THE AUTHORIZED RED RIVER CHLORIDE CONTROL PROJECT WICHITA RIVER ONLY PORTION

PUBLIC INFORMATION WORKSHOPS AND SCOPING PROCESS

Prepared by:
URS Corporation
1437 S. Boulder, Ste 660
Tulsa, OK 74119

NOTICE OF INTENT, SCOPING SUMMARY
AND TNRCC COMMENTS ON USFWS ALTERNATIVES

[Federal Register: July 22, 1998 (Volume 63, Number 140)]
[Notices]
[Page 39275]
From the Federal Register Online via GPO Access [wais.access.gpo.gov]
[DOCID:fr22jy98-45]

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Wichita River Basin Portion of the Red River Chloride Control Project (RRCCP), Texas and Oklahoma

AGENCY: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The purpose of the EIS is to address alternatives and modifications to the authorized plan for chloride control in the Wichita River Basin to provide improved water quality at Lake Kemp, Texas.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Questions or comments concerning the proposed action should be addressed to Mr. David L. Combs, Chief, Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch, Tulsa District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 61, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74121-0061, telephone 918-669-7188.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Wichita River Basin portion was authorized as part of a larger chloride control project by the Flood Control Act of 1966, approved 7 November 1966, Public Law 89-789, SD 110; as modified by the Flood Control Act approved 31 December 1970, Public Law 91-611; and as amended by the Water Resources Development Acts of 1974 (Public Law 93-251) and 1976 (Public Law 94--587). Section 1107 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 amended the above authorization to separate the overall project into the Arkansas River Basin and the Red River Basin and authorized the Red River Basin for construction subject to a favorable report by a review panel on the performance of Area VIII. The review panel submitted a favorable report to the Public Works Committee of the House and Senate in August 1988 indicating that Area VIII was performing as designed. The portion of the authorized project on the upstream forks of the Wichita River consists of collection Areas VII, VIII, and X and Truscott Lake. The authorized plan consisted of four low flow dams for collection of brine-laden waters, two brine storage lakes for holding concentrated brine solutions, and the necessary pumps and pipelines to transport brine solutions from the low flow dams to the brine storage lakes.

Facilities constructed to date include the Areas VIII and X low flow collection facilities, Truscott Brine Lake, and a pipeline from

the Area VIII collection facility to the Truscott Brine Lake. Approximately 10,000 acres of lands have also been purchased at the Crowell Brine Lake site near Crowell, Texas. The Crowell Brine Lake component will not be constructed, but the lands will be used for fish and wildlife mitigation requirements associated with completion of the Wichita River Basin facilities. The EIS will evaluate the impacts associated with construction and operation of only the Wichita River Basin chloride control facilities.

Reasonable alternatives to be considered include various combinations of constructed facilities in combination with plans for deep well injection, construction of the Area VII collection facility, abandonment of the Area X collection facility, an increase in the size of Truscott Brine Lake, and no action.

Significant issues to be addressed in the EIS include: (1) hydrological, biological, and water quality issues concerning fish, aquatic invertebrates, algae/biofilm, aquatic macrophytes, wetland/ riparian ecosystem of the Wichita River, Lake Kemp, and Red River above Lake Texoma to the confluence of the Wichita River; (2) the Lakes Kemp and Texoma components, including chloride/turbidity relationships, chloride/fish reproduction issues, chloride/plankton community issues, chloride/nutrient dynamics issues, and impacts on recreational values; (3) a selenium (Se) component addressing Se concentrations and impacts on biota; (4) alternative studies involving constructed facilities and remaining facilities to be constructed; (5) man-made brines and associated reduction (6) mitigation as it relates indirectly to habitat losses resulting from irrigated cropland and direct impacts resulting from construction of project components; (7) Section 401 water quality issues; (8) impacts on the commercial bait-fishery of the upper Red River; (9) Federally-listed threatened and endangered species; and (10) unquantifiable/undefined impacts.

Scoping meetings for the project are planned to be conducted in August 1998. News releases, informing the public and local, state,and Federal agencies of the proposed action will be published in local newspapers. Comments received as a result of this notice and the news releases will be used to assist the Tulsa District in identifying potential impacts to the quality of the human or natural environment. Affected Federal, state, or local agencies, affected Indian tribes, and other interested private organizations and parties may participate in the Scoping process by forwarding written comments to the above noted address or attending the Scoping meetings.

The draft EIS (DEIS) is expected to be available for public review and comment by 1 August 1999. Any comments and suggestions should be forwarded to the above noted address no later than 1 October 1999 to be considered in the DEIS.

Timothy L. Sanford,
Colonel, U.S. Army, District Engineer.

[FR Doc. 98-19478 Filed 7-21-98; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3710-39-M

CESWTPE-P 6 January 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: Scoping Process and Public Information Workshop, Texas Wichita River Basin Project.

1. Workshop Purpose. On December 9 and December 16, 1998, the Tulsa District held public information workshop at the Holiday Inn, Wichita Falls, Texas and the Holiday Inn, Durant, Oklahoma. The purpose of the workshops was to inform the public about initiation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) scoping process and the planning investigations on the Wichita Basin Chloride Control Project. The workshop was also intended to solicit questions and concerns from the public about the project. The District organized the workshops as part of the scoping process and public involvement requirements specified by NEPA and Corps water resource planning guidance.

2. Prior Community Contact. The Tulsa District issued a news release and sent it to the print and broadcast media surrounding Wichita Falls, Durant and Sherman Texas and nearby areas. Releases were sent to 80 newspapers and electronic broadcasters. The release included the Tulsa, Oklahoma City, and Dallas area media. Retail advertisements were purchased in the Wichita Falls, Durant, and Vernon, Texas newspapers. Dates for the advertisement were December 3, 6, 13, 16. The Tulsa District wrote letters to state and federal resource agencies about the proposed project and the workshop. Both the advertisement and the letters specified the beginning of the NEPA scoping process. A copy of the letters, news release, list of press release contacts and the advertisement are attached (Attachment 1).

3. Workshop Structure. The workshop was structured as an open-house format consisting of information tables accompanied by poster type displays. Attachment 2 contains display contents and room layout. The tables had information sheets with summaries of various parts of the investigations. Comment sheets were also distributed. Attachment 3 contains information and comment sheets. Corps of Engineers personnel were stationed at each table to answer questions and discuss the NEPA process and the basin investigations. Technical documents, information sheets, and maps were also made available for anyone wanting more detail. Corps staff addressed specific questions about the plans at Wichita Basin. The format allowed attendees to go from table to table, spending as much time as needed to communicate their concerns and obtain answers to their questions. The workshop hours, 6:30 p.m. to 9 p.m., accommodated the schedules of those wanting to attend.

4. Corps Participation. The Corps representative were Ron Bell, Rich Bilinski, David Combs, Marc Masnor, Jim Randolph, Jim Sullivan, Ed Rossman and Paula Willits. Harry Duncan and Jimmy Pryor represented the Operations Division field offices at the Durant workshop.

5. Attendees. A list of persons attending the meeting is provided in Attachment 4. Twenty six persons came to the Wichita Falls workshop, while thirteen came to the Durant workshop. Broadcast and print media attended both meetings. Attendees included representatives of the Red River Valley Association and the Red River Authority of Texas as well a members of

local and county government bodies.

6. Issues Raised. Many of those attending the Wichita Falls workshop raised the issue of the need for potable water in northwest Texas area. The mayor of Vernon Texas attended the meeting and provided a letter at the Wichita Falls workshop. He stated that his community had a very critical need for water in the future. He maintained that the Chloride project is the most viable and cost effective solution to water supply problems in the Red River basin and his community. Some attendees at the Wichita Falls workshop expressed frustration over not developing larger scale alternatives that would included the Wichita river basin as well other tributary basins of the Red River. These attendees felt that environmental impacts of larger scale alternatives did not merit excluding chloride control alternatives in those basins. One person, representing a Lawton chapter of an environmental group, provided written comments opposing modification to streams in the Wichita Basin. Two other persons attending the Durant workshop stated that they had strong opposition to any alternative involving actions on the Oklahoma side of the Red River. Four attendees, representing academic institutions in the area came to the Durant workshop and expressed a general interest in the project, without either support or non-support for the project. A vendor of desalinization technology also attended to the Druant workshop and expressed interested in having there technology being considered in the alternative selection process. A member of the Lake Texoma Association, representing recreation interests and related businesses attended the meeting. The association provided written comments and verbally expressed concerns. His concerns focused on flows into Lake Texoma and the game fishery in the lake. State and Federal fish and wildlife officials attended both workshops. While federal officials did not express a position about the project, a Oklahoma wildlife official expressed concern about federal expenditures on projects that did not have state of local cost sharing. The Oklahoma official stated that his department would oppose any Wichita Basin alternative that was 100% federal cost share.

6. Media and Public Awareness of Scoping Process. As noted, advertisements and press releases were placed announcing the workshops and scoping process. The Dallas Morning News and the Wichita Falls Times Democrat ran articles on the project. The Associated Press circulated a story about the project prior to the workshops. The electronic and print media provided considerable coverage of the workshops and their purposes. Television stations in Sherman and Wichita Falls televised segments on local news programs about the project.

   Information sheets about the project have been placed on the District's World Wide Web Home Page. Those pages contain an e-mail address where interested users can forward their comments and questions. Information sheets have been e-mailed to members of the public making requests for information.

7. Future Actions. The District will continue actively to seek out public input into this project. The district will update of the home page and mailing list. Information sheets will be updated an distributed as new information is available. If needed additional public workshops will be held, if public or others express a need for updated information on the project. The District will also seek out formal and informal opportunities to make information available about the project and to solicit information from the public and other agencies. Comments and questions forms obtained at the workshops will be maintained in a file at the District office. Future comments and questions will also be keep on file. All comments and questions will be used in developing environmental documents and identifying and formulating project alternatives. Once the draft environmental document is prepared, copies will be placed in the public library for review including Vernon Texas, Wichita Falls, Durant and Sherman Texas. Documents will also be made available to area academic institutions. Additional public meetings will be held to accommodate public comment on the draft environmental document. Durant and Wichita Falls are the suggested sites for any such meetings.

Edwin J. Rossman, Ph. D.
Social Scientist

4 Attachments

Robert J. Huston, *Chairman*
R. B. "Ralph" Marquez, *Commissioner*
Kathleen Hartnett White, *Commissioner*
Jeffrey A. Saitas, *Executive Director*

TEXAS NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

April 23, 2002

Mr. Marc Mansor
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
1645 South 101st East Avenue
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74128-4609

Re: Alternatives for Chloride Control - Wichita River Basin and Truscott Brine Lake

Dear Sir:

This letter is in response to alternate chloride control methods proposed by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for the Wichita River Basin in Texas. In order to improve water quality within Lake Kemp, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has been collecting brine from natural springs within the Lake Kemp watershed and ultimately disposing of the collected brine waters in Truscott Brine Lake. The USFWS and the TPWD have expressed concerns with possible selenium accumulation within Truscott Brine Lake water and sediments and what effect the selenium accumulation could have on aquatic or aquatic-dependant avian species which utilize Truscott Brine Lake.

