

# SAFEGUARDING JACKSON: USACE'S COMMITMENT TO FLOOD RESILIENCE

15 May 2025

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*Water Management Section Chief*

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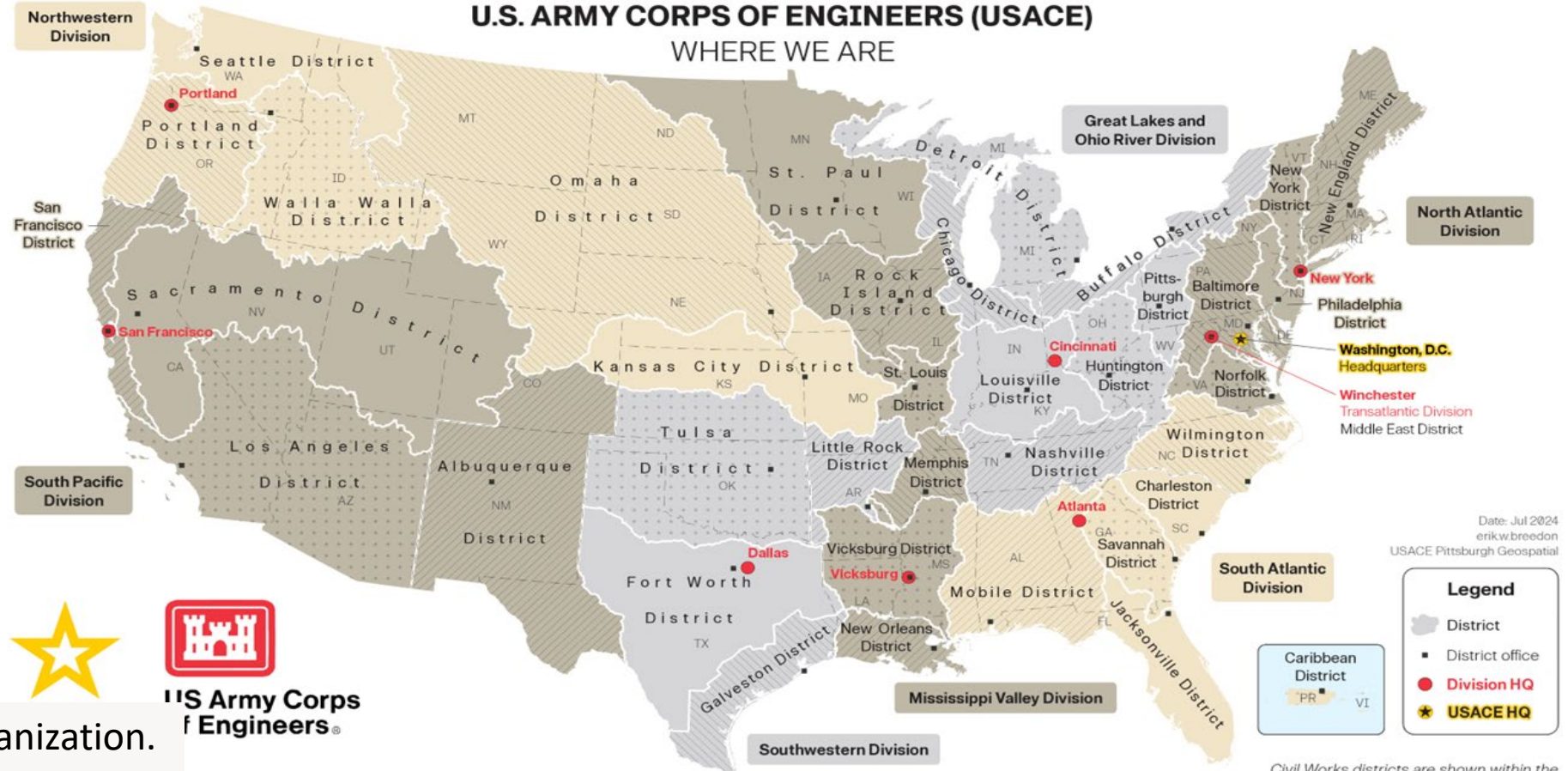
*Upper Snake Reservoir Regulator*

Public Levee - Jackson, WY  
September 2024





## U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE) WHERE WE ARE



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USACE is a national organization.  
The Walla Walla District primarily  
covers parts of Wyoming, Idaho,  
Oregon, and Washington.

(Prime Power)  
AGC)  
Center, Huntsville (HNC)  
Development Center (ERDC), 7 labs:  
Laboratory (CHL)  
and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL)  
ing Research Laboratory (CERL)

- Environmental Laboratory (EL)
- Geospatial Research Laboratory (GRL)
- Geotechnical and Structures Laboratory (GSL)
- Information Technology Laboratory (ITL)
- Humphreys Engineer Center Support Activity (HECSA)
- Institute for Water Resources (IWR)
- Marine Design Center (MDC)
- USACE Finance Center (UFC)
- USACE Logistics Activity (ULA)



Civil Works districts are shown within the  
United States. Military districts are shown  
outside the United States.  
Regulatory districts  
are not shown.



