

Control Points Summary

A control point is a stream gage located downstream from a dam that is used to help guide reservoir operations. The gage records flow and depth information and transmits real time data to reservoir regulators. The control points for Foster and Green Peter dams are at Waterloo on the South Santiam River and at Jefferson on the Santiam River. Typically, the Corps balances outflows from upstream projects with reservoir elevations to provide flood damage reduction benefits at the control points downstream.

At Waterloo:

	Annual Exceedance Probability		
	Bankfull (9.9 ft or 18,000 cfs)	Flood Stage (12 ft or 25,700 cfs)	Major Damage (16 ft or 42,700 cfs)
Normal operations	26%	3%	0.4%
During Construction	45%	13%	1.2%
After Gate 1 Repairs	26%	3%	0.5%

*1996 Observed Peak was 13.1 ft. or 30,000 cfs

At Jefferson:

	Annual Exceedance Probability		
	Bankfull (12.3 ft or 35,000 cfs)	Flood Stage (15 ft or 49,800 cfs)	Major Damage (23 ft or 160,600 cfs)
Normal operations	>50%	33%	0.3%
During Construction	>50%	36%	0.3%
After Gate 1 Repairs	>50%	33%	0.3%

* 1996 Observed Peak was 23.25 ft. or 167,500 cfs

Bankfull

The water level, or stage, at which a stream, river or lake is at the top of its banks and any further rise would result in water moving into the flood plain.

Flood Stage

An established gage height for a given location above which a rise in water surface level begins to create a hazard to lives, property or commerce. The issuance of flood (or in some cases flash flood) warnings is linked to flood stage.

Major Flood Stage

The stage at which significant damage to residential or other improved property begins to occur. Generally, this stage is usually defined as a point that causes more than just basement flooding, unless significant health hazards are involved. A major flood stage can be identified for agricultural land if extensive areas can be flooded during the growing season.