The USFWS and the TPWD have proposed an alternative method of chloride control which has been presented and summarized by the USACE in the following three documents: "Alternatives for Chloride Control - Wichita River Basin and Truscott Brine Lake, Texas", "Selenium Monitoring Results: Truscott Brine Lake, Texas and Associated Brine Collection Areas, 1997-1998", and the "USFWS/TPWD Chloride Control Concept Alternatives - Reconnaissance Level Formulation and Evaluation Summary". Instead of using Truscott Brine Lake as a brine disposal area, the USFWS and the TPWD have requested that brine be diverted to Beaver Creek, Paradise Creek, and/or Raggedy Creek. This approach may also include the closure and removal of Truscott Brine Lake or only using Truscott Brine Lake for storage of brine from collection Area VIII.

The USACE requested comments on aspects of these alternatives relating to the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) permitting activities such as state 401 water quality certification. The TNRCC has several concerns with the proposed chloride control alternative. These concerns are as follows:

1) Two streams, Paradise Creek and Raggedy Creek, would be changed from intermittent streams to perennial streams under the proposed alternative. In accordance with the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards, chronic aquatic life criteria for toxic pollutants would then apply rather than acute criteria which are applicable to intermittent streams. According to "USFWS/TPWD Chloride Control Concept Alternatives - Reconnaissance Level Formulation and Evaluation Summary", the chronic aquatic life criterion for selenium of 5 μg/L found in 30 Texas Administrative Code §307, Table 1, would be exceeded at the average design pumping rates ranging from 8.2 cubic feet per second (cfs) to 18.1 cfs. This scenario would result in a violation of state surface water quality standards.

2) This proposal will introduce selenium into Raggedy Creek, Paradise Creek, Beaver Creek and Santa Rosa Lake, which currently have no known loading of selenium. Paradise Creek and Raggedy Creek terminate in Segment 0220, Upper Pease/North Fork Pease River. Beaver Creek terminates in Segment 0214, Wichita River Below Diversion Lake. The Wichita River just upstream of Lake Kemp (Segment 0218) has been added to the proposed 2000 303(d) list due to elevated selenium concentrations. Increasing the selenium loading in other segments of the Wichita River or to the Pease River could result in additional waterbodies being added to the impaired waters (303(d)) list.

3) The TNRCC supports the creation of perennial streams. Perennial streams are presumed to support a high aquatic life use in the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards. However, the source water for these streams must meet the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards. The TNRCC also requires additional information about the extent to which Beaver Creek, Raggedy Creek, Paradise Creek, and Santa Rosa Lake would be changed from freshwater to brackish water habitats.

It is the TNRCC's understanding from a conversation with the TPWD staff that a draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) has been developed for this project. Please note that this letter in no way represents a 401 certification of any project. This letter is in response to an informal request from the USACE. The TNRCC Water Quality Assessment Section has not reviewed any final Environmental Impact Statement for chloride control alternatives in the Wichita River Basin and has not received any comments from the public and/or other resource agencies about the project.

The TNRCC looks forward to receiving and evaluating other agency or public comments as part of the SEIS process. Please provide any comments to Ms. Debbie K. Miller of the Water Quality Division (MC-150), P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. Ms. Miller may also be contacted by phone at (512) 239-1703, or by e-mail at *demiller@tnrcc.state.tx.us*.

Sincerely,

Mark Fisher, Manager
Water Quality Assessment Section
Water Quality Division
Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission

MF/DKM/sa

ccs: Mr. Curtis W. Campbell, Red River Authority of Texas, Hamilton Building, Suite 520, 900 8th Street, Wichita Falls, Texas 76301-6894
Mr. Larry McKinney, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Resource Protection Division, 4200 Smith School Road, Austin, Texas 78744
Mr. Todd Chenoweth, Manager, Water Rights Permitting & Availability Section, MC-160

MAILING LIST FROM SCOPING PROCESS

Ms. Claudia Nissley
Chief, Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
730 Simms Street, Room 450
Golden, CO 80401

Mr. Richard Brontoli
Executive Director
Red River Valley Association
P.O. Box 709
Shreveport, LA 71162-0709

Mr. Mark Ambler
American Fisheries Society
Route 1, Box 75-B
Porter, OK 74454

Mr. Jerry Black
President, Oklahoma Wildlife
Federation, Inc.
3900 North Santa Fe Avenue
Oklahoma City, OK 73118

Mr. Jerry Brabander
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
222 South Houston, Suite A
Tulsa, OK 74127

Ms. Bretta Cantrell
The Nature Conservancy
Oklahoma Chapter
320 South Boston, Suite 1222
Tulsa, OK 74103

Ms. Ramona Clark
Executive Director
Lake Texoma Association
P.O. Box 610
Kingston, OK 73439

Honorable Wallace E. Coffey
Chairman
Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma
HC 32-Box 1720
Lawton, OK 73502

Mr. Mark S. Coleman
Oklahoma Dept. of Env. Quality
1000 N.E. 10th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Mr. Michael A. Deihl
Administrator
Southwestern Power Administration
P.O. Box 1619
Tulsa, OK 74102

Mr. Greg D. Duffy
Director
Oklahoma Dept. of Wildlife Cons.
P.O. Box 53465
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Honorable Noah Frank
Chairman
Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 487
Binger, OK 73009

Honorable Billy Evans Horse
Chairman
Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 369
Carnegie, OK 73015

Mr. Phil Keasling
Bureau of Land Management
220 North Service Road
Moore, OK 73160-4980

Honorable Henry Kostzuta
Chairman
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1220
Anadarko, OK 73005

Honorable Gary McAdams
President
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes
P.O. Box 729
Anadarko, OK 73005

Ms. Kathy D. Peter
District Chief
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
202 N.W. 66th, Building 7
Oklahoma City, OK 73116

Ms. Altha-Lee Ripley
Congressman Ernest J. Istooks Ofc.
5400 N. Grand Boulevard, Suite 505
Oklahoma City, OK 73112

Ms. Margaret Ruff
Oklahoma Wildlife Federation
3900 N. Santa Fe Ave.
Oklahoma City, OK 73118

Mr. Gary L. Sherrer
Executive Director
Oklahoma Water Resources Board
P.O. Box 150
Oklahoma City, OK 73101-0150

Mr. J. Blake Wade
State Historic Preservation Officer
Oklahoma Historical Society
Wiley Post Historical Building
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Mr. T. C. Adams
State Single Point of Contact
Texas Office of State-Federal Rel.
P.O. Box 13005
Austin, TX 78711

Mr. Jimmy Banks
General Manager
Wichita Co. Water Impr. Dist. No. 2
402 E. Scott
Wichita Falls, TX 76301

Dr. James E. Bruseth
Dep. State Hist. Preserv. Officer
Texas Historical Commission
Department of Antiquities Prot.
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276

Mr. Robert G. Buckley
Executive Director
Natural Resources Cons. Service
P.O. Box 658
Temple, TX 76503

Honorable Lowell Cable
Red River Commissioner for Texas
858 Gilmer
Sulphur Springs, TX 75482

Mr. Jerry Chapman
General Manager
Greater Texoma Utility Authority
5100 Airport Drive
Denison, TX 75020

Mr. Lindsey Dingmore
Intergovernmental Affairs Division
Texas Department of Agriculture
17th and Congress Avenue
Austin, TX 78711

?
Mayor, City of Wichita Falls
Wichita Falls, TX 76301

Mr. Mark Fisher
Water Planning & Assessment Div.
Texas Natural Resources Cons. Comm.
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087

Mr. Ronald J. Glenn
General Manager
Red River Authority of Texas
Hamilton Building
900 8th Street, Suite 520
Wichita Falls, TX 76301-6894

Mr. Paul Hawkins
City Manager
City of Vernon
P.O. Box 1423
Vernon, TX 76384

Mr. John Hirschi
State Representative, District 81
3308 Kemp
Wichita Falls, TX 76208

Mr. Ed Lehman
U.S. Department of Agriculture
17702 C.R. 126 W.
Vernon, TX 76384

Honorable Pat Norriss
Mayor of Burkburnett
501 Sheppard Road
Burkburnett, TX 56354

Mr. Craig D. Pedersen
Executive Administrator
Texas Water Development Board
P.O. Box 13231
Austin, TX 78711-3231

Mr. Carl W. Riehn
Executive Director
North Texas Municipal Water Dist.
505 E. Brown St.
P.O. Box 2408
Wylie, TX 75098-2408

Mr. Andrew Sansom
Executive Director
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
4200 Smith School Road
Austin, TX 78744

Mr. Herman Settemeyer
Interstate Compacts Coordinator
Texas Natural Resource Cons. Comm.
Building F, MC 157
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087

Southcentral Field Representative
Wildlife Management Institute
Star Route 1A, Box 30G
Dripping Springs, TX 78620

Honorable James M. Inhofe
United States Senator
204 N. Robinson, Suite 271
Oklahoma City, OK 73102

Honorable Don Nickles
United States Senator
1820 Liberty Tower
100 North Broadway
Oklahoma City, OK 73102

Wes Watkins

Honorable Frank D. Lucas
Representative in Congress
215 Dean A. McGhee Ave., Room 109
Oklahoma City, OK 73102

Honorable Kay Bailey Hutchison
United States Senator
961 Federal Building
200 East 8th Street
Austin, TX 78701

Honorable Phil Gramm
United States Senator
2323 Bryan Street, Suite 1500
Dallas, TX 75201

Honorable Jim Chapman
Representative in Congress
P.O. Box 538
Sulphur Springs, TX 75482

Honorable William Thornberry
Representative in Congress
724 S. Polk, Suite 400
Amarillo, TX 79101

Honorable Larry Combest
Representative in Congress
1205 Texas Avenue, Suite 613
Lubbock, TX 79401

Honorable Frank A. Keating
Governor of Oklahoma
State Capitol Building, Room 212
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Honorable George W. Bush
Governor of Texas
State Capitol
P.O. Box 12428
Austin, TX 78711

Honorable Bill Anoatubby
Governor
The Chickasaw Nation
P.O. Box 1548
Ada, OK 74821

Chief, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Drawer 1210
Durant, OK 74701

Ms. Kay Yeager
Mayor of Wichita Falls
P.O. Box 1431
Wichita Falls, TX 76307

Honorable Wes Watkins
Representative in Congress
118 Carl Albert Federal Building
McAlester, OK 74501

NEWS RELEASE AND COMMUNICATION OUTLETS FROM SCOPING PROCESS

US Army Corps
of Engineers ®
Tulsa District

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release

To: Editors, Assignment Editors, and News Directors
Synopsis: Corps of Engineers announces plans to host two workshops on Wichita River Chloride Control Project

News Release No. 98-14
December 1, 1998

Army Corps of Engineers to host public information workshop and scoping process on Wichita River Basin Chloride Control Project

TULSA, Okla. -- Two information workshops on the Wichita River Basin Chloride Control Project will be hosted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District in December.

The workshops are part of the project's scoping process. The scoping process is part of the evaluation process outlined by the National Environmental Policy Act. The process involves soliciting ideas from the public and others about project alternatives and potential environmental impacts. The process is the first step in the environmental evaluation of a proposed change to land use, waterways or overall environmental conditions.

