Appendix 1. Review Plan

	Review Plan
	Project Name: John Redmond Dredging Initiative Project. Request for Section 408 Permit Authorization.
	Date of Approval: 22 September 2014
	Project Manager: Bryan K. Taylor
	Approver: MSC
	Approver Name(s): David C. Hill, Brigadier General, U.S. Army

REVIEW PLAN

John Redmond Dredging Initiative Project

John Redmond Reservoir
Coffey County, Kansas

Tulsa District

MSC Approval Date: June 2014

Last Revision Date: None

US Army Corps
of Engineers ®

REVIEW PLAN

John Redmond Dredging Initiative Project
Request for Section 408 Permit Authorization

John Redmond Reservoir
Coffey County, Kansas

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1. PURPOSE AND REQUIREMENTS

a. Purpose. This Review Plan defines the scope and level of peer review for the John Redmond Reservoir Dredging Project 33 USC 408 Permit Approval Request and associated federal actions; this includes the completion of a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement that addresses the removal and disposal of sediment and restoration of water storage at John Redmond Reservoir, Kansas.

This Review Plan presents the process to be undertaken by the Kansas Water Office (KWO) the non-federal partner in coordination with USACE, for District Quality Control, Agency Technical Review to be performed by Tulsa District in coordination with the Planning Center of Expertise and Southwestern Division.

b. References

(1) Engineering Circular (EC) 1165-2-214, Civil Works Review Policy, 15 Dec 2012
(2) EC 1105-2-412, Assuring Quality of Planning Models, 31 Mar 2011
(3) Engineering Regulation (ER) 1110-1-12, Quality Management, 30 Sep 2006
(4) ER 1105-2-100, Planning Guidance Notebook, Appendix H, Policy Compliance Review and Approval of Decision Documents, Amendment #1, 20 Nov 2007
(5) Project Management Plan: John Redmond Dredging Initiative Project, Request for Section 408 Permit Authorization.
(6) Tulsa District Quality Control Plan for Civil Works Investigation, December 2010
(7) 33 U.S.C. 408, Taking Possession of, Use of, or Injury to Harbor and River Improvements
(8) CECW-PB Memorandum for Major Subordinate Commands, Subject: Policy and Procedural Guidance for the Approval of Modification and Alterations of Corps of Engineers Projects, 23 October 2006
(9) CECW-PB Memorandum for See Distribution, Subject: Clarification Guidance on the Policy and Procedural Guidance for the Approval of Modification and Alterations of Corps of Engineers Projects, 17 November 2008
(10) CECW-PB Memorandum for Major Subordinate Commands and District Commands, Subject: Delegation of Authority to District Commanders to Approve Pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408 Those Minor, Low Impact Modifications to Flood Protection Works Operated and Maintained by Non-Federal Sponsors Previously Being Considered under 33 CFR 208.10(a)(5)
(11) CECW-PB Memorandum for Major Subordinate Commands and District Commands, Subject: Implementation Guidance for Utilizing Section 214 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000, as amended, to Accept Funding from Non-Federal Public Entities to Expedite the Evaluation of Permits pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408

c. Requirements. This Review Plan was developed in accordance with EC 1165-2-214, which establishes an accountable, comprehensive, life-cycle review strategy for Civil Works products by providing a seamless process for review of all Civil Works projects from initial planning through design, construction, and operation, maintenance, repair, replacement and rehabilitation (OMRR&R). The EC outlines four general levels of review: District Quality Control/Quality Assurance (DQC), Agency Technical Review (ATR), Independent External Peer Review (IEPR), and Policy and Legal Compliance Review. In addition to these levels of review, decision documents are subject to cost engineering review and certification (per EC 1165-2-214) and planning model

certification/approval (per EC 1105-2-412).

2. REVIEW MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (RMO) COORDINATION

The RMO is responsible for managing the overall peer review effort described in this Review Plan. The RMO for decision documents is typically either a Planning Center of Expertise (PCX) or the Risk Management Center (RMC), depending on the primary purpose of the decision document. The RMO for the peer review effort described in this Review Plan is Southwestern Division (SWD). This project does not involve life safety issues. Thus, the RMC will not have a role in the review.

