

Greenville Veterans Club

Kelley Williams – Op-Eds

Peter Nimrod - Chief Engineer - MS Levee Board



December 1, 2025

www.msleveeboard.com

MS LEVEE BOARD
Greenville, Mississippi
Organized: November, 1865



KENNETH RODGERS
PRESIDENT
HUMPHREYS CO.
1993



NOTT WHEELER, JR.
VICE-PRESIDENT
BOLIVAR CO.
1994



ROY NICHOLS
ISSAQUENA CO.
1996



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SHARKEY CO.
2011



KATHERINE CRUMP
BOLIVAR CO.
2020



PAUL DEES
WASHINGTON CO.
2024

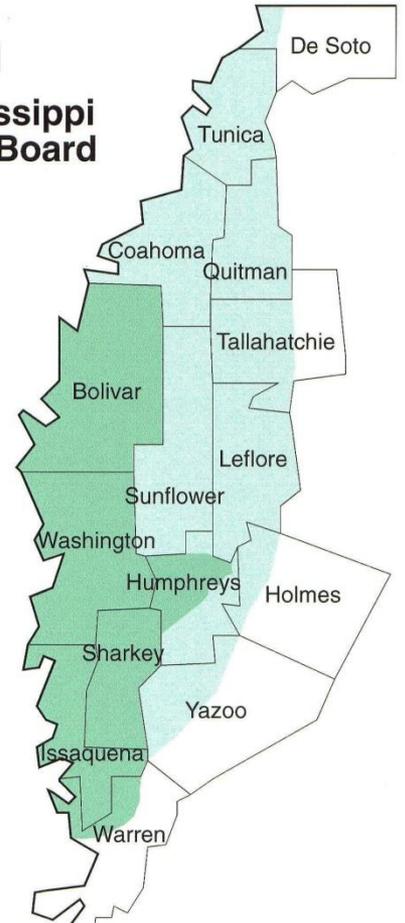


DREW NEWSOM
WASHINGTON CO.
2025



 **Mississippi Levee Board**

 **Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee Board**



Levee Board Staff



Levee Board Crew

Kelley Williams

Request to change the Operation of the Old River Control Structure

Who is Kelley Williams?



James Kelley Williams

Born in 1934 in Benton, MS

1956 Georgia Tech Chemical Engineer

1962 MBA at Harvard Business School

CEO of First Mississippi Corporation

Lives in Eastover in Jackson, MS

Very smart & very successful

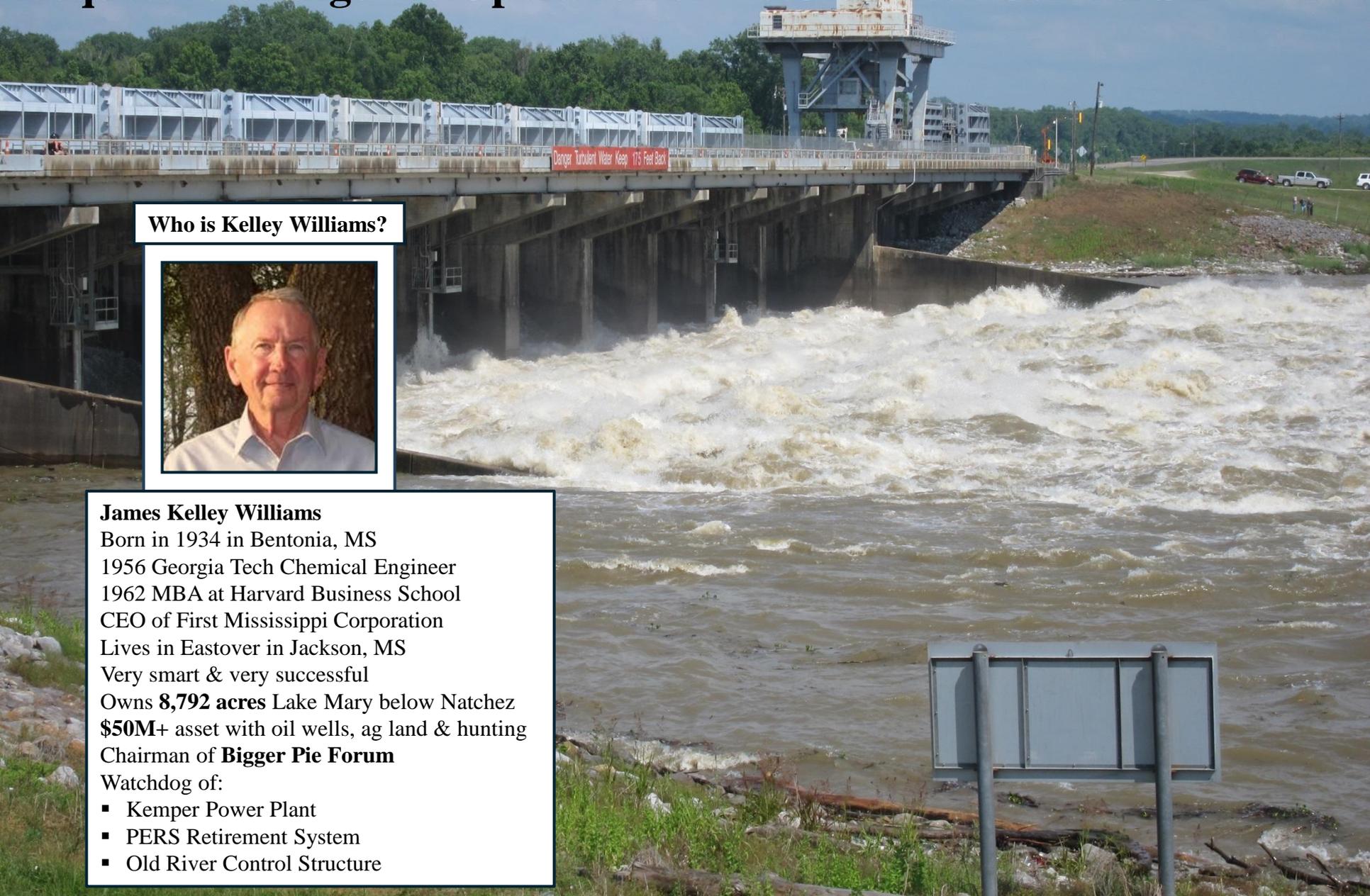
Owns **8,792 acres** Lake Mary below Natchez

\$50M+ asset with oil wells, ag land & hunting

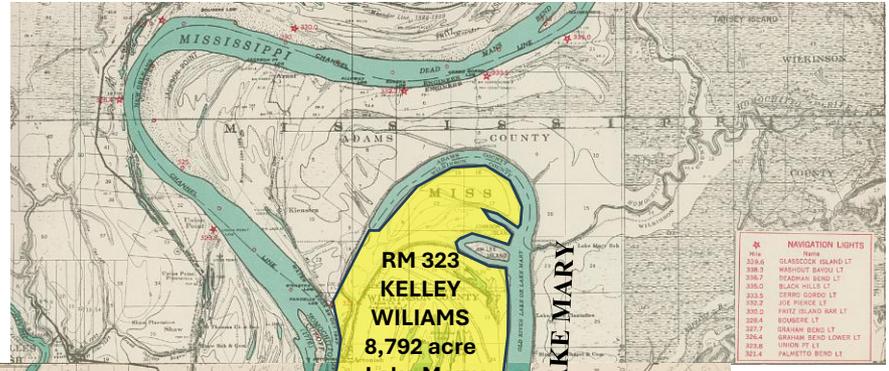
Chairman of **Bigger Pie Forum**

Watchdog of:

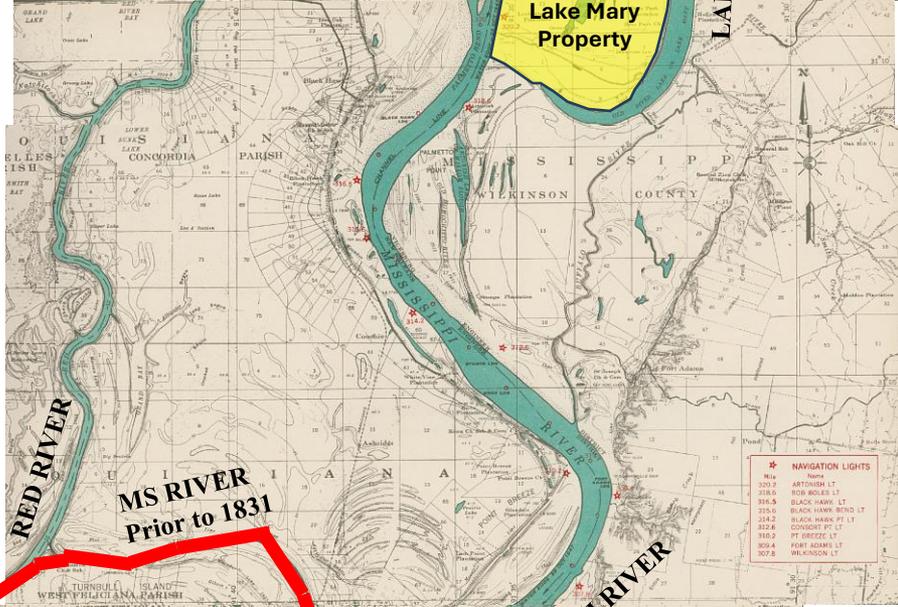
- Kemper Power Plant
- PERS Retirement System
- Old River Control Structure



1948 MS River Map
1831 MS River
Location



Mile	Name
318.6	GLASSCOCK ISLAND LT
318.3	WASHOUT SANDY LT
318.7	GRANHAM BEND LT
318.0	BLACK MILLS LT
318.8	OSWING SOUND LT
319.2	JOE PIERCE LT
319.0	FRIZZ ISLAND BAR LT
320.4	BOUSHER LT
321.7	GRANHAM BEND LT
320.4	GRANHAM BEND LOWER LT
321.8	UNION PT LT
321.4	PALMETTO BEND LT