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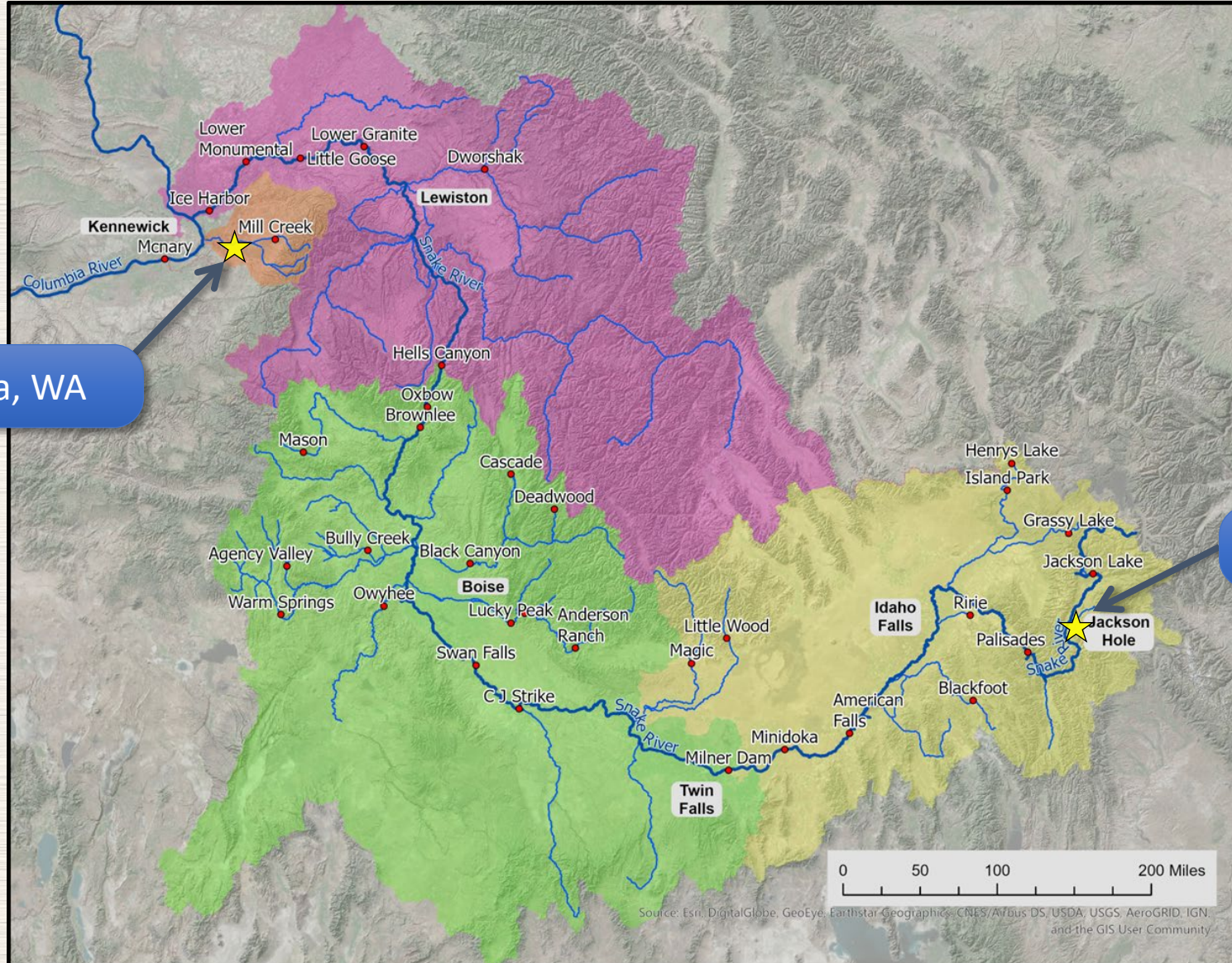


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# USACE – Walla Walla District



Walla Walla, WA

Jackson, WY



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# USACE – Walla Walla District

- Walla Walla District Missions

- Construct, operate, maintain, and secure multipurpose infrastructure to energize the economy, reduce flood risk, and serve as stewards of water resources for the Snake River Basin and Nation
- Flood Risk Management (FRM)
  - Section 7 Authorization
- Irrigation, fish and wildlife, recreation, hydropower generation, navigation

- Water Management (WM) Missions

- Regulating and monitoring streamflow for the Walla Walla and Snake Rivers from the headwaters in Yellowstone National Park to the confluence at the Columbia River in Washington
- Safety is paramount



The USACE Flood Risk Management Program works across the agency to focus the policies, programs and expertise of USACE toward reducing overall flood risk. This includes the appropriate use and resiliency of structures such as levees and floodwalls, as well as promoting alternatives when other approaches (e.g. land acquisition, flood proofing, etc.) reduce the risk of loss of life, reduce longer-term economic damages to the public and private sector, and improve the natural environment.



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# Meet the Water Management Section

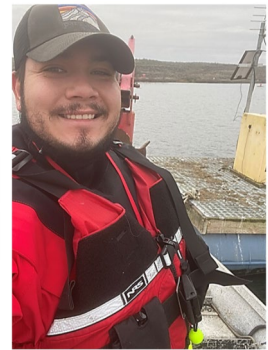
## Water Quality



**David Towsley**  
Hydrologic Technician



**Dustin Polach**  
Hydrologic Technician



**Omar Lopez**  
Limnologist



**Russell Heaton**  
Senior Water Quality Specialist

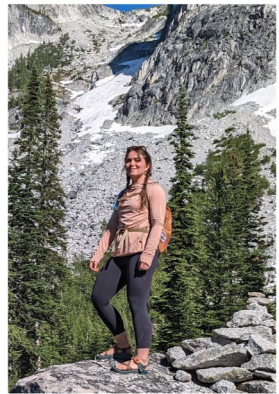


**David Ries**  
Database Manager (Both Teams)



**Jon Roberts, P.E., PMP**  
Water Management Section  
Chief

## Reservoir Regulation



**Jessika Solleder, E.I.T.**  
Lower Snake Reservoir Regulator



**Oscar Espinoza, P.E.**  
Middle Snake  
Reservoir Regulator



**Grant Bell, P.E.**  
Middle Snake  
Reservoir Regulator



**Colin Ocker, E.I.T.**  
Upper Snake Reservoir  
Regulator



**Willow Walker, P.E.**  
Upper Snake Reservoir  
Regulator



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# What is Reservoir Regulation?

