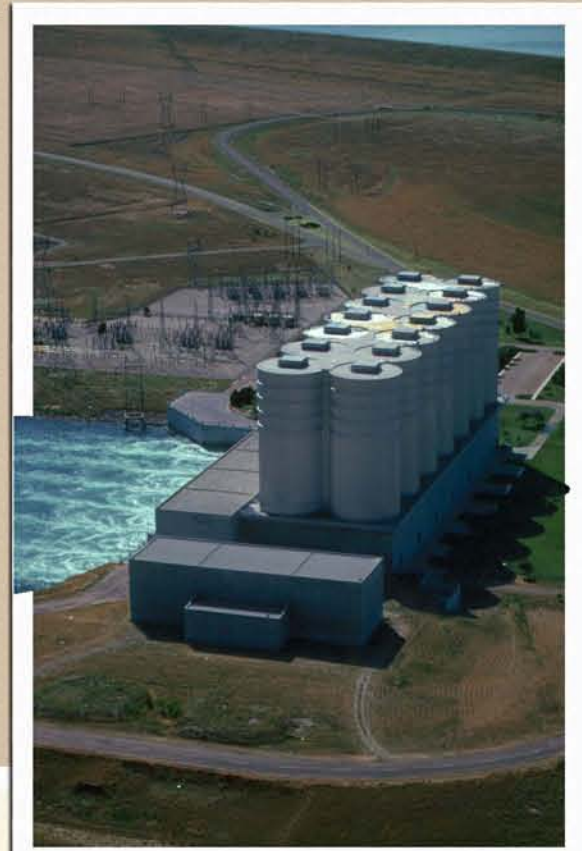
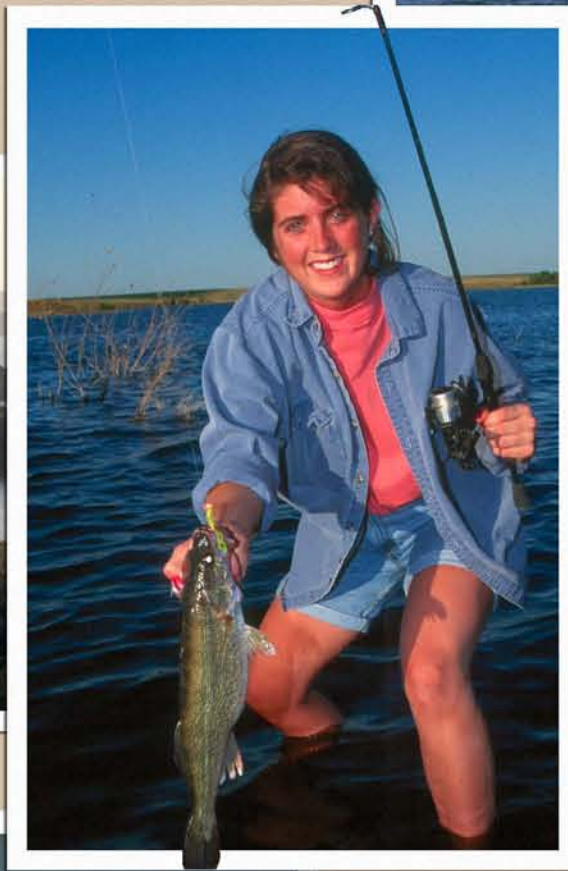


Lake Oahe

Oahe Dam

Boating and Recreation Guide



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Omaha District

Photos
by
South
Dakota
Tourism

Printed:
2003

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Welcome to the Oahe Dam and Lake Project. Lake Oahe provides the Nation with millions of hours of recreation FUN! Lake Oahe provides extraordinary boating and recreational opportunities including wildlife viewing, hunting, fishing, hiking, sunbathing at the beach and camping. All of these activities and more can be found at Lake Oahe.

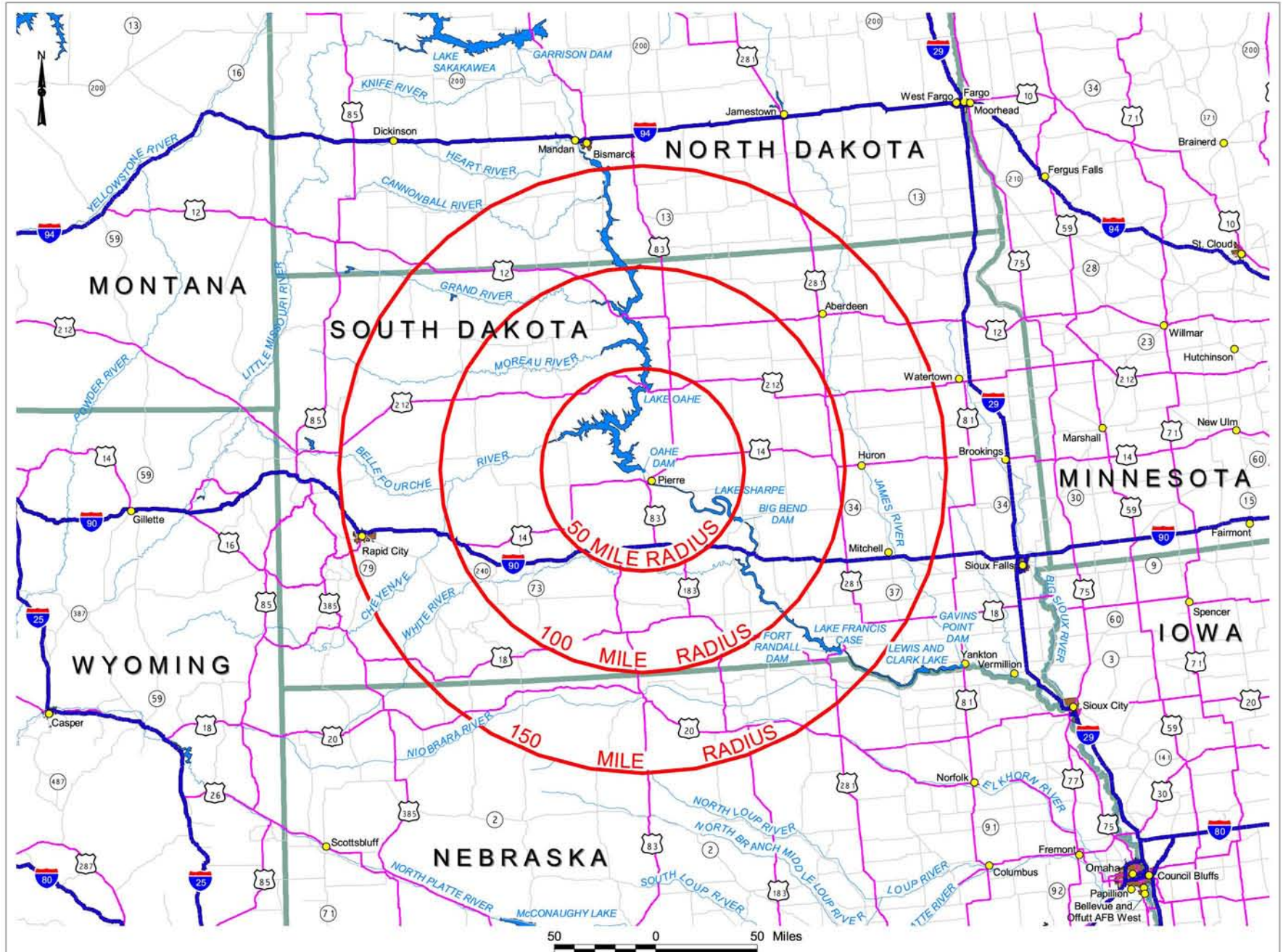
The Lake Oahe Boating and Recreation Guide is prepared with serving you in mind. It is organized to provide a comprehensive resource for the public who wants or needs more information than a standard brochure provides. If this guide helps you have an enjoyable and safer time at the lake, we have met our goal.

This large body of water demands your respect. We see the heartache and pain of families and friends of people that do not respect the dangers that come with this body of water. We provide water safety messages as a reminder of these dangers and how to better address them when visiting Lake Oahe. We urge you to please read and use this information.

Please feel free to contact us if we can be of further assistance during your time with us.

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Lake Oahe - Location and Distance Map



- Public use of project land and water is subject to the rules and regulations published in Chapter III, Part 327, Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, a copy of which may be obtained at the Oahe Project Office located near Pierre, South Dakota or the Bismarck Office at Bismarck, North Dakota. Detailed information regarding recreation areas and facilities may also be obtained from these offices.
- Don't be a litterbug. Use the refuse cans provided and help keep the areas clean for others who wish to enjoy the lake and the recreation facilities. Many areas along the lake that are used by the public have no refuse facilities. If you plan to visit one of these remote areas, take your refuse with you – if you pack it in, pack it out.
- The average lake level shown is elevation 1605.5 mean sea level (msl). During the summer recreation season, the normal operating range is expected to be between 1607.5 msl (base flood control) and 1617 msl (maximum normal operating pool), with the lake near the lower level in the early spring and reaching the upper level by mid-summer. Lake levels are governed by several things: mountain and plains snow pack and spring rains as well as regulation of all six main stem projects for the optimum use of the water for power generation, flood control, irrigation, downstream navigation, and municipal water supplies.
- Due to fluctuations in lake elevations, submerged hazards may be encountered. Boat operators should exercise extreme caution at all times. The downstream Powerplant Tailrace and the Outlet Works Discharge Channel are water release areas from Lake Oahe and are potentially dangerous to boaters. Observe the posted warning signs and follow directions.
- Motor vehicle use is restricted to developed roads on project land.
- Access to many undeveloped areas along the lake is limited and trails to these areas may pass through private property. Recreationists must contact adjacent land owners before crossing private land.
- During adverse weather, possible in all seasons, unsurfaced roads can become impassable and users should listen to weather reports and watch the weather to avoid becoming stuck and stranded in a remote area. The radio stations listed below, as well as those farther from the project, periodically give weather information that can be helpful to people using the project. These stations also broadcast storm watches and warnings. A portable radio should be included with a recreationist's equipment.

Area AM Radio Stations				Area FM Radio Stations			
KKAA	1560 AM	Aberdeen, SD	KBJM	1400 AM	Lemmon, SD	KMPR	88.9 FM Bismarck, ND
KFYR	550 AM	Bismarck, ND	KGFX	1060 AM	Pierre, SD	KPPR	89.5 FM Bismarck, ND
KBMR	1130 AM	Bismarck, ND	KCCR	1240 AM	Pierre, SD	KDPR	89.9 FM Bismarck, ND
KLXX	1270 AM	Bismarck, ND	KOLY	1300 AM	Pierre, SD	KCND	90.5 FM Bismarck, ND
						KLXS	95.3 FM Pierre, SD

A continuous local National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather forecast is also available in the lake area at the following radio frequencies:

Aberdeen, SD - 162.475 MHz	Firesteel, SD - 162.425 MHz	Pierre, SD - 162.400 MHz	South Shore, SD - 162.425 MHz
Bismarck, ND - 162.475 MHz	Lowry, SD - 162.500 MHz	Reliance, SD - 162.425 MHz	Steele, ND - 162.400 MHz

- Swimming is permitted in the lake except in those areas closed by posting of appropriate signs. Designated swimming beaches are not fully developed and swimming is done at the individual's risk. Adults should supervise child swimmers at all times. All swimmers should be mindful of abrupt drop-offs and changing bottom characteristics.
- Excavation and removal of archaeological and historical materials is prohibited by Federal law.
- Hunting and fishing is allowed on Lake Oahe and project land, unless posted otherwise, in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the North Dakota Game and Fish Department and the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks. These regulations may change annually, so hunters and fishermen are advised to review current regulations before engaging in these forms of recreation.
- Occupancy of any campsite is limited to 14 consecutive days.

The Missouri River *and* *The Lewis & Clark Bicentennial Commemoration*

The watershed for the Missouri River provides drainage for approximately one-sixth of the United States. From the headwaters in Montana to the mouth in Missouri, the "Big Muddy" flows through seven states. Its importance to the American economy and its history is unparalleled.

For over 200 years, the United States Army has had very close ties to the Missouri River. After all, Lewis, Clark and most other explorers on the "Corps of Discovery" were members of the U.S. Army. Over the years, the Army has removed snags, protected banks, constructed a navigation channel, built flood control levees, established fisheries, preserved cultural resources, enhanced recreation, built dams, and developed wildlife habitats. The Army's relationship to the Missouri continues through today as the Corps of Engineers is the primary steward of the water and land along the most famous waterway in America.

Beginning in 2003 and continuing through 2006, the Corps of Engineers will be participating with the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council, Native American Tribes and other Federal, State, and local governments in the Bicentennial Commemoration of the famed Lewis and Clark Expedition. The Corps of Engineers wants you to enjoy the commemoration and has assembled the following maps to assist in your travels along the Missouri River. Whether traveling by car along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail or by boat on the Missouri River, the Corps of Engineers hopes that you experience some of the same feeling of discovery that Lewis and Clark did 200 years ago.

About the Expedition

The origin of this greatest of American adventures was a product of the visionary intellect of President Thomas Jefferson. By the time Jefferson negotiated the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France, he had already arranged to send a contingent out to explore this new land. Jefferson gave command of the Expedition to the United States Army.

With Jefferson's instructions, Captain Meriwether Lewis began what was destined to be the most significant exploration of the American West. Lewis' journey began in the summer of 1803 when he left Washington, D.C. after completing months of preparation and specialized training in medicine, botany, and navigation. His first stop was Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to obtain the custom designed 55' keelboat. Then, with a limited crew, he proceeded down the Ohio River to present day Louisville, Kentucky, where his partner and co-captain, William Clark, joined him. There the two captains selected the initial enlisted members of the expedition before proceeding on to their first winter campsite at Camp Wood, Illinois, near St. Louis. They eventually began their journey up the Missouri River and into the newly acquired Louisiana Territory on May 14, 1804. For the next two and a half years, the expedition traveled the length of the Missouri River, crossed the Rocky and Bitterroot Mountains, and followed the Clearwater, Snake, and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific Ocean and back again.

Along the way, Expedition members kept detailed journals of their activities, collected specimens of discoveries, and charted their progress. They proceeded up against the Missouri's current, rarely making more than 12 miles per day, to the Mandan Villages where they spent the winter of 1804-1805. The next spring they continued on, joined by French trapper Charbonneau and his young Shoshone wife Sacagawea. With her assistance they crossed the mountains and proceeded down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean. After spending the winter of 1805-1806 on the coast, they retraced their route, eventually returning to St. Louis in late September of 1806.

The following excerpts are taken from "The Journals of the Lewis & Clark Expedition"; Vol 3; Gary M. Moulton, editor; University of Nebraska Press

Up the Missouri...

September 26th, Wednesday, 1804 (Clark)

"... Capt. Lewis & 5 men went on Shore with the Chiefs, who appeared desposed to makeup & be friendly, after Capt. Lewis had been on Shore about 3 hours I came uneasy for fear of Some Deception & sent a Serjent to See him and know his treatment which he reported friendly, & thy were prepareing for a Dance this evening..."

September 27th, Thursday, 1804 (Clark)

"...the chiefs Continued all night with us- This allarm I as well as Captn. Lewis Considered as the Signal of their intentions (which was to Stop our proceeding on our journey and if Possible rob us) we were on our Guard all night..."

September 28th, Friday, 1804 (Clark)

"...after Brackfastwe with great Dificuelty got the chiefs out of the boat, and when we were about Setting out the Class Called the Soliars took possession of the Cable- the 1st Cheif (Black Buffalo) was still on board and intended to go a Short distance up with us, was informed that the men Set on the Cable, he went out and told Capt. Lewis who was at the Bow, they wanted tobacco The 2nd cheif Demanded a flag & Tobacco which we refused to give, Stateing proper reasons to them for it, after much rangleing, we gave a Carrot of Tobacco to the 1st Cheif and he to the men & jurkerked the cable from them & proceeded on under a breeze from the SE"

September 29th, Saturday, 1804 (Clark)

"...Set out early Some bad Sand bars, at 9 oClock we observed the 2nd cheif with 2 men and Squars on Shore, they wished to go up with us as far as the other part of their band, which would meet us on the river above not far Distant..."

September 30th, Sunday, 1804 (Clark)

"...I discovered at a great Distance a great number of men women & children decending a hill towards the river above which the Chief with us told us was the other Band, Some rain & hard wind at about 10 oClock we anchored opposite the camps of the band and told them we took them by the hand, and Sent to each chief a Carrot of Tobacco & Some to the principle men and fath(er) Said that after Staying with the band below 2 days to See them we had been badly treated and Should not land again, as we had no time to Delay..."

Arikara Village of Earth-covered Lodges, 1600 Miles above St. Louis
by George Catlin



October 1st, Monday, 1804 (Clark)

"... passed a large Island in the middle of the river opposit this Island the Ricaras lived in 2 Villages on the S.W. Side, about 2 Miles above the upper point of the Island the Chyenre River Coms in on the left side and is about 400 yards wide dischargeing but little water for a river its Size, the Current jentle, and navagable, to the Black Mountains..."

The villages that Clark refers to are probably among the sites on or near what is called Black Widow Ridge, where there was almost a continuous series of late prehistoric and early historic Indian village sites.

October 2nd, Tuesday, 1804 (Clark)

"...Mr. Vallie Came on board, Lat. 44°19'36" N. we observed Some Indians on a hill on the S.S. One Came to the river & fired off his gun and asked us to come he wished us to go to his Camp near at hand..."

T

October 3rd, Wednesday, 1804 (Clark)

"...The N.W. wind blew verry hard all night with some rain, we Set out early, at 12 examoned our Stores and goods, Several bags cut by the mice and Corn Scattered, Some of our Cloth also cut by them also papers & C. ..."

October 4th, Thursday, 1804 (Clark)

"... Camped on a Sand bar at the upper point of an Island on which is the remains of an old ricara Village fortified Called La hoo call It was circular, this Village appears to have been deserted about 5 or 6 years, 17 houses yet remain, the Island Contains but little timber, the evening verry Cold and Wood Scerce, make use of Drift wood..."

October 5th, Friday, 1804 (Clark)

"... I saw a white brant in a gangue on the sand bar Saw a large herd of Cabra or anteloped Swiming in the River, we killed four of them..."



"Mih-Tutta-HangKusch, a Mandan village"
by Karl Bodmer

October 6th, Saturday, 1804 (Clark)

"...passed a village of about 80 neet Lodges civered with earth and picketed around , those loges are Spicious of an Octagon form as close together as they can possibly be placed and appear to have been inhabited last Spring, from the Canoes of Skins Mats buckets & found lodges, we are of appinion they were recereis we found Squashes of 3 Different Kinds growing in the Village..."

The canoes were probably "bullboats," buffalo skins stretched over a hemispherical frame. Though hard to steer, they were handy for crossing the river and could be carried by one person.

October 7th, Sunday, 1804 (Clark)

"...frost last night, passed a river 90 yds. wide the Ricaras Call Sur-wak-kar-ne all the water of this river runs in a chanel of 20 yards, the Current appears jentle, I walked up this river a mile, Saw the tracks of white bear, verry large..."

October 8th, Monday, 1804 (Clark)

"...2 of our men discovered the reckerrei village, about the Center of the Island on the L. Side on the main Shore. this Island is about 3 miles long, Separated from the L.S. by a Channel of about 60 yards wide verry Deep, The Isld. is covered with fields, where those people raise their Corn Tobacco Beens &c. Great numbers of those People came on the Island to See us pass, we passed above the head of the Island & Capt Lewis with 2 interpretors & 2 men went to the village..."

October 9th, Tuesday, 1804 (Clark)

"... all the grand Chiefs visited us today... the Indians much asstonished at my Black Servent and Call him the big medison, this nation never Saw a black man before..."