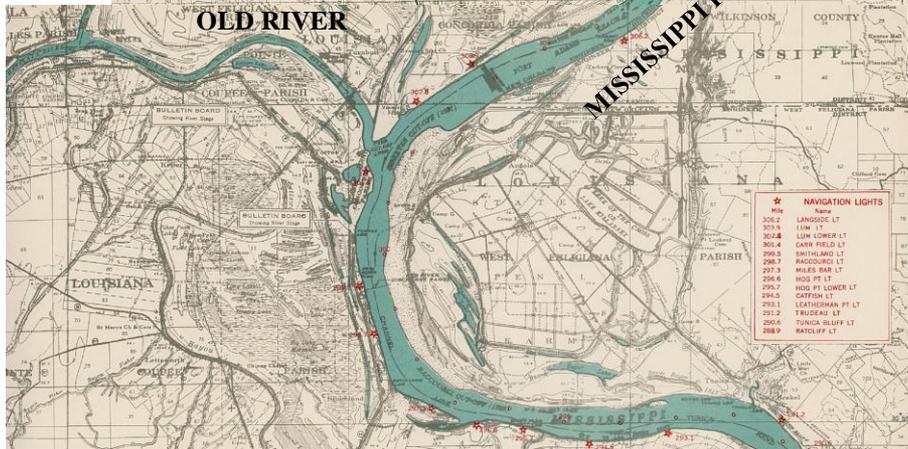
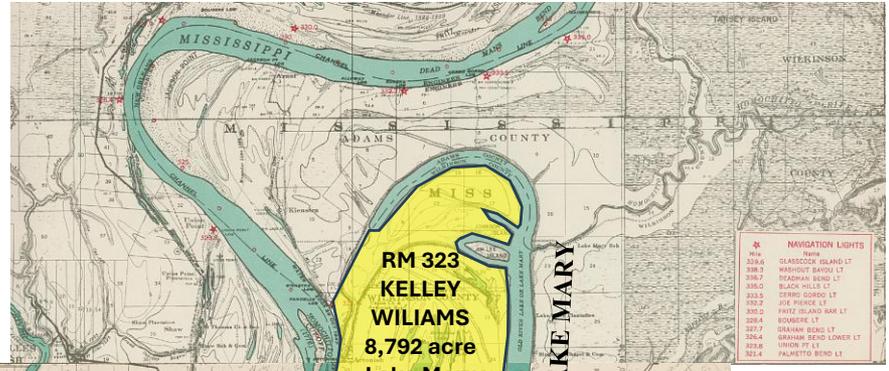
Mile	Name
321.2	ARTISONS LT
318.6	BOB BOLES LT
318.8	BLACK HAWK LT
315.6	BLACK HAWK BEND LT
318.2	BLACK HAWK PT LT
312.6	CONROY PT LT
310.2	PT JEFFREY LT
309.4	PORT ADAMS LT
307.8	WILKINSON LT



Mile	Name
306.2	LANDSCAP LT
303.9	LUM LT
302.8	LOW LOWER LT
301.4	CARR FIELD LT
299.5	SMITHLAND LT
298.7	WAGGONER LT
297.8	MILES BAR LT
296.4	HODS PT LT
295.7	HODS PT LOWER LT
294.5	CATTION LT
293.1	LEATHERMAN PT LT
292.2	FRITCHMAN LT
290.6	FUNDA BLUFF LT
288.9	HANLUFF LT

ATCHAFALYA RIVER

1948 MS River Map



ATCHAFALYA RIVER

RED RIVER

LAKE MARY

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

OLD RIVER



Old River Low Sill Structure

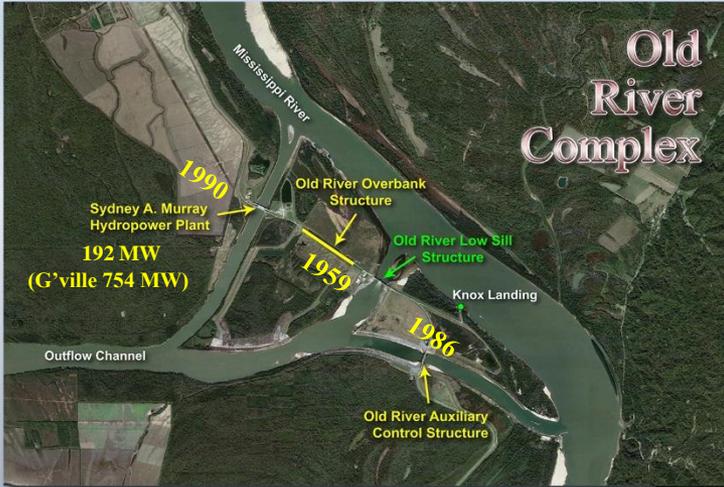
Project Location

West Bank of Mississippi River, Mile 312, above Head of Passes, about 50 miles Northwest of Baton Rouge, LA, and 120 miles Northwest of New Orleans, LA. The Low Sill Structure straddles the inflow channel from the Mississippi River between the Sidney A. Murray, Jr. Hydroelectric Station and the Auxiliary Control Structure.



Project Statistics

Distance above New Orleans	120 river miles
Channel Capacity	300,000 cfs
Length of Structure	556 feet
Number of Bays	11
(3 - 72ft high Center Bays, 8 - 57ft high Side Bays)	
Width of Bays	44 feet
Weir Elevation	Center Bays: . . -5.0 feet NGVD29
	Side Bays: . . 10.0 feet NGVD29



1957 Construction



1958 Construction



Project Construction

A major definitive study that began in 1950 found that the flow of the Mississippi could ultimately change its course to flow down the Atchafalaya River. The study suggested damming the uncontrolled link - Old River - and replacing it with a controlled connection that would make it possible to divert the optimum amounts of water into the Atchafalaya Basin under normal and flood conditions. Construction on the Low Sill Structure began in 1955 and was completed in 1959.

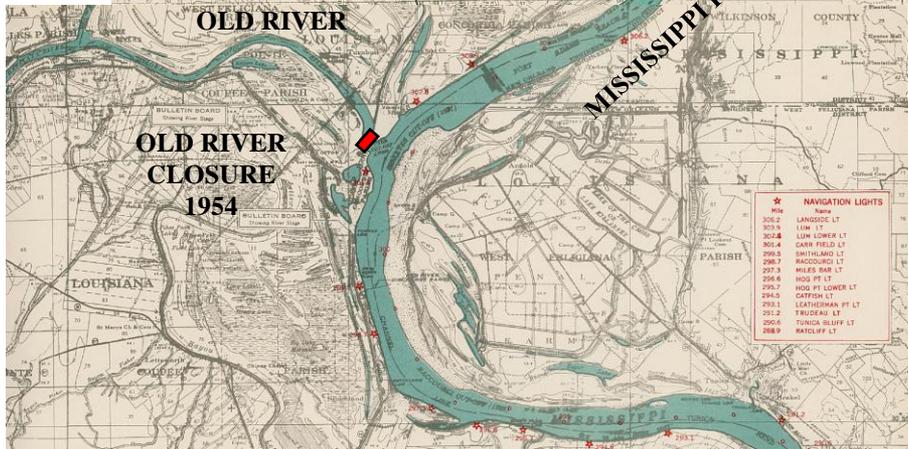
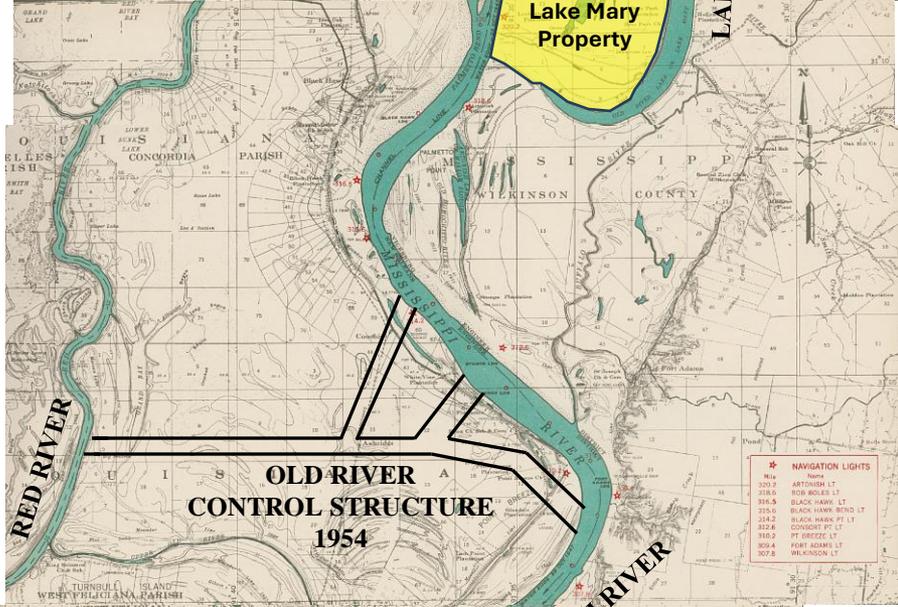
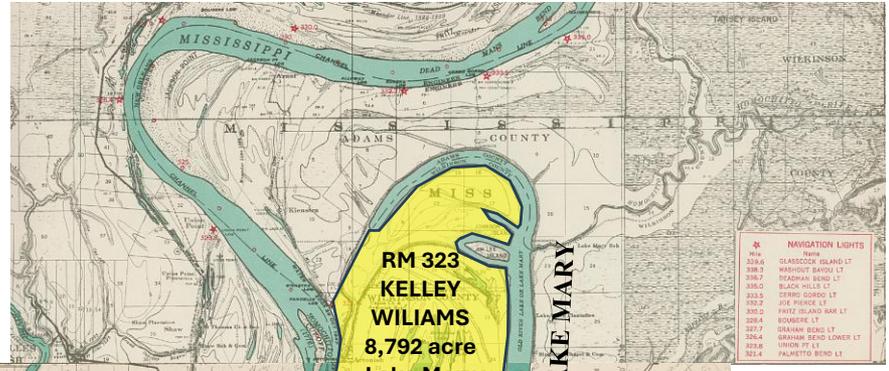