The workshops are informal and interested parties are invited to attend, visit information tables and discuss the Corps' study of the Wichita River Basin. The workshops are scheduled at the following locations and dates:

Wichita Falls, Texas Area

Wednesday, December 9, 1998, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Holiday Inn, 401 Broad Street, Wichita Falls, Texas

Durant, Oklahoma Area

Wednesday, December 16, 1998, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Holiday Inn, 2121 West Main, Durant, Oklahoma

Representatives from the Corps' Tulsa District Office will be available at the workshop to answer questions and listen to comments from those who attend.

-- more --

For Additional Information
Public Affairs Office
www.swt.usace.army.mil
Phone: 918-669-7366
FAX: 918-669-7368

Comments are welcome throughout the environmental investigations and can be made at the workshops or mailed to:

Mr. David L. Combs
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District
ATTN: CESWT-PE-E
P.O. Box 61
Tulsa, OK 74121-0061
Phone: 918-669-7660 e-mail: David.L.Combs@usace.army.mil

Please see attached sheet for further details.

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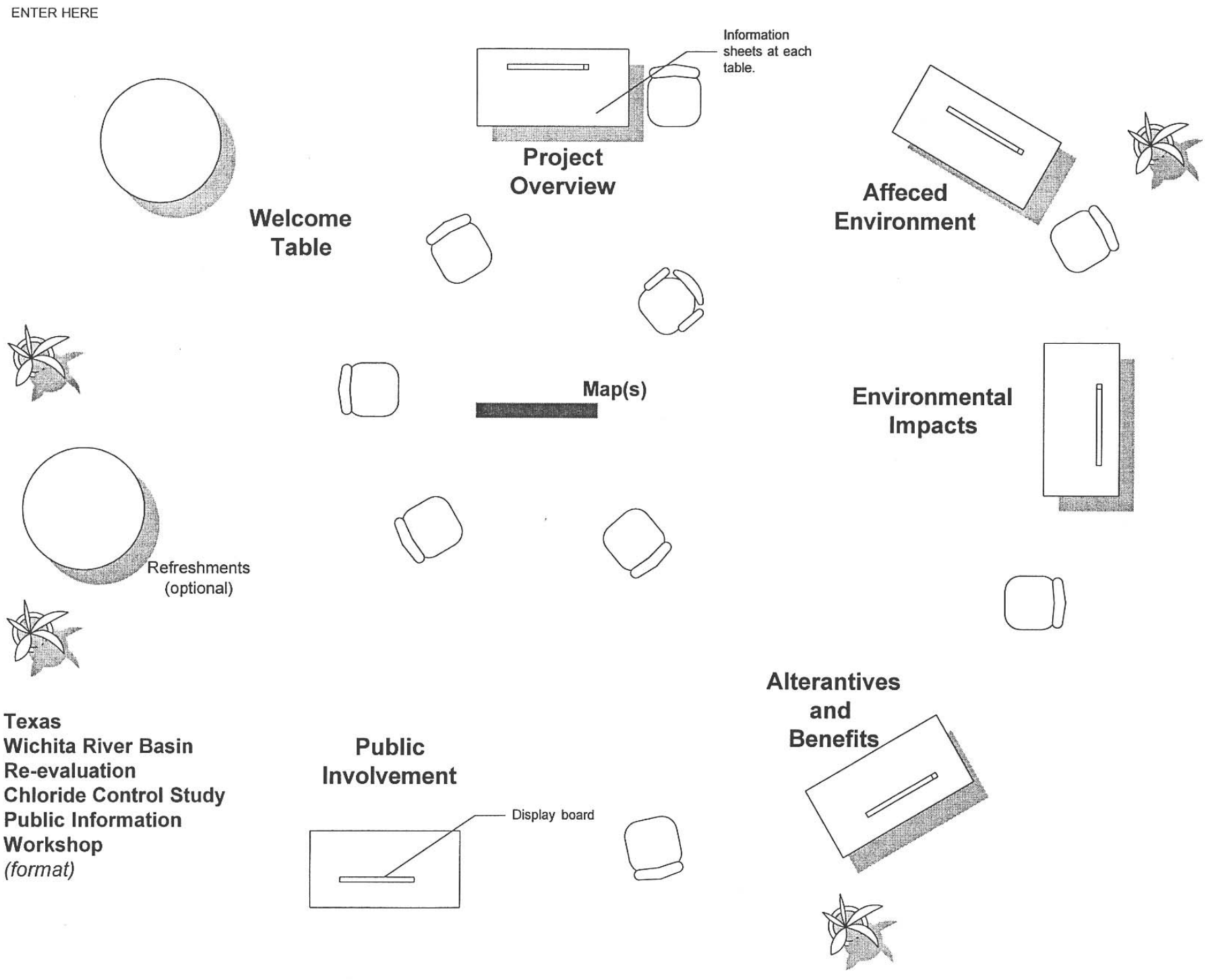
12/1/98
Filename MEDIAALL

Company	City	ST	Zip	Notes1	Phone	Notes2
Accent West Magazine	Amarillo	TX	79105	FAX:(806)371-9129	TEL: (806)359-6801	Monthly
Amarillo College Ranger	Amarillo	TX	79178	FAX:(806)371-5370	TEL: (806)371-5290	10 times a semester
Amarillo Globe News	Amarillo	TX	79166	FAX*(806)373-0810	TEL: (806)376-4488	*41
Focus	Amarillo	TX	79116	FAX:(806)355-3109	TEL: (806)355-2747	Monthly
Golden Plains Leader	Amarillo	TX	79120-1674	FAX:(806)373-7351	TEL: (806)373-4237	
KACV-FM Radio	Amarillo	TX	79178	FAX:(806)371-5258	TEL: (806)371-5222	
KACV-TV (CH 2 -- PBS)	Amarillo	TX	79178	FAX:(806)371-5258	TEL: (806)371-5222	
KAEZ-FM Radio	Amarillo	TX	79101	FAX:(806)372-3628	TEL: (806)372-3002	
KAKS-AM/FM Radio	Amarillo	TX	79114-8580	FAX:(806)353-1142	TEL: (806)353-3500	PSAs to Randy Rush
KAMR-TV (CH 4 -- NBC)	Amarillo	TX	79189-0751	FAX*(806)381-2943	TEL: (806)383-3321	*45
KCIT-TV (CH 14 -- FOX)	Amarillo	TX	79101	FAX:(806)371-0408	TEL: (806)374-1414	
KDJW-FM & KBUY-AM Radio	Amarillo	TX	79117-5844	FAX:(806)379-7339	TEL: (806)372-6543	
KFDA-TV (CH 10 -- CBS)	Amarillo	TX	79105	FAX*(806)381-9859	TEL: (806)383-1010	*44
KGNC-AM/FM Radio	Amarillo	TX	79189-0710	FAX*(806)354-8779	TEL: (806)355-9801	*42
KIXZ AM & KMML FM Radio	Amarillo	TX	79116	FAX:(806)355-5832	TEL: (806)355-9777	
KLCJ-AM Radio	Amarillo	TX	79106	FAX:(806)355-7831	TEL: (806)353-4448	
KQAC-FM Radio	Amarillo	TX	79116	FAX:(806)355-5832	TEL: (806)355-9777	
KQFX-FM Radio	Amarillo	TX	79102	FAX:(806)352-6525	TEL: (806)381-1010	
KQIZ-FM Radio	Amarillo	TX	79114-7488	FAX:(806)353-1860	TEL: (806)353-6662	
KVII-TV (CH 7 -- ABC)	Amarillo	TX	79101-4328	FAX*(806)371-7329	TEL: (806)373-1787	*43
KYFA-FM Radio	Amarillo	TX	79102	NO FAX	TEL: (800)888-7077	
KZIP-AM Radio	Amarillo	TX	79101	FAX:(806)371-0559	TEL: (806)374-8555	
Archer County News	Archer City	TX	76351	FAX:(817)574-2523	TEL :(817)574-4569	
Foard County News	Crowell	TX	79227-0489	NO FAX	TEL: (817) 684-135	
Dallas Morning News	Dallas	TX	75265-5237	FAX*(214)977-8319	TEL: (214)977-8222	*14
KDAF-TV (CH 33 -- FOX)	Dallas	TX	75247	FAX:(214)640-3460	TEL: (214)634-8833	
KDFW-TV (CH 4 -- CBS)	Dallas	TX	75202	FAX:(214)720-3263	TEL: (214)720-4414	
KDMX-FM Radio	Dallas	TX	75247	FAX:(214)688-1029	TEL: (214)688-0641	
KEGL-FM Radio	Dallas	TX	75354	FAX:(214)401-2161	TEL: (214)869-9700	
KERA-TV (CH 13 -- PBS)	Dallas	TX	75201	FAX:(214)754-0635	TEL: (214)871-1390	
KLIF Radio	Dallas	TX	75219	FAX:(214)787-1329	TEL: (214)526-2400	
KLUV-FM Radio	Dallas	TX	75204	FAX:(214)443-1570	TEL: (214)526-9870	
KOAI-FM Radio	Dallas	TX	75225	FAX:(214)368-1075	TEL: (214)691-1075	
KXTX-TV (CH 39 -- IND)	Dallas	TX	75219	FAX:(214)522-8311	TEL: (214)521-3900	
WFAA-TV (CH 8 -- ABC)	Dallas	TX	75202	FAX:(214)977-6585	TEL: (214)748-9631	
Denison Herald	Denison	TX	75020-0908	FAX*(903)465-7188	TEL: (903)465-7171	*16
Grandpappy Point Marina	Denison	TX	75020	FAX:(405)564-9322	TEL: Unknown	