Astonished by the presence of York, the Arikaras nick-named him "Big Medicine".

October 10th, Wednesday, 1804 (Clark)

"...at 1 oClock the Cheifs all assembled under an orning near the Boat, and under the American Flag. we delivered a Similar Speech to those delivered the Ottoes & Sioux, made three Cheifs , one for each Village and gave them Clothes and flags- 1st Cheif is name Ka-ha-wiss-assa lighting raven 2d Chief Po-casse (Hay) & the 3rd Piahetto or Eagles Feather- after the council was over we Shot the Air gun, which astonished them, & they all left us..."

Projection
Shore lin
Stage of
Distanc

October 11th, Thursday, 1804 (Clark)

"...we met the Grand Chief in Council & he made a Short Speech thanking us for what we had Given him and his nation promisseing to attend to the Council we had given him & informed us that the road was open & no one dare Shut it& we might Departe at pleasure..."

October 12th, Friday, 1804 (Clark)

"...This Chief Spoke in verry much the same Stile on nearly the same subjects of the other Chief who Set by his Side, more Sincear & pleasantly, he presented us with about 10 bushels of Corn Some beens & quashes all of which we acksepted with much pleasure..."

October 13th, Saturday, 1804 (Clark)

"...we formed a Court Martial of 7 of our party to Try Newmon, they sentanced him to 74 Lashes and banishment from our party..."

Newman was charged with insubordination: "having uttered repeated expressions of a highly criminal and mutinous nature." None of the journals provide any more detail. There is speculation that he had come under the baleful influence of Private Moses Reed, who had tried to desert the Expedition but had been caught.



Private John Newman

October 14th, Sunday, 1804 (Clark)

"...halted on a Sand bar and had the punishmnt inflicted on Newmon, which caused the Indian Cheif to cry untill the thing was explained to him Camped opposit an atient fortification which is on the L.S. when I explained to the Chief the Cause of whipping N- he observed that examples were necessary & that he himself had made them by Death, but his nation never whiped even from their bearth..."

October 15th, Monday, 1804 (Clark)

"...passed an Ind. Camp on the S.S. we halted above and about 30 of the Indians came over in their Canoos of Skins, we eate with them, they gave us meat, in return we gave fishhooks and some beeds..."

October 16th, Tuesday, 1804 (Clark)

"...many Indians came to the boat to See, Some Came across latr at night, as they approach they hollowed and Sung, after Staying a Short time 2 went for Some meat, and returned in a Short time with fresh& Dried Buffalow, also goat, those Indians Strayed all night, They Sung and was verry merry the greater part of the night..."



October 17th, Wednesday, 1804 (Clark)

"...after brackfast I walked on shore with the Indian Chief & Interpeters, Saw Buffulow Elk and Great numbers of Goats in large gangues (I am told by Mr. G. that those animals winter in the Black mountains and this is about the Season they Cross from the East of the Missouri to go to that mountain, they return in the Spring and pass the Missourie in Great numbers)..."

Buffalo and Elk on the Upper Missouri
by Karl Bodmer

Joslyn Art Museum, Omaha, Nebraska; Gift of Enron Art Foundation

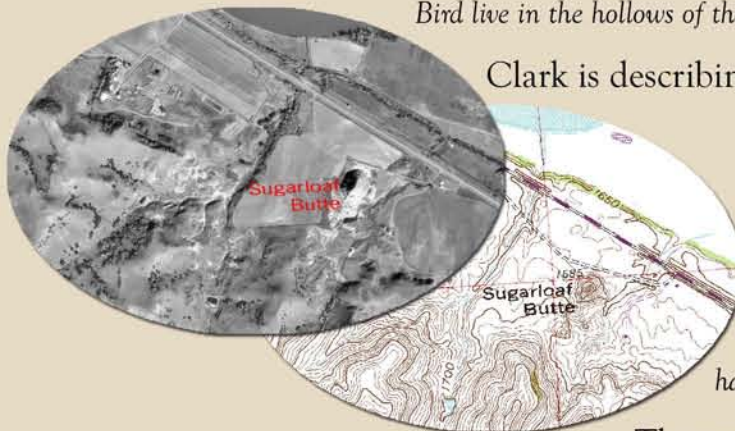
October 18th, Thursday, 1804 (Clark)

"...The Countrey in this quarter is Generally leavel & fine Some high Short hills, and some ragid ranges of Hills at a Distans..."

October 19th, Friday, 1804 (Clark)

"...I saw in my walk several remarkable high Conocal hills, one 90 feet, one 60 and others smaller- The Indian Chief Say that the Callemet Bird live in the hollows of those hills, which holes are made by the water passing from the top..."

Clark is describing present day Sugarloaf Butte, North Dakota.



October 20th, Saturday, 1804 (Lewis)

"... Peter Crusat this day shot a white bear he wounded him, but being alarmed by the formidable appearance of the bear he left his tomahawk and gun; but shortly after returned and found that the bear had taken the oposite rout..."

This was the expedition's first encounter with a grizzly bear.

Down the Missouri...

August 18th, Monday, 1806 (Clark)

"...moderate rain last night, the wind blew from the S.E. as to cause the water to be So rough that we Could not proceed on untill 8 a.m. at which time it fella little & we proceeded on tho' the waves were yet high..."

August 19th, Tuesday, 1806 (Clark)

"...Jessomme the Interpreter let me have a piece of a lodge and the Squars pitched or Stretched it over Some Sticks, under this piece of leather I Slept dry, it is the only covering which I have had Suffecient to keep off the rain Since I left Columbia..."

August 20th, Wednesday, 1806 (Clark)

"...I observe a great alteration in the corrent course and appearance of this pt. Of the Missouri. in places where there was Sand bars in the fall of 1804 at this time the main Current passes, and where the current then passed is now a sand bar - Sand bars which were then naked are now covered with willow Several feet high..."

August 21st, Thursday, 1806 (Clark)

"...a long Conversation of explanations took place between the Ricara & mandan Chiefs which appeared to be satisfactory on both Sides. The Chief gave a pipe with great form and everything appeared to be made up. I returned to the river & went to bead..."

Calumet or
Ceremonial Pipe



August 22nd, Friday, 1806 (Clark)

"...I am happy to have it in my power to Say that my worthy friend Capt Lewis is recovering fast, he walked a little today for the first time..."

Peter Crusat, who mistook Captain Lewis for an elk, shot him through the left thigh August 11, 1806.

August 23rd, Saturday, 1806 (Clark)

"...We Set out early, the wind rose & became very hard, we passed Sar-war-kar-na-har river at 10 A.M. and at half pat eleven the wind became So high and the water So rough that we were obliged to but to Shore..."

August 24th, Sunday, 1806 (Clark)

"...near the top of the bluff I observed a Stratea of White stone I landed and examined it found it to be soft white stone containing very fine grit, when expd. to the Sun and became Dry, this Stone will Crumble the Clay of this bluff to the above and below is remarkably Black..."

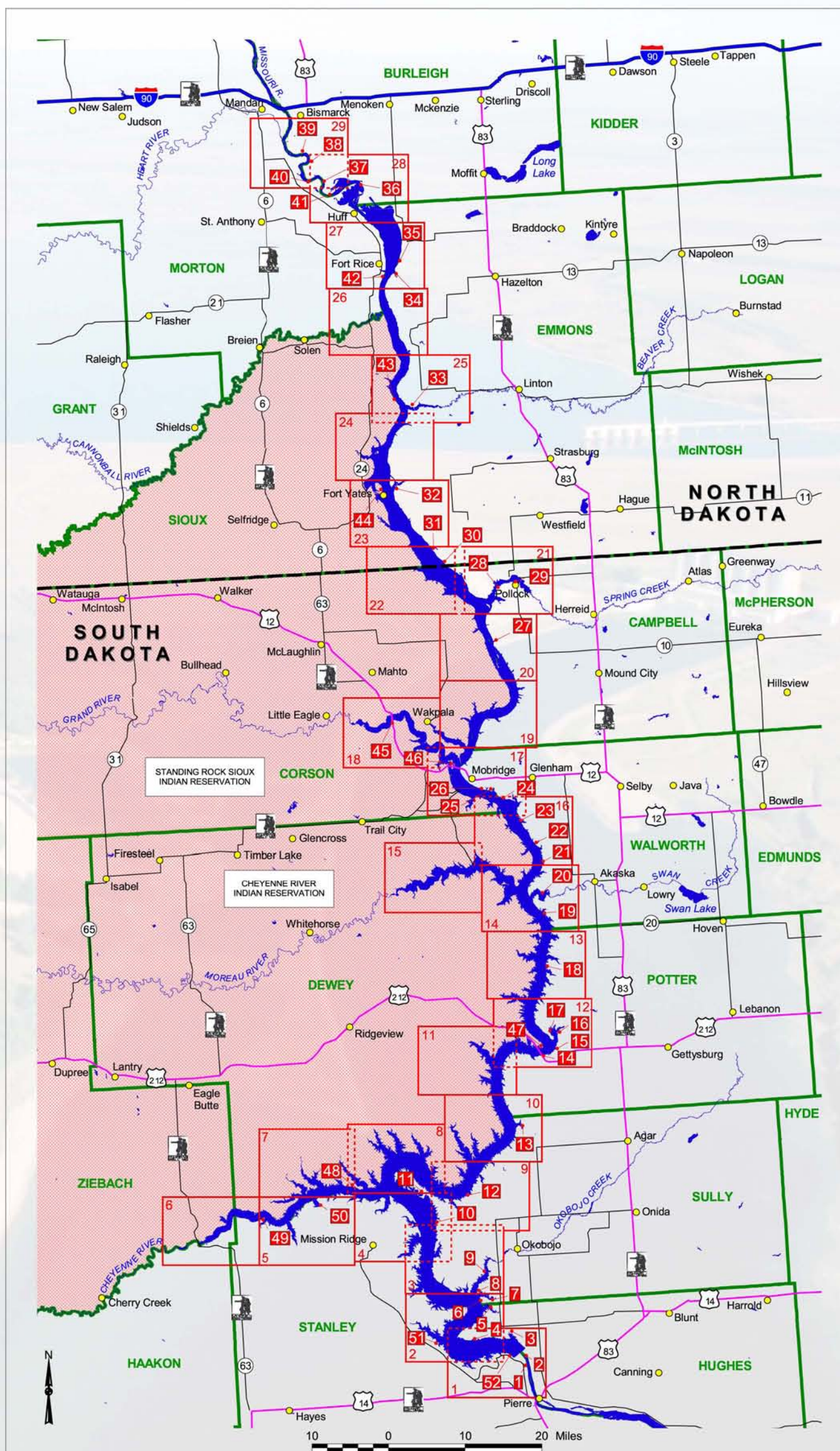
Projection
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Public Recreation Facilities		BOAT RAMP	PRIMITIVE CAMPING	DEVELOPED CAMPING	ELECTRIC HOOKUP	DRINKING WATER	SHOWERS	RESTROOMS	RESTROOMS (FLUSH)	PICNIC SHELTER	PICNIC TABLES / GRILLS	PLAYGROUND	RESTAURANT	BOAT FUEL	LODGING	DUMP STATION	BAIT / GROCERIES	FISH CLEANING STATION	HANDICAPPED FACILITY	TELEPHONE	NATURE TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY
1	DOWNSTREAM	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	STATE OF SD
2	TAILRACE	●						●														CORPS OF ENGINEERS
3	EAST SHORE	●						●														STATE OF SD
4	PEORIA FLATS	●						●									●					STATE OF SD
5	LIGHTHOUSE POINT	●	●																			STATE OF SD
6	SPRING CREEK	●		●	●	●		●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●			●		STATE OF SD
7	COW CREEK	●	●					●	●													STATE OF SD
8	OKOBOJO POINT	●	●					●	●	●												STATE OF SD
9	GARRIGAN'S LANDING	●																				STATE OF SD
10	PIKE HAVEN	●																				STATE OF SD
11	LITTLE BEND	●	●					●														STATE OF SD
12	BUSH'S LANDING	●						●														STATE OF SD
13	SUTTON BAY	●						●														STATE OF SD
14	212 BRIDGE ACCESS	●						●														STATE OF SD
15	SOUTH WHITLOCK	●						●														STATE OF SD
16	EAST WHITLOCK	●	●			●		●														STATE OF SD
17	WEST WHITLOCK	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	STATE OF SD
18	DODGE DRAW	●						●														STATE OF SD
19	LE BEAU							●														STATE OF SD
20	SWAN CREEK	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	STATE OF SD
21	BOWDLE BEACH							●														STATE OF SD
22	WALTH BAY	●	●			●		●	●									●	●			STATE OF SD
23	THOMAS BAY	●				●		●										●				STATE OF SD
24	BLUE BLANKET		●					●														STATE OF SD
25	INDIAN CREEK	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	STATE OF SD
26	REVHEIM PARK			●	●			●	●	●	●	●										STATE OF SD
27	SHAW CREEK	●	●					●														STATE OF SD
28	WEST POLLOCK	●	●					●	●									●				STATE OF SD
29	POLLOCK	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●										STATE OF SD
30	STATE LINE	●																				EMMONS COUNTY
31	LANGELIER BAY	●	●					●										●				EMMONS COUNTY
32	CATTAIL BAY	●	●					●										●				CORPS OF ENGINEERS
33	BEAVER CREEK	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CORPS OF ENGINEERS
34	BADGER BAY		●					●														CORPS OF ENGINEERS
35	HAZELTON	●	●					●										●	●			CORPS OF ENGINEERS
36	MAC LEAN BOTTOM	●	●					●														STATE OF ND
37	KIMBALL BOTTOM	●	●					●														BURLEIGH COUNTY
38	SIBLEY NATURE PARK																			●		CITY OF BISMARCK
39	GENERAL SIBLEY PARK	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	CITY OF BISMARCK
40	LITTLE HEART	●	●					●														MORTON COUNTY
41	GRANER PARK / SUGARLOAF	●	●					●	●	●	●							●				MORTON COUNTY
42	FORT RICE	●	●					●	●									●				MORTON COUNTY
43	WALKER BOTTOM		●					●														SRST
44	FORT YATES	●						●														SRST
45	GRAND RIVER							●	●	●												SRST
46	INDIAN MEMORIAL	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	SRST
47	FOREST CITY	●						●														CRST
48	ROUSSEAU CREEK	●	●					●	●	●												CRST
49	FOSTER BAY	●	●					●	●									●				STATE OF SD
50	MINNECONJOU	●	●					●	●									●				STATE OF SD
51	CHANTIER CREEK	●						●										●				STATE OF SD
52	WEST SHORE	●						●	●													STATE OF SD

The Water Resources Development Act of 1999

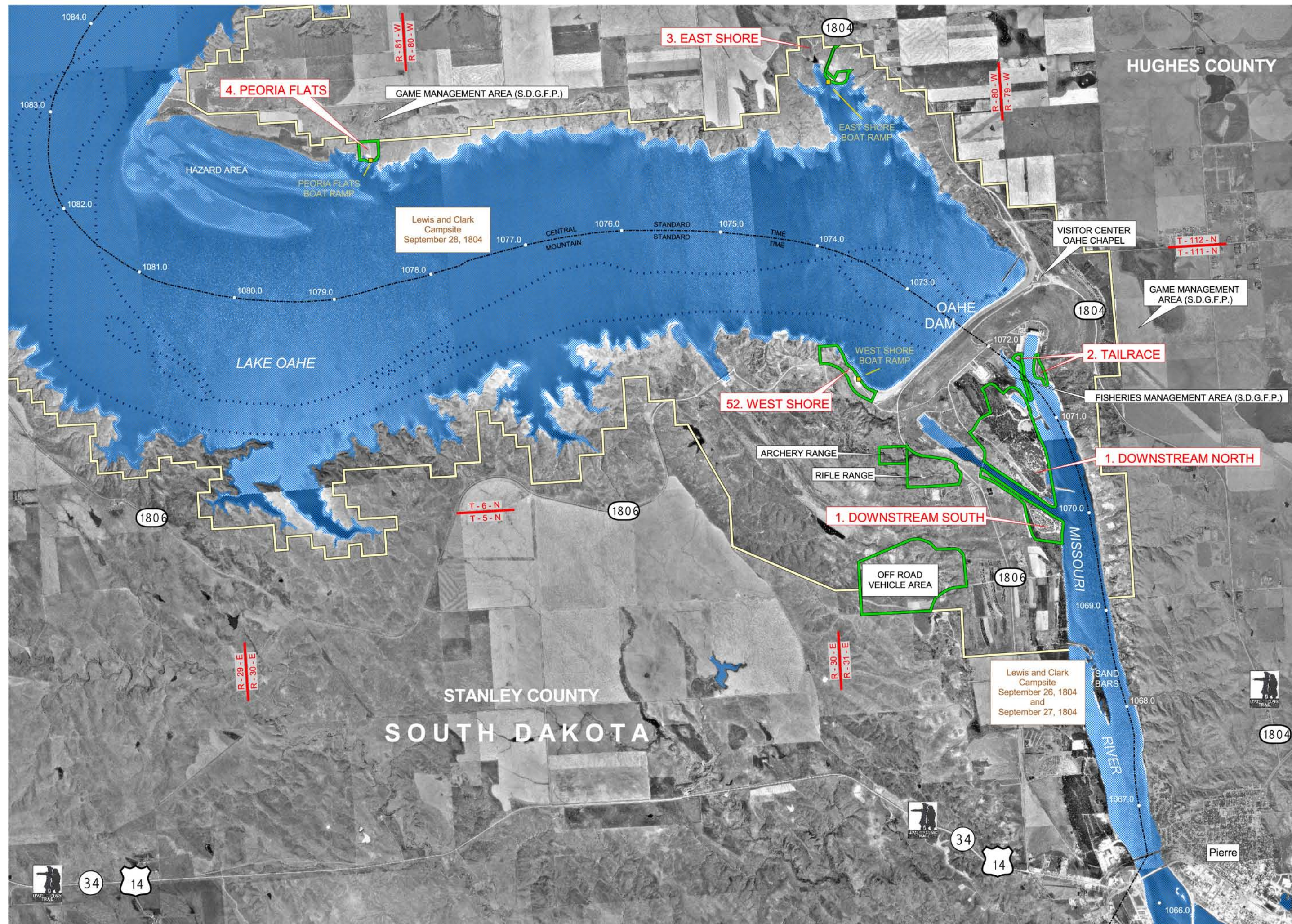
The Water Resources Development Act of 1999 oversaw the transfer of lands once managed by the Department of the Army to the Department of the Interior. Ultimately, this Act created two distinct boundaries within the Oahe Project area. Following along the lakeside portion of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Reservation (map sheets 5 through 17 in this guide), a single yellow boundary labeled “Exclusive Flood Control Boundary” illustrates the present operating U.S. Government Boundary within the Oahe Project area. In addition, the areas shaded in purple outline the transferred lands, which are currently administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. As noted in the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, these lands are to be held in Trust for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe for their use in perpetuity.