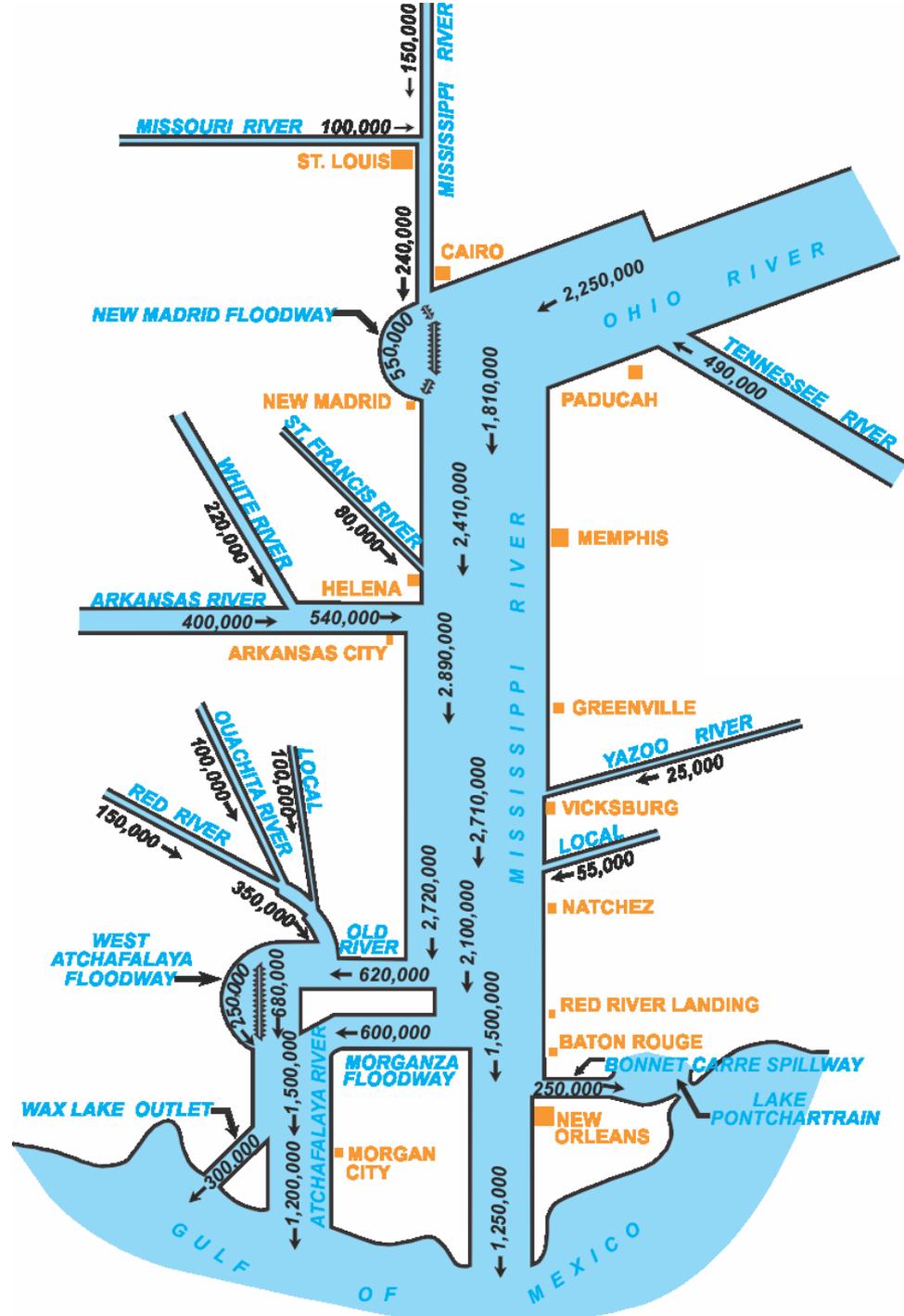
Project Purpose

The Low Sill Structure is part of the original Old River Complex, which was designed to divert and regulate stream flow from the Mississippi River into the Atchafalaya River, preventing the Mississippi River from changing its course toward the Atchafalaya River. It was originally designed to pass all complex discharge under normal river conditions. Now, it works in conjunction with the Auxiliary Control Structure to regulate Mississippi River flow.

The 1954 Flood Control Act authorized the construction of the Old River Control Complex (ORCC). The ORCC must maintain a 70/30 distribution between the MS River & the Atchafalaya River. The only way to change this 70/30 split is through Federal Legislation.

1948 MS River Map



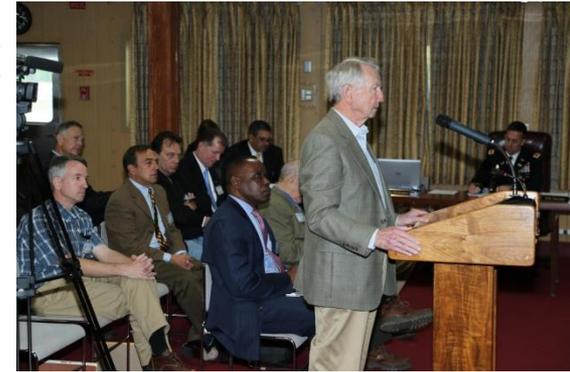


Bigger Pie Forum

Kelley Williams - Lake Mary

Request to change the Operation of the Old River Control Structure

2016



Kelley Williams testifying at the Mississippi River Commission Highwater Hearing April 13, 2016 – Lake Providence, LA



Page 4A

THE CLARKSDALE PRESS REGISTER

Wednesday, February 10, 2016

OPINION

Flood control policy favors LA at MS expense

On December 29, the Baton Rouge Advocate reported that officials were conferring about

the highest January crest ever recorded in Mississippi. Some areas are still flooded. Total

due to Mother Nature. It is also due to decisions that minimize



Kelley Williams
Bigger Pie Forum

protection. The commission made a good decision. The state and federal officials confer-

Baton Rouge, New Orleans and eventually reaches the Gulf of Mexico. The flatter terrain there causes the flow to slow and sediment to

rains. The bigger floods deposit more sediment which requires more dredging. Its Man vs. Mother Nature, and she's winning. Mississippians



Photo by Mike Quirk. Loch Leven, MS January 9, 2016

More Flood for Less Rain

After the great Mississippi River flood of 1927 congress told the US Army Corps of Engineers to make sure it didn't happen again. The Corps has been trying for almost 90 years. The result? More flood for less rain.

not for
When



Batture and Backwater Flooding in Mississippi

I want to thank the Mississippi River Commission for the opportunity to speak. I appreciate what you do. And the Corps too. You have a mission impossible. You are supposed to tame the Missis-

sippi. They hold floodwater until it eventually flows down and out the spout in Louisiana. This gradual release moderates flooding in Louisiana but prolongs it in Mississippi.

Prolonged lower stage floods are occurring more frequently. In the last 10 years there were 6 years with floods over 80 days including 3 years over 110 days. In comparison, there were 2 years

pi's flow to the Atchafalaya which speeds it on to the Gulf. Old River could divert more flow to empty the funnel faster. This would shorten floods and

GUEST COLUMN

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 2016 • WWW.VICKSBURGPOST.COM

Protect land from artificial flood damage

Our public and private lands are one of our most valuable assets. They provide revenue for our public schools, income for Mississippi families and businesses, and a place for our wildlife to thrive.

However, much of those lands have been damaged over the years by artificial flooding of the Mississippi River. My full statement, delivered to the Mississippi River Commission on Aug. 17, on how to help protect Mississippi's resources is as follows:

Artificial flooding of the Mississippi River is causing significant damage to 16th Section Public School Trust lands and private lands in Mississippi. Valuable farmland and hardwood bottomland south of Vicksburg is being inundated longer than prior history.

Our public and private land-owners face increasing siltation



DELBERT HOSEMANN

“

THIS DAMAGE ASSESSMENT INCLUDES 3,561 ACRES OF 16TH SECTION LAND IN THE FOLLOWING MISSISSIPPI COUNTIES: ADAMS, CLAIBORNE, WARREN AND WILKINSON.”

DELBERT HOSEMANN
MISSISSIPPI SECRETARY OF STATE

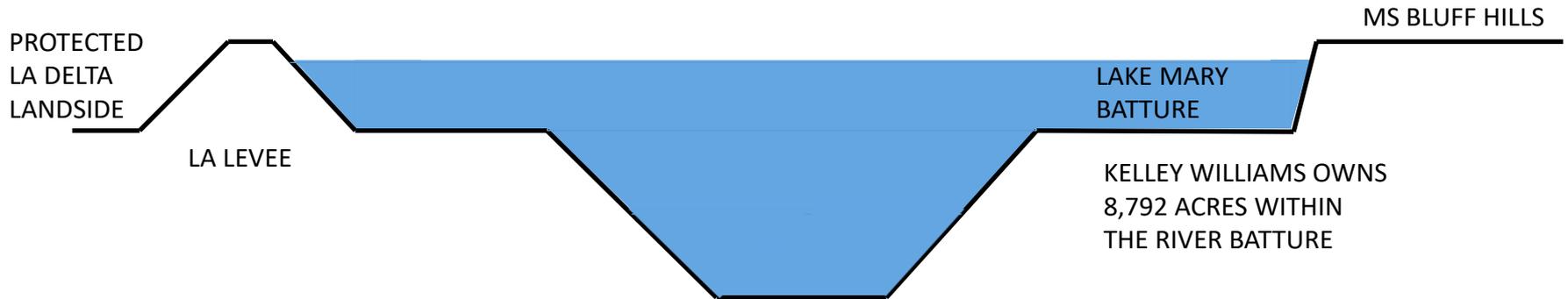
the Mississippi River Commission to adopt a policy of a scientifically supported allocation of flood waters to protect both Mississippi and Louisiana residents and property owners with no fixed formula.

Almost a century has occurred since the flood of 1927. Curative and protective measures have consequences and we believe there exists a need for flexibility in amending and currently changing the allocation of water in the Lower Missis-



MS Secretary Delbert Hosemann testifying at the Mississippi River Commission Low-water Hearing August 17, 2016 – Natchez, MS