Managing the volume of water in a reservoir such that the intended water supply purposes are met while minimizing risk of damaging downstream flows

Yearly monitoring consists of:

1. Current conditions

- Storage volume
- Snowpack
- Inflows
- Downstream conditions

2. Forecast

- Northwest River Forecast Center (NWRFC)
  - Weather and streamflow
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
  - Snow and soil moisture
- Internal methods – water supply, streamflow, reservoir modeling

3. Making Decisions

- Balancing stakeholder needs, all authorized purposes, and Flood Risk Management (FRM)
- Consider special circumstances, forecasts, engineering analysis

4. Communicate decisions

- Transparent
- Timely manner



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# Flood Risk Management, Not Flood Control

Floods are inevitable. Flood Risk Management can reduce the impact of an event, but cannot always stop all damages, nor prevent the flood from happening in the first place.



## The “100-Year Flood” Misconception

A “100-year flood” does **NOT** mean a big flood that happens once every 100 years.

It really means:

Each year, there is a **1 out of 100 chance** (or 1%) that a big flood like that will happen.

**It could happen this year, or again next year, or not for a long time.** It’s about chance, like rolling dice — not a schedule.

For example, a “500-year flood” means there’s a **1 out of 500 chance** (or 0.2%) it could happen in a given year.

Snake River North of Moose, WY – June 2024

Raft Rescue from High Water

Photo Courtesy of Grand Teton National Park



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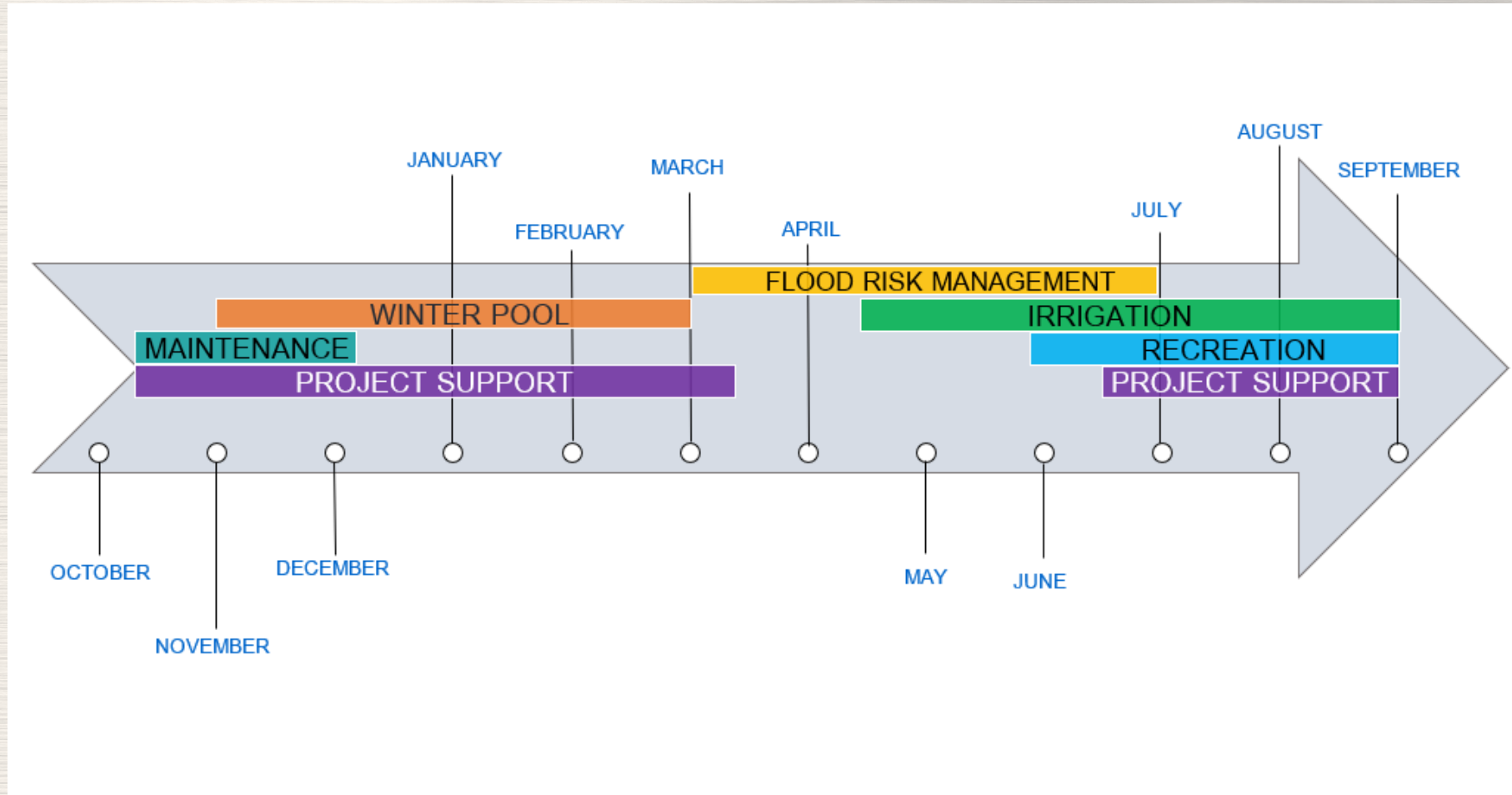


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# How Do We Serve in a Year?