Company	City	ST	Zip	Notes1	Phone	Notes2
KLAK Radio	Denison	TX	75020	FAX*(903)463-9816	TEL: (903)463-6800	*17 (dial manually
KTEN-TV (CH 10 -- NBC)	Denison	TX	75020	FAX*(903)465-5859	TEL: (903)465-5836	*19
Bryan County Star	Durant	OK	74072	FAX:(580)924-7685	TEL: (580)924-6499	
Durant Democrat	Durant	OK	74702-0250	FAX*(580)924-6026	TEL: (580)924-4388	*04
KHIB Radio, SEOSU Campu	Durant	OK	74701	FAX:(580)924-7313	TEL: (580)924-0138	
KSEO & KLBC Radio	Durant	OK	74702	FAX*(580)920-1426	TEL: (580)924-3100	*05
Southern Leader	Durant	OK	74072	NO FAX	TEL: (580)924-6664	
Fort Worth Star Telegra	Fort Worth	TX	76101-1870	FAX*(817)390-7789	TEL: (817)390-7400	*52
KTVT-TV (CH 11 -- IND)	Fort Worth	TX	76103	FAX:(817)496-7739	TEL: (817)496-7711	
KXAS-TV (CH 5 -- NBC)	Fort Worth	TX	76101	FAX:(817)654-6325	TEL: (817)654-6300	
Daily Oklahoman	Oklahoma Ci	OK	73125-0125	FAX:(405)475-3183	TEL: (405)475-3234	Sports FAX: (405) 4
Daily Oklahoman	Oklahoma Ci	OK	73125-0125	FAX*(405)475-3183	TEL: (405)475-3311	*29
Journal Record	Oklahoma Ci	OK	73102	FAX*(405)278-2890	TEL: (405)235-3100	*66
KATT-FM & KPRW-AM Radio	Oklahoma Ci	OK	73116	FAX:(405)843-5288	TEL: (405)848-0100	
KFOR-TV (CH 4)	Oklahoma Ci	OK	73113	FAX*(405)478-6337	TEL: (405)424-4444	*36
KOCO-TV (CH 5)	Oklahoma Ci	OK	73113	FAX*(405)478-6675	TEL: (405)478-3000	*37
KOMA & KRXO Radio	Oklahoma Ci	OK	73153	FAX*(405)793-0514	TEL: (405)794-4000	*33
KWTV-TV (CH 9)	Oklahoma Ci	OK	73113	FAX*(405)841-9989	TEL: (405)843-6641	*38
OETA-TV (CH 13)	Oklahoma Ci	OK	73113	FAX*(405)841-9216	TEL: (405)848-8501	*35
Oklahoma Business News	Oklahoma Ci	OK	73126-0370	FAX*(405)278-2877	TEL: (405)235-3100	*68
WKY/KTOK Radio	Oklahoma Ci	OK	73118	FAX*(405)858-5333	TEL: (405)840-5271	*32
KIKM-FM Radio	Sherman	TX	75091	FAX:(903)893-1154	TEL: (903)893-1151	
KXII-TV (CH 12 -- CBS)	Sherman	TX	75091	FAX*(903)892-4623	TEL: (903)892-8123	*20
Sherman Democrat	Sherman	TX	75091-1128	FAX*(903)868-1930	TEL: (903)893-8181	*15
Associated Press	Tulsa	OK	74102	FAX*9+584-4654	TEL: 9+584-4346	*18
KJRH-TV (CH 2)	Tulsa	OK	74101	FAX*9+748-1436	TEL: 9+743-2222	*56
KOED-TV (CH 11)	Tulsa	OK	74115-7832	FAX*9+838-1807	TEL: 9+838-7611	*57
KOTV-TV (CH 6)	Tulsa	OK	74101	FAX*9+584-5513	TEL: 9+582-6666	*59
KRMG/KWEN Radio	Tulsa	OK	74136	FAX*9+493-5345	TEL: 9+493-7400	*55
KTUL-TV (CH 8)	Tulsa	OK	74101	FAX*9+445-9359	TEL: 9+445-8888	*58
KVOO/KCKI Radio	Tulsa	OK	74152	FAX*9+743-6462	TEL: 9+743-7814	*54
Tulsa Business Journal	Tulsa	OK	74145	FAX: 9+664-8161	TEL: 9+663-1414	
Tulsa World	Tulsa	OK	74102	FAX*9+581-8353	TEL: 9+581-8300	*53
KAUZ-TV (CH 6 -- CBS)	Wichita Fal	TX	76307	FAX:(817)761-2354	TEL: (817)322-6957	
KFDX-TV (CH 3 -- NBC)	Wichita Fal	TX	76309	FAX:(817)691-4384	TEL: (817)692-4530	
KJTL-TV (CH 18 -- FOX)	Wichita Fal	TX	76308	FAX:(817)696-5766	TEL: (817)691-1808	
KMOC-FM Radio	Wichita Fal	TX	76307	FAX:(817)723-5807	TEL: (817)767-3303	

Company	City	ST	Zip	Notes1	Phone	Notes2
KNIN-AM/FM Radio	Wichita Fal	TX	76307	FAX:(817)855-4041	TEL: (817)855-6924	
KQXC-FM Radio	Wichita Fal	TX	76308	FAX:(817)691-5855	TEL: (817)696-3401	
KWFS-FM Radio	Wichita Fal	TX	76307	FAX:(817)855-1070	TEL: (817)855-3555	
KYYI-FM Radio	Wichita Fal	TX	76308	FAX:(817)691-5855	TEL: (817)691-1054	
Midwestern Wichitan	Wichita Fal	TX	76308-2099	NO FAX	TEL: (817)689-4704	
North Texas Journal	Wichita Fal	TX	76301	FAX:(817)766-6541	TEL: (817)766-6525	
Wichita Falls Times Rec	Wichita Fal	TX	76307-0120	FAX*(940)767-5201	TEL: (817)767-8341	*62

DISPLAY LAYOUT AND MATERIALS FROM SCOPING PROCESS


ENTER HERE
Information sheets at each table.
Project Overview
Welcome Table
Affeced Environment
Map(s)
Environmental Impacts
Refreshments (optional)
Alterantives and Benefits
Texas
Wichita River Basin
Re-evaluation
Chloride Control Study
Public Information
Workshop
(format)
Public Involvement
Display board

Advertisement (mail also to attached List)

~Announcing~

PUBLIC INFORMATION WORKSHOP AND SCOPING PROCESS

as related to the

Texas Wichita River Basin Chloride Control Study

in compliance with

The National Environmental Policy Act

Workshops

Purposes: To (1) Inform the public about the Wichita River Basin Study; (2) Solicit comments and questions about the study; and (3) Scope ideas and questions about the environmental impacts of project alternatives being considered.

Wichita Falls, Texas Area

Date and Time: Wednesday, December 9, 1998, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Place: Holiday Inn, 401 Broad Street, Wichita Falls, Texas

Durant, Oklahoma Area

Date and Time: Wednesday, December 16, 1998, 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Place: Holiday Inn, 2121 West Main, Durant, Oklahoma

Host: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District

Format: Open house format, no set or formal presentation. Arrive anytime between 6:30 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.

Scoping Process

The Corps is evaluating alternatives for controlling chlorides (natural salts) in the waters of the Wichita River Basin and portions of the Red River. One alternative includes no action. The purpose of each alternative is the improvement of water quality for potable and agricultural uses. The Corps evaluation includes consideration of the environmental impacts that those alternatives may have. The scoping process is being done in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. As part of the scoping process, the Corps of Engineers requests that the public as well as Federal, State, and local agencies identify environmental issues related to the project alternatives. Comments and questions can be forwarded to:

Mr. David L. Combs
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District
ATTN: CESWT-PE-E
P.O. Box 61
Tulsa, OK 74121-0061
Phone: 918-669-7660 **e-mail**: David.L.Combs@usace.army.mil

US Army Corps
of Engineers
Tulsa District

WICHITA RIVER BASIN REEVALUATION
WICHITA RIVER, TEXAS

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

STUDY REACHES

The Wichita River Basin Reevaluation Study will encompass all of the Wichita River from the brine collection facilities downstream to the Wichita River's confluence with the Red River and the upper Red River from its confluence with the Wichita River downstream to Lake Texoma. Study reaches to be evaluated include Reach 10 (North and Middle Wichita), Reach 11 (South Wichita), Reach 9 (Wichita River and Lake Diversion), Reach 8 (Wichita River to its confluence with the Red River), Reach 6 (Red River to Lake Texoma), and Reach 5 (Lake Texoma). This area constitutes a major change from the Red River Chloride Control Project (RRCCP) in that Reaches 7, 13, 14, and 15 (Elm Creek, the North Fork of the Red River, the Prairie Dog Town Fork of the Red River, the Pease River, and the Red River upstream from its confluence with the Wichita River) would be unaffected with implementation of the new project. The attached map identifies the location of these reaches.

ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

The environmental evaluation will first establish existing environmental conditions (the affected environment) for the reaches specified above. Environment conditions include socioeconomic resources (population communities, services, and recreational opportunities); terrestrial resources (plants and animals, soils); aquatic resources of the Wichita and Red rivers (fish, plants, and other life forms), Threatened and Endangered Species; water quality in the Red and Wichita River Basin; cultural resources (archeological sites); air quality; prime and unique farmland; and other environmental conditions of the Red and Wichita Basin to be specified during the scoping process. These are conditions that may be impacted by project alternatives.

TARGET GOAL

The environmental impacts and benefits predicted for the impacted reaches of the Wichita River are being reevaluated. Predictions for these reaches will be based on the same output goal as the original RRCCP, which was to keep chloride concentrations in Lake Kemp at or less than 250 mg/l 98% of the time.

CHLORIDE LOADINGS

The total percent reduction in chlorides in Reaches 5 and 6 with construction of Wichita River Basin facilities would depend upon any reduction of manmade brines that has been or would be realized. A total of 3,370 tons per day chloride loading is experienced basin-wide. Of that, 2,250 tons have been identified as coming from natural major point sources, while the

remaining 1,120 tons come from minor natural and manmade sources. A total of 405 tons is already being controlled by operation of Areas V and VIII, leaving a total of 2,965 tons per day loading remaining. For target chloride concentrations to be met in Lake Kemp, approximately 197 tons per day must be removed from the watershed above the lake in addition to the 165 tons currently being removed from Area VIII. Therefore, the total percent reduction in chlorides in Reaches 5 and 6 with completion of the Wichita River Basin facilities would fall between approximately 6.6% and 10.7 % of current levels.