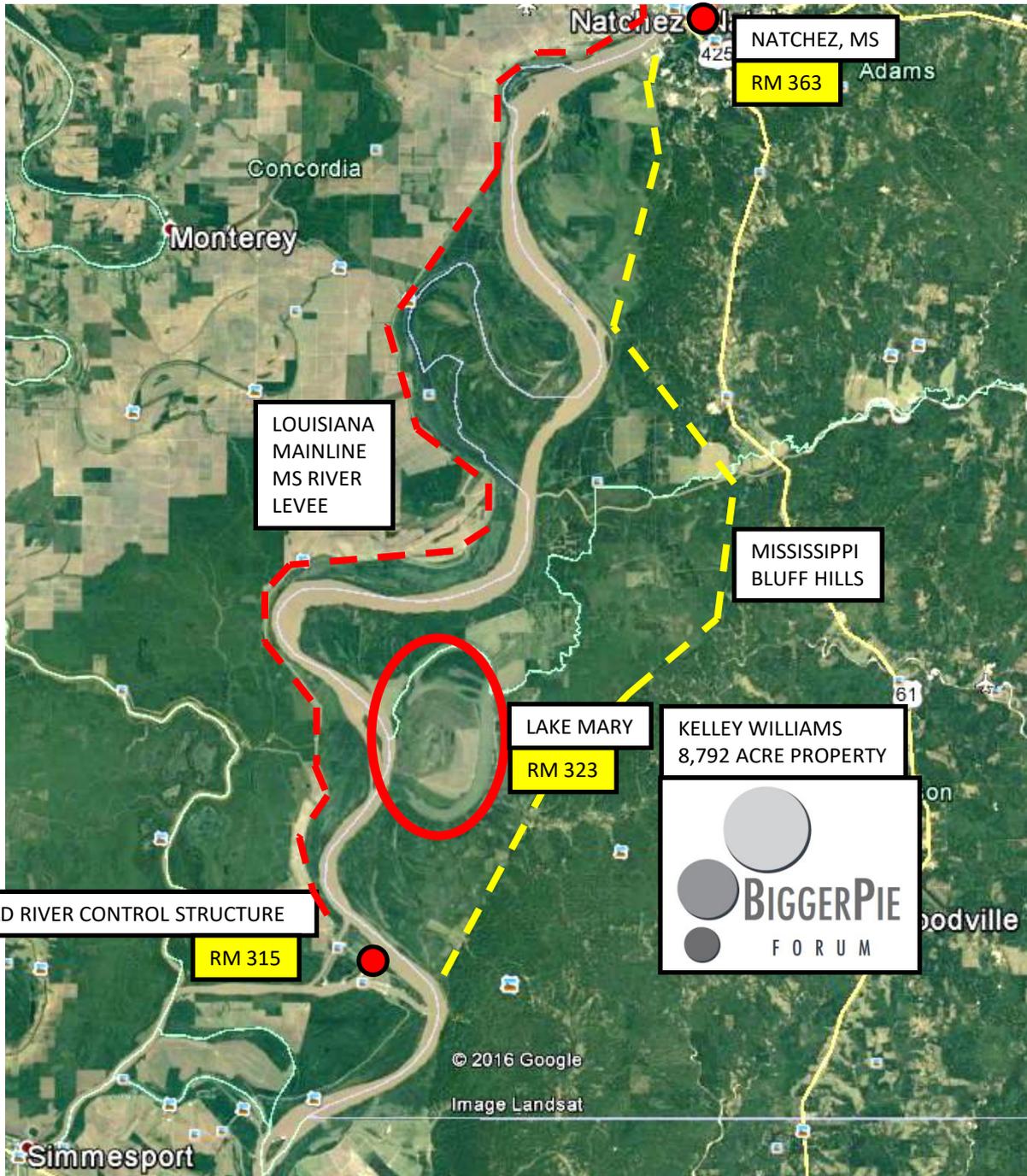
NATCHEZ, MS – LAKE MARY BATTURE LAND



Claim – Old River Control Structure – if more water was allowed to go down the Atchafalaya River – then there would be less flooding above Vicksburg.

**Kelley Williams
Lake Mary
Bigger Pie Forum**

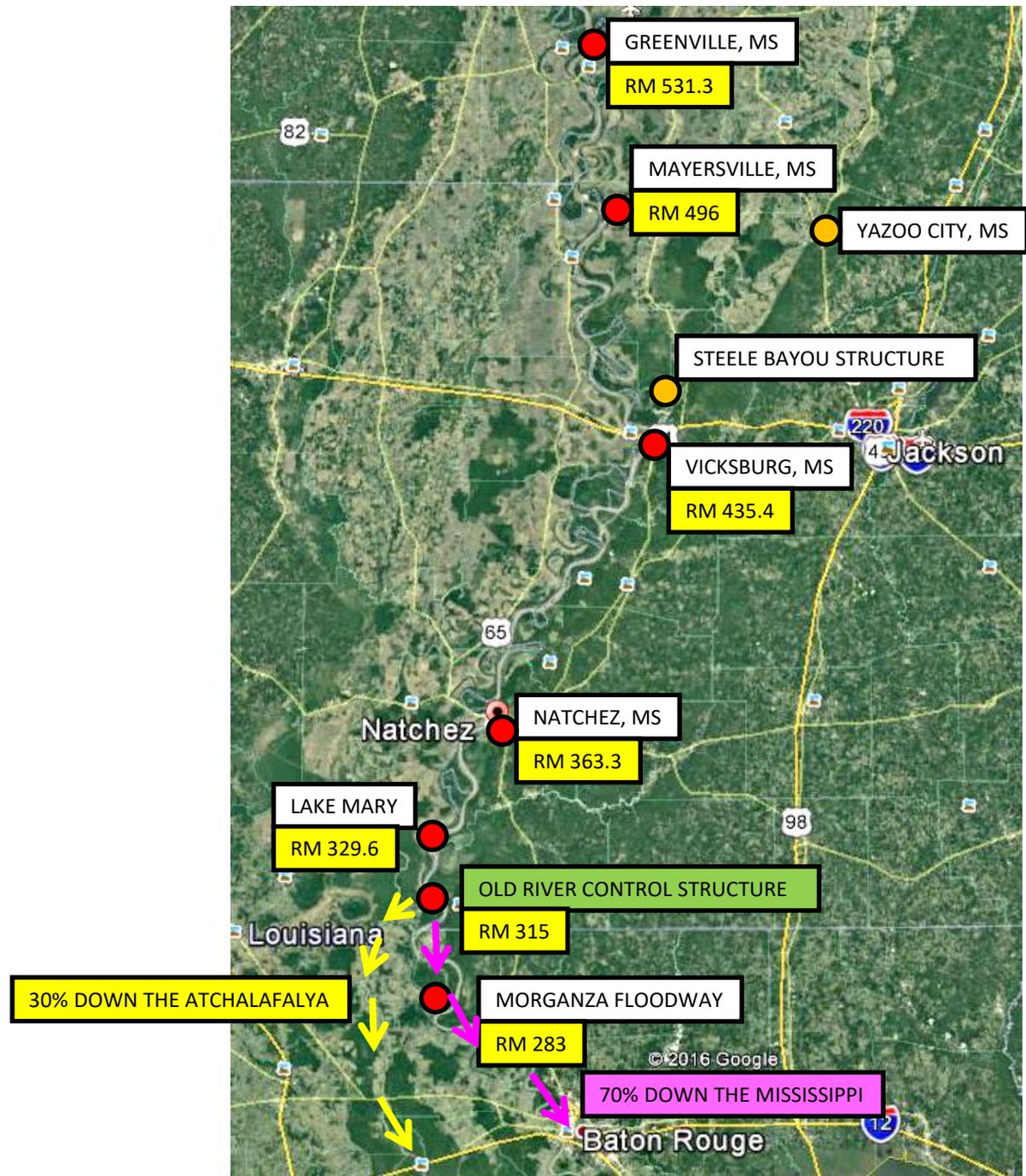




If we could lower
the stages at
Vicksburg, MS:

I am all for it!

This would help
lower stages at
Wolf Lake,
the Carter Area,
Yazoo City, and
at the Steele Bayou
Structure which
would lower stages
in the Yazoo
Backwater Area in
the South Delta!





MRC Information Paper
In response to testimony presented before the
Mississippi River Commission on the
August 2016 Mississippi River Low Water Inspection Trip

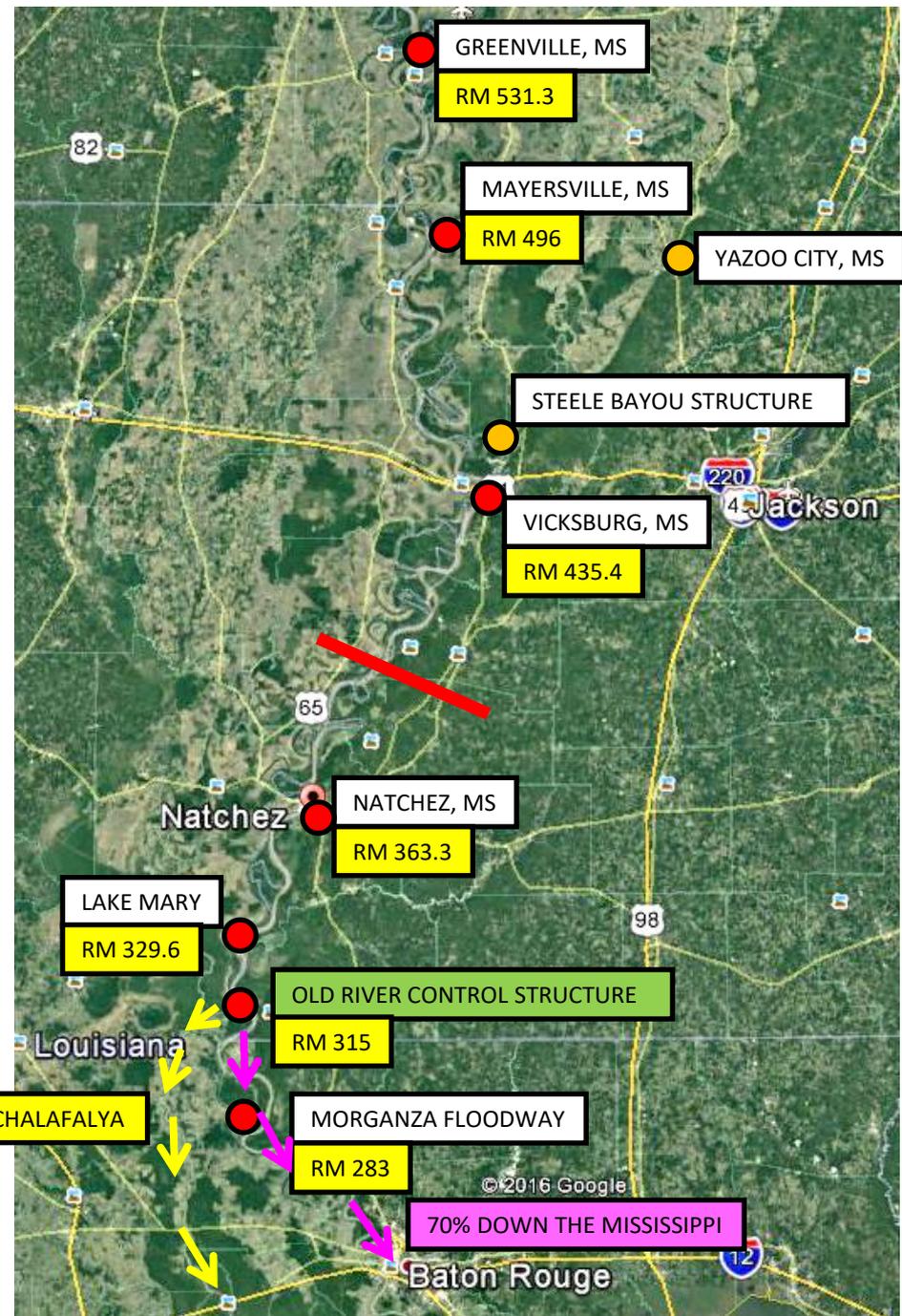


Analysis of Modifying Operations of Old River Control
Complex, Morganza Floodway, and Bonnet Carre' Floodway for
Benefitting lands in the area of Lake Mary, Mississippi

Draft Submitted on 10/15/2016

The Corps of Engineers ran the Hydraulic Model using a 60/40 split and a 50/50 split to see how the MS River would react upstream.

The Corps discovered that there are benefits at Lake Mary, a little benefit at Natchez, but no effect at Vicksburg, MS. The benefits of the hydraulic loss plays out between Natchez and Vicksburg, MS.