Lake Oahe - Sheet Index Map



Match Line Sheet 2

Match Line Sheet 2



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

East Shore:
44° 29' 19" N 100° 25' 30" W

Peoria Flats:
44° 28' 53" N 100° 31' 08" W

West Shore:
44° 26' 42" N 100° 25' 22" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands

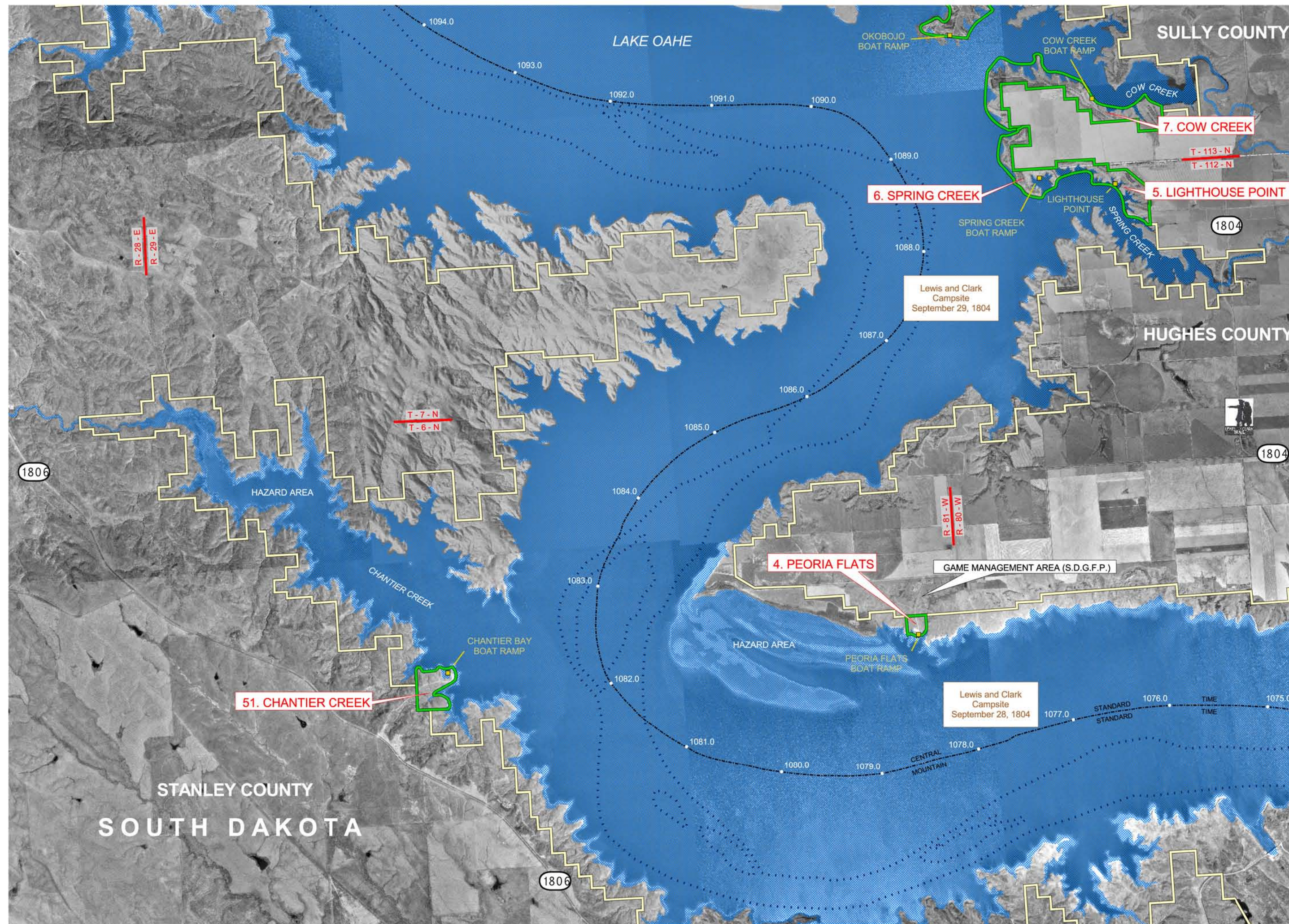


Lake Oahe North Dakota and South Dakota

U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha
Corps of Engineers Omaha, Nebraska
Operations/Regulatory GIS Unit

Sheet 1 of 29
Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

Chantier Bay:	44° 28' 48" N 100° 36' 53" W
Cow Creek:	44° 33' 26" N 100° 28' 36" W
Lighthouse Point:	44° 32' 41" N 100° 28' 24" W
Okobojo:	44° 34' 04" N 100° 30' 18" W
Peoria Flats:	44° 28' 53" N 100° 31' 08" W
Spring Creek:	44° 32' 46" N 100° 29' 19" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands



Lake Oahe North Dakota and South Dakota

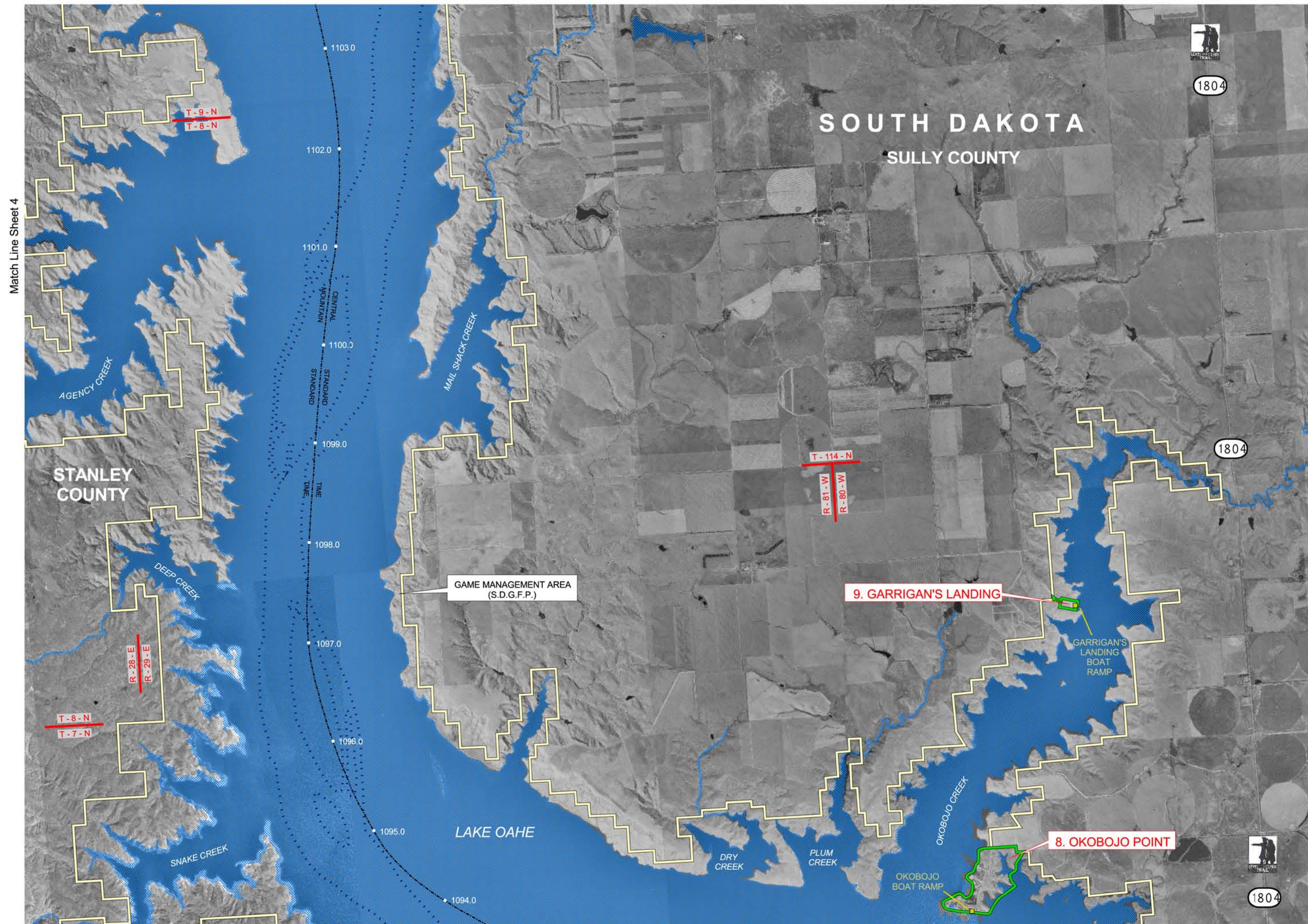
U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha
Corps of Engineers Omaha, Nebraska
Operations/Regulatory GIS Unit

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Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet

Match Line Sheet 4

Match Line Sheet 9



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

Garrigan's Landing:
44° 36' 40" N 100° 28' 48" W

Okobojo:
44° 34' 04" N 100° 30' 18" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands



Lake Oahe North Dakota and South Dakota

U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha
Corps of Engineers Omaha, Nebraska
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Sheet 3 of 29
Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet

Match Line Sheet 2



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

Little Bend - Low Water (a):
44° 45' 24" N 100° 37' 45" W

Little Bend - Main (b):
44° 45' 56" N 100° 38' 28" W

Pike Haven:
44° 42' 30" N 100° 36' 03" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- Time Zone Boundary
- ... River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands



Lake Oahe
North Dakota and South Dakota

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Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

Foster Bay:
44° 43' 40" N 101° 03' 46" W

Minneconjou - Low Water (a):
44° 45' 18" N 100° 54' 32" W

Minneconjou - Main (b):
44° 45' 06" N 100° 54' 26" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- Time Zone Boundary
- ... River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands



Lake Oahe North Dakota and South Dakota

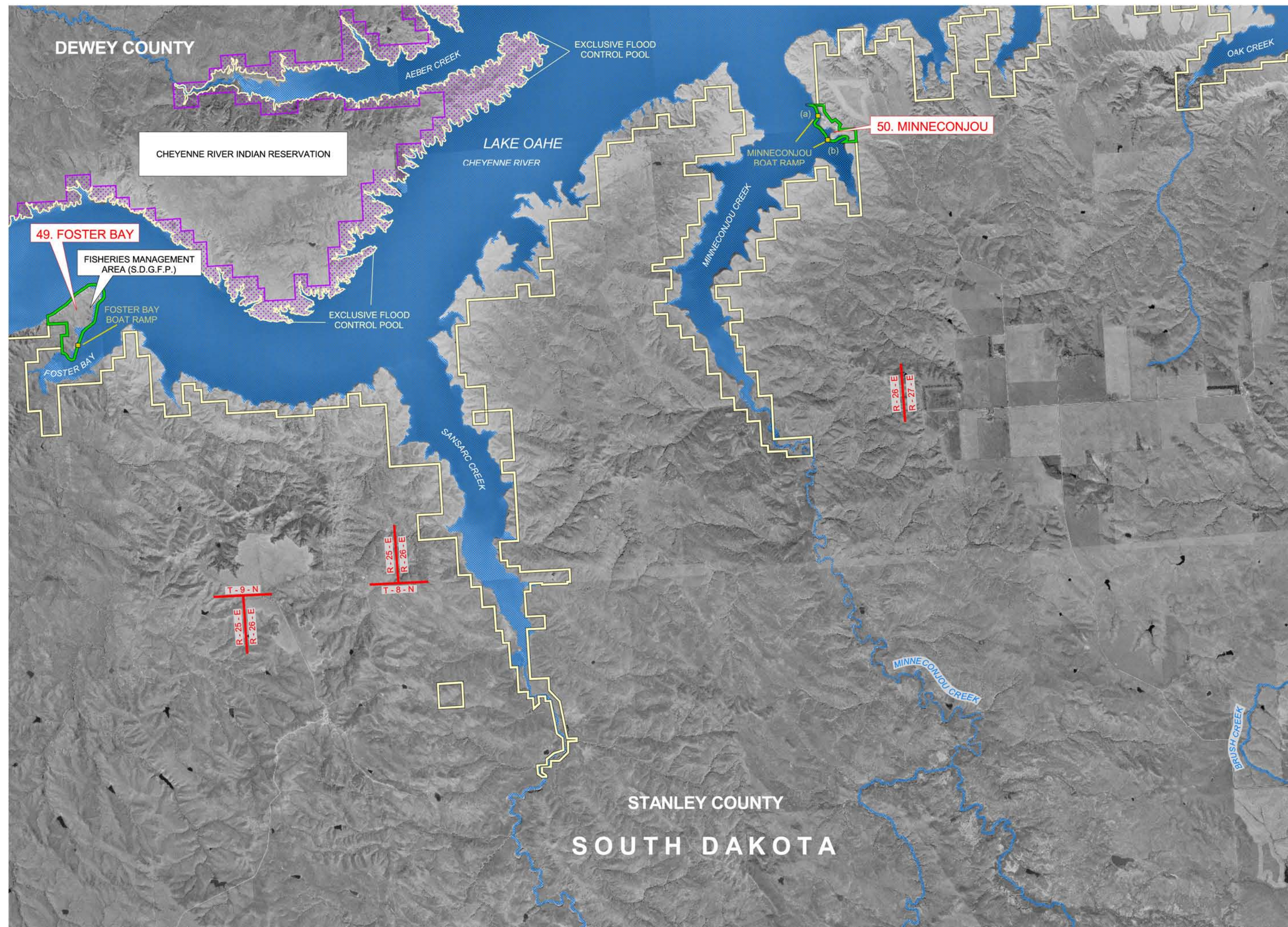
U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha
Corps of Engineers Omaha, Nebraska
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Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet

Match Line Sheet 6

Match Line Sheet 4





**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

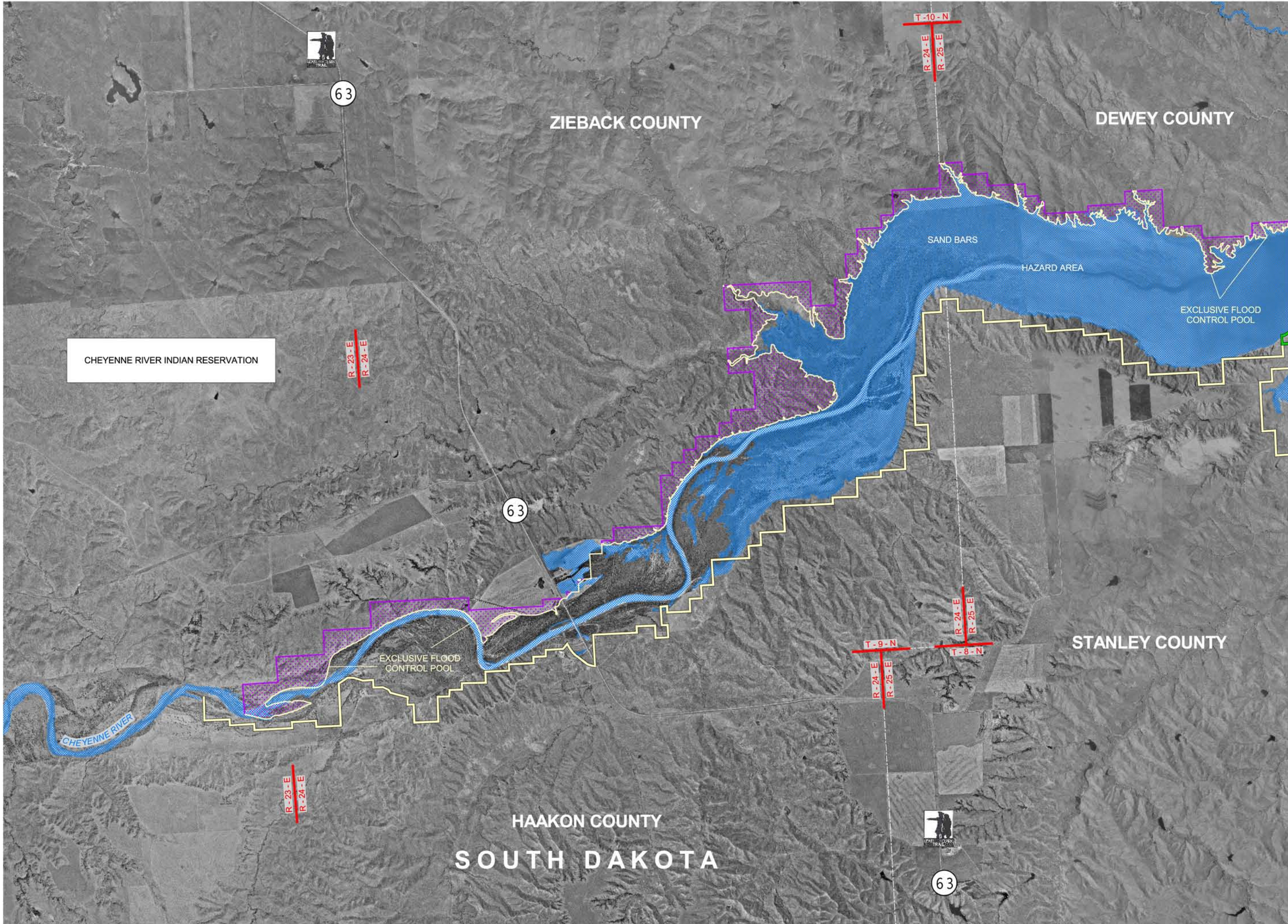
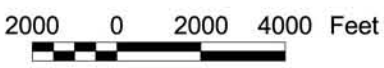
- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- - - Time Zone Boundary
- ... River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands



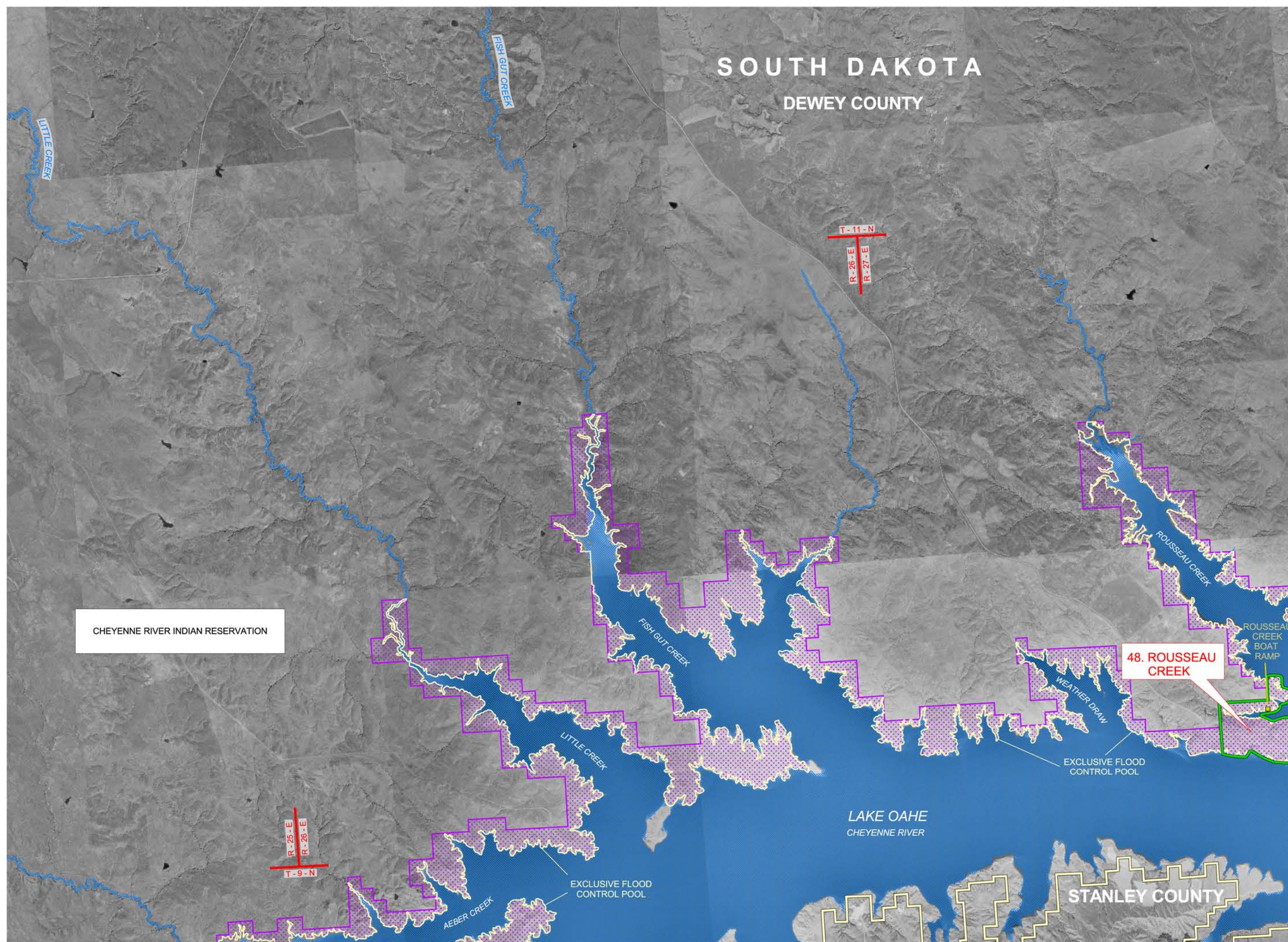
Lake Oahe
North Dakota and South Dakota

U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha
Corps of Engineers Omaha, Nebraska
Operations/Regulatory GIS Unit

