2024.

John Martin Dam and Reservoir

John Martin Dam and Reservoir celebrated its 75th Anniversary on 21 October 2023, FY24 operations. Over 1,000 visitors were in attendance onsite where food vendors, fishing derbies, disc golf tournaments, corn hole tournaments, dam tours and fireworks were available to the community. The celebration acknowledged the cooperative efforts of the many stakeholders and partners, including ARCA, that have worked with and supported the John Martin Project over the last 75 years. These efforts have been vital in helping USACE with execution of the project's mission objectives, including Flood Risk Management, Irrigation, Recreation and Environmental Stewardship.

During 2024, several operations and maintenance projects were completed and contracts for future work were awarded at John Martin Dam and Reservoir as described below:

- John Martin Dredge, Stops, and Seals Repair Contract was awarded 18 April 2023. During the 2023 and 2024 operation years, dredging of the main conduit entries, replacement of the bulkhead seal plates, and conduit inspections were performed and completed (Figure 19). Work was completed in April 2024. This included the removal of over 25,000 cubic yards of material from main entry way of dam conduits, design and build of a semi-permanent Confined Disposal Facility (CDF) site (Figure 20) for this and future dredge material, removal and replacement of all six conduit bulkhead seal plates, placement of bulkheads and internal conduit inspections/certifications by USACE engineers.
- Crane Repair Contract for the yard and dam cranes was awarded in September of 2022. All crane repair work and inspections were completed in 2024, including the complete replacement of the overhead crane system in the John Martin maintenance yard, allowing for certain maintenance operations to continue. Replacement/certification of the crane systems within the dam structure also occurred in 2024. Removal of the conduit cover plates, for inspections, was directly related to this action. All crane systems tested well and will provide for continual operations maintenance, including stop log placement (if required), until next inspection cycle.
- John Martin Spillway Bridge Deck Repair Contract was awarded in July 2023, and partial work was completed on October 23rd, with possible continuation in FY25.
- Contract for the John Martin Sump Pump Replacements for both the north and south sump pumps was awarded in August 2023. Work was completed in September 2024. This included the complete replacement of the 75-year-old sump pump housing, to more efficient and less space consuming units. New pump systems take up about half the space and provide double the water removal capacity compared to the old system.
- In September 2023, contracts were awarded for multiple operations and maintenance projects including garage door replacement on maintenance

buildings, installation of automatic gates to control south shore public entry during off hours/operations and the purchase of several new pieces of vital equipment directly related to dam operations maintenance. This will be fulfilled throughout FY25.

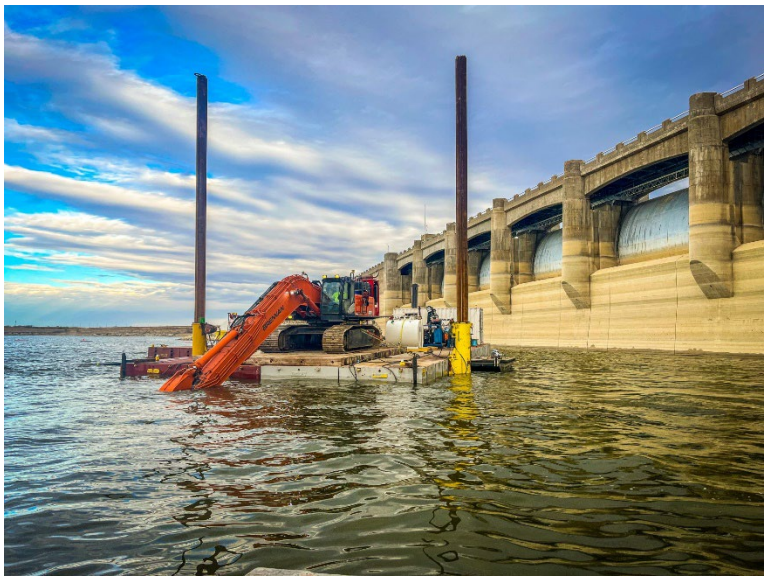

Figure 19: Dredging within John Martin Reservoir

Figure 20: Semi-permanent CDF developed-JMR Dredge Operations

Civil Works

Continuing Authorities Program

The Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) is a group of nine legislative authorities under which the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is authorized to plan, design, and implement certain types of water resources projects without additional

project-specific congressional authorization. USACE had one active CAP project in the Arkansas River Basin this compact year.

Section 205 -- Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended, provides authority to USACE to plan and construct small flood damage reduction projects that have not been specifically authorized by Congress. USACE had no active Section 205 projects in the Arkansas River Basin this year.