Several claims always heard during the Flood Season:

“Why doesn't the Corps open up the Morganza Floodway and the Bonnet Carre' Floodway earlier?”

Why don't they push more through the Old River Control Structure? That will reduce flood levels up here in Greenville, MS!”

The Corps of Engineers has evaluated the earlier opening of Morganza & Bonnet Carre' and looked at modifying the flow through the Old River Control Structure.

Bonnet Carre'

- Bonnet Carre' is located at RM 129.6 which is 305 miles below Vicksburg.
- The Corps discovered there are no impacts from the operation of Bonnet Carre' above Baton Rouge, LA which is 100 miles away.

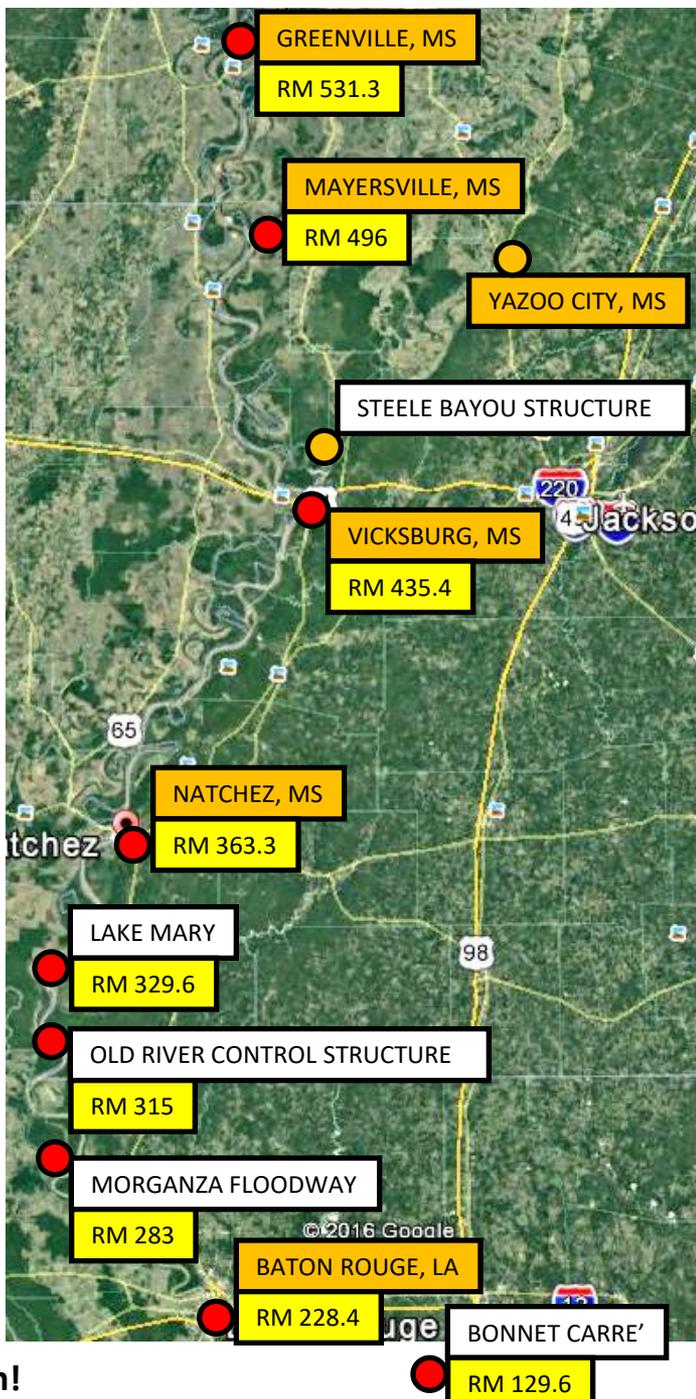
Morganza Floodway

- Morganza is at RM 283 which is 152 miles below Vicksburg.
- For Morganza Floodway to be operated it has to spill over the low-sill structure which is already above flood stage.
- The Corps discovered there are no impacts from the operation of Morganza above Natchez, MS which is 80 miles away.

Old River Control Structure

- The Old River Control Structure (ORCS) is at RM 315 which is 33 miles below Natchez but 106 miles below Vicksburg.
- Currently the Corps splits the flow at ORCS at 70/30 (30% down the Atchafalya River) – if they changed the split to 50/50 there is a little reduction at Natchez but no affect at Vicksburg.

Vicksburg sees no benefit at all from the operation of the Morganza Floodway or the operation of the Bonnet Carre' Spillway, or pushing more water to the Atchafalya through the Old River Control Structure!



Floodways are very effective if you are located below them – not above them!

2016

Kelley Williams - Lake Mary - Bigger Pie Forum

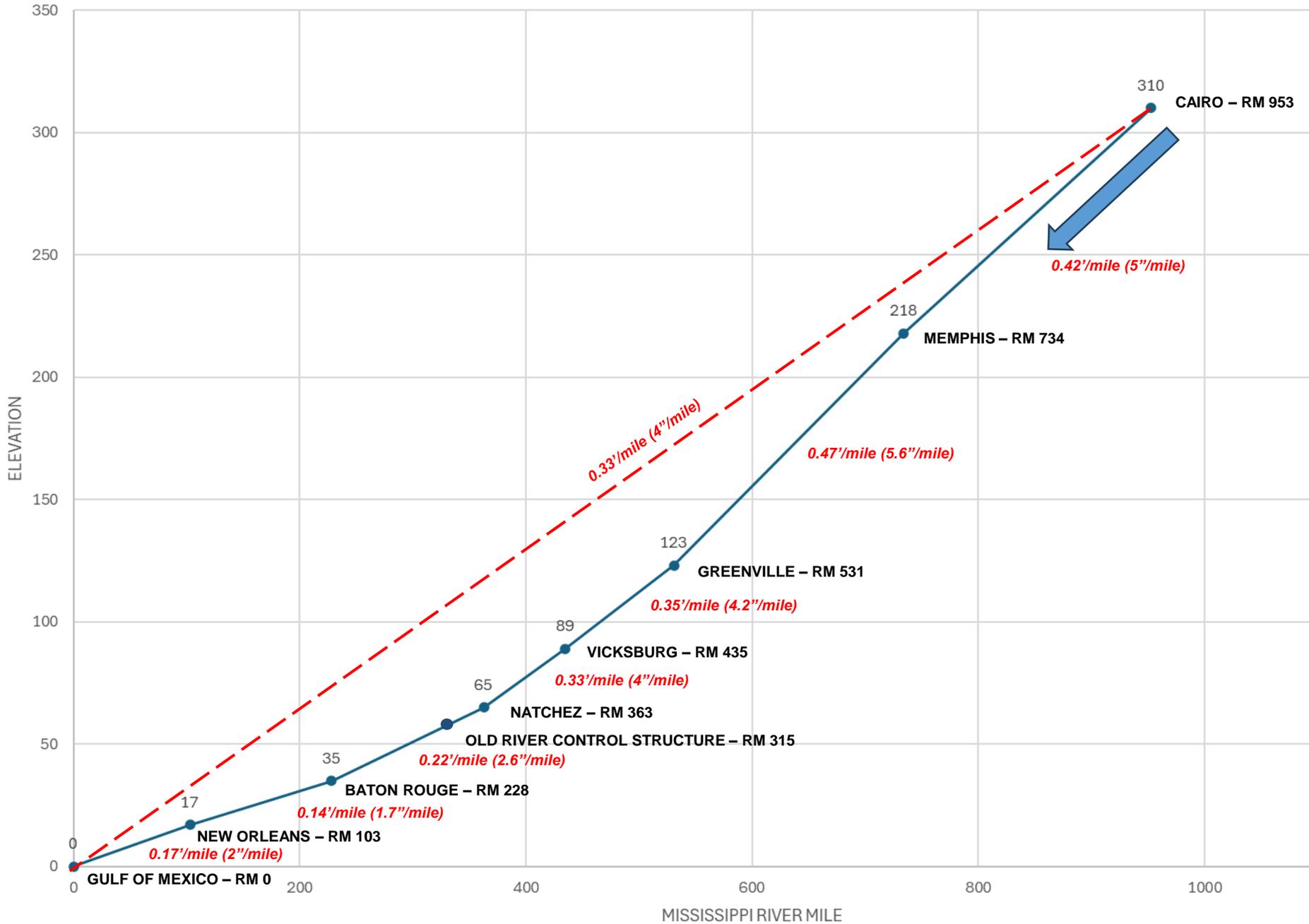
Claim – Old River Control Structure – if more water was allowed to go down the Atchafalaya – then there would be less flooding above Vicksburg.

The Truth:

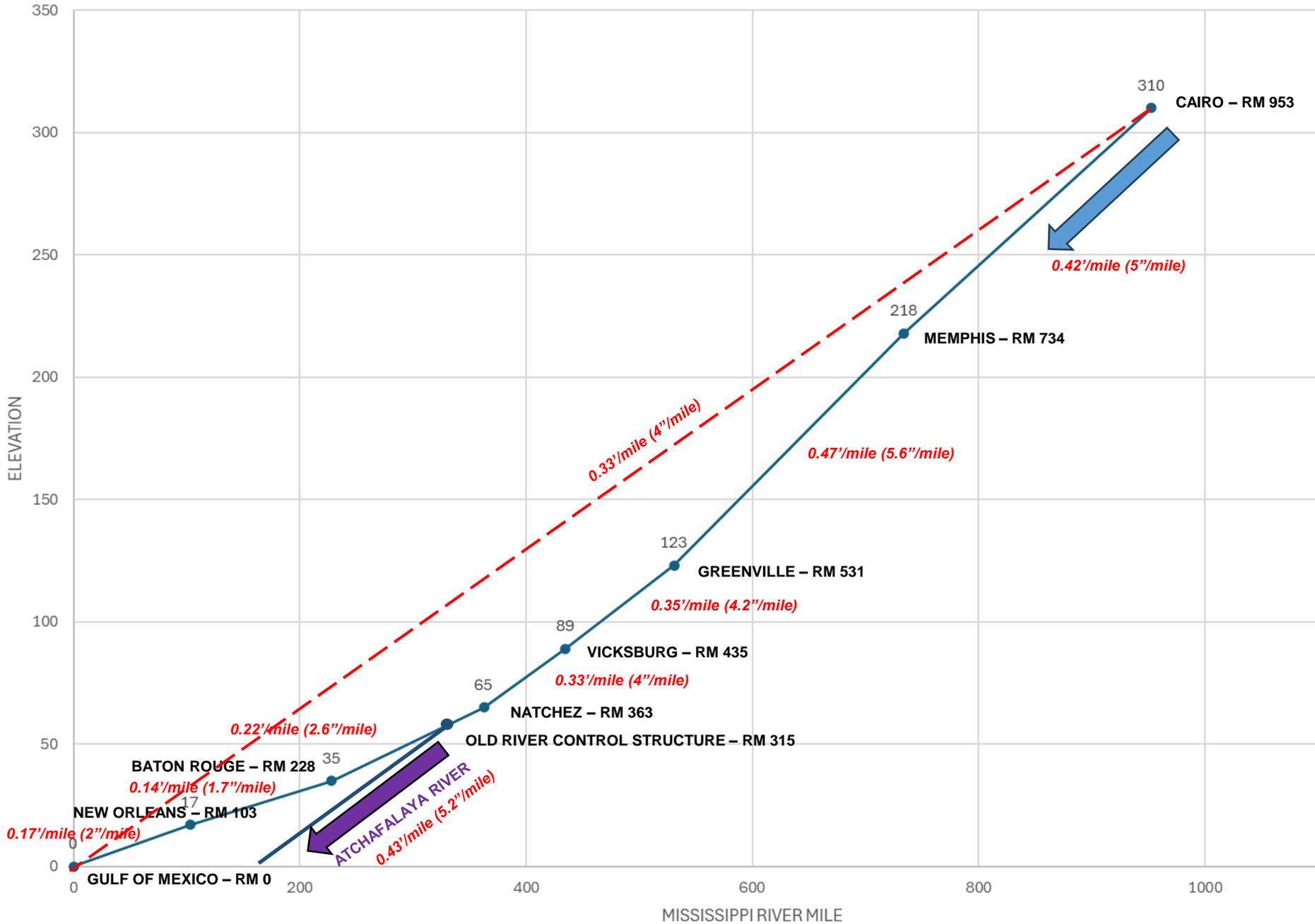
- The Corps of Engineers has evaluated changing the split at Old River Control Structure from 70/30 to 60/40 and 50/50.
- The Lake Mary Area would indeed see less flooding!
- However – Vicksburg would see no benefit at all!
- This means no one above Vicksburg, including the MS South Delta, Carter Area, Wolf Lake or Yazoo City Area would see any reduction of flooding at all!
- Not to mention the Atchafalaya Area would see significantly more flooding!
- More flow in the Atchafalaya would fill up the flood storage currently available, increased flooding, increased scour potential & bank caving.
- The MS River below Old River would see less flooding – but this will hurt navigation on the MS River, could see salt water intrusion because of less flow, and increased sediment deposition due to less flow.



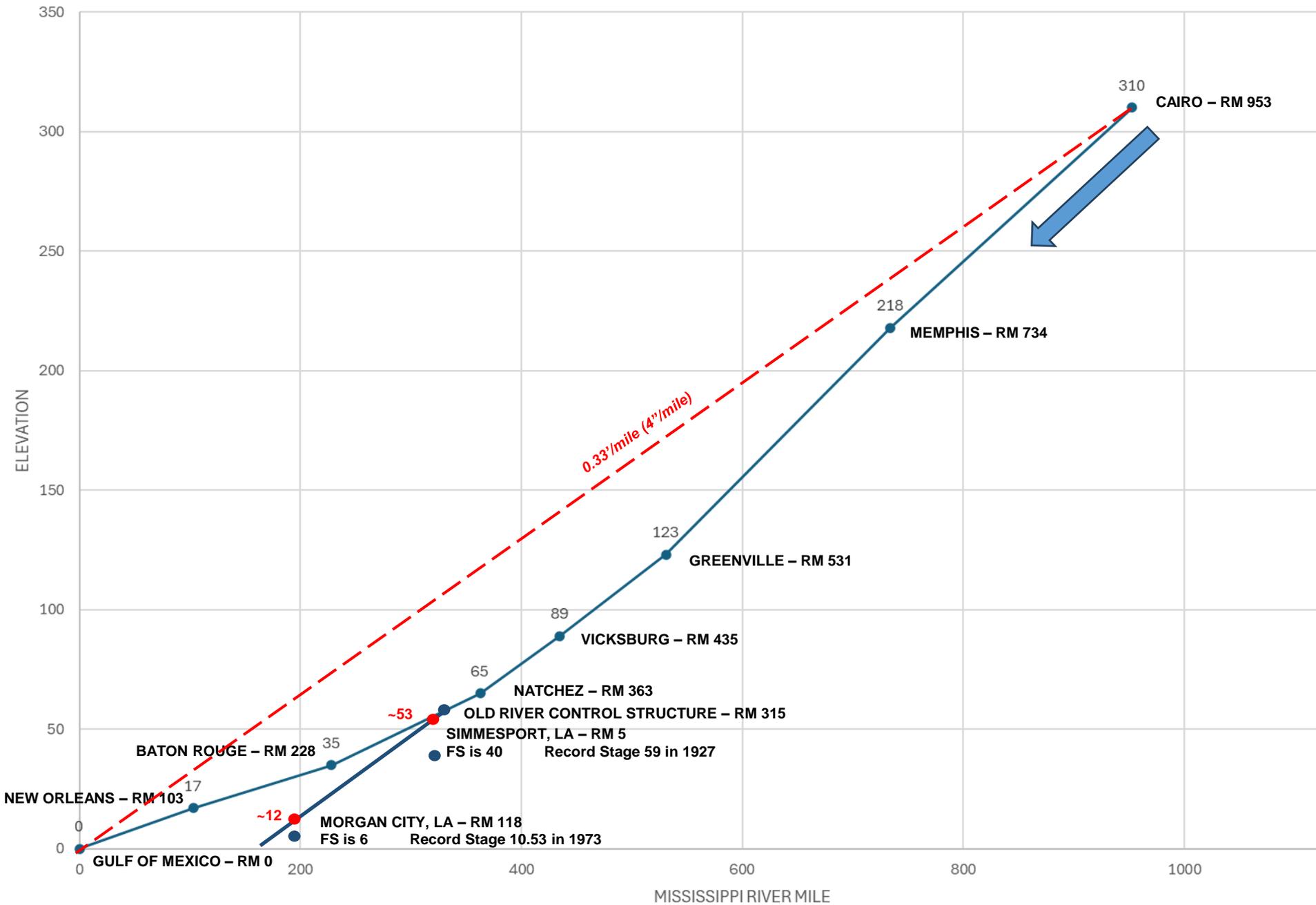
MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOW AT FLOOD STAGE



MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOW AT FLOOD STAGE



MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOW AT FLOOD STAGE



Lawsuit – Against the Operation of the Old River Control Structure

Kelley Williams gets State of MS & Don Barrett to sue the Corps

2019

February 11, 2019 - The State of Mississippi announced a lawsuit in the Court of Federal Claims against the U.S.A. claiming the federal government's artificial flooding amounts to an unconstitutional taking and seeks **\$25M** in damages on almost **8,000 acres** of 16th Section land. The U.S. Constitution's 5th Amendment Takings Clause requires the government to pay "just" compensation when it takes property for public use. They claim the Old River Control Structure, which prevents the Mississippi River from shifting its course to the shorter Atchafalaya River, is causing flooding and dumping silt on public lands. They claim that over the years flooding has increased siltation, deterioration of wildlife habitats, tree mortality, and other problems on private and public lands along the Mississippi River. Don Barrett is leading the lawsuit.

February 15, 2019 – J. Kelley Williams sues USA for **\$35M** over flooding his **8,792 acre** Lake Mary Plantation within the MS River Batture.

February 28, 2019

Kelley Williams and attorney Don Barrett started reaching out to private landowners. The State is putting up \$100K on a projected \$2M needed to hire experts. They are trying to sign up private landowners to join the lawsuit and help pay the fees. They think they can get 200,000 acres signed up - that would cost \$10/acre to join. Refuge owns 12,000 acres in the batture. They would have to pay \$120,000 to join the lawsuit. The lawyer keeps 33.3% of the winnings. The others get 66.7% of the winnings divided up. However - if you don't want to pay up front - others will put up the money and they will get keep 27.5% per year interest and they only get paid if they win.

February 11, 2020

The Corps had made a motion to dismiss the lawsuit. Federal Claims Court Judge Elaine Kaplan ruled that the \$3T lawsuit can move forward instead of being dismissed. She denied the Corps motion to dismiss.

2020--2023

They worked on the discovery phase - including depositions, expert reports, and expert depositions. They signed up lots of hunting clubs to the class-action lawsuit.

November 21, 2023

The Barrett Law Group sent out a letter to all the hunting clubs updating them on the lawsuit. They officially submitted a Complaint on October 16, 2023 in the Court of Federal Claims regarding the taking of property on or near the MS River. This complaint is the 4th landowner complaint filed and it is now consolidated with the lead case. The summary judgement briefing will conclude at the end of February 2024 and then Judge Kaplan will set a trial date for some time later in 2024.

September 17, 2024

Federal Claims Court Judge Elaine Kaplan ruled that claims of the bellwether plaintiffs were not within 6 years of their lawsuit - therefore the claims of the bellwether plaintiffs are dismissed based on lack of subject-matter jurisdiction. **This ruling dismisses and ends the \$3T lawsuit!** The plaintiffs included the State of Mississippi, Kelley Williams and 200,000 acres of riverside hunting clubs that had signed on!

More flood for less rain

I don't know who said it first, but the Mississippi River is flooding more often, longer, and higher for the same or less rain. There are many reasons for this. But the main one is the US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). It is in charge of flood control on the lower Mississippi River (below Cairo, Illinois). Congress gave it that job after the great 1927 flood disaster — to prevent a repeat.



Kelley Williams

refinery and petrochemical complexes from Baton Rouge to New Orleans. It will be a disaster worse than the great 1927 flood.

The ORCC has delayed that catastrophe for 50 years. Its flood control structures contain the Mississippi's flow and divert 23% down the deep, swift Atchafalaya straight to the Gulf 150 miles away and 77% to the Gulf 350 miles away via the meandering main channel choked with sediments. Gravity will eventually send all the flow down the shorter, straighter, swifter route — in a big flood that will overtop levees too.

Perversely, the Corps and Mother Nature will make that flood happen sooner than planned. Why? Because sediments have caused a bottleneck in the main channel below ORCC sooner than planned — for two reasons. One, the Corps acquiesced to the addition of a power plant at ORCC in 1990. And two, a record-high flood in 2011.

The power plant changed ORCC's flows and increased sedimentation in the main channel. And the 2011 flood concentrated the sediments just below ORCC at a bottleneck in the river there.

LSU's Dr. Kevin Xu reported the bottleneck in a 2017 paper. It slows the Mississippi's flow and makes floods higher and longer. He predicted that the higher floods (more flood for the same or less rain) will cause the river to avulse down the Atchafalaya in a future big flood. The Corps' 2019 flow line study predicts higher floods.