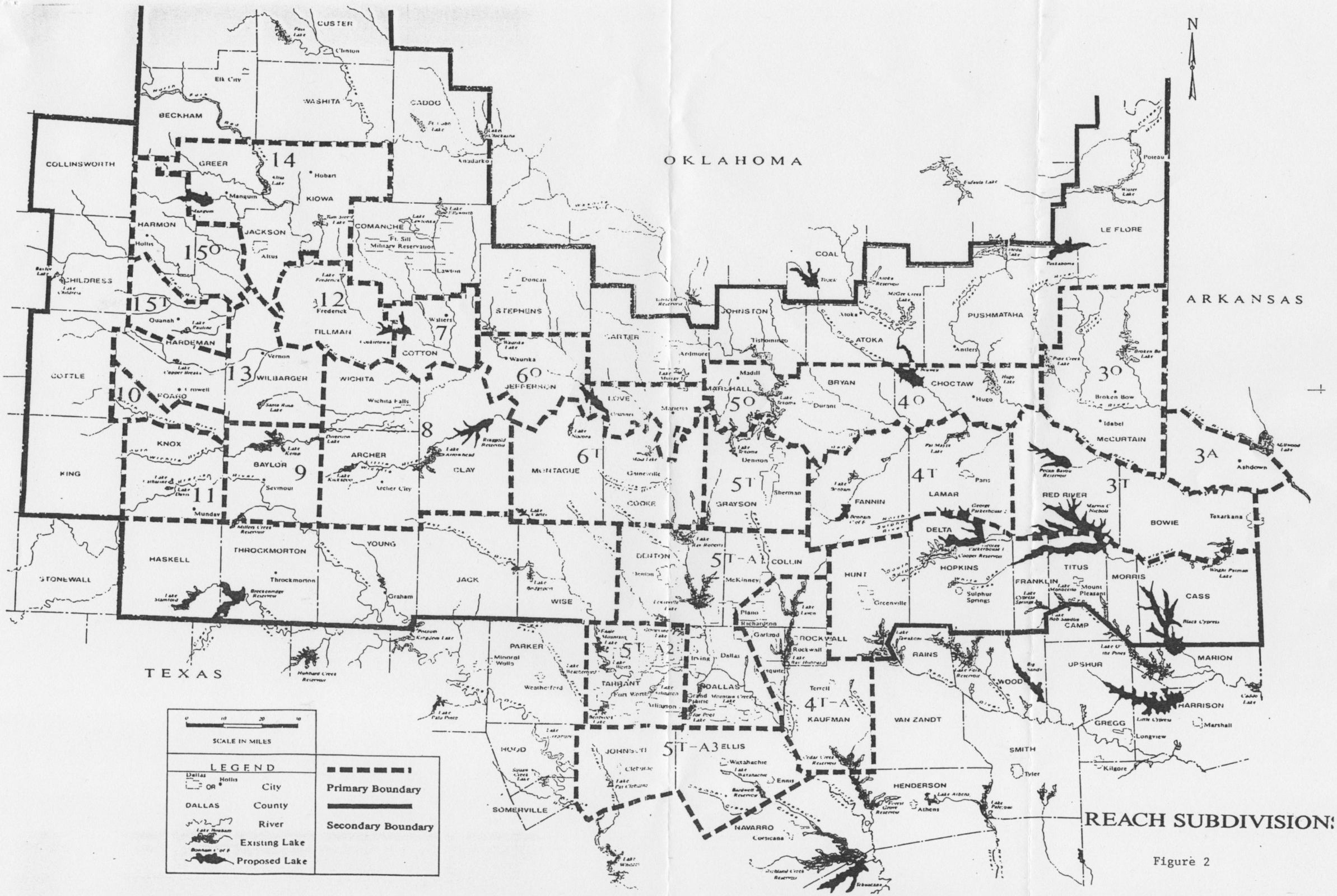
This is opposed to the 44.1% total chloride reduction over current levels in Reaches 5 and 6 that was expected to occur with the original RRCCP. The percent and the total reduction in chlorides in Reaches 5 and 6 would be much less with completion of the Wichita River Basin facilities than with the original RRCCP. Because many of the potential environmental impacts for Reaches 5 and 6 with the RRCCP were not as severe as upstream reaches, impacts to Lake Texoma and the Red River as a result of constructing only the Wichita River Basin portion of the project should be significantly reduced.

INFORMATION, COMMENTS, AND QUESTIONS

The Corps is actively seeking public involvement in the planning of the Wichita River Basin Project. Inquiries and comments can be directed to:

Mr. David L. Combs
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District
ATTN: CESWT-PE-E
P.O. Box 61
Tulsa, OK 74121-0061
Phone: 918-669-7660 **e-mail**: David.L.Combs@usace.army.mil

Information about the project can also be obtained from the Tulsa District World Wide Web Site-- **www.swt.usace.army.mil**.



REACH SUBDIVISION:

Figure 2

US Army Corps
of Engineers
Tulsa District

WICHITA BASIN REEVALUATION
WICHITA RIVER, TEXAS

PROJECT OVERVIEW

HISTORY OF THE CHLORIDE CONTROL PROJECT

Studies to control natural chloride emissions in the Arkansas and Red River basins began in 1957 when Congress directed the U.S. Public Health Service to locate the major sources of natural chloride emissions in those basins. Ten major sources were located in the Red River Basin on the upper Red River and the Wichita River. Areas V, VI, IX, XI, XIII, XIV, and XV are on the Red River. Areas VII, VIII, and X are on the Wichita River. The attached map locates these areas.

In 1959, Congress directed the Corps of Engineers (COE) to determine if the naturally occurring salt sources could be controlled and, if so, to determine the costs and benefits of alternative control plans. Experimental work at Estelline Springs (Area V in the upper Red River Basin) was authorized in 1962. An effective control plan at Area V was completed in 1964.

The COE completed a survey report in 1966 that recommended chloride control plans at the salt sources on the Wichita River – Areas VII, VIII, and X (Part 1). Part I was authorized by Congress in 1966. Preconstruction planning started in 1968. Detailed studies of the three areas were completed in 1972. In 1974, the Water Resources Development Act (Public Law 93-251) provided special authorization to construct control measures at Area VIII on the Wichita River. Construction began in 1977, and Area VIII became operational in 1987.

The remaining areas in the Red River Basin (Part II) were the subject of a second survey report completed in 1966 that recommended chloride control plans for five of the six salt sources. Area XI was not recommended for further studies. Part II, including the experimental work at Area XIII on Jonah Creek, was authorized for construction in 1970.

In 1976, the COE submitted General Design Memorandum No. 25, which recommended control measures for salt areas on the Pease and Red Rivers. Area XV and the North Pease River portion of Area IX were not considered economically feasible at that time and were recommended for possible development in the future.

The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-662) amended earlier authorizations to separate the overall project into the Arkansas River Basin and the Red River Basin. The Red River Basin features were authorized for construction, subject to a favorable review panel on the performance of Area VIII in the Wichita River Basin. Area VIII had been under construction since 1977 and became operational in 1987.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, a Final Environmental Statement for the project was completed in July 1976, distributed for agency and public review, and filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on May 18, 1977.

In 1978, the COE requested an economic reanalysis of the entire Red River Chloride Control plan to include a significantly more detailed benefit analysis. On September 12, 1991, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) directed the COE to prepare a current economic analysis of the authorized plan of the Red River Chloride Project (RRCCP) prior to construction of any other areas outside Area X. Accordingly, the COE completed the Limited Reevaluation Report in June 1993. The report focused on an economic evaluation that defined a sequence of construction of the various project elements.

By memorandum dated September 20, 1996, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) directed the COE to prepare a Supplemental Assessment Report to identify and explore in a preliminary fashion other options, such as the feasibility of desalinization or mixing and blending of water supplies. Partnership options for support of the project were also considered. The report would discuss implementation issues; preliminary costs; and whether the options, alone or in combination, might provide a workable, more environmentally sensitive solution to long-term water needs identified in the region. The Supplemental Assessment Report was completed in February 1997.

On September 9, 1997, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) directed the COE to delay construction on the RRCCP and prepare an informal economic analysis of completing the Wichita River Basin features of the authorized RRCCP. It was proposed that proceeding with completion of the Wichita River Basin construction in lieu of the total authorized project would address recent geographic shifts in water demand, avoid environmentally sensitive areas along the Red and Pease rivers, and avoid impacts to fish and wildlife species and habitat. Further, the evaluation would identify if opportunities to build upon previous RRCCP investments were justified economically. The analysis was based on current, existing information and was completed in October 1997. The findings indicated that there was a good possibility that completion of the Wichita River Basin features was economically feasible. A thorough reevaluation of the Wichita River Basin features was warranted.

On December 2, 1997, the Director of Civil Works, Major General Russell L. Fuhrman, approved by letter, with concurrence from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), that the Tulsa District COE could undertake the proposed reevaluation. The study was to be titled "Wichita River Basin Project Reevaluation".

Whereas the study completed in October 1997 was a brief analysis of the economic feasibility of completing specific, authorized Wichita River Basin features of the RRCCP, the Wichita River Basin Project Reevaluation study would be more involved. The new study would include detailed formulation, economic, environmental, and cost analyses of the alternatives identified for both with- and without-project conditions. The alternatives would include modifications to the authorized project for existing and unconstructed features.

PROJECT PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Wichita River Basin Project Reevaluation consists of features in and associated with chloride control in the Wichita River Basin, a tributary of the Red River located southeast of the Texas panhandle in Texas. The study area includes north central and northeastern Texas, including the Dallas-Fort Worth region and the region along the Red River as far downstream as Shreveport, Louisiana. The goal of the project is to reduce naturally occurring chloride and total dissolved solid concentrations in the Red River, including the Wichita River, to allow economical use of those waters for municipal, industrial, and agricultural purposes.

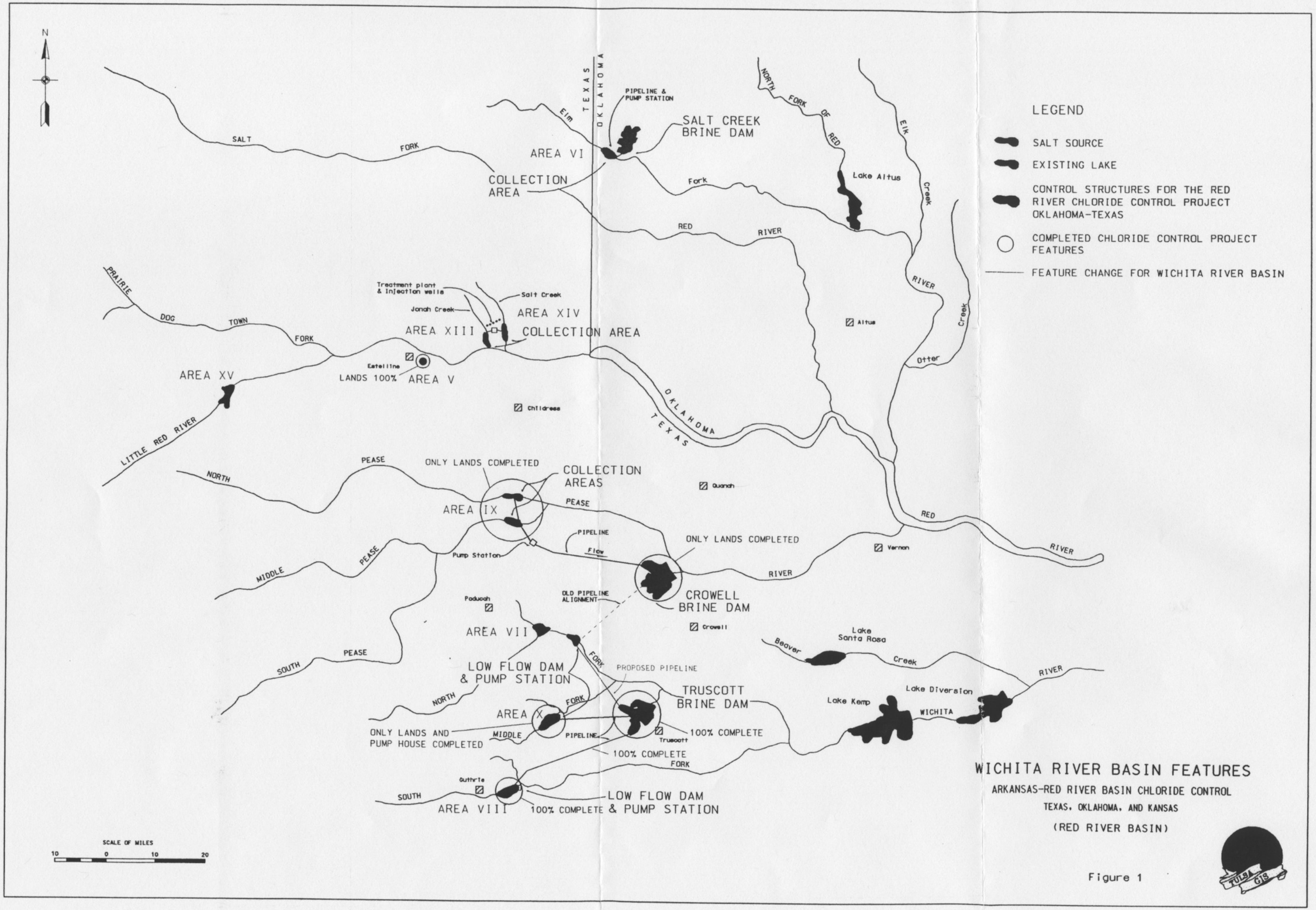
The purpose of the reevaluation is twofold: (1) to provide a basis to determine the most appropriate course of action for the unconstructed features of the authorized project, and (2) to reexamine the economic feasibility of chloride control alternatives and the environmental impacts of those alternatives.