Sheet 6 of 29
Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998



Match Line Sheet 5



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

Rousseau Creek:
44° 47' 28" N 100° 48' 56" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- - - Time Zone Boundary
- · · · River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands



Lake Oahe North Dakota and South Dakota

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Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

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**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

Little Bend - Main (b):
44° 45' 56" N 100° 38' 28" W

Rousseau Creek:
44° 47' 28" N 100° 48' 56" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- - - Time Zone Boundary
- · · · · River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands

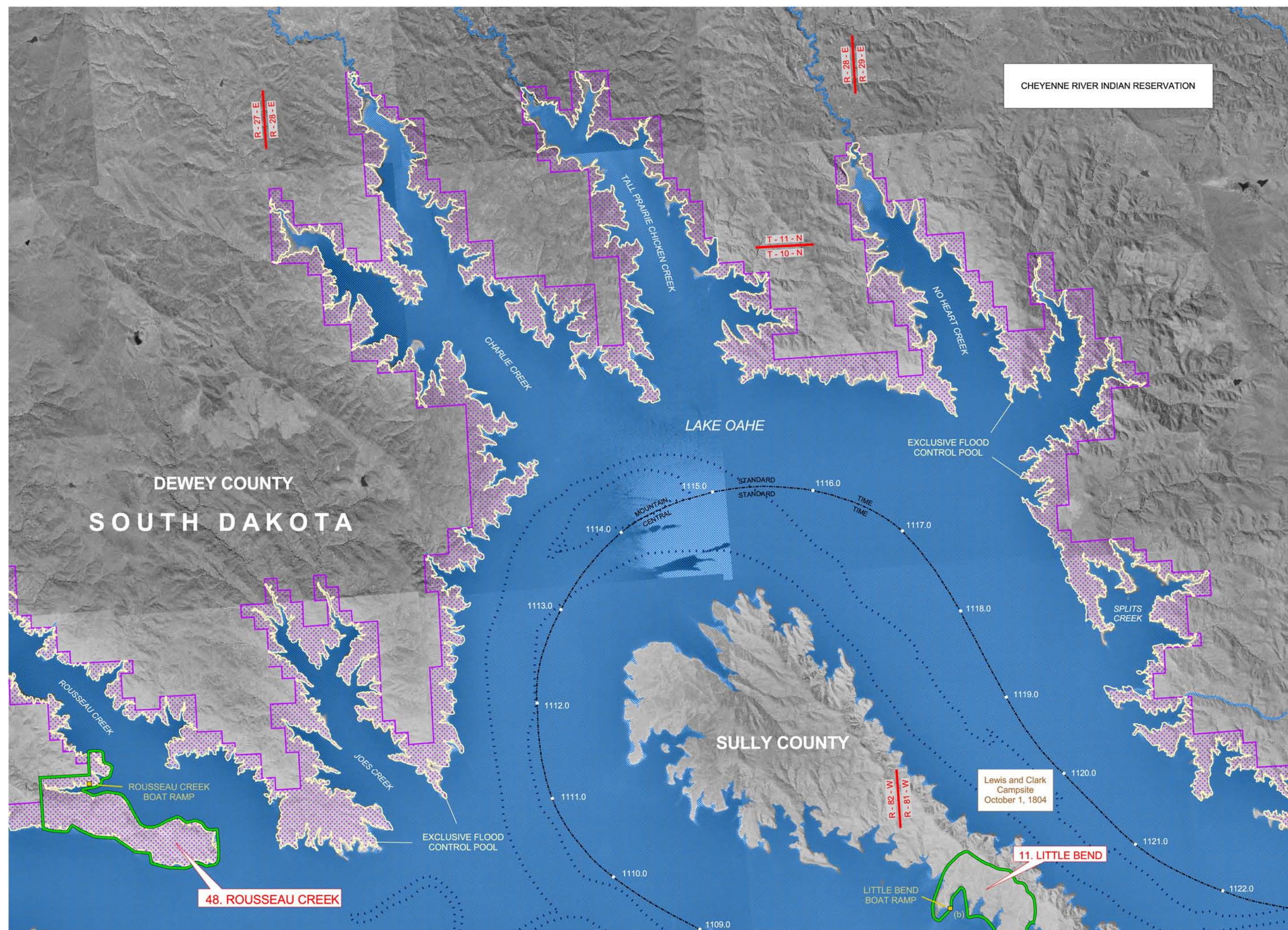


Lake Oahe North Dakota and South Dakota

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Corps of Engineers Omaha, Nebraska
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Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet



Match Line Sheet 4

Match Line Sheet 9

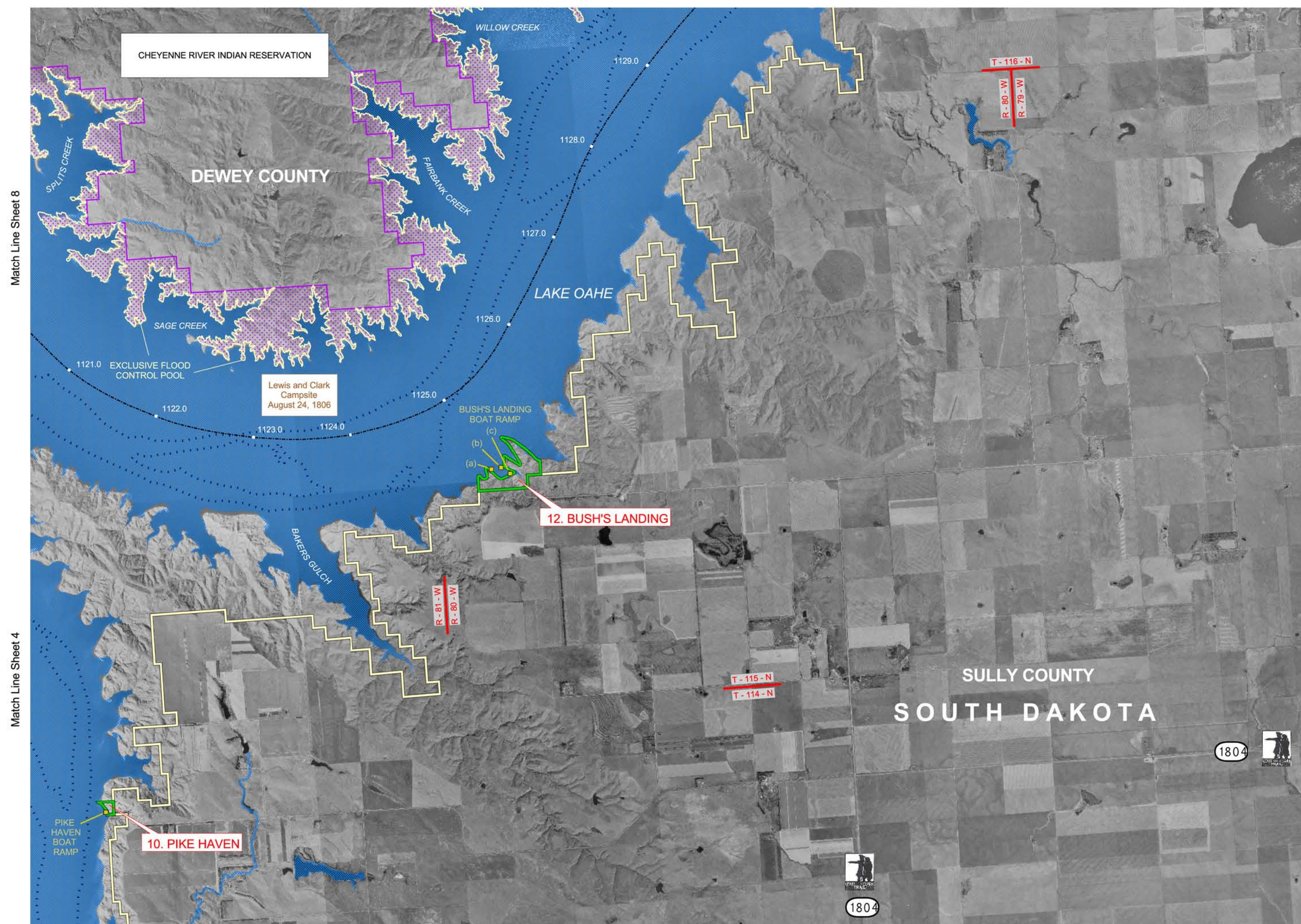
Match Line Sheet 7

Match Line Sheet 10

Match Line Sheet 9

Match Line Sheet 8

Match Line Sheet 10



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

Bush's Landing - Low Water - C.O.E. (a):
44° 45' 18" N 100° 31' 01" W

Bush's Landing - Low Water - S.D.G.F.P. (b):
44° 45' 18" N 100° 30' 24" W

Bush's Landing - Main (c):
44° 45' 15" N 100° 30' 48" W

Pike Haven:
44° 42' 30" N 100° 36' 03" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands



Lake Oahe North Dakota and South Dakota

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Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

Sutton Bay - Low Water (a):
44° 52' 51" N 100° 21' 38" W

Sutton Bay - Main (b):
44° 52' 48" N 100° 21' 33" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- - - Time Zone Boundary
- ... River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands



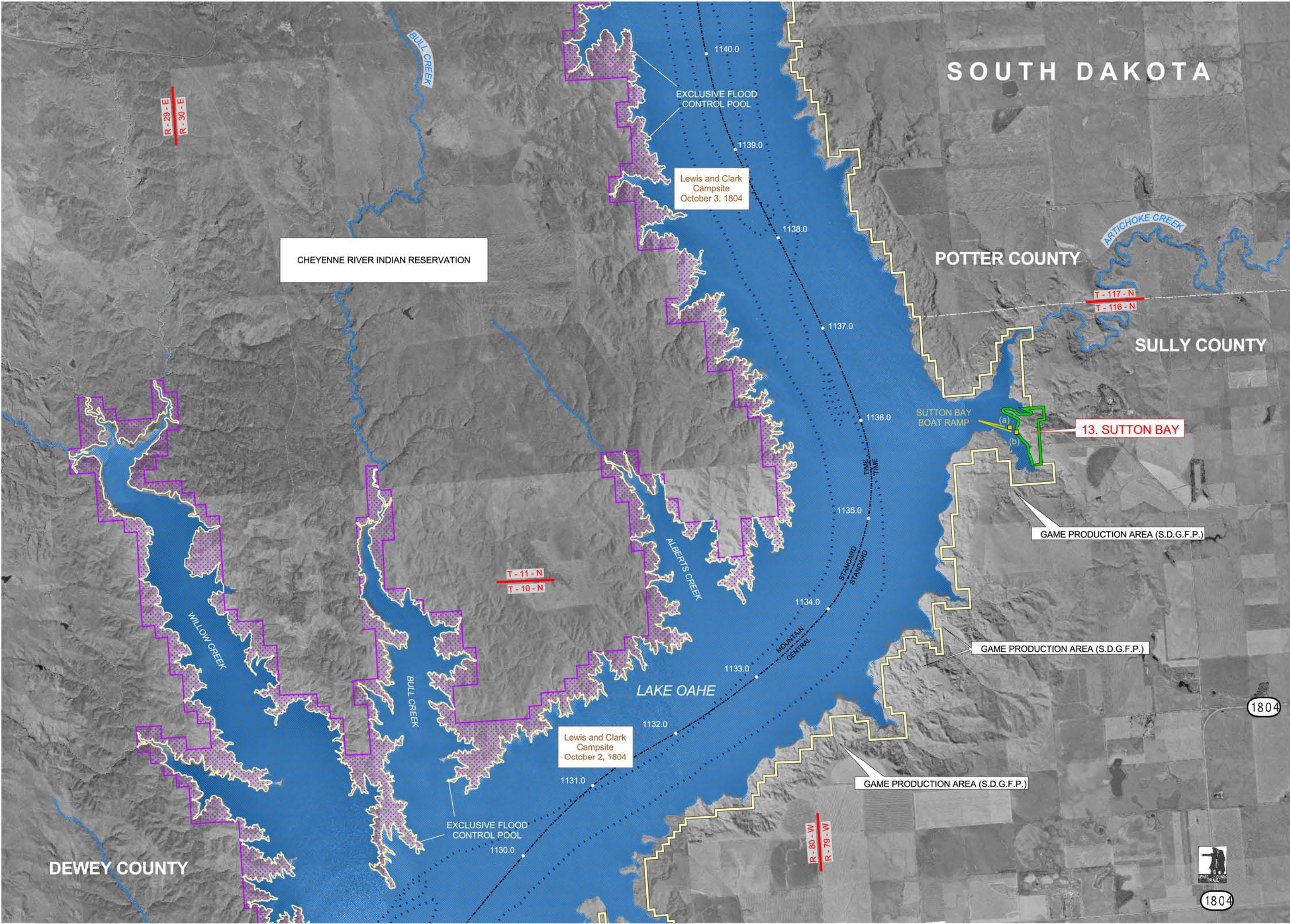
Lake Oahe
North Dakota and South Dakota

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Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet

Match Line Sheet 8





**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Match Line Sheet 12

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- - - Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- ==== U.S. Government Boundary
- ==== Recreational Boundary
- ==== Reservation Boundary
- ==== Township and Range
- ▨ B.I.A. Administered Lands



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SOUTH DAKOTA
DEWEY COUNTY

T-13-N
R-29-E
R-30-E

POTTER COUNTY

CHEYENNE RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION

T-12-N
T-11-N

SOUTH DAKOTA

POTTER COUNTY



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

Bob's Resort:
45° 00' 39" N 100° 17' 23" W

East Whitlock - Main North (a):
45° 03' 09" N 100° 14' 51" W

East Whitlock - Main South (b):
45° 03' 05" N 100° 14' 56" W

Forest City:
45° 01' 34" N 100° 18' 26" W

South Whitlock Bay:
45° 01' 11" N 100° 15' 14" W

West Whitlock:
45° 02' 48" N 100° 15' 47" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands



Lake Oahe

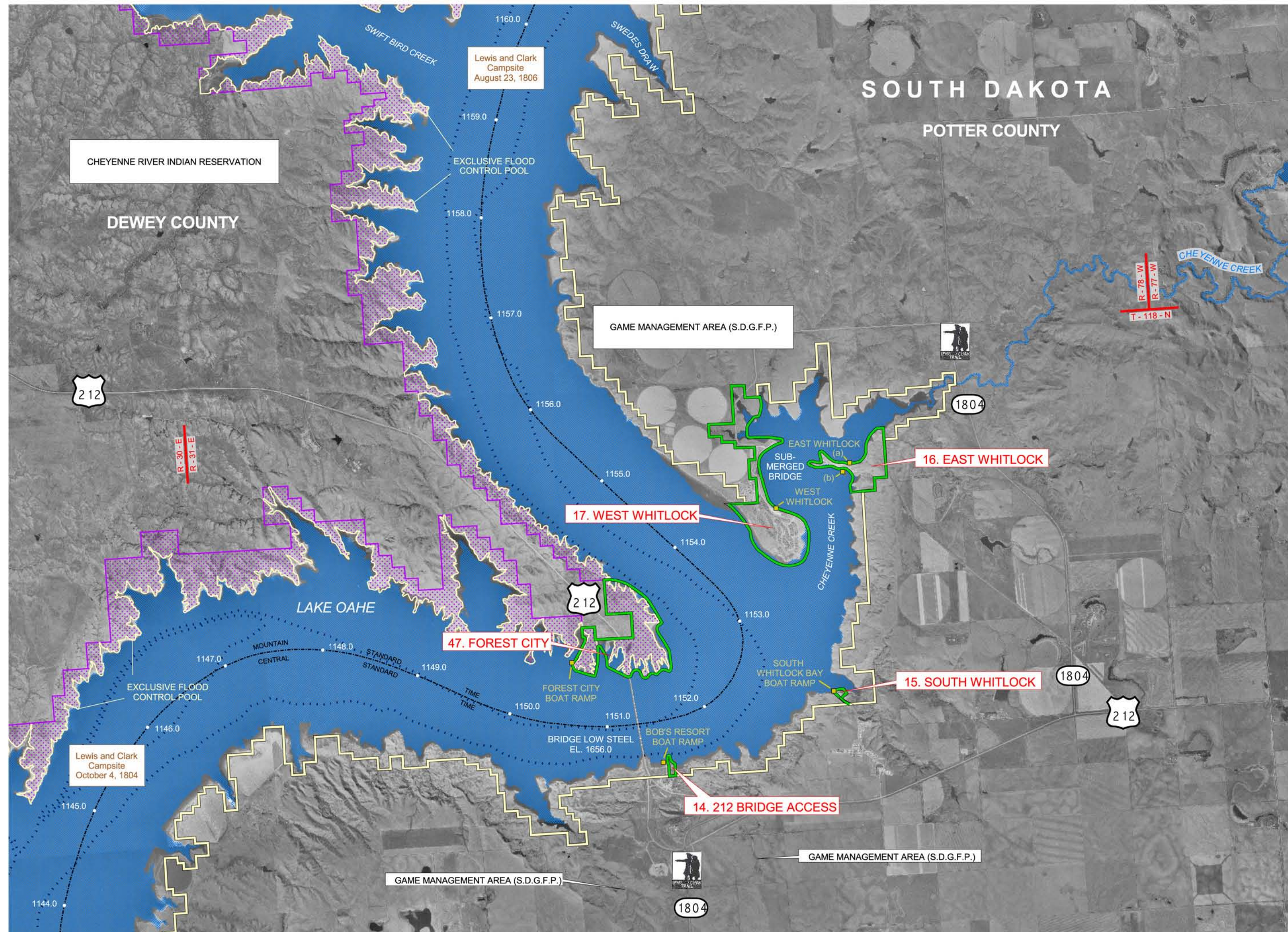
North Dakota and South Dakota

U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha
Corps of Engineers Omaha, Nebraska
Operations/Regulatory GIS Unit