We began to see more frequent, longer, and higher floods inside the levees at my farm in 2016 — due to the bottleneck. There was a step change increase then in flood durations and heights and in the damage they cause. Such step changes in flood patterns and other natural phenomena indicate changes in underlying physical forces and their future effects. In other words: expect more flood for the same or less rain.

It's likely the Corps' 2019 flow line study that predicts hundreds of miles of levees overtopping actually understates future flood risks. That's because it is based on river flow dynamics and channel geometry that existed before the step change. It's outdated, and its dire predictions are probably unrealistically optimistic. This is confirmed by the longest flood ever in 2019 after the flow line study was done. It made the bottleneck even worse.

See RAIN on A5

Wednesday, November 19, 2025

RAIN / From A4

The Corps has a dilemma. It can continue to deny that sediments at the ORCC it operates are the primary cause of increasing flooding and are accelerating the inevitable course change there. And watch it happen. And try to evade responsibility for the destruction it causes.

Or it can try to reduce the existing sediment bottleneck, shut down the power plant to remove the primary source of future sediments, and try to mitigate damage from the avulsion that may happen anyway. It can mitigate avulsion damage by limiting and controlling the avulsion flow. It can do this if it makes the avulsion happen at a better location. There is a better location 13 miles upriver from ORCC where the levee failed in the 1927 flood.

It's the Widow Graham Bend in the Mississippi River. The Corps can build

a control structure there to take the top off of floods and send part of their flow SW to the Atchafalaya below ORCC. It will reduce flood crests and avulsion risk at ORCC. It will also shorten flooding inside the levees, lower crests and overtopping risks, reduce Yazoo basin backwater flooding, and maintain river commerce and the viability of New Orleans and Baton Rouge. The flow it sends to the Atchafalaya will be just a fraction of the flow if the river avulses at ORCC. It's a good trade-off.

It may take 10 years to build that structure. We should have started yesterday. There may still be time to prevent a catastrophe at ORCC and miles of levee overtopping.

But not if we keep on dawdling.

Kelley Williams is Chair of the Bigger Pie Forum.

SOLUTION

Build another \$ Billions Control Structure just above me!

Forget what I said about all the Doom & Gloom! That won't happen! I was just getting your attention so you will support my plan! If I believed the levees were going to fail — what's the point of building a new Structure!

DOOM & GLOOM

Levees are going to overtop & fail!

Back to blaming the Old River Control Structure and the sediment plug!

DOOM & GLOOM

MS River is going to the Atchafalaya! Will destroy Morgan City! Will shut down the New Orleans Port and the Baton Rouge oil refineries!

The Corps has managed to do that — so far. But its latest flow line study predicts a repeat. The study, completed in 2019 and quietly shelved, predicts that hundreds of miles of main line levees from Greenville to New Orleans will overtop in the theoretical worst flood (Project Flood) they are designed to hold. In fact, the study predicts that levees will overtop in lesser floods like the ones in 2011 and 2019 — when they happen again.

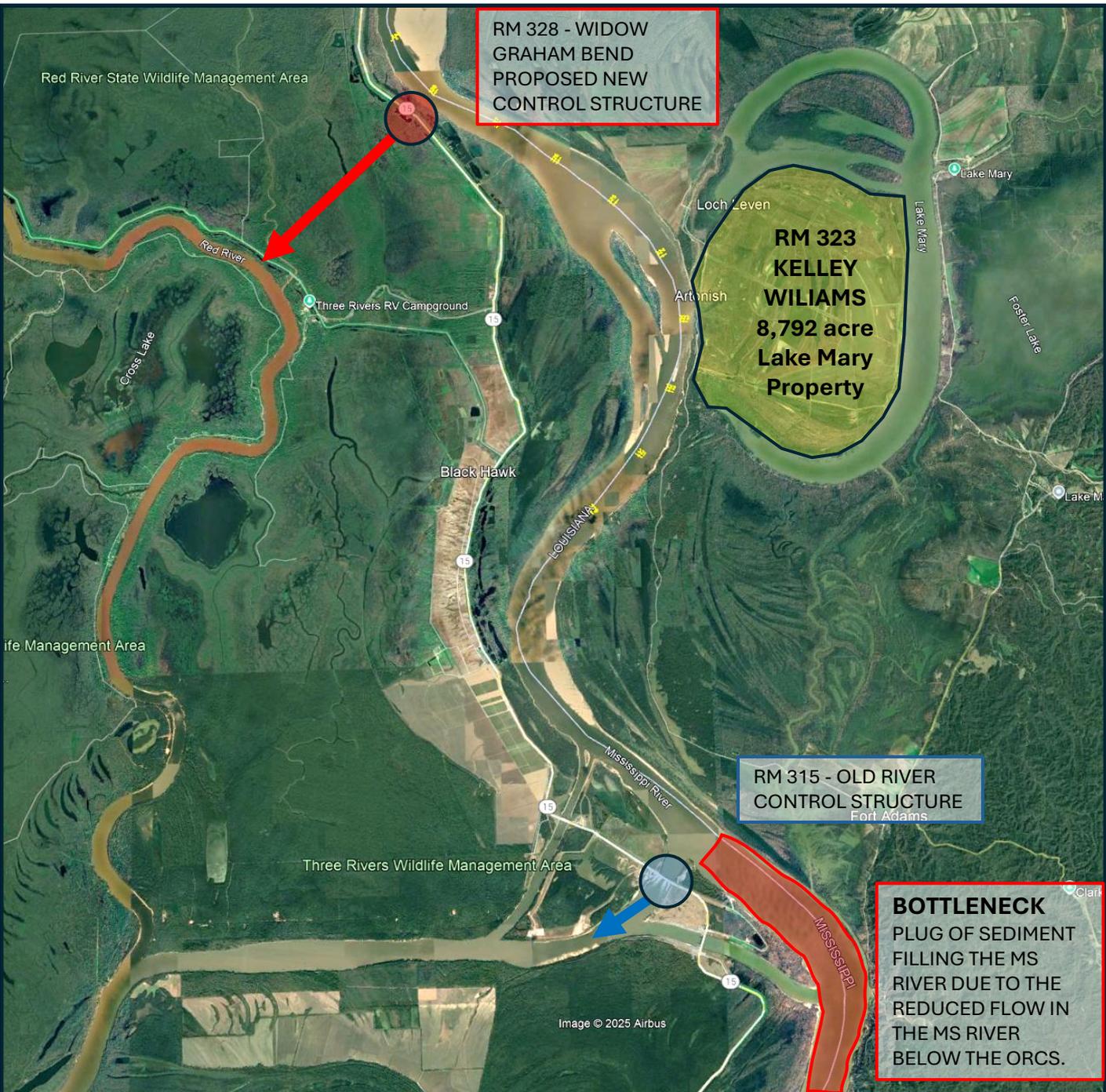
Why? Mississippi River Floods are due to two things: weather (25%) and flood control projects (75%) according to a 2018 study of floods going back 500 years. Scientists from Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute concluded this based on analyses of core samples of sediments left by earlier floods. Coincidentally, some core samples were from Lake Mary, an oxbow lake near the Old River Control Structure (ORCC). I have seen and written about increased flooding at my farm there since 2016.

I said the longer and higher floods were due to the Corps' failure to discharge more flow to the Gulf at its downstream flood control projects. The Corps said it's more rain — acts of God. It's both. But the Corps didn't and doesn't mention that God had lots

of help from Corps flood control projects. One of the worst offenders is its Old River Control Complex about 14 miles below my farm and 50 miles above Baton Rouge. It is primarily responsible (75%?) for recent and future floods — including those that will overtop the levees.

The Corps' help is an unintended consequence of its good intentions. It built ORCC as directed by Congress (1954 Flood Control Act) to delay a developing shift (avulsion) anticipated around 1975 of the Mississippi River to the Atchafalaya and thence to the Gulf near Morgan City.

When that course change happens, it will destroy everything in its path. It will also shut down the New Orleans port, Mississippi River commerce, and the



RM 328 - WIDOW GRAHAM BEND PROPOSED NEW CONTROL STRUCTURE

RM 323 KELLEY WILIAMS 8,792 acre Lake Mary Property

RM 315 - OLD RIVER CONTROL STRUCTURE Fort Adams

BOTTLENECK
PLUG OF SEDIMENT FILLING THE MS RIVER DUE TO THE REDUCED FLOW IN THE MS RIVER BELOW THE ORCS.

KELLEY WILIAMS WANTS THE CORPS TO SPEND \$ BILLIONS TO BUILD A NEW CONTROL STRUCTURE AT RM 328 JUST ABOVE HIS PROPERTY AT RM 323 TO TAKE WATER OUT OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND GIVE HIS PROPERTY PROTECTION.

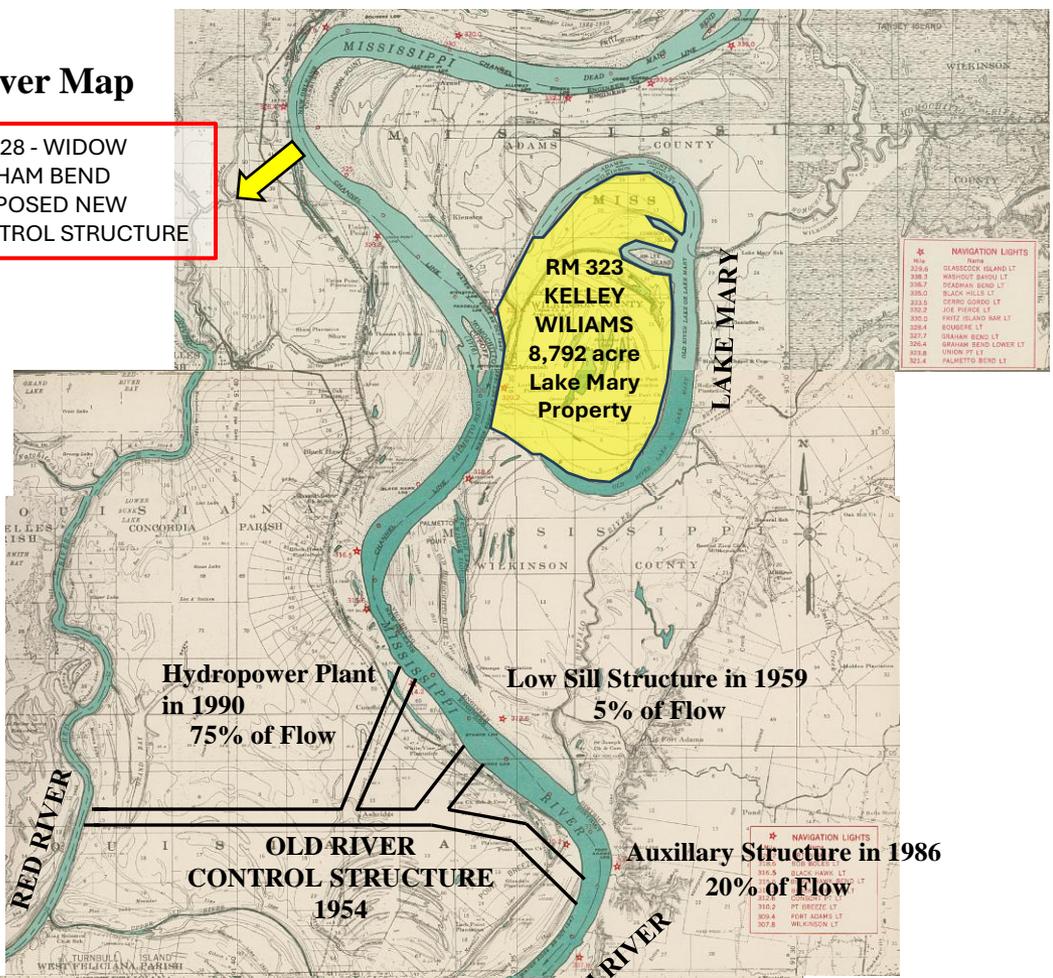
This proposed Control Structure is only 13 miles above the Old River Control Structure (ORCS).