INFORMATION, COMMENTS, AND QUESTIONS

The Corps is actively seeking public involvement in the planning of the Wichita Basin Project. Inquiries and comments can be directed to:

Mr. David L. Combs
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District
ATTN: CESWT-PE-E
P.O. Box 61
Tulsa, OK 74121-0061
Phone: 918-669-7660 **e-mail**: David.L.Combs@usace.army.mil

Information about the project can also be obtained from the Tulsa District World Wide Web Site-- **www.swt.usace.army.mil**.



WICHITA RIVER BASIN FEATURES

ARKANSAS-RED RIVER BASIN CHLORIDE CONTROL

TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, AND KANSAS

(RED RIVER BASIN)

Figure 1

US Army Corps
of Engineers
Tulsa District

WICHITA RIVER BASIN REEVALUATION
WICHITA RIVER, TEXAS

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

GENERAL

The primary purpose of an environmental impact statement (EIS) is to serve as an action-forcing device to ensure that policies and goals defined in the National Environmental Policy Act are infused into ongoing programs and actions of the Federal Government. The EIS shall provide a full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts and shall inform decisionmakers and the public of reasonable alternatives that would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. The National Environmental Policy Act provides that there shall be an early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying significant issues related to a proposed action. This process is termed Scoping and is accomplished as soon as practicable after publishing a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register.

Some purposes of Scoping include: (1) Invite the participation of affected Federal, State, and local agencies, any affected Indian tribe, the proponent of the action, and other interested persons who might not be in accord with the action; (2) Determine the scope and significant issues to be analyzed in depth in the EIS; and (3) Identify and eliminate from detailed study issues that are not significant or that have been covered by prior environmental review.

Your participation in the Scoping process is appreciated. Following is a list of potential impacts associated with construction of Wichita River Basin chloride control facilities that will be addressed in the EIS. Any additional significant concerns or issues you may want to identify will also be considered.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

(1) Impacts to hydrological, biological, and water quality issues concerning fish, aquatic invertebrates, algae/biofilm, aquatic macrophytes, wetland/riparian ecosystem components, along with the continued functioning and integrity of the Wichita River and Reach 6 of the upper Red River ecosystem.

(2) Impacts to the Lake Texoma and Lake Kemp components, including chloride/turbidity relationships, chloride/fish reproduction issues, chloride/plankton community issues, chloride/nutrient dynamics issues, and impacts on lake sport fisheries, aesthetics, and recreational values.

(3) Impacts of the potential for Selenium (Se) at Truscott Brine Lake.

(4) Changes in size and land use at Truscott Brine Lake.

(5) Manmade brines and associated reduction

(6) Section 401 water quality issues

(7) Mitigation as it relates to indirect habitat losses resulting from irrigated cropland and direct impacts from construction of project components.

(8) Impacts on the commercial bait minnow fishery in the upper Red River.

(9) Federally listed threatened and endangered species.

(10) Unquantifiable/undefined impacts

INFORMATION, COMMENTS, AND QUESTIONS

The Corps is actively seeking public involvement in the environmental evaluation of the Wichita River Basin Project. Inquiries and comments can be directed to:

Mr. David L. Combs
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District
ATTN: CESWT-PE-E
P.O. Box 61
Tulsa, OK 74121-0061
Phone: 918-669-7660 **e-mail:** David.L.Combs@usace.army.mil

Information about the project can also be obtained from the Tulsa District World Wide Web Site-- **www.swt.usace.army.mil**.

US Army Corps
of Engineers
Tulsa District

WICHITA RIVER BASIN REEVALUATION
WICHITA RIVER, TEXAS

BENEFIT EVALUATION

INTRODUCTION

The objective of the Wichita River Basin Chloride Control Project is to provide the most practical and cost effective means of improving the quality of water for beneficial uses.

Reducing chlorides to improve water quality in the Wichita River Basin would benefit municipal, industrial, and agricultural users of Wichita and Red River water. An economic evaluation of the effectiveness of the project in improving the quality of water for beneficial purposes is to be performed in accordance with the "Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies", dated March 1983. The Federal objective of water and related land resources planning is to contribute to national economic development (NED) consistent with protecting the Nation's environment pursuant to national environmental statutes, applicable executive orders, and other Federal planning requirements. Prior evaluations are contained in a Department of the Army, Tulsa District, Corps of Engineers November 1980 report, entitled "Supplemental Data to Arkansas-Red River Basin Chloride Control, Red River Basin, Design Memorandum No. 25, General Design, Phase I – Plan Formulation", Volumes I and II. In 1992, the 1980 economic evaluation was updated and is contained in the "Limited Reevaluation Report, Red River Chloride Control Project", dated June 1993.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The purpose of the NED plan is to reasonably maximize net NED benefits consistent with the Federal objective of contributing to NED while protecting the Nation's environment. The NED plan identifies beneficial and adverse impacts on the national economy. Beneficial impacts are increases in economic value of the national output of goods and services from the plan; the value of output resulting from external economies caused by a plan; and the value associated with use of otherwise unemployed or underemployed labor resources. Adverse impacts of the NED plan are the resources used in implementing the plan, such as implementation outlays, associated costs, and other direct costs. The general measurement standard of the value of goods and services is defined as the willingness of users to pay for each increment of output from a plan. NED benefits or outputs are measured in terms of municipal and industrial water supply and agricultural irrigation. An adverse effect would include hydropower forgone at Lake Texoma. Other beneficial or adverse impacts may be on recreation and commercial or sport fisheries.

NED benefits are measured in those counties and reaches that may be economically affected by the project. Forty-two counties are in the four-state study area, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana. These counties are either existing or potential users of Wichita/Red River water for one or more of the following reasons:

(1) The projected demand for water in some counties exceeds existing source capabilities; therefore, alternative sources of water supply must be considered.

(2) Because of their proximity to Wichita/Red River, transportation costs are low enough to use the river compared to using alternative sources.

(3) Current and past activities document that Wichita/Red River is a viable alternative water source.

(4) There is a lack of readily available alternatives to Wichita/Red River as a water source for some counties.

MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL BENEFITS

Sources and costs of municipal and industrial (M&I) water supply are identified for counties and reaches that may also use water improved by the project. Estimates of existing and future M&I water demand are also calculated. Allocation of sources to meet demand depends on the cost of the water supply, which, in turn, is based on the quantity and quality of water needed. The costs assigned to water supply sources allow M&I NED benefits to be computed. M&I benefits are measured as either water quality benefits or water supply benefits. Water quality benefits are derived when Wichita/Red River water is used with and without the project based on costs. The benefit is a measure of the quality cost of water, either the cost of treatment to an acceptable standard or the damage cost of saline water as a result of no treatment, without the project compared to with the project. A water supply benefit is calculated if Wichita/Red River water is used only with the project. The benefit is the difference in the cost of Wichita/Red River water and the next least costly alternative with the project.

AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION BENEFITS

Agricultural irrigation NED benefits are estimated as the difference in net crop returns with the project compared to net crop returns without the project. The crop type and the amount of crops expected to be grown in the area are projected with and without the project over the period of analysis. The basic assumption behind forecasting cropping patterns under with and without project conditions is to obtain the maximum possible net revenue. The combination of crops within a reach or study area that will provide the maximum possible net revenue, based on farm budgets, is the optimal crop mix. The optimal crop mix is estimated for each reach, with irrigable land (by soil type) and amount and quality of irrigation water as resource constraints. Differences in net returns with and without the project occur primarily from higher yields resulting from increased irrigation with water of improved quality.

POTENTIAL LOSS OF HYDROPOWER BENEFITS

Reduction of inflows into Lake Texoma due to chloride control facilities and increased agricultural irrigation, plus increasing use of Lake Texoma for M&I purposes, may have a future impact on generation of hydropower at Lake Texoma. Estimates of potential hydropower losses, if significant, are considered a NED cost to the project.

OTHER NED ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Potential NED economic impacts on public recreation, such as at the Lake Texoma sport fishery; on boating, lake recreation, and aesthetics; and on other stream and lake uses as a result of a change in water quality depend on documentation of significant biological changes. Regional economic development impacts that register positive and negative changes in distribution of regional economic activity, such as project expenditure impacts on regional income and regional employment, are not considered NED effects on the national economy. The benefit-to-cost ratio for the project is based on NED effects on the national economy.

LETTERS AND NEWS REPORTS REGARDING PROPOSED PROJECT FROM SCOPING PROCESS

DIRECTORS
BEN KIRKLAND, PRESIDENT
JOHN STABER, VICE-PRESIDENT
STANLEY WATSON, SECRETARY
JESSE FLICK
BOBBY ROWLAND

JIMMY BANKS, GENERAL MGR.
ANNELLA BRIXEY, AUDITOR
TAX COLLECTOR

WICHITA COUNTY WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT No. 2
402 E. SCOTT
Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
(940) 767-6721

January 4, 1999

Mr. David L. Combs
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District
ATTN: CESWT-PE-E
P. O. Box 61
Tulsa, OK. 74121-0061

Dear Mr. Combs,

The Wichita County Water Improvement District No. 2 Board of Directors strongly support the completion of the Wichita River Basin portion of the chloride project. Information on the completion of the Wichita River Basin portion was well presented.

The District has worked for the Red River Chloride Control Project since its inception in the late 1950's. Just with the completion of Area VIII in 1987, the District's farmers have better yields with the improved water quality. Center pivot sprinkler systems are now being used and irrigable land has been added to the District. With good water, this valley could play a major roll in future agriculture production.

As joint owners of the Lake Kemp system, the City of Wichita Falls could rely on Lake Kemp water to meet their future municipal water needs.

We look toward the day when Mr. Kemp's vision of flood control, irrigation, and a dependable water supply for area citizens will be completed.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Banks
General Manager

Ben Kirkland
Board President

US Army Corps
of Engineers
Tulsa District

Wichita River Basin Re-evaluation Study

QUESTIONS & COMMENTS

Please write down any questions or comments you may have about the Corps study and leave with the completed sheet with one of the Corps representatives. You may take this form with you and return it using the postage-paid envelopes provided at this table.

Why has the Corp decided that its more important to listen to fishing guides and ecologist than concern their study toward getting potable water for communities down the pease River which eventually empties into the Red River - Many small communities are facing needs in water supply the next few years.

(Feel free to use the back of this page or add additional pages.)