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# Palisades/Jackson System

## Timeframe of Flood Risk

- Mid-December to late July



Palisades Reservoir – Swan Valley, ID  
courtesy of USBR



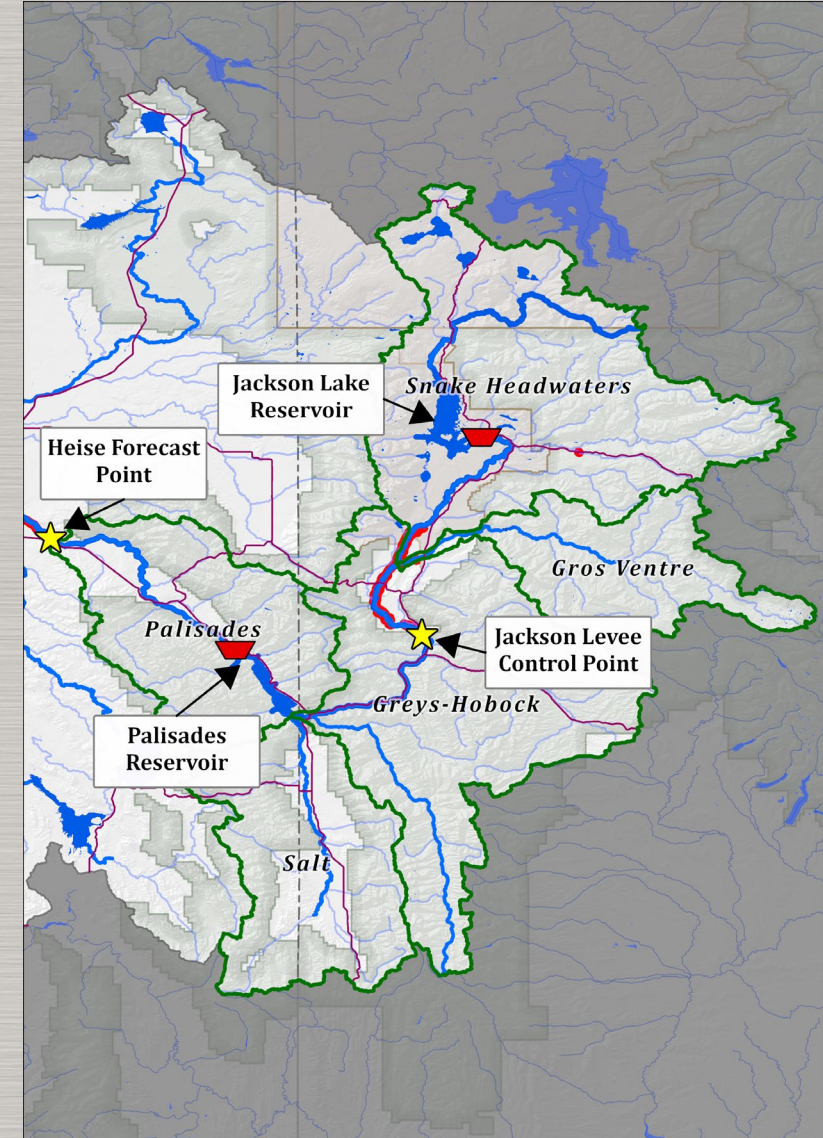
Jackson Reservoir – Jackson Hole, WY  
courtesy of USBR

## Impacts of Operations

- Interconnected system
- Over 2 million acre-feet of storage use for Flood Risk Management & Irrigation
- 1 acre-foot = 1 acre of water, 1 foot tall

## What Causes Concerns

- Large regional snowpack
- Rain on snow during final fill



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# System Overview

IDAHO | WYOMING

## Snake River Near Jackson USGS Gage

WM Flow Trigger	Impact
Up to 9,000 cfs	Minor Concerns
10,000-15,000 cfs	Braided River
15,000-18,000 cfs	Non-Federal Levee Concerns
Above 18,000 cfs	Major Concerns

