

FLOOD PREVENTION WATERSHEDS Washita River				
Watershed Number	Name	Drainage Area (Acres)	Watershed Number	Name
1	Upper Washita River	471,730	34	Spring Creek
2	Broken Leg Creek	10,823	35	Ionine Creek
3	Sargeant Major Creek	19,684	36	Salt Creek
4	Dead Indian-Wildhorse Creek	64,980	37	Blitzer Creek
5	Sandstone Creek	65,013	38	Winter Creek
6	Beaver Dam Creek	27,620	39	Roaring Creek
7	Nine Mile Creek	54,315	40	Round Creek
8	Big Kiowa Creek	25,922	41	Colbert Creek
9	Quartermaster Creek	123,377	42	Criner Creek
10	Whiteside Creek	17,384	43	Finn Creek
11	Panther Creek	47,216	44	Wayne Creek
12	Soldier Creek	44,748	45	Owl Creek
13	Turkey Creek	47,320	46	Mayville Creek
14	Butler Lateral	17,114	47	Rush Creek
15	Barnitz Creek	178,674	48	Wildhorse Creek
16	Beaver Creek	56,605	49	Caddo Creek
17	Bear Creek	35,925	50	Washington Creek
18	South Clinton Lateral	50,817	51	Passive Creek
19	Boggy Creek	74,043	52	Cherokee Sandy Creek
20	Cavaliy Creek	59,262	53	Kickapoo Sandy Creek
21	Gyp Creek	71,828	54	Chigley Sandy Creek
22	Oak Creek	46,394	55	Big Canyon Lateral
23	Rainy Mountain Creek	209,269	56	Rock Creek
24	Saddle Mountain Creek	72,420	57	Oil Creek
25	Cowden Lateral	81,884	58	Manville Lateral
26	Cobb Creek	214,996	59	Mill Creek
27	(Includes East Runner)		60	Pennington Creek
28	Fort Cobb Lateral	77,520	61	Big Sandy Creek
29	Sugar Creek	189,076	62	Glasses Creek (Big and Little)
30	Tonkawa Creek	67,519	63	West Lateral to Texoma
31	Little Washita River	150,808	64	East Lateral to Texoma
32	Line Creek	50,516		

WATERSHED PROTECTION (PILOT)	
Name	Drainage Area (Acres)
Double Creek	30,250

WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION (PL. 566)			
Watershed Number	Name	Counties	Drainage Area (Acres)
1	Little Mewoka Creek	Hughes, Oklahoma, Seminole	122,445
2	Big Mewoka Creek	Hughes, Oklahoma, Seminole	172,525
3	Sandy Creek	Garvin, Pontotoc	147,243
4	Long Branch	Noble, Payne	29,150
5	Bear-fall-Coon Creeks	Lincoln, Logan, Oklahoma	120,960
6	Caney Creek	Creek, Lincoln, Oklahoma	32,316
7	Little Deep Fork Creek	Atoka	167,488
8	Salt Creek	Pottawatomie, Seminole	152,000
9	Sand-elm and Deep Creeks	Blaine, Major	61,100
10	Pryor Creek	Craig, Mayes, Rogers	180,000
11	Bitter Creek	Kay	63,320
12	Cow Creek	Beckham, Roger Mills	122,880
13	Timber Creek	Jefferson, Stephens	40,000
14	J. V. Flats (Revised)	Dewey	4,870
15	Fourche Maline Creek	Lattimore, LeFlore	179,200
16	Holston-Reichert Conservancy District	Haskell, Lattimore, LeFlore	92,928
17	Brazil Creek	LeFlore	153,000
18	Caston Creek	LeFlore	46,336
19	Black Fork Creek	LeFlore	50,150
20	James Fork Creek	LeFlore	32,725
21	Combined Creek	LeFlore	98,048
22	Bellows and Dry Creeks	Lincoln	148,400
23	PotEAU River	LeFlore	19,400
24	Upper Black Bear Creek	Garfield, Noble, Pawnee	250,000
25	Lower Black Bear Creek	Pawnee	99,516
26	Whitgrass-Ratehole Creeks	McCurdin	28,000
27	Cotton, Coon, Mission Creeks	Nowata, Washington, Osage	230,000
28	Waterfall-Gilford Creeks (Revised)	McCurdin	28,253
29	Haikey Creek	Coal, Johnston, Pontotoc	107,000
30	Upper Clear Boggy Creek	Coal, Pontotoc	153,000
31	Leader Creek-Middle Clear Boggy Creek	Canadian, Kingfisher, Logan, Oklahoma	100,000
32	Cottonwood Creek	Atoka, Coal, Johnston	163,000
33	Delaware Creek	Atoka, Bryan, Johnston	234,884
34	Lower Clear Boggy Creek	Lattimore, LeFlore	28,000
35	Rock Creek	Muskogee, Okmulgee	45,000
36	Cane Creek	Alfalfa, Garfield, Kingfisher, Major	239,000
37	Turkey Creek	Alfalfa, Grant	38,150
38	Wagon Creek	McCurdin	41,600
39	Horwood Creek	Grady, McClain	150,000
40	Walnut Creek	Garfield, Noble	196,448
41	Upper Red Rock Creek	Noble, Pawnee	112,352
42	Lower Red Rock Creek	Garfield, Kingfisher, Logan	247,800
43	Upper Skeleton Creek	Garfield, Kingfisher, Logan	154,200
44	Lower Skeleton Creek	Johnston, Murray, Pontotoc	192,640
45	Upper Blue River	Atoka, Bryan	236,032
46	Lower Blue River	Adair, Cherokee, Sequoyah	184,000
47	Sallisaw Creek		