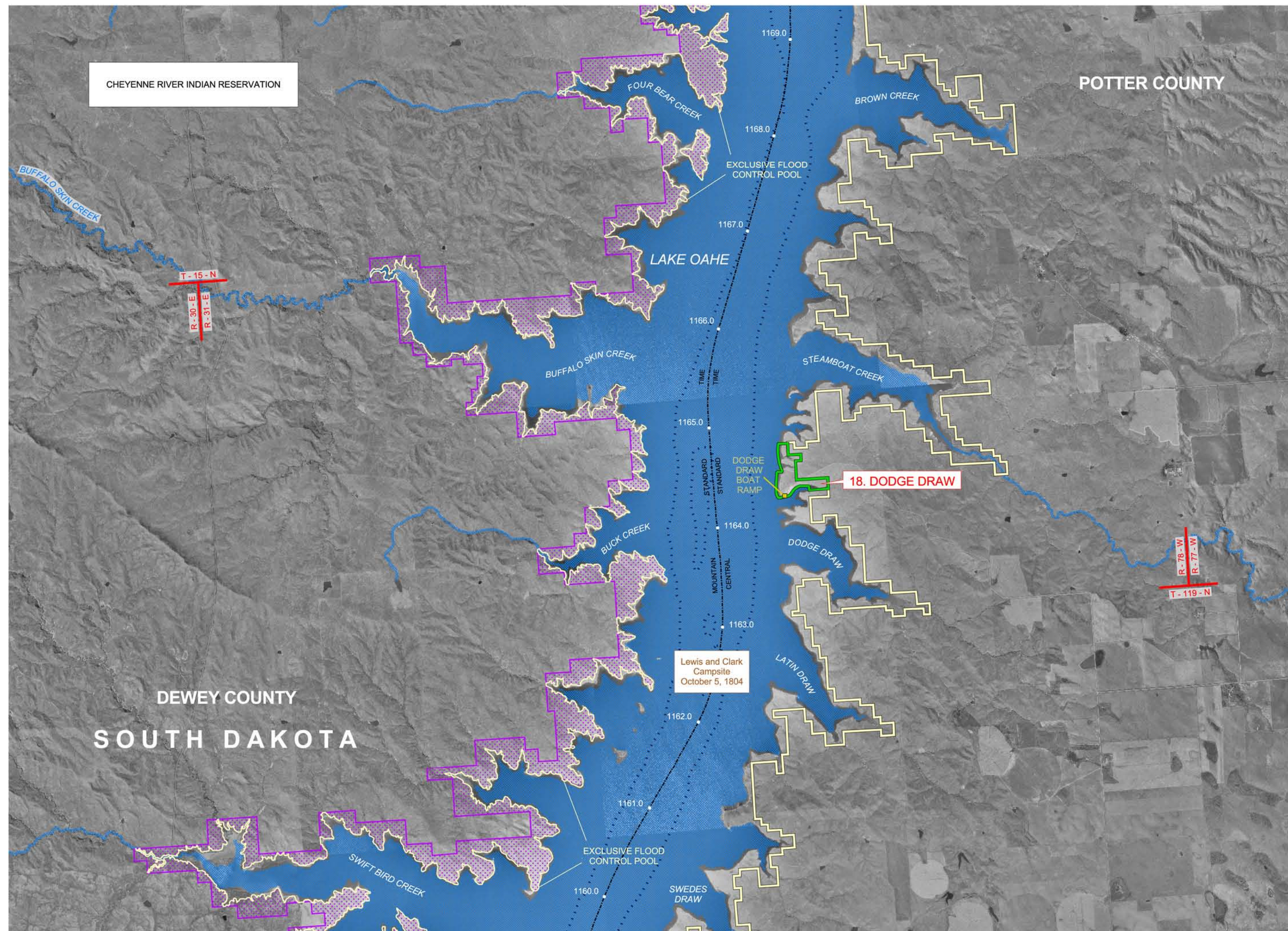
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Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet

Match Line Sheet 11



Match Line Sheet 11



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

Dodge Draw:
45° 10' 32" N 100° 15' 56" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- ▨ B.I.A. Administered Lands

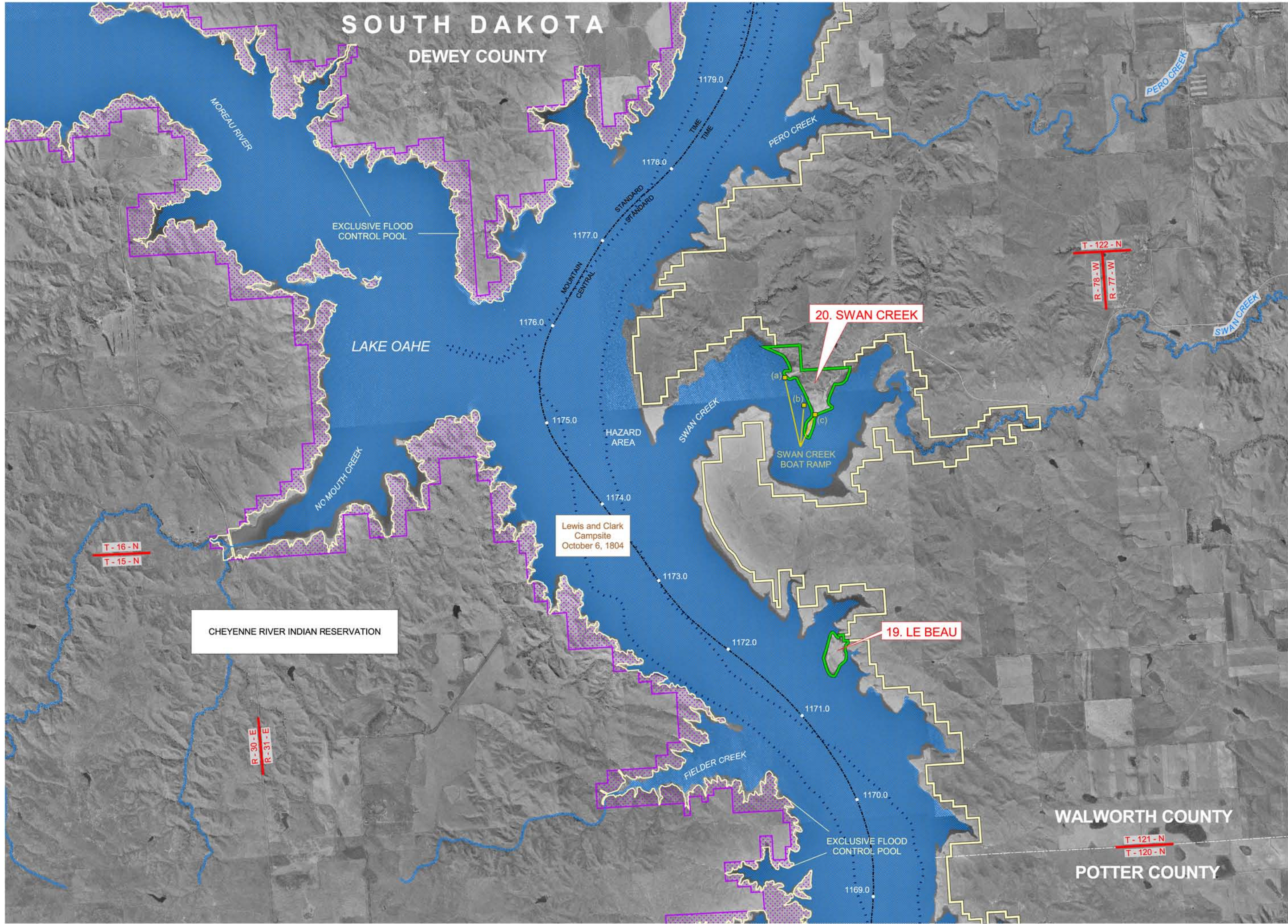


Lake Oahe North Dakota and South Dakota

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Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

Swan Creek - Low Water North (a):
45° 19' 06" N 100° 16' 11" W

Swan Creek - Low Water South (b):
45° 18' 51" N 100° 15' 58" W

Swan Creek - Main (c):
45° 18' 46" N 100° 15' 50" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- - - Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- ▨ B.I.A. Administered Lands

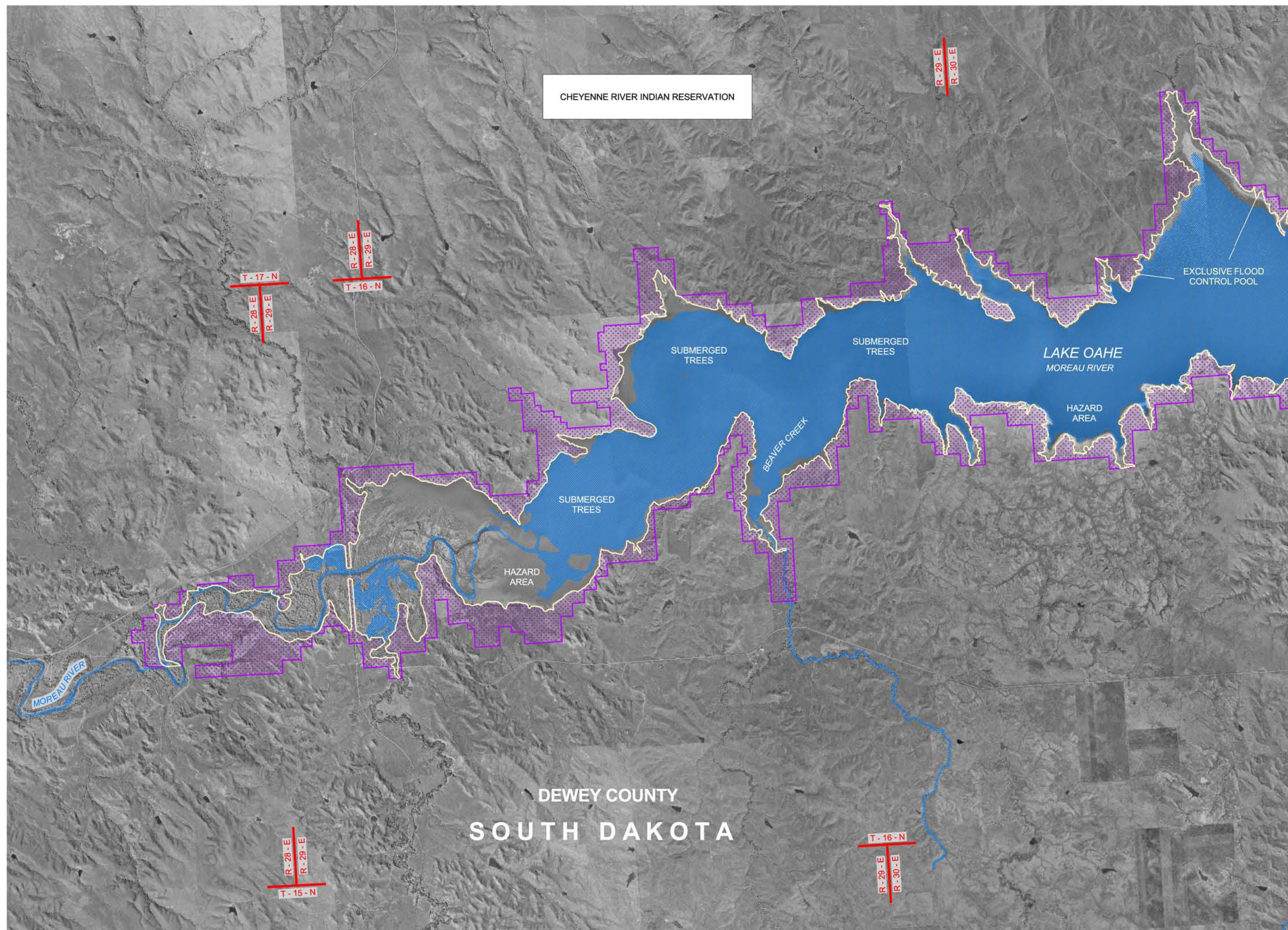


Lake Oahe
North Dakota and South Dakota

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**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- - - Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- ==== U.S. Government Boundary
- ==== Recreational Boundary
- ==== Reservation Boundary
- ==== Township and Range
- ▨ B.I.A. Administered Lands



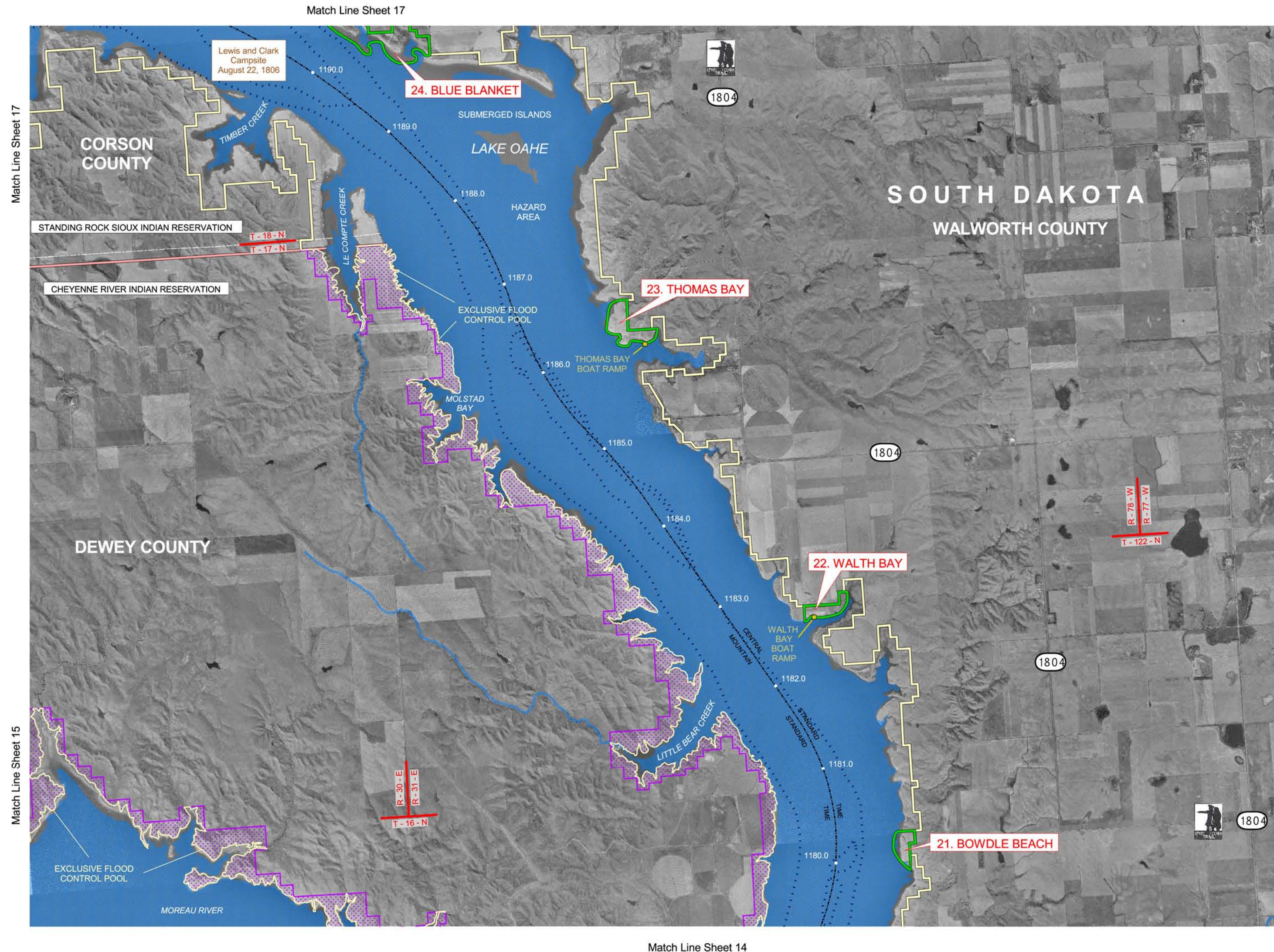
Lake Oahe

North Dakota and South Dakota

U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha
Corps of Engineers Omaha, Nebraska
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Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

Thomas Bay:
45° 27' 14" N 100° 18' 14" W

Walth Bay:
45° 24' 41" N 100° 16' 18" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- - - Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands



Lake Oahe North Dakota and South Dakota

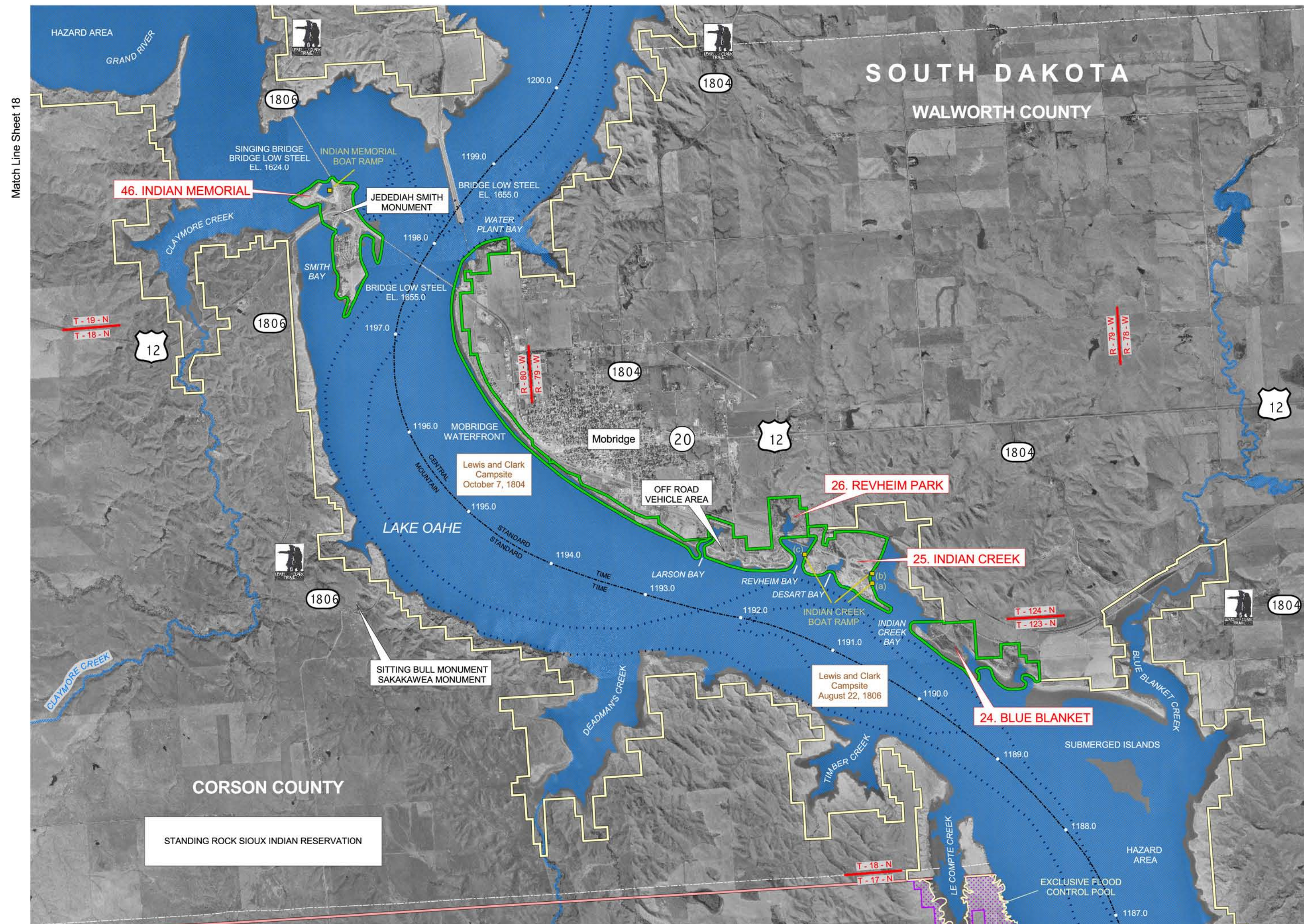
U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha
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Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet

Match Line Sheet 18

Match Line Sheet 19



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

Indian Creek - Low Water (a):
45° 30' 53" N 100° 22' 44" W

Indian Creek - Main East (b):
45° 30' 58" N 100° 22' 44" W

Indian Creek - Main West (c):
45° 31' 11" N 100° 23' 33" W

Indian Memorial:
45° 34' 37" N 100° 29' 11" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands



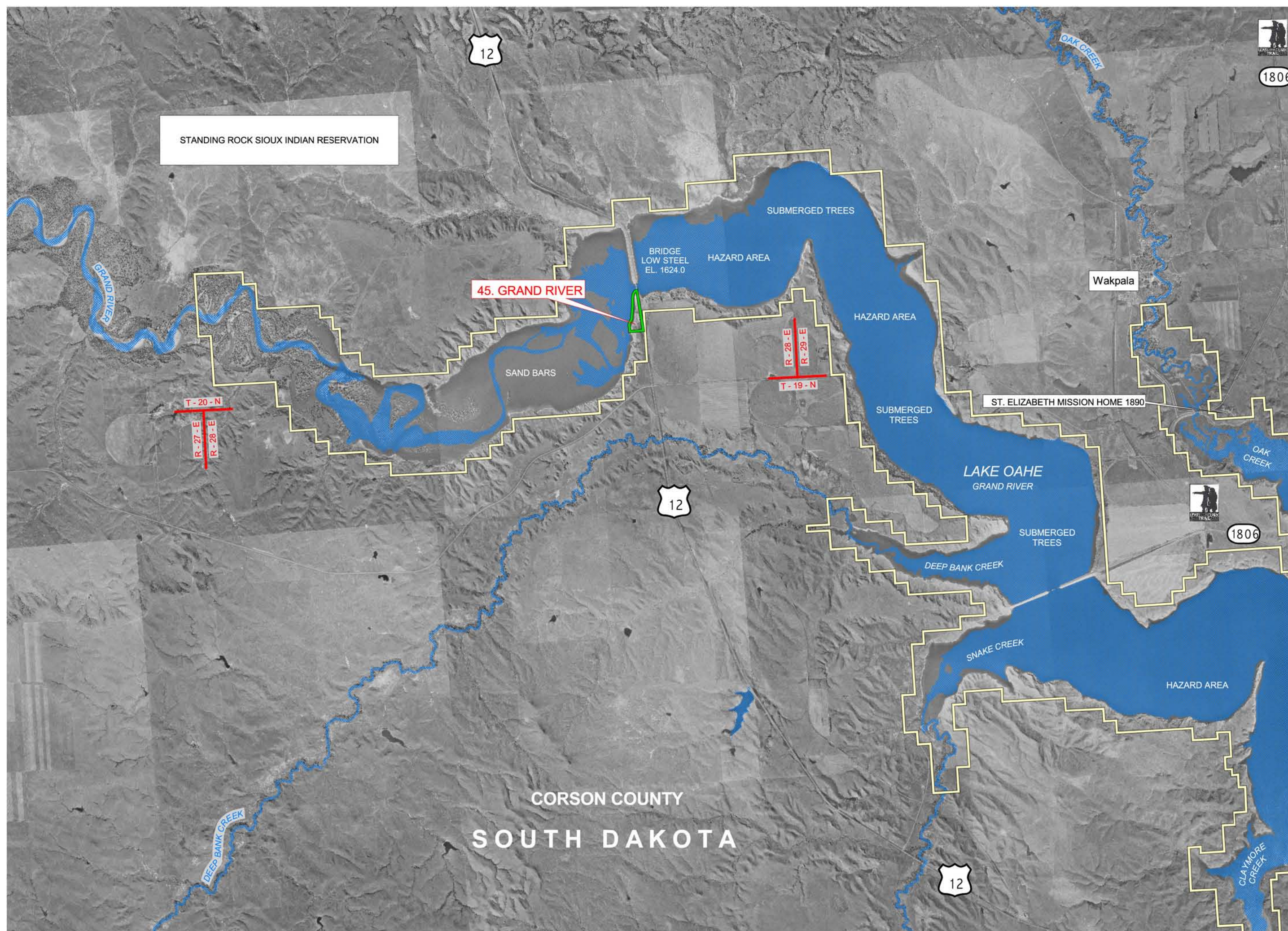
Lake Oahe North Dakota and South Dakota

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Match Line Sheet 16



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- - - Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- ==== U.S. Government Boundary
- ==== Recreational Boundary
- ==== Reservation Boundary
- ==== Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands



Lake Oahe North Dakota and South Dakota

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Match Line Sheet 17

Match Line Sheet 19

Match Line Sheet 17



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- - - Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands



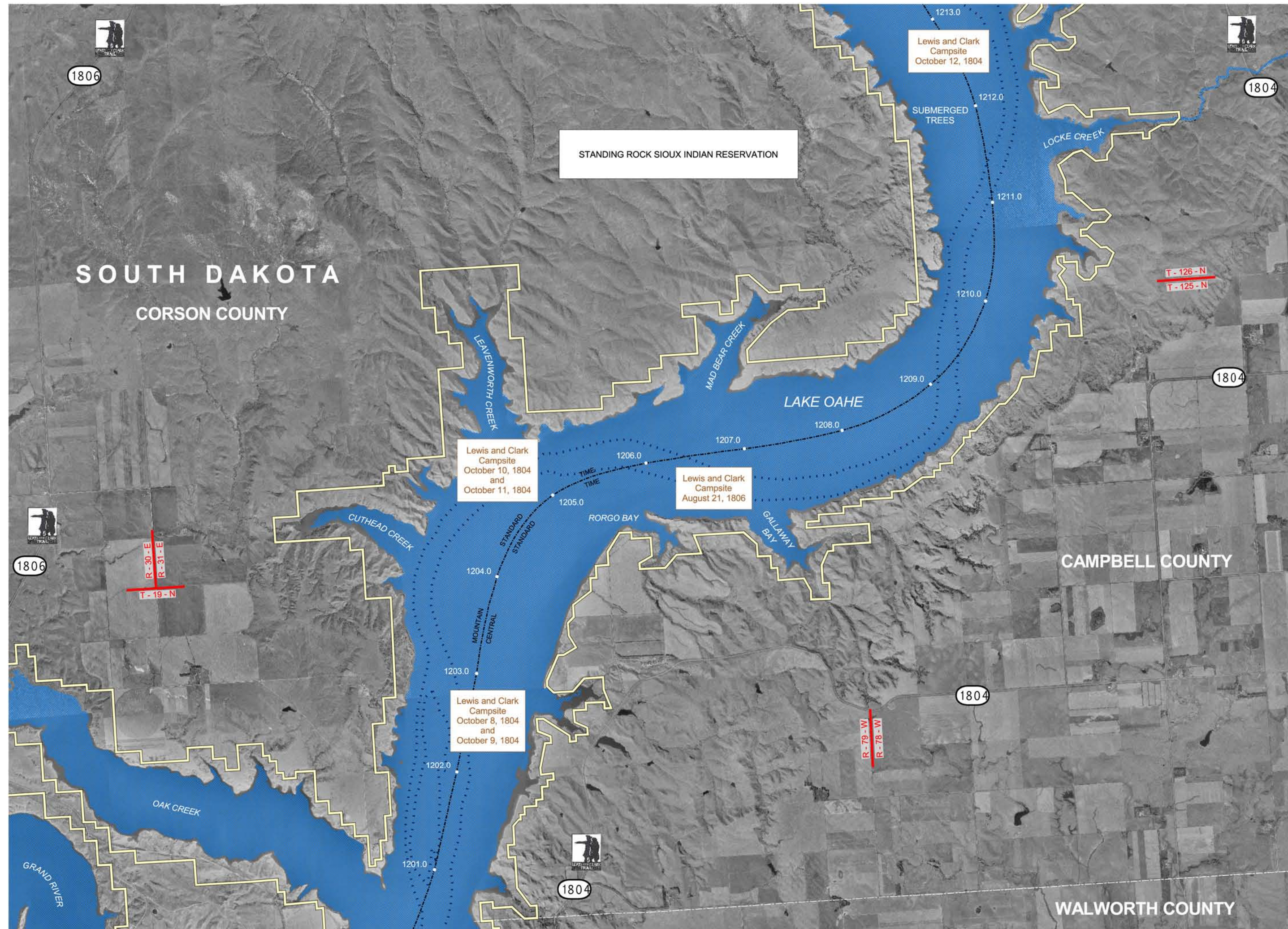
Lake Oahe

North Dakota and South Dakota

U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha
Corps of Engineers Omaha, Nebraska
Operations/Regulatory GIS Unit

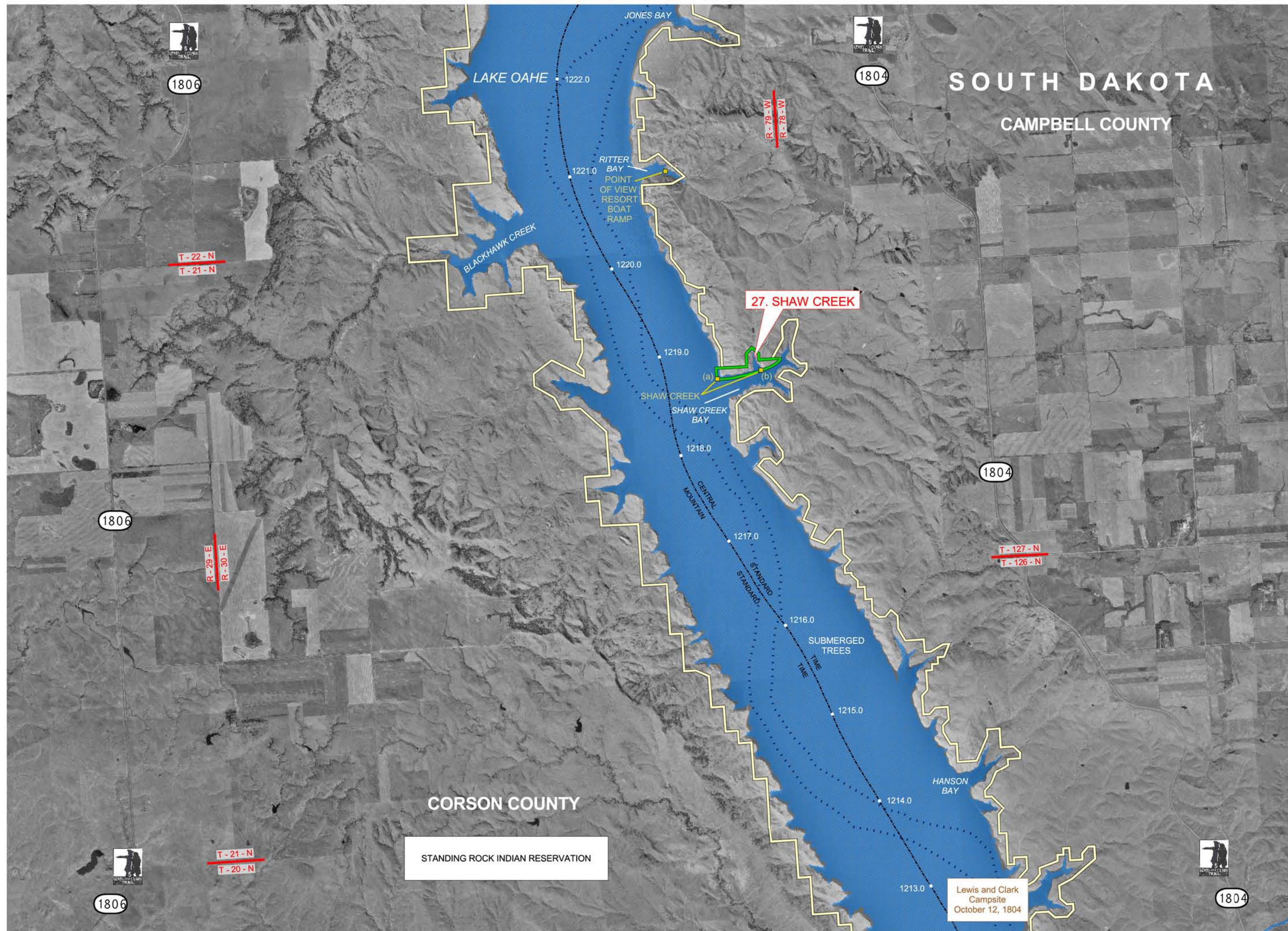
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Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet



Match Line Sheet 22

Match Line Sheet 21



Match Line Sheet 19



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

Point of View Resort:
45° 49' 38" N 100° 21' 36" W

Shaw Creek - Low Water (a):
45° 47' 48" N 100° 21' 07" W

Shaw Creek - Main (b):
45° 47' 52" N 100° 20' 34" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- - - Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands



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2000 0 2000 4000 Feet



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

West Pollock - Main North (a):
45° 53' 50" N 100° 19' 55" W

West Pollock - Main South (b):
45° 52' 59" N 100° 20' 25" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- Time Zone Boundary
- ... River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands

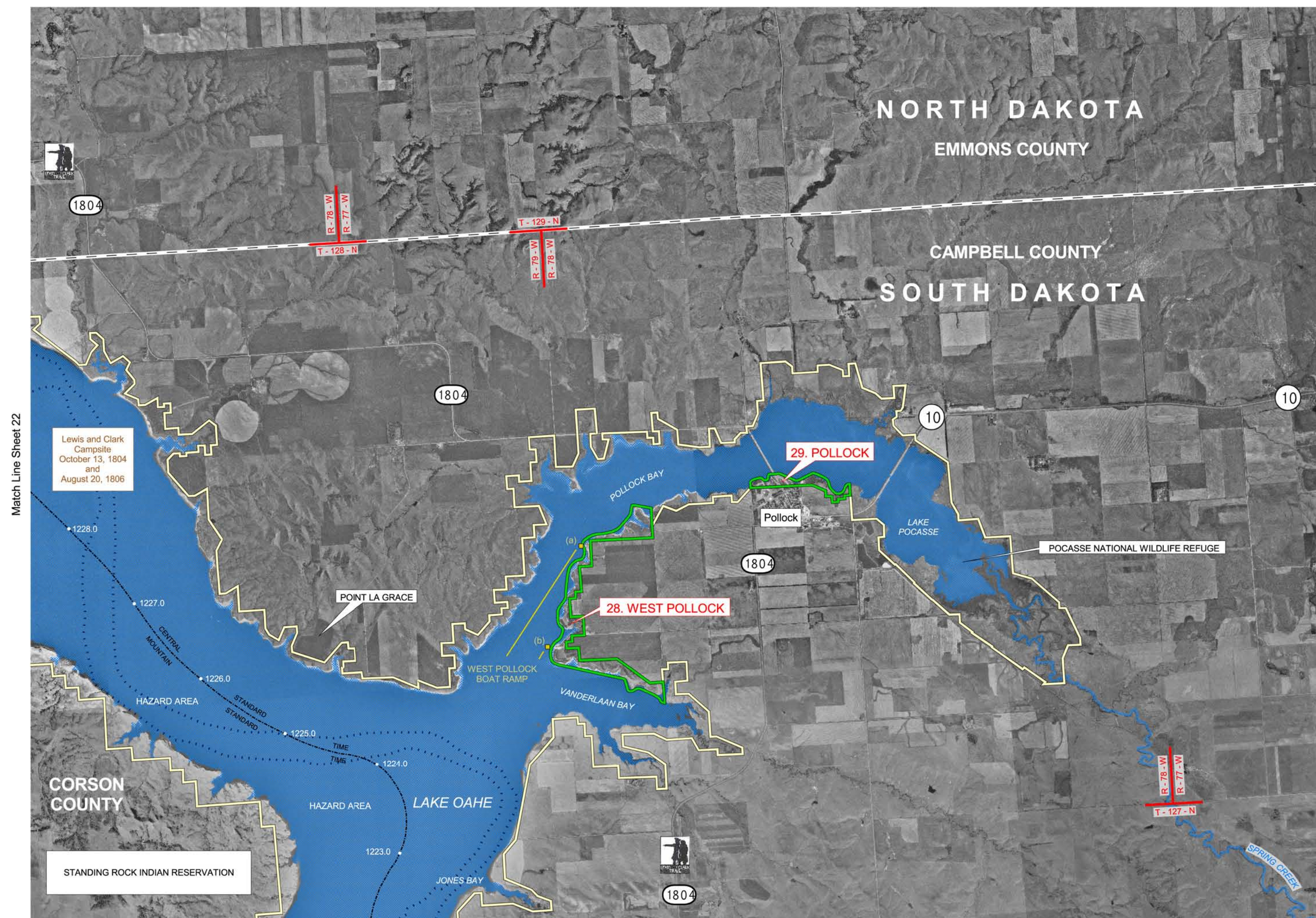


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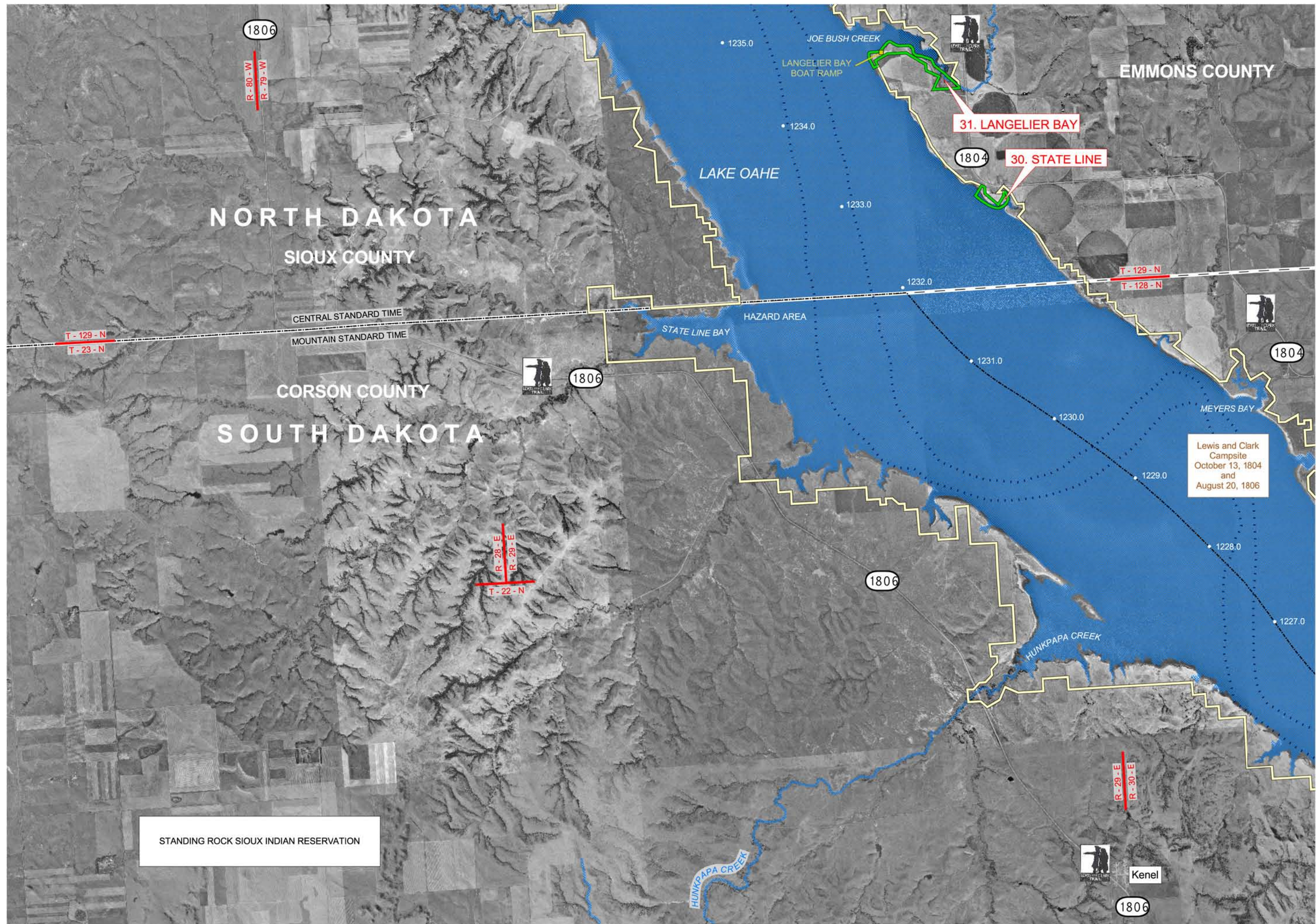
U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha
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2000 0 2000 4000 Feet