Please see back

We are eager to answer your questions. If you wish to have a response to your question mailed to you or be include in future mailings regarding this project, please provide the following information:

Name: John Liles

Address: P.O. Box 408

City: Vernon State TX Zip Code: 76385

Phone: (Area Code): (940) - 553 - 3202

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

Chillicothe, Crowell, Electra, Vernon
Burkburnett in the immediate
AREA are in dire need of a good
supply of good potable water.

I'm a sportsman, fishing and hunting
but study after study has been made
about impact of taking salt out
of the river, yet it has not been
proven that this would effect either
wildlife or fish —

Have the Corp decided
too drop the Pease River
Project completely?

John Lides

City of Vernon

P. O. Box 1423
Vernon, Texas 76384
(817) 552-2581

December 9, 1998

Mr. David L. Combs
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Tulsa District
P.O Box 61
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74121-0061

RE: ***Texas Wichita River Basin Chloride Control Study Workshop***

Dear Mr. Combs:

I am grateful for the opportunity to express my view on the Red River Chloride Control Project.

I grew up in Vernon, left for W.W.II, stayed in the military, retired, worked for the State for twelve years, retired again, and returned to Vernon after 39 years. In 1984, I was elected Mayor and served in that capacity for ten years.

One of the first tasks I was asked to work on was the critical water situation facing the future growth and survival of our City. We are totally dependent on groundwater for our survival. Many solutions were investigated, explored, and evaluated.

Consultants were employed to evaluate the options and recommend solutions in order of priority. Without exception, all recommend the Chloride Project as the most viable and cost effective solution not only to Vernon's water solution but also for the entire Red River drainage basin. It would convert 1.74 billion gallons of water daily currently unfit for human, commercial (except for fishing) or agricultural consumption into a reliable water source suited for all three types of consumption. Repeated studies verified this to be the most cost effective solution for the Red River basin.

I became more than casually involved. I developed a file folder of information from the City, Red River Authority, Senator Bentsen's office, Senator Gramm's office, Representative Sarpalius, Boulter and Thornberry, Red River Valley Association office, Corps' files in the Tulsa District, plus information gathered at numerous meetings over a ten years period.

(a) This was the most cost effective water project of this nature in the United States.
(b) The project is a political hot potato.
(c) When completed, this project will provide an additional 1.74 billion gallons heretofore unusable for municipal, industrial and agricultural use for the Red River basin.

(d) There is a signed agreement between the U.S. Corps of Engineers and the State of Texas which states that if Texas cleans up manmade oil field waste and contamination at their expense, the U.S. Corps will clean up natural pollution at Federal expense. We did and have been waiting over two decades for the Feds to act, as agreed to. Once again, politics. Delaying tactics, false promises.

(e) There have been numerous cost benefit studies performed on this Project. All passed with flying colors, but varied in relation to the economy and inflation.

(f) At Congress' insistence, a panel of experts was appointed to conduct a three year test to confirm the validity of the design performance. If confirmed that the completed portion of the Project was performing up to design standards, the rest of the project would be completed. After only six months of study (it took longer to appoint the Board) the Board concluded that the completed portion of the Project exceeded design criteria and recommended completion of the Project.

(g) The initial Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was approved by all the required, interested and affected parties. With partial construction and subsequent funding delays, some of the entities have decided to oppose the Project for economic and political reasons. Oklahoma is the primary objector. The initial EIS was agreed to before the introduction of the stripped bass in Texoma. Those who concurred in the first EIS were aware that if the stripped bass did by chance catch on, removal of the salt water would possibly be the demise of that industry in Texoma.

(h) Facts about the stripe bass:
   (1) They are not native to Lake Texoma.
   (2) They do not reproduce in Texoma. Fish & Wildlife is subsidizing that industry just as the Government helps the farmers.
   (3) There is a continuing build up at the bottom of Lake Texoma of super saturated salt water that fish cannot survive in thereby lessening the availability of food and water available to the fish each day.

(i) When Texoma cleans up its waters, the demands down stream will negate the constant level advantage Lake Texoma now enjoys.

In summary, it appears that the snags currently holding up construction of the Project, are broken promises, greed and politics. We honored our part of the signed agreement. Were the circumstances reversed, we would have been in court years ago. What legal reason does Congress have to deny continuing construction on the Project?

Sincerely,

George E. Maxon, Jr.
Former Mayor of Vernon

Lake Texoma Association

Comments on the Texas Wichita River Basin Chloride Control Study

1. Our understanding is that if this is to be a separate project, then none of the environmental impact study done on the original **Red River Chloride Control (RRCCP)** project may be used.
2. What is the benefit of this project as opposed to point-of-use treatment of the water… Plants such as the one at Sherman, TX cost about $20-$25m and produce up to 15 m gal of water/day at very economical rates.
3. Has new technology been considered? Since the original project began, there have been a number of new processes developed for treatment of water.
4. If ag. benefit is claimed, where will water come from? Doesn't seem to be enough water in river for extensive irrigation… If alluvium to be used, who will pay for the wells required to purge it?
5. Isn't there a requirement by the Sec. of the Army that there be Co-Sponsors of this project for it to get any further consideration? Who are they?

The ***Lake Texoma Association*** remains opposed to this project until it can be shown that there is a definite need for it that far outweighs its **negative** benefits.

US Army Corps
of Engineers
Tulsa District

Wichita River Basin Re-evaluation Study

QUESTIONS & COMMENTS

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The City of Vernon is in full support of the project. Please proceed.

Thank you for this opportunity.

(Feel free to use the back of this page or add additional pages.)

We are eager to answer your questions. If you wish to have a response to your question mailed to you or be include in future mailings regarding this project, please provide the following information:

Name: Jim Murray, City Manager

Address: P.O. Box 1421

City: Vernon State TX Zip Code: 76384

Phone: (Area Code): 940 - 552 - 2581

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

US Army Corps
of Engineers
Tulsa District

Wichita River Basin Re-evaluation Study

QUESTIONS & COMMENTS

Please write down any questions or comments you may have about the Corps study and leave with the completed sheet with one of the Corps representatives. You may take this form with you and return it using the postage-paid envelopes provided at this table.

I support the Wichita River Basin Re-evaluation study. Burkburnett gets 50% or more of its water supply from Wichita Falls. Cleaning up Lake Kemp would provide additional pure water to the City of Wichita Falls and thus more for distribution to the surrounding communities. It would be nice to some day have salt free water in the Red River at Burkburnett. I hope the Oklahoma and Texas Wildlife Associations

(Feel free to use the back of this page or add additional pages.)

(See back page)

We are eager to answer your questions. If you wish to have a response to your question mailed to you or be include in future mailings regarding this project, please provide the following information:

Name: PAT YARMOSKI

Address: 1029 PAWHUSKA

City: Burkburnett State TX Zip Code: 76354

Phone: (Area Code): (940) - 569 - 2916

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

can find a plan to give the cities along the Red River clean drinking water that will be Salt free.

As a suggestion why can't the salt removed from the river or stream be re-introduced to the water near lake Tex-homa. And this could work in any lake that wants the Striper Bass for Sports fishermen

US Army Corps
of Engineers
Tulsa District

Wichita River Basin Re-evaluation Study

QUESTIONS & COMMENTS

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I'M IN SUPPORT OF THE PROJECT TO REMOVE SALT FROM THE WICHITA RIVER BASIN. I FARM AND I HAVE HAD A LOT OF IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SOIL & CROPS SINCE THE LATE '80'S & EARLY 90'S. I ALSO FIND WILDLIFE I NEVER HAD BEFORE IN THE SAME TIME FRAME. MAKE EVERY EFFORT YOU CAN TO COMPLETE THIS PROJECT.

(Feel free to use the back of this page or add additional pages.)

We are eager to answer your questions. If you wish to have a response to your question mailed to you or be include in future mailings regarding this project, please provide the following information:

Name: DWAYNE PEIRCE

Address: 11868 GULF LAKE RD.

City: IOWA PARK State TX Zip Code: 76367

Phone: (Area Code): (940) - 569 - 2060

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

US Army Corps of Engineers
Tulsa District

Wichita River Basin Re-evaluation Study

QUESTIONS & COMMENTS

Please write down any questions or comments you may have about the Corps study and leave with the completed sheet with one of the Corps representatives. You may take this form with you and return it using the postage-paid envelopes provided at this table.

I represent the 90 members of the Wichita Mountains Group of the Sierra Club in Southwest Oklahoma and the over 2,000 members state wide. We are opposed to the R.R.C. project because of its environmental impact. We plan to begin a public campaign opposing the project. We will be joining forces with Oklahoma wildlife groups and the Federal agencies who are opposed to the project to vigorously oppose it.

(Feel free to use the back of this page or add additional pages.)

We are eager to answer your questions. If you wish to have a response to your question mailed to you or be include in future mailings regarding this project, please provide the following information:

Name: Boyd T. Fisher

Address: 306 SW 7th

City: Lawton State OK Zip Code: 73500-6403

Phone: (Area Code): (580) - 351 - 6337 (w)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

580-536-5926 (h)

WF Times Record

Red River project years from end

Project designed to improve quality of water in Red, Wichita River basins

Cody V. Aycock
Times Record News

More than four decades have passed since the inception of the Red River Chloride Control Project, a federal project originally designed to reduce salt contaminants in the Red River and Wichita River basins.

And it will be several more years before construction of facilities along the Wichita River Basin continues, if it continues at all, Richard Bilinski, project manager for the U.S. Corps of Engineers, said Wednesday at an information meeting in Wichita Falls.

The project, begun in 1957 by the U.S. Public Health Service, was originally designed to improve the quality of water in the Red River and Wichita River Basin by removing chlorides, or salt contaminants.

Completion of the Wichita River Basin portion would provide chloride-free water for cities, agriculture interests and industries throughout North Texas.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is currently studying the economic feasibility, environmental impact and the need to reduce salt contaminants known as chlorides.

The project was stalled in 1997 when the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army directed the corps to delay construction to further study environmental concerns raised by fisherman and businesses along Lake Kemp and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Department. Construction of facilities north of the North Fork of the Wichita River is not being considered, Mark Masnor, civil engineer for the corps said Wednesday.

Bilinski said the corps is re-evaluating all impacts and benefits of the Wichita River Basin facilities again before making a decision about that portion of the original project.

The corps could make a recommendation to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army by December 1999, he said. The recommendation would then be studied by other agencies and be submitted to the public for comment. That could take about a year, Bilinski said.

If it makes it through that process without major revisions, Congress would need to allocate funds for construction of whatever facilities the corps recommends, something that has been hotly debated in the past.

"If it wasn't for interest in this area we would have probably stopped the project all together for lack of funding," Bilinski said.

Engineers are looking for the best way to reduce salt contaminants for the lowest cost with the least deleterious effects on the environment. The project uses brine lakes, low-water dams and other methods to control the flow of salt water down both rivers and their tributaries.

The corps' study has 10 alternatives that include three, and possibly four, salt-reduction facilities on the Wichita River Basin. The alternatives revolve around low-flow dams and pump stations on the North and South Fork of the Wichita River; the Truscott Brine Lake near Truscott, Texas; and possibly a partially complete pump station on the Middle Fork of the river.

The South Fork pump station and pipeline and Truscott Brine Lake are the only facilities currently operational.