5,752mi<sup>2</sup> upstream of Heise gage control point

Heise-Roberts Levees

Snake River

Palisades Dam

1,200,000 AF Active Storage

5,208mi<sup>2</sup> upstream

807mi<sup>2</sup> basin drainage area

Jackson Lake Dam

847,000 AF Active Storage

1,820mi<sup>2</sup> of natural flow between dam and levees

Pacific Creek

Buffalo Fork

Gros Ventre River

Jackson Levees

Jackson

Snake near Jackson gage control point

Snake River

Greys River

Salt River



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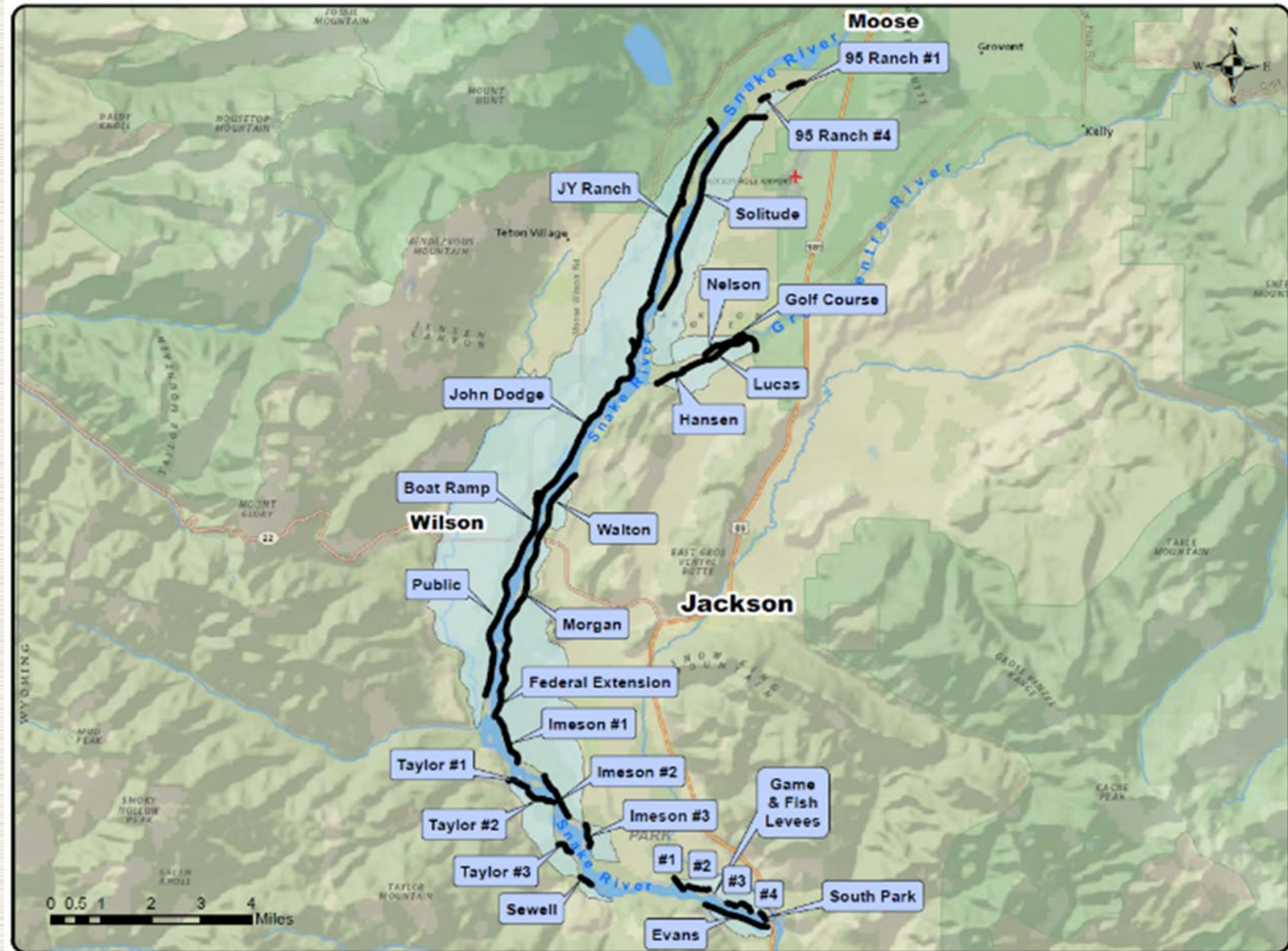
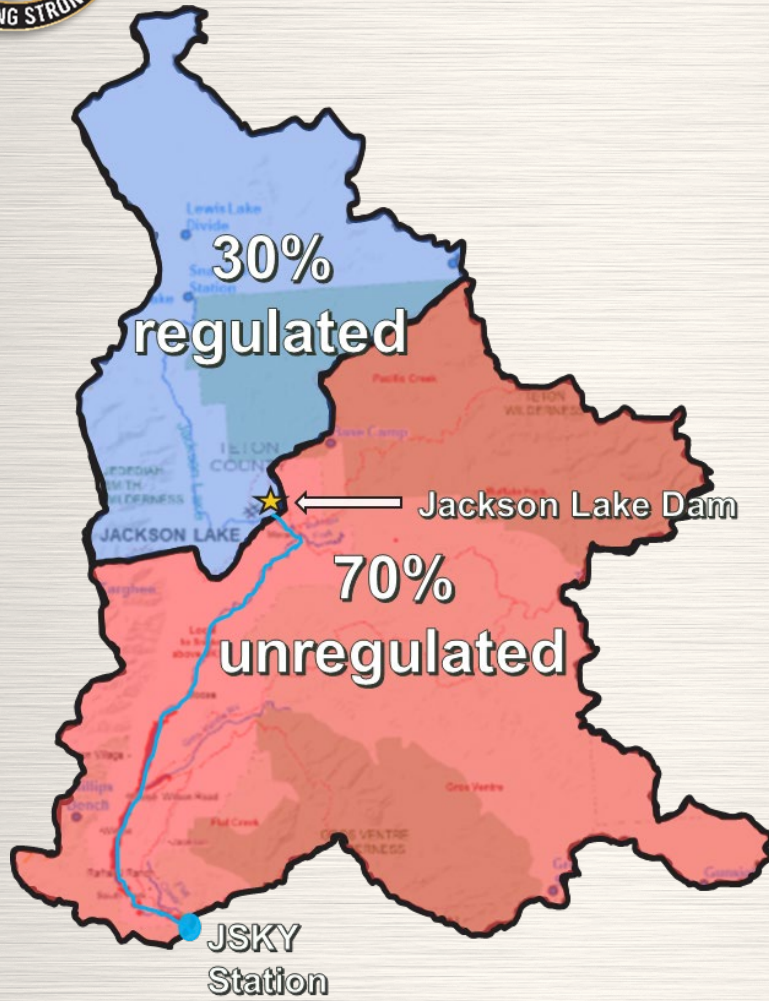