Section 206 - Ecosystem Restoration -- Section 206 of Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) 1996 provides authority to USACE for aquatic ecosystem restoration projects in areas unrelated to existing USACE water projects. Section 206 projects must improve the environmental quality of the environment, be in the public interest, demonstrate cost effectiveness.

Spring Creek Section 206- Ecosystem Restoration Project

The Albuquerque District (SPA) of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in cooperation with the City of Colorado Springs, CO, will analyze a portion of the Spring Creek in Colorado Springs, Colorado to find opportunities to reestablish the stream profile in this area to support a wetland similar to the one that formerly occupied the site. The Spring Creek Feasibility Study is being conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Albuquerque District. The approximately 20-acre parcel of land was previously owned by the Audubon Society and functioned as a wetlands bird sanctuary. The study area has suffered from degradation and loss of aquatic and riparian habitats due to morphological changes in the stream channel. Upstream development has reduced infiltration and increased local runoff and discharge through the study site, leading the stream to incise to increase capacity. The former riparian wetland (wetland) at the study site was lost when Spring Creek experienced channel incision becoming degradational, that then progressed through the site causing the wetland to disappear. Currently, the stream consists of a single incised channel with steep or nearly vertical banks, that are not connected to the former wetland and overbank areas. The Spring Creek channel, which flows through the wetland, experienced so much incision that the creek could no longer support the wetland. Subsequently, in 2010 the property was transferred to the City of Colorado Springs. The City would like to restore the wetland at the site.

The overall goal of the study is to improve the degraded ecosystem structure and function within the study area to a more natural state that provides sustainable stream and wetland functions. Structural and non-structural means will be used to restore the wetland habitat and improve stream channel function and stability. The project was determined to have a federal interest in September of 2021 and the USACE and the City of Colorado Springs entered into a feasibility cost share agreement (50/50%)

and began the feasibility study in July 2022. If the results of the feasibility study determines that there is an efficient and effective alternative in the public interest, then the project will move into the implementation and construction phase that will have a 65% federal and 35% non-federal cost share.

Section 14 -- Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act, as amended, provides authority for USACE to plan and construct emergency stream bank protection projects to protect endangered highways, highway bridge approaches, public facilities such as water and sewer lines, churches, public and private nonprofit schools and hospitals, and other nonprofit public facilities. There are no active Section 14 projects in the Arkansas River Basin this year.

Investigations Program

The USACE Investigations Program includes specifically authorized studies for comprehensive solutions to large complex problems relating to flooding, ecosystem restoration, loss of land and property, floodplain management, and watershed planning and analysis. The Investigations program consists of two phases: the feasibility study phase, and the pre-construction engineering and design (PED) phase. The feasibility study is used to investigate the Federal interest, engineering feasibility, economic justification and environmental acceptability of a recommended water resources project, and results in a feasibility report. The feasibility report is the document on which congressional authorization for PED and Construction is based. During the preconstruction engineering and design phase, development of the first construction contract bidding package can be completed while waiting for congressional construction authorization. If the project is authorized for construction by Congress, USACE and the project sponsor can move forward with the remaining detailed design and construction. USACE had no active Investigations or Construction projects in the Arkansas River Basin this year.

Flood Risk Management Program

USACE established the National Flood Risk Management Program (FRMP) in May 2006 to integrate and synchronize USACE activities, both internally and with counterpart activities of the Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), other Federal agencies, state organizations, and regional and local partners and stakeholders. The USACE Levee Safety Program was authorized in the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 2007 and established by the National Levee Safety Act of 2007. The Inspection of Completed Works/Rehabilitation Program (ICW/RP) is the USACE program that provides for the inspection and rehabilitation of Federal and non-Federal flood risk management projects within the ICW/RP (PL8499).

For 2024, no active projects in the ICW/RP were removed from the program based on inspection. In 2023, four formal inspections of levee systems were performed within the watershed. Initial levee risk screenings have been performed and their risk characterizations are approved USACE headquarter for all USACE constructed levees in

the Arkansas watershed. Levee system risk characterizations have been published to the National Levee Database (NLD).

The NLD is used to track both USACE and Non-USACE levee system inventory and other flood risk management features (Figure 21). The NLD is viewable to the public through the following internet link; https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil/#/. The database contains pertinent information (length, height, crest width, etc.) concerning levee systems as well as flooding risk information for the systems. The database viewer uses both an interactive text search and graphical search functions to locate levee systems of interest.