Match Line Sheet 20



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

Langelier Bay:
45° 58' 42" N 100° 29' 57" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- - - Time Zone Boundary
- ... River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands

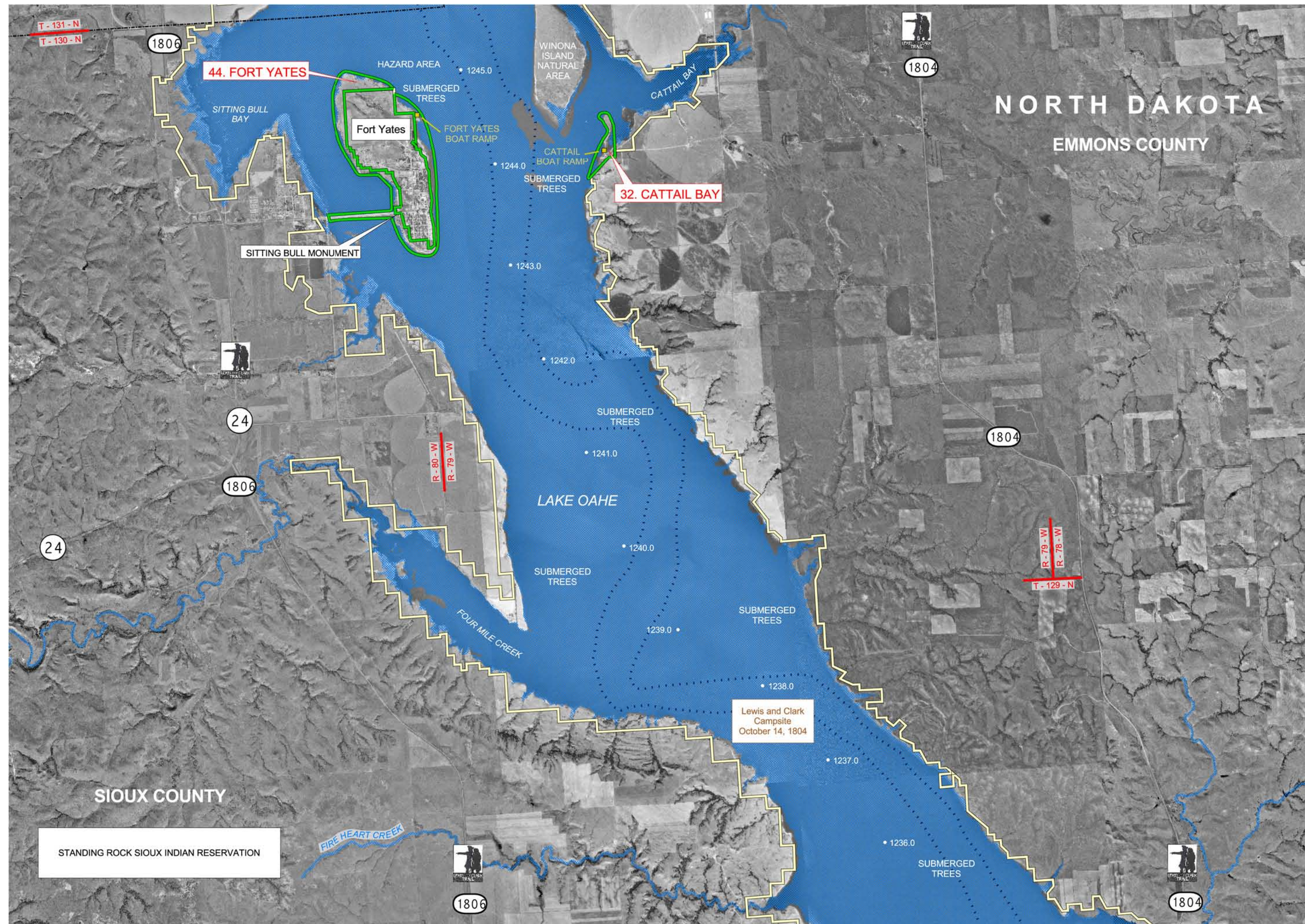


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North Dakota and South Dakota

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Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

Cattail:
46° 05' 44" N 100° 35' 24" W

Fort Yates:
46° 06' 09" N 100° 37' 42" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands



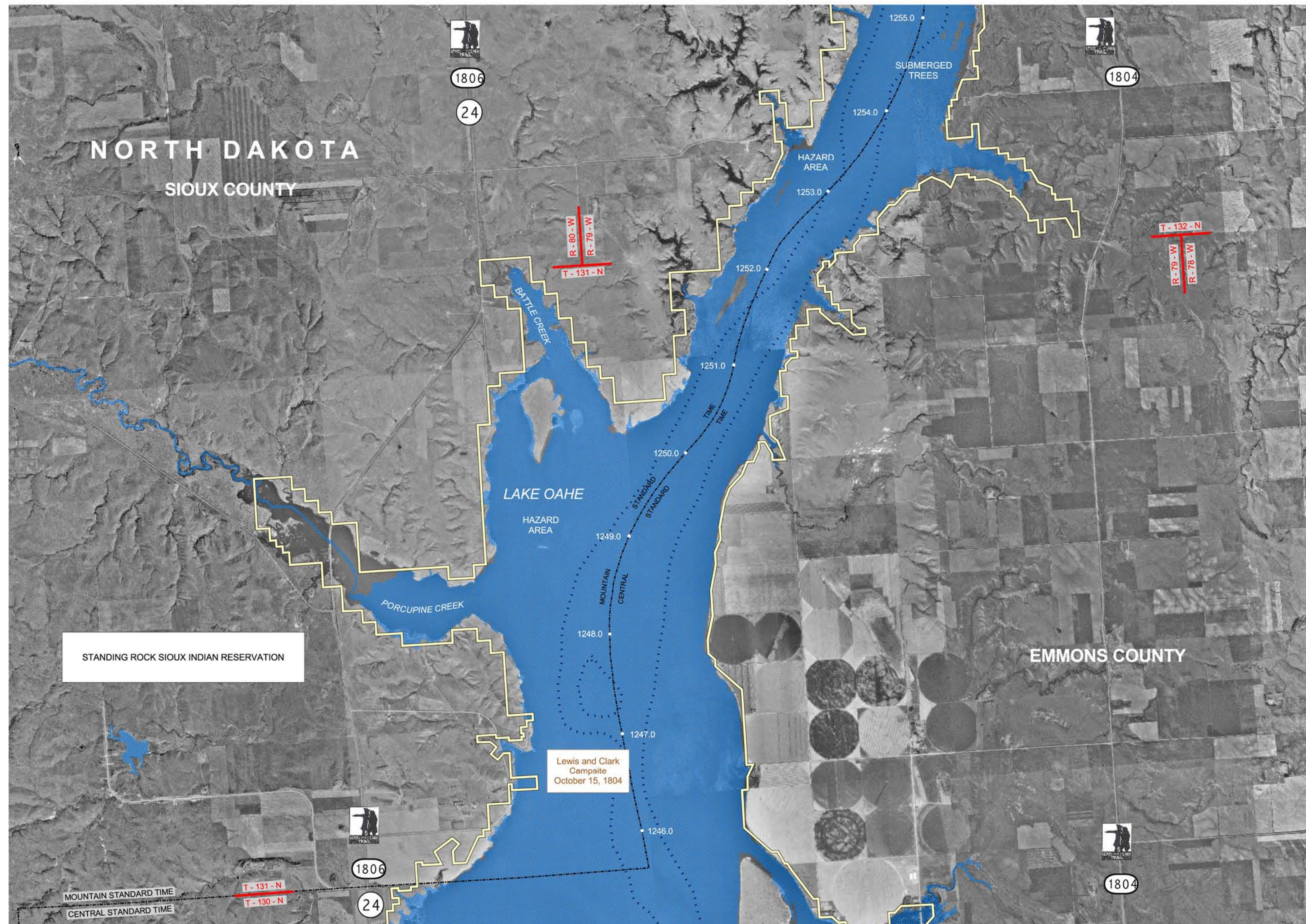
Lake Oahe North Dakota and South Dakota

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Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet

Match Line Sheet 25



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands



Lake Oahe

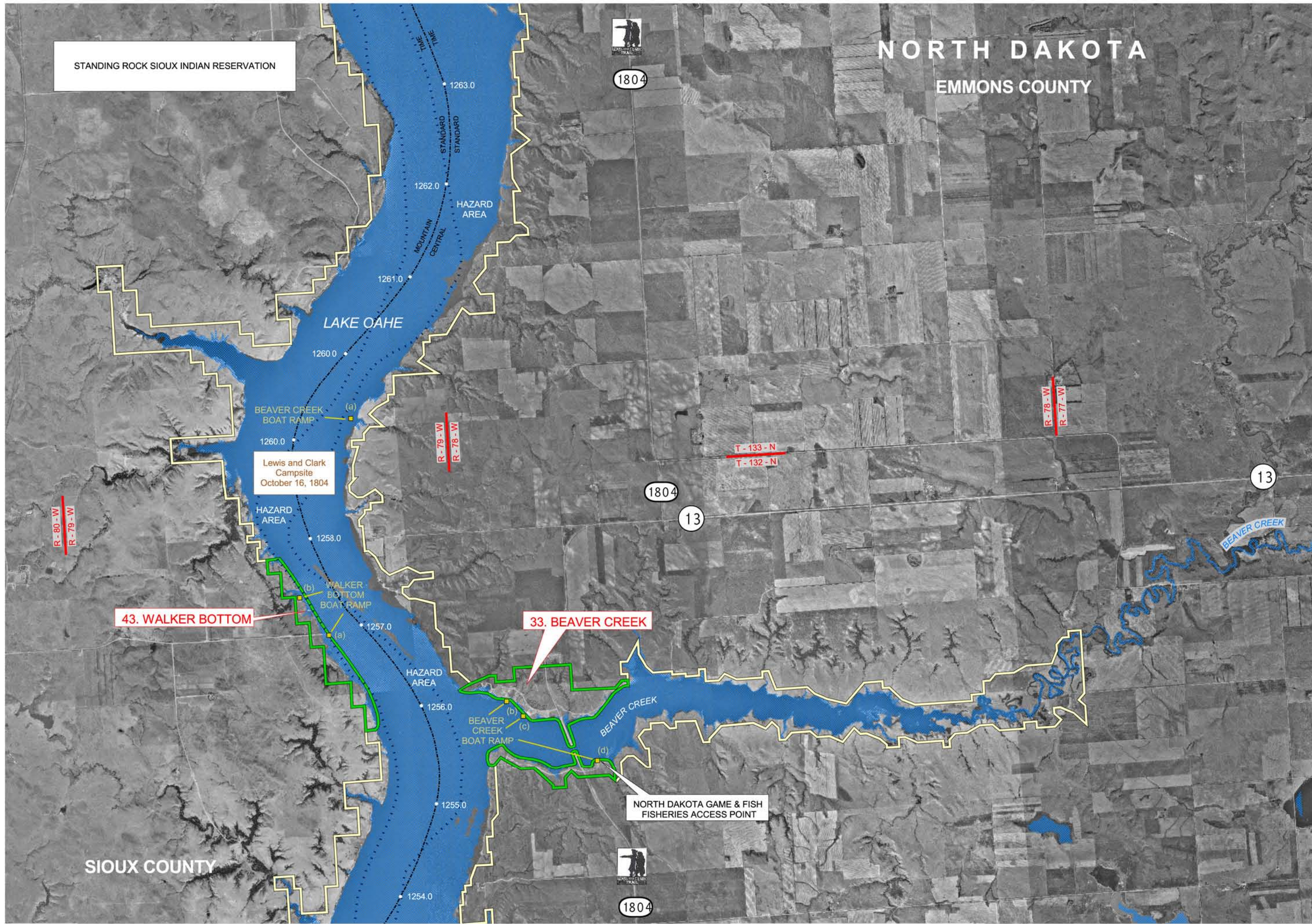
North Dakota and South Dakota

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Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet

Match Line Sheet 23



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

- Beaver Creek - Low Water (a):
46° 17' 34" N 100° 34' 00" W
- Beaver Creek - Main (b):
46° 15' 04" N 100° 32' 18" W
- Beaver Creek - Beach (c):
46° 14' 55" N 100° 32' 06" W
- Beaver Creek - State Ramp (d):
46° 14' 30" N 100° 31' 13" W
- Walker Bottom - Low Water (a):
46° 15' 43" N 100° 34' 27" W
- Walker Bottom - Main (b):
46° 16' 03" N 100° 34' 47" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands

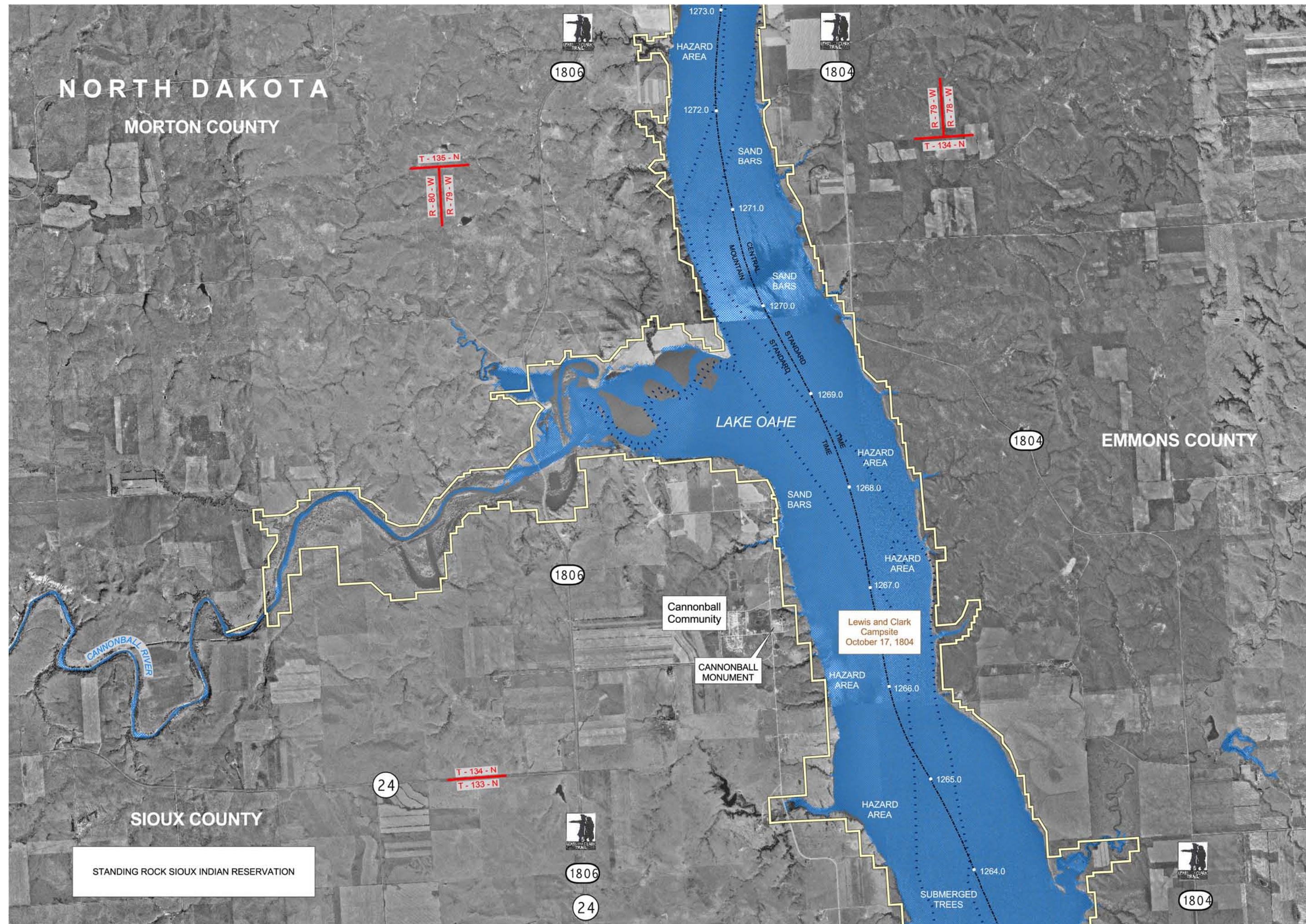


Lake Oahe
North Dakota and South Dakota

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**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- Time Zone Boundary
- ... River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands



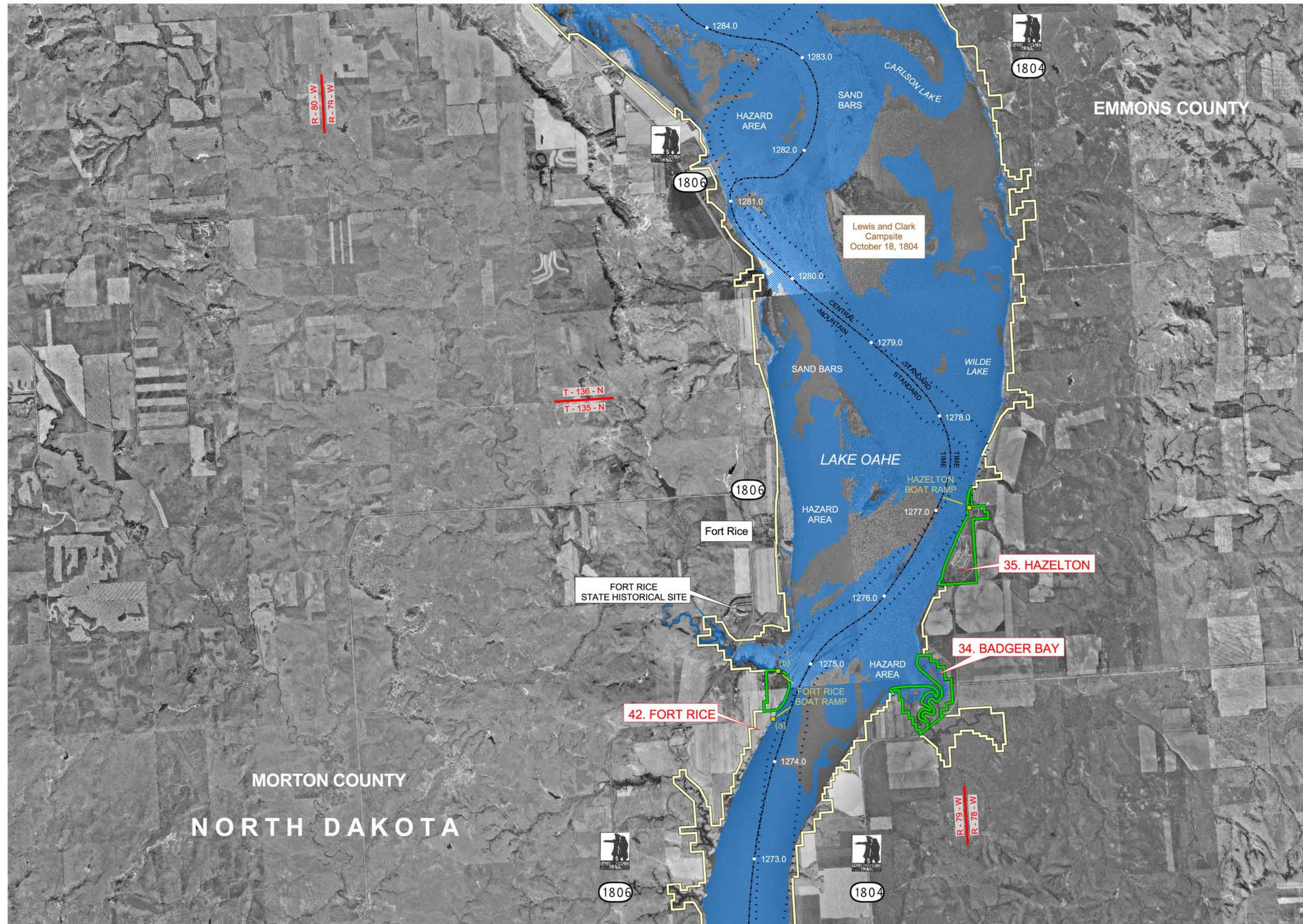
Lake Oahe

North Dakota and South Dakota

U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha
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Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