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# Jackson Levee System



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# Basin Conditions 2025

## Major FRM Factors

- Water in snowpack
- Space in reservoirs
- Spring rain

## Jackson Lake

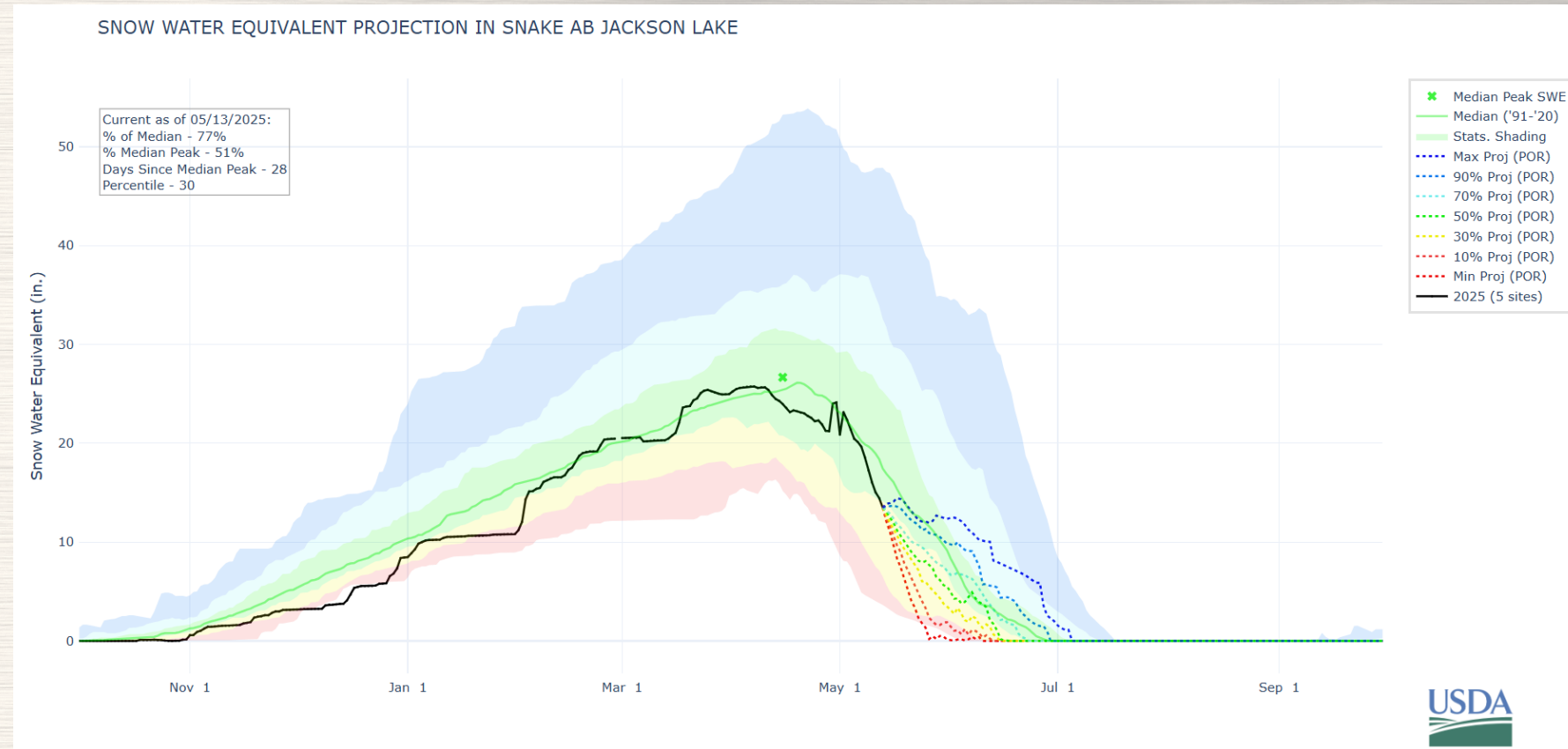
Full storage – 847KAF

Current space available ~110KAF

## Palisades

Full storage – 1,200KAF

Current space available ~361KAF



*NRCS Snow Water Equivalent (SWE)  
above Jackson Dam*



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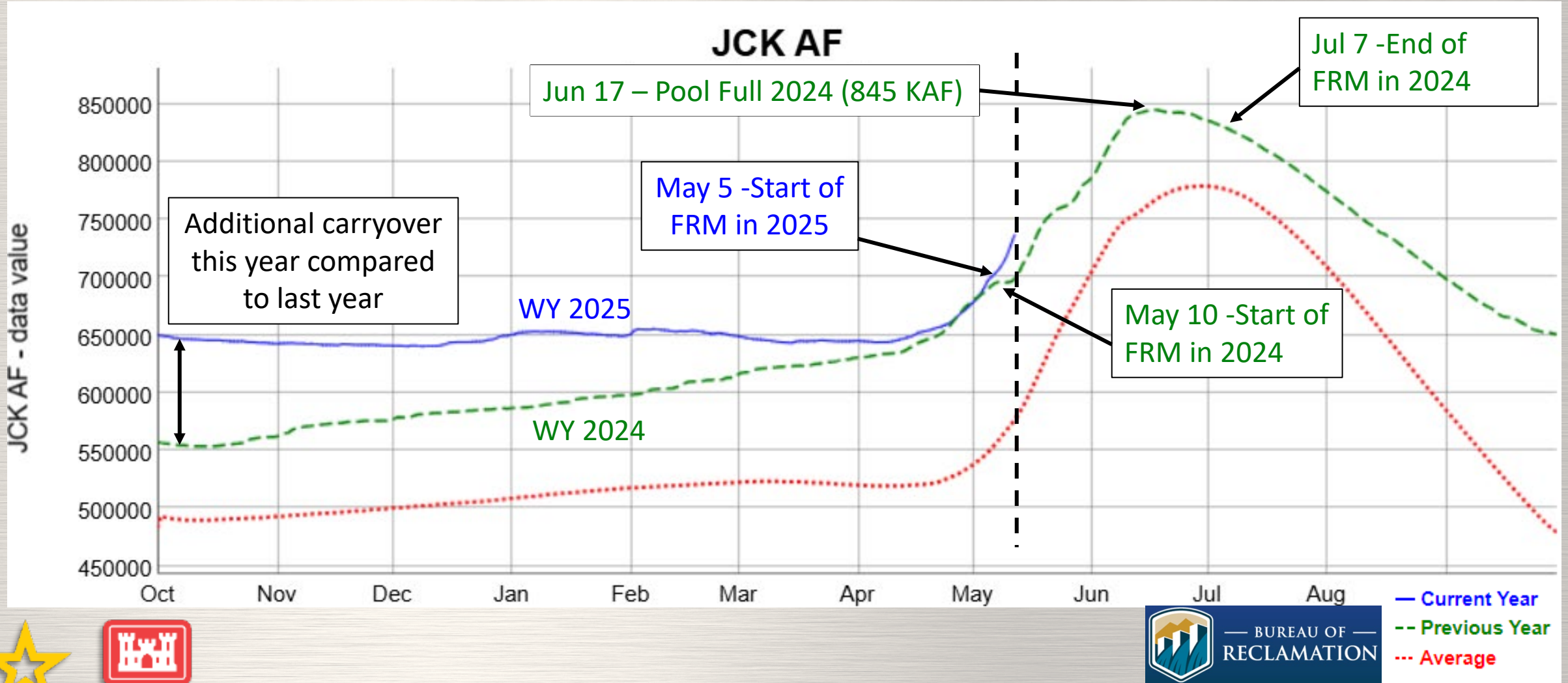


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# Current Basin Condition Impacts