This is obviously short-sighted on Kelley Williams' part for his own personal gain.

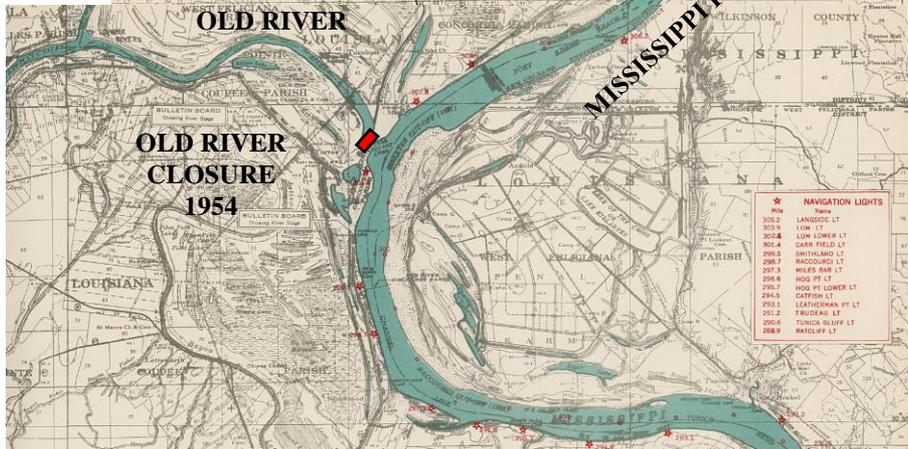
If you move the Structure upstream – you will just move the Bottleneck plug of Sediment further upstream and this will worsen flooding conditions upstream at Vicksburg.

1948 MS River Map

RM 328 - WIDOW GRAHAM BEND PROPOSED NEW CONTROL STRUCTURE



ATCHAFALYA RIVER



KELLEY WILLIAMS

OWNS 8,792 ACRES IN THE MS BATTURE JUST ABOVE THE OLD RIVER CONTROL STRUCTURE.

THIS IS A \$50M+ ASSET HE OWNS!

2016

TRIED TO CONVINCING THE CORPS TO MOVE MORE WATER THROUGH THE ORCS TO HELP HIS \$50M PROPERTY.

THE CORPS SAID NO!

2019

FILED A LAWSUIT AGAINST THE CORPS BECAUSE OF THE MS RIVER FLOODING HIS \$50M PROPERTY.

HE LOST THE LAWSUIT IN 2024!

2025

TRYING TO CONVINCING EVERYONE THAT THE LEVEES ARE GOING TO OVERTOP & FAIL AND THAT THE MS RIVER IS GOING TO RELOCATE TO THE ATCHAFALYA RIVER. YET HIS SOLUTION IS FOR THE CORPS TO BUILD ANOTHER \$ BILLION \$ CONTROL STRUCTURE JUST ABOVE HIM TO PROTECT HIS \$50M PROPERTY.

YEAR	MEMPHIS			GREENVILLE			NATCHEZ		
	Bank Full = 34 Major = 46 PDF = 53.8 RM 734.4 Zero Gage = 183.91	Difference Above or Below FS		Bank Full = 48 Major = 57 PDF = 71.1 RM 531.3 Zero Gage = 74.92	Difference Above or Below FS		Bank Full = 48 Major = 57 PDF = 68.7 RM 363.3 Zero Gage = 17.28	Difference Above or Below FS	
1927	45.8	Apr. 23	11.8	55.4	Apr. 21	17.4	56.7	May 4	
1937	48.7	Feb. 10	14.7	63	Feb. 13		58	Feb. 21	
1973	40.5	May 8	6.5	58.2	May 12	10.2	56.7	May 13	8.7
1974	36.4	Feb. 6	2.4	48.8	Feb. 9	0.8	50.9	Feb. 10	2.9
1975	40.3	Apr. 7	6.3	54.2	Apr. 11	6.2	54	Apr. 13	6
1976	25.8		-8.2	37.9		-10.1	39.2		-8.8
1977	24.7		-9.3	38		-10	41.6		-6.4
1978	34.2		0.2	46.2		-1.8	45.6		-2.4
1979	39.2	Apr. 23	5.2	54.3	Apr. 26	6.3	54.6	Apr. 23	6.6
1980	32		-2	45.4		-2.6	48.1		0.1
1981	24.9		-9.1	38.8		-9.2	40		-8
1982	30.9		-3.1	45.4		-2.6	47		-1
1983	39	May 13	5	55.8	May 25	7.8	55.7	May 31	7.7
1984	38.7	May 19	4.7	52.4	May 23	4.4	52	May 26	4
1985	32.9		-1.1	48		0	49.2		1.2
1986	24.5		-9.5	41.9		-6.1	41.7		-6.3
1987	25.2		-8.8	41.6		-6.4	44.1		-3.9
1988	25.3		-8.7	43.1		-4.9	43.8		-4.2
1989	30.5		-3.5	46.5		-1.5	48		0
1990	32.4		-1.6	48		0	49.9		1.9
1991	36.1	Jan. 8	2.1	49.5	Jan. 17	1.5	51.5	Jan. 20	3.5
1992	23.5		-10.5	39.6		-8.4	41.6		-6.4
1993	32.1	Apr. 15	-1.9	49.1	May 17	1.1	49.7	Apr. 27	1.7
1994	37.3	Apr. 23	3.3	51.8	Apr. 29	3.8	52.4	May 7	4.4
1995	39.2	Jun. 2	5.2	53.1	Jun. 9	5.1	53.1	Jun. 14	5.1
1996	36.5	May 23	2.5	48.5	May 30	0.5	49.5	Jun. 3	1.5
1997	40.8	Mar. 14	6.8	54.5	Mar. 21	6.5	56.3	Mar. 26	8.3
1998	34.3	May 8	0.3	49.3	May 14	1.3	50	May 16	2
1999	32.3		-1.7	46.3		-1.7	49.4		1.4
2000	21.3		-12.7	34.9		-13.1	38		-10
2001	26.3		-7.7	43.9		-4.1	47.9		-0.1
2002	38.2	May 24	4.2	51.9	June 1	3.9	51.5	June 4	3.5
2003	34	May 20	0	49.7	May 26	1.7	49	May 29	1
2004	29.4		-4.6	46.5		-1.5	47		0.5
2005	35.6	Jan. 22	1.6	50.8	Jan. 28	2.8	51.2	Feb. 1	3.2
2006	21.4		-12.6	36.8		-11.2	39.7		-8.3
2007	25.9		-8.1	43.1		-4.9	45.5		-2.5
2008	37.8	Apr. 19	3.8	57.4	Apr. 17	9.4	57	Apr. 23	9
2009	34.6	May 18	0.6	52.9	May 25	4.9	54.4	May 30	6.4
2010	32.8	May 11	-1.2	48.6	May 19	0.6	49.4	May 28	1.4
2011	47.9	May 10	13.9	64.2	May 17	16.2	62	May 19	14
2012	24.5		-9.5	41.5		-6.5	44.7		-3.3
2013	34	May 11	0	48.8	May 18	0.8	50.7	May 25	2.7
2014	26.2		-7.8	41.8		-6.2	46		-2
2015	32.1	July 13	-1.9	50.7	July 24	2.7	52.7	July 27	4.7
2016	39.6	Jan. 8	5.6	56.2	Jan. 13	8.2	56.7	Jan. 19	8.7
2017	36	May 14	2	54.3	May 23	6.3	54.9	May 27	6.9
2018	39.4	Mar. 9	5.4	54.8	Mar. 14	6.8	57.1	Mar. 19	9.1
2019	41.4	Mar. 5	7.4	57	Mar. 12	9	57.9	Mar. 12	9.9
2020	37.1	Apr. 4	3.1	54.5	Apr. 9	6.5	57.5	Apr. 15	9.5
2021	31.7	Apr. 8	-2.3	48.6	Apr. 2	0.6	52.7	Apr. 11	4.7
2022	30.8	Mar. 11	-3.2	45.5	Mar. 17	-2.5	49.8	Mar. 19	1.8
2023	29.7	Mar. 12	-4.3	44.9	Mar. 15	-3.1	49.1	Mar. 19	1.1
2024	26.5	May 17	-7.5	43.8	May 19	-4.2	48.1	May 23	0.1
2025	37.5	Apr. 17	3.5	54.7	Apr. 26	6.7	55.7	Apr. 29	7.7

YEAR	Memphis vs. Greenville	Greenville	Natchez vs. Greenville
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	RM 734	RM 554	RM 363
	Memphis vs. Greenville	Greenville	Natchez vs. Greenville
1973-2025 Average	-1.52		1.47
1973-1998 Average	-0.72	-1.58'	1.01
1999-2025 Average	-2.30		1.91
1973-2011 Average	-1.18	-1.29'	1.06
2012-2025 Average	-2.47		2.61
1973-2019 Average	-1.41	-1.04'	1.21
2020-2025 Average	-2.45		3.48

+0.90'

+1.55'

+2.27'

Since the 2011 Flood

Memphis -1.27' Less Flooding than Greenville

Natchez +2.42' More Flooding than Greenville

	MEMPHIS	GREENVILLE	NATCHEZ	Average	MEMPHIS	GREENVILLE	NATCHEZ
FS	34	48	48		-1.52	0.00	1.47
Avg. Crest	32.9	48.4	49.8		34	48	48
					32.5	48	49.5

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