Watershed Number	Name	Counties	Drainage Area (Acres)
48	Bayou Creek	AP	213,940
49	Stillwater Creek	AP	181,138
50	Dumpling-Beaver Creeks	AP	36,300
51	Salt-Camp Creeks	AP	72,000
52	Caney-Coon Creeks	AP	23,000
53	Boswell-Boggy Creek	AP	33,040
54	Squirrel and Lost Creeks	AP	15,600
55	Oupaw Creek	AP	100,198
56	Upper Muddy Boggy Creek	AP	196,000
57	Okfuskee County Tributaries	AP	159,000
58	Buffalo Creek	AP	49,000
59	Tri-County Turkey Creek	AP	200,950
60	Coody Creek	AP	30,530
61	Duck and Snake Creeks	AP	115,540
62	Okmulgee Creek	AP	14,240
63	Kingfisher, Canadian, Blaine	AP	215,000
64	Uncle John's Creek	AP	97,970
65	Upper Bird Creek	AP	248,790
66	Lower Bird Creek	AP	244,050
67	Honley Creek	AP	248,636
68	Catch Creek Bottom P	AP	13,375
69	Middle Muddy Boggy Creek	AP	145,000
70	Four Mile Creek	AP	14,700
71	Garrison Creek	AP	18,500
72	Brushy-Peaceable Creeks	AP	213,686
73	Otter Creek	AP	177,500
74	Upper Elk Creek	AP	234,000
75	Lost Creek	AP	16,000
76	Fitzgerald and Soldier Creeks	AP	18,700
77	George Fork Creek	AP	37,000
78	Frogville	AP	7,158
79	Bixby Conservancy District	AP	77,700
80	Upper Little River	AP	77,500
81	Upper Big Cabin	AP	143,144
82	Lower Big Cabin	AP	147,804
83	Robinson Creek	AP	40,350
84	Sand-Hogshooter	AP	240,560
85	Lower Caney River	AP	152,940
86	Whiskey Creek	AP	45,240

WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION PROGRESS MAP (SHOWING STATUS OF STRUCTURES) OF OKLAHOMA
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA

LEGEND

- Applications Received
- Approved for Planning
- Planned
- Construction in Progress or Approved
- Construction Completed

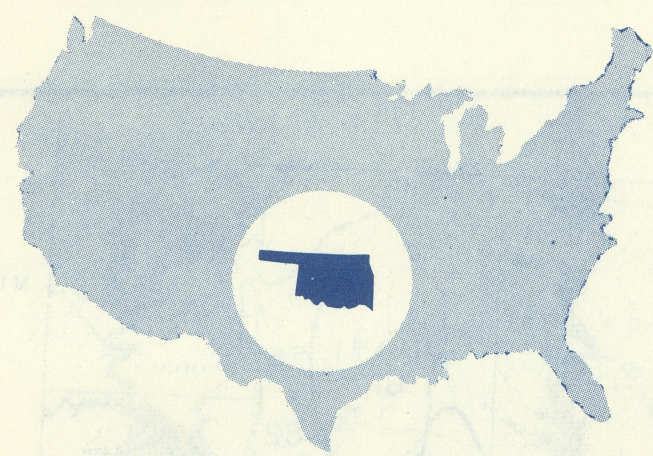
OTHER WATER RESOURCES PROJECTS

- Existing or Under Construction
- Authorized
- Authorized Navigation Lock and Dam

STRUCTURE STATUS

- Structures Planned
- Structure Completed or Contracted as of 6-30-60
- Drainage Main and Laterals Planned
- Drainage Main and Laterals Completed or to be Contracted by 6-30-62

WASHINGTON REPORT



Mike Monroney
United States Senator from Oklahoma

SPECIAL REPORT ON WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION -- 1962

(Not printed at Government expense)

We Oklahomans remember all too well the time when much of the State was caught up in a vicious cycle of flood and drouth. Each time that heavy rains fell on the upstream watersheds, the water ran uncontrolled downstream, overflowing the banks and flooding vast areas of land. Families were driven from their homes, and livestock and wildlife were often destroyed. Valuable topsoil, which had taken years to build, was washed away and carried down the rivers, out of the State, and off to the sea. When the rains ceased and the floods subsided, we found our land barren and devastated. In the dry season that followed, the land was tortured by wind erosion. Many a farmer had to stand and watch what was left of his topsoil blown away in swirling clouds of dust. With the water quickly disappearing downstream, soon there was scarcely enough left for families and livestock, much less for growing crops.