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BUREAU OF  
RECLAMATION

— Current Year  
-- Previous Year  
... Average

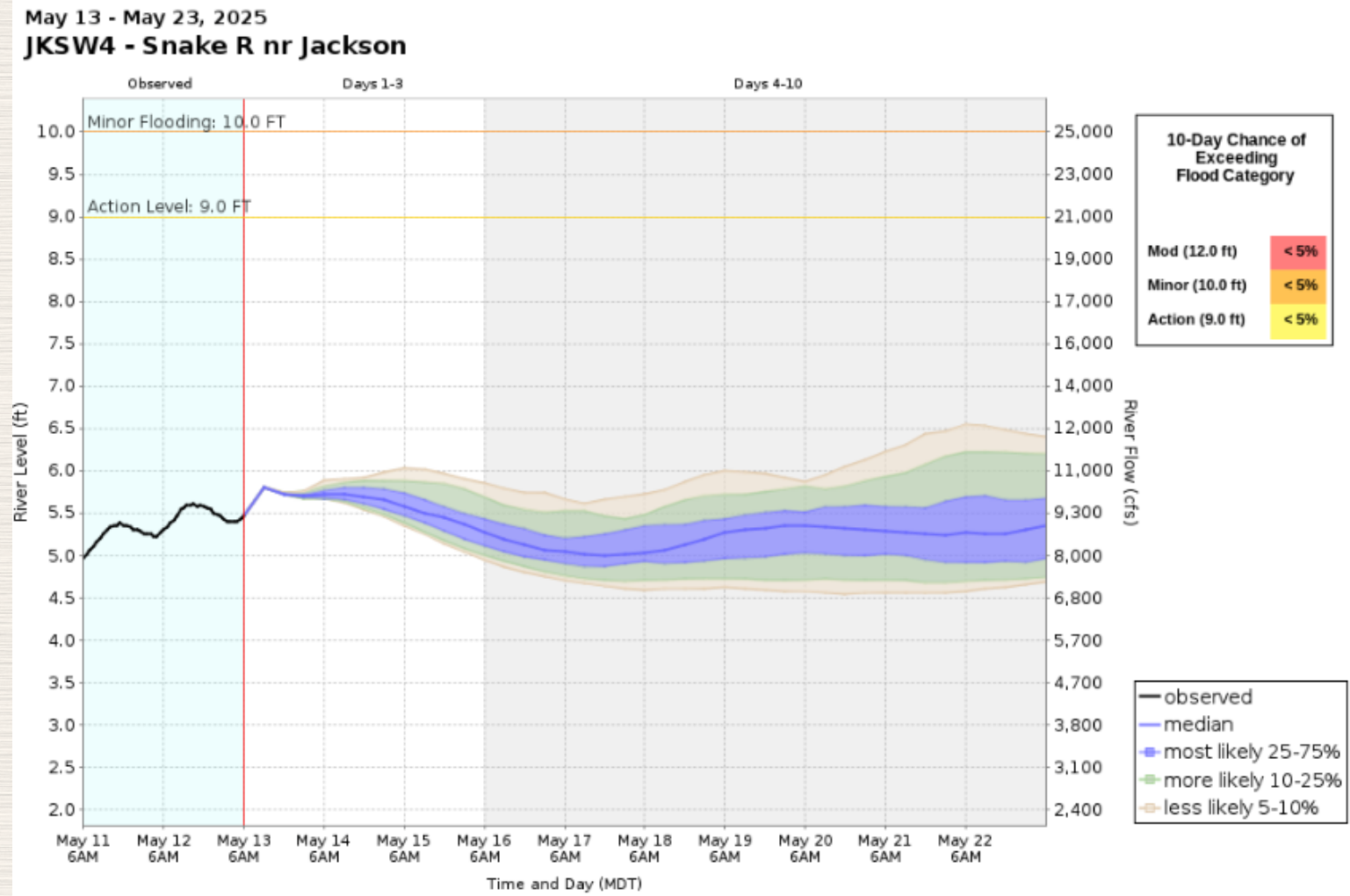
Values based on 5/13/2025





# Flood Risk for Remainder of Spring

- Jackson Dam currently targeting a release of 2,500cfs
  - Flows will be adjusted to safely control the rate of fill
  - Peak Inflow Expected >7,500cfs but <10,000cfs
- Palisades releasing for FRM to manage snowpack runoff until irrigation demand takes over
- Jackson levee system will continue to see flows around 9,000cfs for the coming weeks



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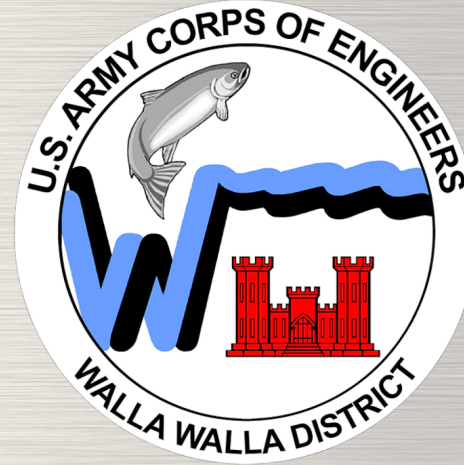






# Collaboration

- USACE and USBR work with our regional partners to operate the dams to serve the public and congressionally authorized purposes
  - Flood Risk Management
  - Fish and Wildlife
  - Irrigation
  - Hydropower Generation
  - Navigation
  - Recreation



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# Communicating with Stakeholders for the Jackson Levees

**Many people interested in river conditions from multiple perspectives**

- **If Flood Risk Management releases are required**, or there are flows that could have impacts on downstream locations, notifications are made by USACE water management to stakeholders
- Concerns, problems, or requests will always be considered by USACE, but may not always be accommodated due to conflict with other considerations
- USACE does not use an all or nothing approach to requests. Often some efficiencies can be found, or concerns can be lessened while still meeting Flood Risk Management requirements
- **Need feedback from stakeholders** both in non-flood years and during flood events



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# When will I see USACE Notifications?

- Monthly flood risk update emails are sent February-July.
  - 4 notifications have been sent so far this year
  - At least 2 more notifications remaining this year
- Additional notifications will be sent for each of the following water management trigger flows. Has not occurred yet this year.
  - 10,000 – 15,000cfs (braided river conditions)