Hazelton:
46° 31' 39" N 100° 32' 32" W

Fort Rice - Low Water (a):
46° 29' 56" N 100° 35' 08" W

Fort Rice - Main (b):
46° 30' 21" N 100° 35' 02" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands

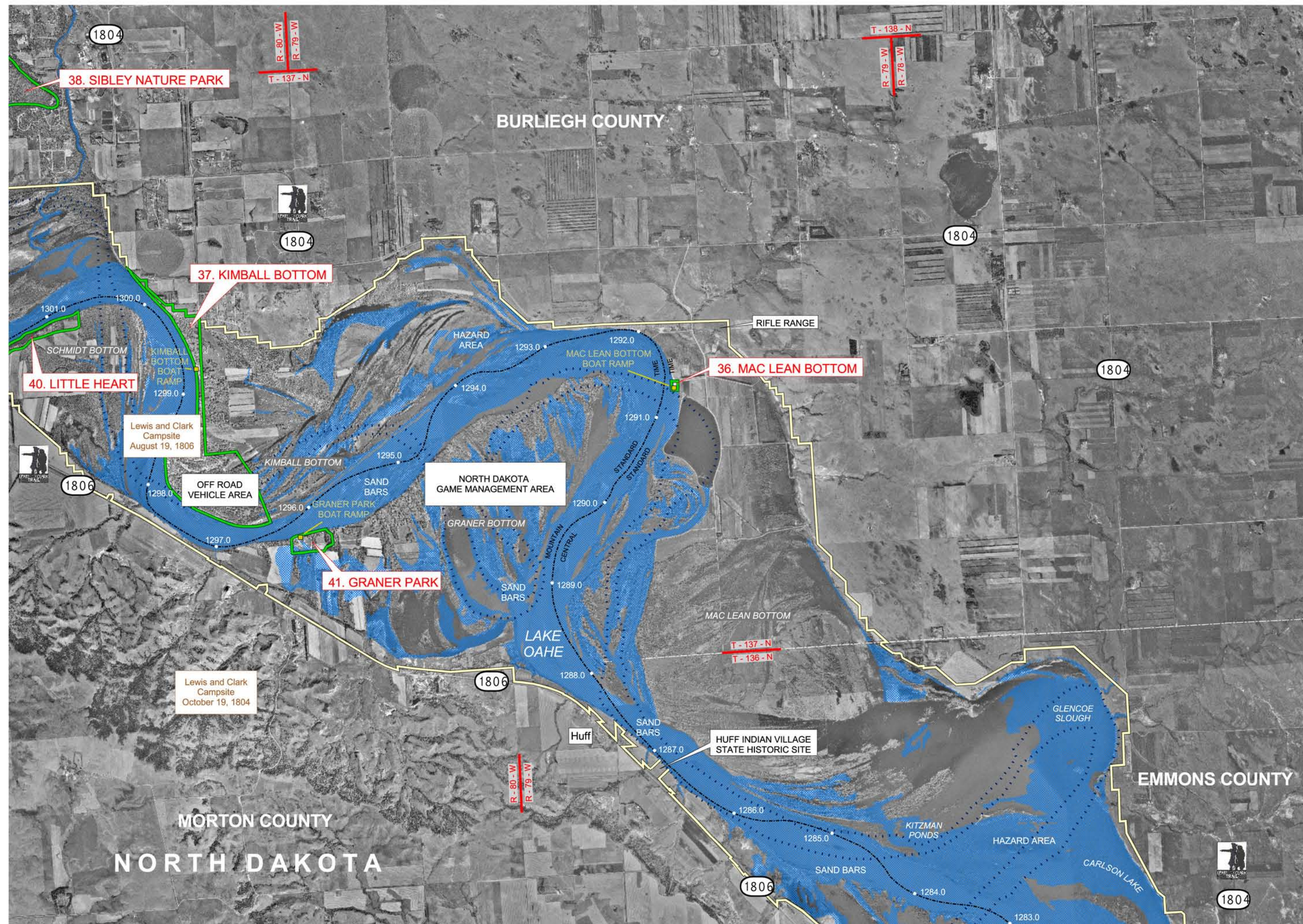


Lake Oahe North Dakota and South Dakota

U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha
Corps of Engineers Omaha, Nebraska
Operations/Regulatory GIS Unit

Sheet 27 of 29
Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

Graner Park:
46° 39' 18" N 100° 42' 50" W

Kimball Bottom:
46° 40' 48" N 100° 44' 01" W

Mac Lean Bottom:
46° 40' 24" N 100° 38' 03" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands

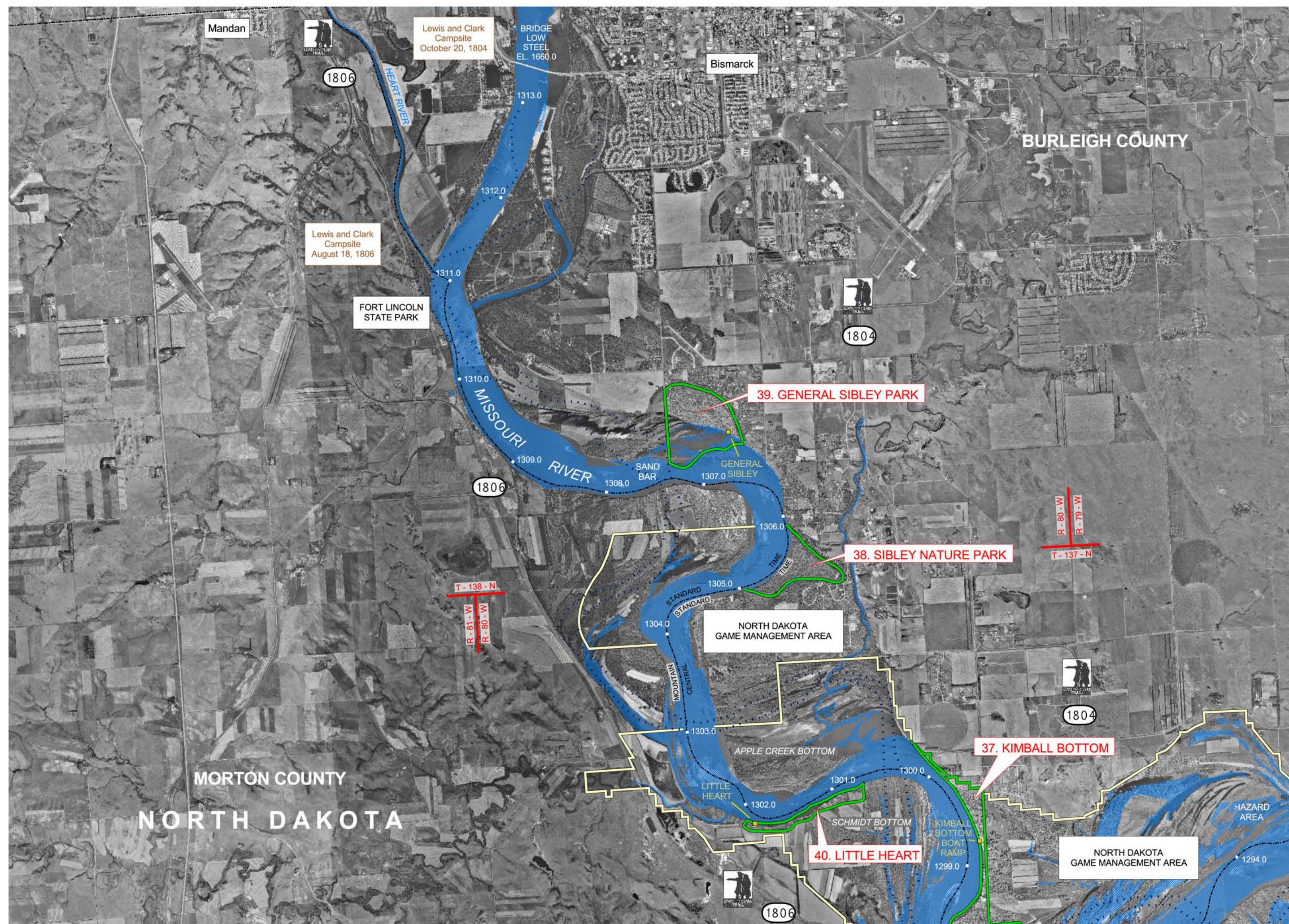


Lake Oahe North Dakota and South Dakota

U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha
Corps of Engineers Omaha, Nebraska
Operations/Regulatory GIS Unit

Sheet 28 of 29
Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Omaha District

Boat Ramp Coordinates

General Sibley:
46° 44' 30" N 100° 46' 53" W

Kimball Bottom:
46° 40' 48" N 100° 44' 01" W

Little Heart:
46° 41' 04" N 100° 46' 51" W

- River Mile
- Boat Ramp
- Time Zone Boundary
- River Channel
- U.S. Government Boundary
- Recreational Boundary
- Reservation Boundary
- Township and Range
- B.I.A. Administered Lands



Lake Oahe North Dakota and South Dakota

U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha
Corps of Engineers Omaha, Nebraska
Operations/Regulatory GIS Unit

Sheet 29 of 29
Orthophoto Year: 1991 - 1998

2000 0 2000 4000 Feet

Match Line Sheet 28

The Oahe Project area is home to a number of threatened and endangered species that are protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. What is the Endangered Species Act and why is it needed? When Congress authorized the Endangered Species Act they declared that species of "fish, wildlife, and plants are of aesthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, and scientific value to the Nation and its people." The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby endangered species and their ecosystems may be conserved. The intent of the Endangered Species Act is not to just list species as endangered or threatened, but rather, to recover the population of these species to a point where they can be removed from the list. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service administers the law for all inland species and certain marine species.

What are endangered species?

The Endangered Species Act states that the Secretary of Interior shall determine species as endangered or threatened based on manmade factors affecting their continued existence.

Endangered: Species listed as endangered are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.

Threatened: Species listed as threatened are species that are likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.

Why save endangered species?

Many forms of plants and animals are used directly by humans. Medicines derived from plants have a commercial value. Scientists continue to find new plants for medicinal purposes. For example, a tree called the Pacific Yew, found in the northwestern United States, is known to have properties that will aid in some cancer treatments.

Since many species of plants and wildlife are more susceptible to changes in the environment, they will often show detrimental effects long before humans. For example, byproducts in the pesticide DDT led to a dramatic decline in the numbers of bald eagles by causing a thinning in their eggshells. DDT increases in concentration (bioaccumulates) as it goes up the food chain. Since bald eagles are at the top of the food chain, they were greatly affected by this pesticide.

All organisms store valuable genetic material that once lost, is gone forever. So, we ask you to recognize them, respect them, and protect their habitat. Please remember that it is unlawful to kill, harm, or harass endangered species.

The following are threatened and endangered species that may be seen in the Oahe Project area:



(Pallid Sturgeon)

Pallid Sturgeon (Endangered)

The Pallid Sturgeon is a primitive bottom-dwelling fish whose body is covered with bony plates with sharp scutes stretching along its back. This unique fish can be identified by four barbels located at the front of the mouth. Of the four barbels, the outside ones are much longer than the inside barbels. If an angler catches any type of sturgeon, they must immediately release the fish back to the water.



(Bald Eagle)

Bald Eagle (Threatened)

While many bald eagles pass through the area during the spring and fall migrations, these raptors may be seen throughout the year on Lake Oahe. These majestic birds tend nests and raise young throughout the spring and summer at sites near the lake and river and roost in cottonwoods along the river during the winter. Bald eagles are very sensitive to human presence. Do not approach an active nest as disturbance by humans may cause the eagle to abandon the nest. Disturbing an eagle in the winter will cause it to waste valuable energy reserves by forcing it to fly from the roost. To avoid disturbing eagles, do not get any closer than 300 yards unless in a vehicle or blind.

Photograph Far Left, Credit: U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Piping Plover (Threatened)

and

Interior Least Tern (Endangered)

The piping plover and interior least tern are summer residents that utilize sand bars for nesting and raising their young. These small birds are extremely sensitive to the presence of humans and even the smallest disturbance can easily threaten their survival. Therefore, during the nesting and brood-rearing season, some sandbars and islands are posted with signs, which close these areas to humans. By recognizing and avoiding these rare birds and their posted nesting areas, we can improve their chances of survival.



(Piping Plover Nest)



(Piping Plover)



(Interior Least Tern)



(Interior Least Tern Chick and Nest)

A Severe Thunderstorm or Tornado Watch

This means conditions are favorable for the development of a severe thunderstorm or a tornado.

A Severe Thunderstorm Warning

This means a severe thunderstorm has actually formed and is threatening the warned area. In a severe thunderstorm you can expect sudden wind reversals, a sharp rise in wind speed, a drop in temperatures, heavy rain, hail, and lightning.

A Tornado Warning

This means a tornado has been sighted or detected on radar in the warned area and that there is immediate danger. You should seek immediate shelter.

Here's What To Do When You Hear a Tornado Warning

- *In Motor Homes, Camping Trailers or Mobile Homes:*
Get out immediately and seek the best available shelter. Lie flat in a ditch or ravine and shield your head with your arms.
- *In Your Car or Truck:*
If time permits, move at a right angle to the path of the tornado. Otherwise, leave the vehicle and seek shelter in a nearby ditch or ravine, under a bridge, or in a culvert.
- *Outdoors:*
If outdoors, with no shelter available, lie flat in a nearby ditch or ravine, and shield head with arms.
- *In a Boat:*
Travel to the closest shore as quickly as possible. Get out of the boat, lie flat in a nearby ravine or valley, and shield head with arms.
- *In a Park or Recreation Area:*
Due to the large number of people who visit park areas throughout the summer months, park personnel may not be able to issue storm warnings to individuals camping or using the park for the day. Park rangers and deputy sheriffs will make every effort to inform visitors of the threatening weather situations. Tune your radio or TV to a local station, or your weather radio frequency, to monitor weather conditions if a storm seems imminent.

Recreation areas and state park areas have no designated shelters for use in severe weather. Some protection may be afforded by crouching near the central interior walls of restroom and shower buildings made of masonry or block construction.

However, regardless of the size of the park, these structures will not accommodate all visitors. Leaving the park area when severe weather threatens may be advisable, if time permits. Please consult a park ranger for further options of protection against the threat of severe weather.

General Tips

Lightning is a killer. If possible, get inside a large building, and keep away from electrical appliances when the storm is overhead. Outdoors, get away from and avoid open water, hilltops, open fields, beaches, isolated trees in open areas, wire fences, metal pipes or rails. Get off of, and away from, motorcycles and bicycles. If in a forest, seek shelter in a low area under a thick growth of small trees. In open areas, go to a ravine or valley, but be alert for flash floods. If you are hopelessly isolated in a level field of prairie and feel your hair stand on end (indicating lightning is about to strike) drop to knees, and bend forward putting your hands on your knees. Do not lie flat on the ground.

Keep fresh batteries in your flashlight and portable radio at all times during the severe weather season. In addition, it is strongly advised that you have your radio tuned to one of the stations previously mentioned under the General Information section of this guide.

Swimming

- Never swim alone. Exhaustion, cramps or sudden illness can overcome the best of swimmers.
- Never swim when overheated.
- Practice staying afloat with clothes on. Many drownings occur as a result of falling from a boat or steep bank.
- Small children and non-swimmers should always wear a life jacket and be accompanied by good swimmers.

Skin and Scuba Diving

- Seek instructions from qualified divers before participating in the sport.
- Have a current medical checkup.
- Never dive by yourself.

Water Skiing

- Wear a life jacket.
- Watch the water ahead of you at all times.
- Have an extra person aboard to watch and assist the skier.
- Run parallel to shore and come in slowly when landing. Sit down if coming in too fast.
- Use proper hand signals to signal boat operator.
- Do not ski at night or in restricted areas.

Boating

- Do not overpower or overload your boat.
- Maintain all required equipment in good working condition. Check state and federal laws.
- The law requires Coast Guard approved life jackets. Be water wise and wear yours while afloat.
- If your boat capsizes or swamps, hang onto it. Do not try to swim to shore.
- Always stay alert for other boats, swimmers, fishermen, water skiers and partially submerged logs.
- Obey all buoy markers. They are for your personal safety.
- Fire is a serious boating hazard. Obey all fire safety rules when filling with gasoline.
- Stay ashore in threatening weather. If you are caught in foul weather:
 - Reduce speed and head into waves at a slight angle. Seat passengers on bottom of boat near centerline.
 - Make for nearest safe shore and wait the weather out.
 - If engine fails, trail a sea anchor from bow. A minnow bucket, pair of pants with legs knotted, piece of cloth fashioned as a parachute will work.
- Equip your boat with a first aid kit, including a snakebite kit.
- Carry ample amounts of gas, enough for your personal needs and to aid others.
- Always inform another person of your boating intentions - where you are going and when you intend to return. This will be a possible means of rescue if trouble develops.
- If you are stranded on shore at night, signal for help by building a safe fire of driftwood or dead grass. Be sure you do not start a prairie fire while doing this.

General Assistance

- Further assistance may be obtained by contacting the agencies listed on the final page of this guide.

Reservoir Navigation Marker System

Approved by the U.S. Coast Guard

Know and Obey All Buoys and Markers



All federal lands at Lake Oahe are governed by the regulations set forth in Title 36, Section 327. Copies of the "Rules and Regulations" are available at the project office and on bulletin boards on federal lands.

DIAL 911 FOR ALL EMERGENCIES!

or

CONTACT the County Sheriff's Department

County Sheriff's Department in South Dakota

Campbell	(605) 955-3355	Potter	(605) 765-9405
Corson	(605) 273-4210	Stanley	(605) 223-2291
Dewey	(605) 865-3330	Sully	(605) 258-2244
Hughes	(605) 773-7470	Walworth	(605) 649-7600

County Sheriff's Department in North Dakota

Burleigh	(701) 222-6651	Morton	(701) 667-3330
Emmons	(701) 254-4411	Sioux	(701) 854-3481

For further information, *please contact:*

South Dakota Dept. of Game, Fish and Parks
(605) 773-3485
<http://www.state.sd.us/gfp>

North Dakota Game and Fish Department
(701) 328-6300
<http://www.state.nd.us/gnf>

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Nationwide Campground Reservations
Toll-free 1-877-444-6777

For maps or information on traveling along the Missouri River, *please contact:*

Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
(605) 964-8311

Missouri National Recreational River
(402) 667-2550
<http://www.nps.gov/mnrr>

Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
(701) 854-7560

Missouri River Information Center
Toll-free 1-866-285-3219
http://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/html/Lake_Proj/infocenter.html

Lake Oahe Project Office
Operations Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
28563 Powerhouse Road - Room 105
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Telephone: (605) 224-5862

Mobridge Field Office
Mobridge Office
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 278
Mobridge, South Dakota 57601
Telephone: (605) 845-2252

Bismarck Field Office
Bismarck Office
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
1513 South 12th Street
Bismarck, North Dakota 58504
Telephone: (701) 255-0015