Truscott Brine Lake is specially designed to store salt water. Depending on the alternative chosen, two or all three of the pump stations would feed salt water into the lake. The lake's level is regulated by evaporation. The height of the lake's dam would have to be raised according to how many pump stations feed into the lake.

In addition, engineers are evaluating systems that would spray water deposited into the Truscott Brine Lake into the air to help speed up evaporation.

And other alternatives, besides the Red River Chloride Control Project, are being considered, such as the Lake Ringgold reservoir.

The proposed reservoir, which is not part of the Red River Chloride Control Project, could cost between $120 to $140 million to build, according to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The cost of pumping water to cities and other areas would be extra. Construction of the reservoir would not be federally funded, Masnor said.

Completion of the three or four of the project's facilities is estimated to cost between $20 and $40 million, depending on what alternative is used. Operational costs would also make those amounts increase. The project would be federally funded, Masnor said.

"The object is to get the best level of control you can with the least amount of money," he said.

Included in some of the 10 alternatives are plans that would collect the contaminants and deep-well inject them back into isolated geological areas in the ground, ensuring that they would not rise to the surface again.

Salt was deposited in the Red River Basin by an inland sea that became isolated, then evaporated, more than 200 million years ago. Now, when it rains, water flowing underground reaches the salt deposits and carries it away. When the brine reaches a break in the earth's surface, it joins with rivers and tributaries that carry it downstream.

Regional Staff Writer Cody V. Aycock can be reached at (800) 627-1646, (940) 767-8341, Ext. 538 or by e-mail at caycock@wf.scripps.com.

Briefly

Wednesday afternoon fire damages mobile home

HENRIETTA, Texas (Special) — The home of J.D. and Verna Jordan burned Wednesday afternoon in the Deer Creek community southwest of Henrietta.

The mobile home, on FM 1863 just off FM 1883, suffered severe damage from the stubborn fire which took area departments more than an hour to bring under control.

No one was at home when the fire started.

E.C. Crump, a rancher who lives in the area, said he was driving down the road after 1 p.m when he spotted smoke coming from the home. He called for aid.

The first fire truck took 10 to 1[illegible] minutes to arrive from Bluegrove which is more than five miles away.

Bluegrove firemen were soon joined by units from Joy, Henrietta and Bellevue.

Sheriff's Deputy Simon Dwyer said the family had no insurance and had recently purchased Christmas presents. The family has four children.

A family pet dog, which is pregnant, was found unconscious under a bed in the home. She was taken to a vet to try to save it puppies, which were expected any day.

An adjacent mobile home was not damaged in the fire.

According to Dwyer, Jordan who works on homes professionally, had been renovating the second home and planned to attach th

torney, Katherine Scardino, could solicited to p...

Massive effort to divert salt from Red River stalls

Associated Press

TULSA, Okla. — A massive federal project to divert salt from the Red River has come to a standstill while engineers re-evaluate its merits and potential harms.

The Tulsa office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has scheduled public meetings Wednesday in Wichita Falls and Dec. 16 in Durant. Officials want to hear any misgivings and ideas that Oklahomans and Texans have about the project, which already has cost $85 million.

"We want to make sure that we put the best project out there that would satisfy and alleviate any of the concerns any of the agencies would have," said Richard Bilinski, project manager.

The Red River Chloride Control Project was authorized in 1957 to collect and dispose of brine in the West Texas tributaries that feed the river.

> "We still feel like we can reduce the chlorides enough in the basin to allow it to become a viable source [of water] for public use."
>
> — *Richard Bilinski, project manager*

Construction of dams, brine reservoirs, pipelines and pumps in West Texas came to a halt in November 1997. A shutdown was ordered so that federal engineers could study the complaints from environmentalists and business owners dependent upon tourism at Lake Texoma.

One phase of the project — the Wichita River basin portion in Texas — will be the subject of the two public meetings this month.

Mr. Bilinski said construction was started but never completed on a pump house and low-float dam on ranchland northeast of Guthrie, Texas. The corps wants to know what river-area residents think about various alternatives, such as injecting the brine into wells, he said.

"We still feel like we can reduce the chlorides enough in the basin to allow it to become a viable source [of water] for public use," Mr. Bilinski said.

Jerry Brabander, field supervisor for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office in Tulsa, said his staff is working with the corps to determine the effects of reduced salinity on Lake Texoma fish.

Opponents have complained for years that the project costs too much, threatens wildlife and tampers with ecology. Oklahoma Gov. Frank Keating sides with the critics.

Supporters of the project say it would make the water better fit for municipal, industrial and agricultural use in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. Eradication of tons of salt will help ensure a future water supply for the region, supporters say.

"I cannot envision any rational person suggesting it would do more harm than good," said George R. Bonnett, director of public works in Wichita Falls. "We think it makes absolute sense, because in a semiarid area, water controls growth, not oil."

12-5-98 DALLAS MORNING NEWS

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Red River project years from e

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Bilinski said the corps is re-evaluating all impacts and benefits of the Wichita River Basin facilities again before making a decision about that portion of the original project.

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If it makes it through that process without major revisions, Congress would need to allocate funds for construction of whatever facilities the corps recommends, something that has been hotly debated in the past.

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Regional Staff W
Aycock can be reac
627-1646, (940) 76
538 or by
caycock@wf.scripps.

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No one was at home when the fire started.

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The first fire truck took 10 to 15 minutes to arrive from Bluegrove, which is more than five miles away.

Bluegrove firemen were soon joined by units from Joy, Henrietta and Bellevue.

Sheriff's Deputy Simon Dwyer said the family had no insurance and had recently purchased Christmas presents. The family has four children.

A family pet dog, which is pregnant, was found unconscious under a bed in the home. She was taken to a vet to try to save its puppies, which were expected any day.

An adjacent mobile home was not damaged in the fire.

According to Dwyer, Jordan, who works on homes professionally, had been renovating the second home and planned to attach the two structures.

The Wichita Falls Red Cross office was called to assist the family.

Deer Creek is five miles west of the Midway School, which is 14 miles south of Henrietta.

Hardcastle released from hospital after surgery

State Rep.-elect Rick Hardcastle was released from a Wichita Falls hospital Wednesday and said he was feeling better after surgery this week to repair a collapsed lung.

The Vernon Republican said he suffered the ailment on the day before Thanksgiving.

"One of the plagues of being skinny," he said. "I just coughed or sneezed in my sleep" and caused the medical problem.

Hardcastle, who unseated longtime state Rep. Charles Finnell, D-Holliday, said he intends to return to a full schedule next week.

Berkeley translator wins national ALTA award

The American Literary Translators Association presented the National Translation Award to translator Carolyn Tipton of Berkeley, Calif., during ALTA's 21st annual meeting.

The award carries a $1,500 stipend and is co-sponsored by the Larry McMurtry Center for the Arts and Humanities at Midwestern State University and by the Simon H. Rifkind Center for the Humanities at the City College of City University of New York.

Tipton was honored for her translation of "To Painting: Poems" by Rafael Alberti.

SCOPING WORKSHOP ATTENDEES

Attachment 4

Wichita Basin Re-evaluation Study
Public Information Workshop
Sign-In/ Mailing List

We want to keep in touch with people interested in the Corps of Engineers study at Grand Lake. Though it is strictly optional, we please ask you to list your name and other information below. This information will only be used for keeping you informed about the Corps studies. If you do not want to be on the mailing list, but would like to sign-in, please make a note of your preference next to your name. **Thanks for coming to tonight's workshop!**

Name	Address	City/State	Zip	Phone
Jay Manley / Jason Walker	KSWO - ch 7	Lawton / OK		580-355-6397
Ira French	P.O Box 729	Anadarko, OK	73005	405 249 2425
Jim Murray	P.O. Box 1423	Vernon, TX	76385	940-552-2581
John Liles	P.O. Box 408	Vernon, TX	76385	940 553 3202
Wayne Wood	Bo 622	Wichita Falls	76305	940-723-1840
Dwayne Peirce	11862 Gulf Lake Rd	Iowa Park, TX	76367	940-569-3060
[illegible]	4516 Barnett	WF, TX	76310	940-767-5341
Edel [illegible]	4113 Cambridge Dr	WF TX	76308	691-[illegible]
Joe Warren	306 W Ruby	Iowa Park TX	76367	592-0110
Mike Schulz	Rt 1 Box 320	Altus OK	73521	(580) [illegible]-0886
James Hawkins	Red River Authority	Wichita Falls	76301	940/723-8697
Kevin Weekes	4640 Jennings	Wichita Falls, TX	76310	940-692-4235
Jess Flick	780 Bell Rd S	Iowa Park TX	76367	940-592-2640

Wichita Basin Re-evaluation Study
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Name	Address	City/State	Zip	Phone
Kelly Couch	3917 Texas St	Vernon	76384	940-552-6818
Larry Cheshier	4112 Paradise	Vernon Tx	76384	940.552.2541
Boyd F. Fisher	306 SW 75th	Lawton, OK	73505	580-351-6237
Kevin Stubbs	222 S. Houston	Tulsa, OK		918-581-7458
George R Bonnett	PO Box 1431	Wichita Falls TX	76308	940/761-7477
Megan Henderson	Channel 3			
George M. Reede	3900 Wren Ave	Ft. Worth TX	76133-2129	(817)293-5420
Mark Howell	TPWD	Wichita Falls, TX	76301	940-766-2383
Jimmy Banks	4023 Scott	Wichita Falls, Tx	76301	940-767-6721
Glenn Payton	819 Wellington Ave	Wichita Falls TX	76305	940-855-4455

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Name	Address	City/State	Zip	Phone
Donna Addington	HC60 Box 218	Clayton Ok	74536	918-569-4495
Harriet Camillo	Box 53	Clayton ok	74536	918-569-4611
Richard Brontoli	Po Box 709	Shreveport, LA	71162	(318) 221-5233
[illegible]	HC71 Box 521	KINGSTON OK	73439	580564-2543
Bruce Hysmith	628 Lariat Dr.	Denison, TX	75021	9037862389
PETER SCHULZE	AUSTIN COLLEGE	SHERMAN, TX	75090	903 813 2284
MICHAEL IMHOFF	AUSTIN COLLEGE	SHERMAN, TX	75090	903 813 2354

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Name	Address	City/State	Zip	Phone
John Stabler	5409 FM 367	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1029 Pawhuska	[illegible]	[illegible]	569-2916
Larry Cofer	HC 32, Box 580	Lawton, OK	73501	580/527-2795

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Name	Address	City/State	Zip	Phone
Bill Blankenship (Choctaw Nation)	P.O. Drawer 1210	Durant, OK	74702	580-924-8280
Ruby Knighton	2600 Renner Rd	Richardson Tx	75082	972 994-4846
Paul Mauck	RR#1 Box 158	Caddo, OK	74729	580-924-4087
Robert Bokies	3004 Quail Ridge Circle.	Durant, OK	74701	580-924-0890
Cldock Pilant	1505 Idlewood	Sherman, TX	75090	903-892-6875
Jean-Claude Bonzongo	900N. Grand. Ave	Sherman Tx	75090	903-813-2034