The vicious cycle is now being broken, and we are well on the way toward solving the chronic problems of flood and drouth in Oklahoma. The principal reason for our growing success is Oklahoma's magnificent program of upstream flood control.

Twenty years ago when I was a member of the United States House of Representatives, I saw that little was being done to deal with the problems of flood and drouth. Other Members of Congress at that time shared my concern with establishing a comprehensive program for conserving our soil and water. Working together, we finally enacted into law the Flood Control Act of 1944. This Act established eleven pilot upstream flood control projects across the Nation. One of these was Oklahoma's Washita River Basin Project. The Washita contains 64 separate watersheds, and stretches from the western border of Oklahoma in Roger Mills County to the southern border at Lake Texoma.

The results of the pilot projects, and particularly those of the Washita, demonstrated conclusively that the problems could be solved. Upstream flood control was no longer just a theory -- it was a proven remedy.

When I came to the United States Senate in 1951, during the 82nd Congress, I was determined that the principles which were working so well in the Washita River Basin should be applied to other watershed areas of the State. I introduced legislation in the 82nd Congress to set up a comprehensive program of upstream flood control. We were unable to push the bill through that year, but it was only a battle lost, not the war. In 1954, during the 83rd Congress, we enacted the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, commonly known as P. L. 566. Needed amendments were approved in 1956.

Under P. L. 566, some 90 watersheds were established. The status of each of these watershed projects and those of the Washita is shown by the map on the other side of this report. Sixty-six of Oklahoma's 77 counties are participating in upstream flood control. More than \$9,000,000 for construction and \$600,000 for planning have so far been invested in the program by the Federal Government. Local

interests have invested approximately the same amount, with enthusiastic support from farmers and businessmen. One of the great advantages of upstream flood control is that it is primarily a local program with the Federal Government merely helping.

The underlying principle of the upstream program is that the upper watersheds should be turned as far as possible into enormous sponges which absorb brief deluges or prolonged rains, and thus not only alleviate floods downstream but prevent the erosion of valuable upstream farm land as well. The program can be broken down into (1) land-treatment measures, and (2) supplemental small-watercourse measures. The land-treatment measures are on-the-soil programs, such as re-vegetation, terracing, and strip cropping, and also include forestry and range management. The supplemental small-watercourse measures store water, stabilize channels, and control sediment. They include small earth-filled retention dams, gully control dams, and vegetal floodways.

In the early stages of the upstream program, there was a great deal of controversy over its proper role in relation to the mainstem dam projects for flood control, municipal and industrial water storage, and navigation. This controversy between the "Big Dam" and the "Little Dam" people has now ended. In its place has developed an alliance which is giving our State the best balanced water conservation and flood protection program in the Nation! The controversy has ended because of the realization that each program helps the other.

The big reservoirs profit because the small dams steady the flow of the main stream, and clean up the water by controlling sediment and catching debris. The Chief of the Army Engineers testified this year that the useful life of the major reservoirs where upstream flood control is practiced will be lengthened from 50 years to 100 years. This means that these major dams will prove to be twice as valuable as we expected.

The small dam areas profit because of industrial growth and recreational resources which the big dams create. Local markets for produce from the farms are increased materially. All these benefits are, of course, in addition to the huge annual savings which come from reducing flood damage.

I am very proud of Oklahoma's national leadership in water resource development. Our State has blazed the trail for others to follow. I was especially pleased when on November 5, 1960, at Sayre, Oklahoma, I was presented with a plaque bearing the following inscription: "In Grateful Appreciation to Senator Mike Monroney -- The Father of Upstream Flood Control -- For His Dedicated Work for Our Area, for Our State, and Our Country. Presented by Loyal Friends of Western Oklahoma and the Upper Washita Flood Control District -- The First in the World." In the picture at the right, I am shown receiving the plaque from L. L. "Red" Males, of Cheyenne, Oklahoma, the Nation's leading authority on and champion of upstream flood control.

The upstream program must be pushed on to completion. I hereby dedicate myself to that task.



(Additional copies furnished on request)