STUDY INFORMATION

Decision Document.

a. The Kansas Water Office (KWO), in coordination with the Tulsa District (SWT) will prepare a Section 408 package for dredging John Redmond Reservoir in Coffey County, Kansas. As part of the Section 408 package, the KWO will submit appropriate level of investigation, modeling, design and NEPA compliance documentation supporting proposed modification (These documents should not be prepared/submitted separately to ensure consistency/agreement. Some level of agreed upon design that includes the area of influence/areas of impact, is necessary to develop an adequate NEPA compliance document).

The 408 Permit Application will be prepared in accordance with the Section 408 Submittal Package Guide enclosed with the 17 November 2008 CECW-PB referenced above. The level of approval for the initial 408 Application is the Director of Civil Works, HQUSACE. Subsequent dredging requests will be approved by the district.

The EIS supporting the proposed dredging will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended. The EIS will evaluate the impacts of alternatives including the no action alternative and the proposed plan as well as a range of other reasonable changes to increase the storage capacity at John Redmond.

After the EIS is finalized, SWT will prepare a Record of Decision (ROD) that states the decision, identifies all alternatives considered, specifies the preferred alternative and the environmentally preferred alternative, discusses all factors considered in the decision-making process, states how these factors affected the final decision, and states whether all practical means to avoid or minimize environmental impacts were adopted, and if not, why.

b. Study/Project Description. The John Redmond Dam and Reservoir project was authorized for construction as the Strawn Dam and Reservoir by the Flood Control Act of 1950, approved 17 May 1950 (Public Law 81-516A, House Document 442, 80th Congress, second session). The name was changed to John Redmond Dam and Reservoir in Public Law 85-327, dated 15 February 1958. At the top of the conservation pool, the lake has a surface area of 8,084 acres. There is no inactive pool at John Redmond. Storage is located in the conservation pool or the flood control pool. The authorized purposes of the lake are: flood control, water supply, water quality control, and recreation. USACE is responsible for managing the reservoir's land and water resources. Figure 1 is a map of John Redmond Reservoir. A Dam Safety Assessment has been completed for the project and the dam was found to have a Dam Safety Action Classification (DSAC) rating of IV. The Hartford

Levee, which protects the community of Hartford, Kansas, was constructed as part of the project, and was previously rated as a DSAC II; those issues have been resolved by repairs and recent revision of the DSAC rating to a DSAC IV, which would support review of the proposed action.

The KWO is seeking approval to perform dredging of the Reservoir. The Kansas Water Office proposes to restore water supply storage at John Redmond Reservoir through hydraulic dredging.

- This proposed modification would include the dredging and disposal of sediments from the conservation pool at a rate and quantity to ensure 55,000 acre-feet of water supply storage is available for municipal and industrial demand. In the first five years of the dredging activity, approximately 3 to 6 million cubic yards of sediment will be removed. Phasing of removal will continue through 2045 which corresponds to the expiration of the Federal Energy Regulation Committee (FERC) license for the Wolf Creek Generating Station. Project methodology and impacts will be assessed after the first five years and periodically
- Throughout the full project period. This Review Plan is considered to be programmatic for the entire scope and duration of the dredging program.

Under this proposed modification sediment removal would be conducted with a barge-mounted, portable hydraulic dredge with a cutter head ranging from 16” to 20”. Only sediment deposited since lake construction will be removed; there will be no excavation of the original, pre-impoundment, surface. Staging for equipment assembly and mobilization will be conducted at the Dam Site Area, but if needed, the Hickory Creek, Otter Creek or Ottumwa public use areas may be used. A mix of dredged material and water would be transported from the reservoir to Confined Disposal Facilities (CDFs) via high-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe. Currently, the KWO proposes to transport sediment by pipeline. The pipeline will not be placed through, over, or under any portion of the spillway or embankment. CDFs will be constructed with multi-cell designs with weirs to slowly dry deposited sediment. Effluent water will be allowed to flow freely into ditches surrounding the CDFs unless analysis determines this approach would adversely impact ditches and culverts in which case the effluent will be piped back to the reservoir. CDF areas will be reclaimed or repurposed after the sediment has dewatered. Approximately five 100-acre sites may be needed for the first five years of dredging activities. Two parcels have been identified on federal property below the dam as potential disposal sites. Identification of additional suitable disposal sites will be focused within an area four miles east and west of the reservoir.

To date, KWO has hired a contractor for design and construction of the project. Plans and specifications for the full design of dredging and disposal are anticipated to be complete in March 2014.