  - 15,000 – 18,000cfs (non-federal levee concerns)
  - Above 18,000cfs (major concerns)
- Water management trigger flows are considered both for Flood Risk Management releases from Jackson Lake Dam and for natural flows



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# Who Can I Contact?

**We encourage questions and feedback! There are several ways to contact us.**

1. Come talk to us after today's presentation and we will take your information
2. Call our reservoir regulation 24-hour line: (509) 527-7283
3. Use our team's email: [reservoir.regulation@usace.army.mil](mailto:reservoir.regulation@usace.army.mil)
4. Media outlets can contact our Public Affairs Office (PAO) for interviews or questions
  - Phone: (509) 527-7020
  - Email: [cenww-pa@usace.army.mil](mailto:cenww-pa@usace.army.mil)

\*PAO can always be contacted as an alternative to water management directly, or if your question is not specific to our water management group\*



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# Summary

- USACE - Walla Walla District water management is responsible for stewarding water resources in the Snake River watershed and reducing flood risk
- We value the many partners it takes to succeed in our mission
- Above average carryover in the system paired with an average snowpack has led to the need for Flood Risk Management releases this year
- System remains **well positioned** to continue absorbing runoff with the remaining snowpack
- Due to current reservoir levels:
  - Jackson Dam – flood releases will continue through refill but are expected to remain just below levee trigger flows
  - Jackson Levee System – expected to continue to have flow near 9,000cfs for the next several weeks
  - Palisades – flood releases continue as reservoir refills, within downstream levee capacities until irrigation demand takes over



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# Questions?

SCAN ME



 Walla Walla District Water Management



**24-hour line: (509) 527-7283**  
**[reservoir.regulation@usace.army.mil](mailto:reservoir.regulation@usace.army.mil)**



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