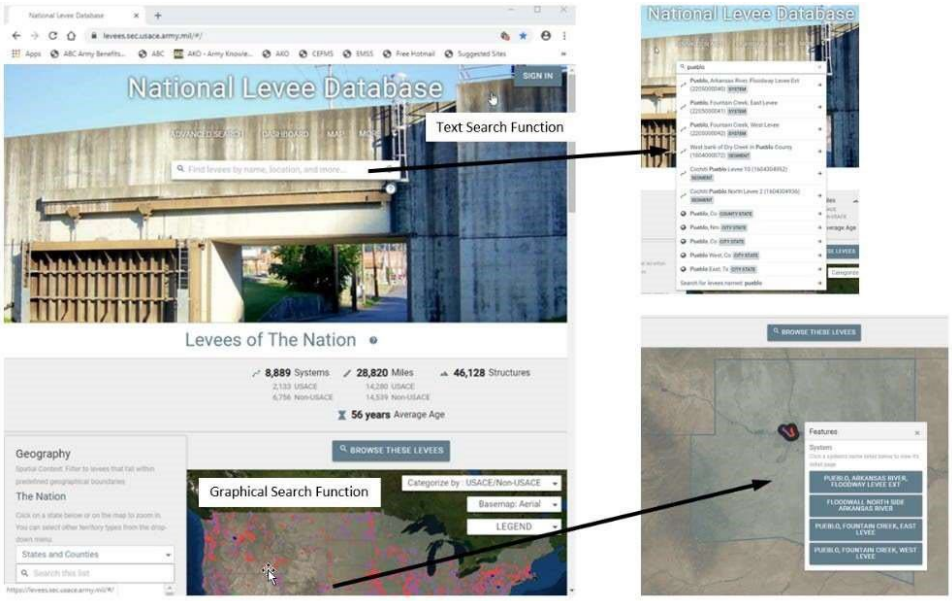

Figure 21: National Levee Database search functions

An additional component of FRMP is the Silver Jackets Program, which is part of the National Flood Risk Management Program. The Silver Jackets Program proposes establishing an interagency team in each state with representatives from FEMA, USACE, the State National Flood Insurance Program Coordination Office, and the State Hazard Mitigation Office as standing members and lead facilitators. The lead FRMP Manager for the formation of the Silver Jackets Program in Colorado and the Arkansas River Basin resides in the USACE Omaha District, and the Albuquerque District performs a support role.

The Colorado Silver Jackets team was officially created in 2013. The team consists of four USACE Districts that include the Sacramento, Albuquerque, Kansas City, and Omaha Districts, with the lead Silver Jackets coordinator sitting in the Omaha District. The State of Colorado is represented by the Colorado Water Conservation Board, the Colorado Division of Water Resources, Dam Safety Program, and the Colorado Department of Transportation. FEMA Region 8 is also part of the State Silver Jackets team. For an accurate list of SJ program activities please contact the Omaha District, USACE.

Regulatory Program

USACE has regulatory authority under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act for the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. The Albuquerque District, Southern Colorado Office (SCO) reviewed a total of 74 activities in the Arkansas River Basin during Compact Year 2024, including 54 activities authorized under general (Regional or Nationwide) permits, 5 activities authorized under a Standard Individual Permit, and 15 activities that did not require a permit. General permits are activity-specific permits that are used to authorize projects that result in minimal adverse impacts on the aquatic environment. Standard Individual Permits are required for activities having more than minimal adverse impacts and/or for activities that do not meet the terms and conditions of a general permit.

Persons or agencies who are planning to conduct work in any waterway in the basin are advised to contact SCO at 1970 E 3rd Ave. Suite 109, Durango, Colorado 81301, email at CESPA-RD-CO@usace.army.mil, or telephone 970-259-1764. Information, including all public notices, is also available on the USACE Albuquerque District web page at: https://www.spa.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory-Program-and-Permits/.

Emergency Management Coordination

Public Law 84-99 provides USACE with the authority to assist State, Local and Tribal Governments before, during, and after flood events. In the Arkansas River Basin, USACE works with the State of Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management and the National Weather Service, in Pueblo, Colorado to prepare and supplement efforts for flood fight activities in years with significant threats of flood related impacts.

Assistance can be requested through State or Tribal authorities and coordinated with the Albuquerque District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Emergency Management Branch, 4101 Jefferson Plaza NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109 or our emergency telephone line 505-342-3686 or email: CESPA-EOC@usace.army.mil during weekdays between 0700 – 1600.

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