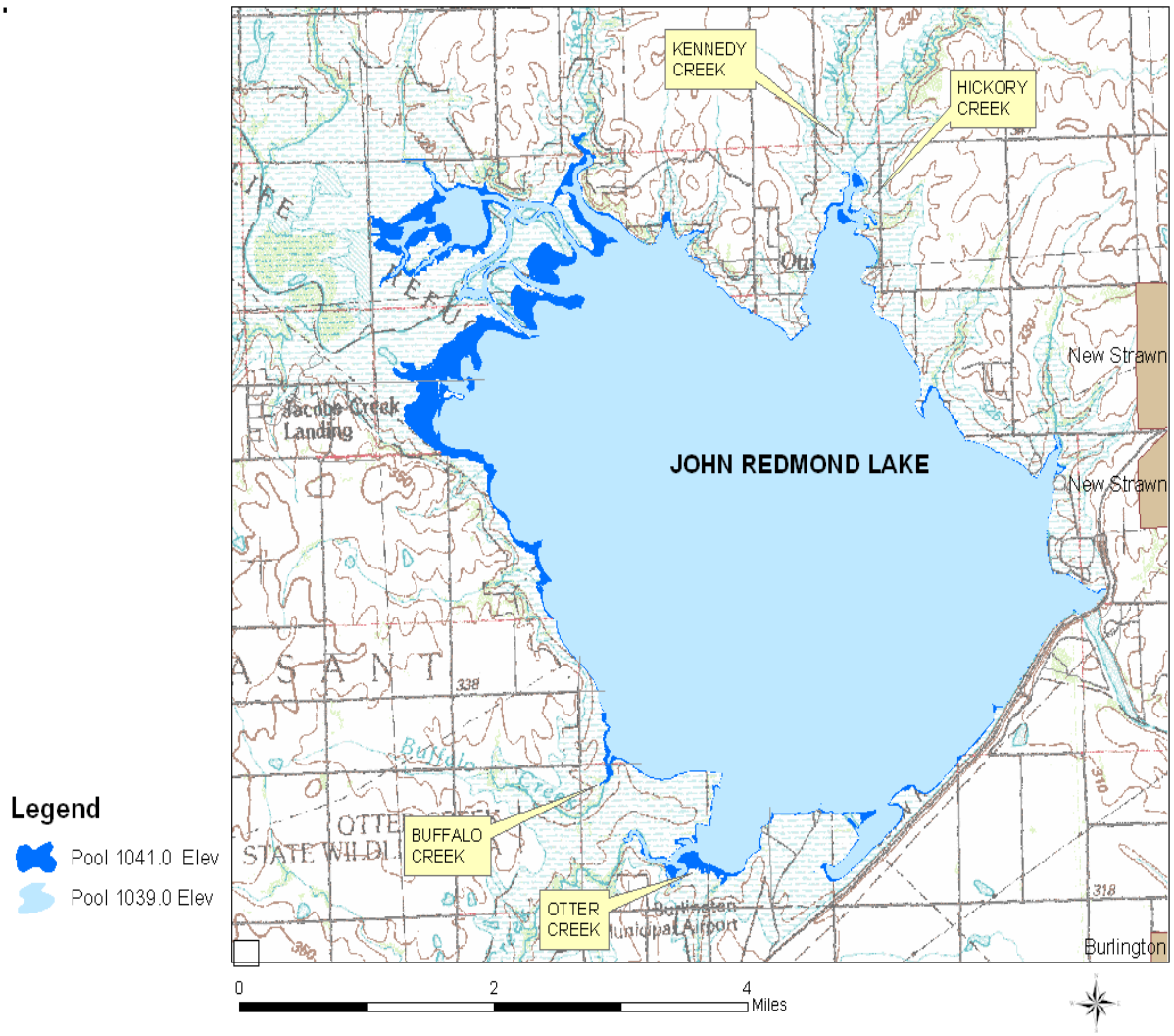

Figure 1. Map of John Redmond Reservoir

c. Factors Affecting the Scope and Level of Review and Approval.

- Dredging is a routine activity. However, it is not routinely performed within the SWT flood control and water supply reservoirs.
- The project does not pose a threat to life or safety.
- The cost of the non-Federal dredging will be paid entirely by the local sponsor. While the project is unlikely to involve significant public dispute for economic reasons, the possibility cannot be ruled out that there will be resistance from state/local taxpayers.
- Multiple organizations will be involved in the review of the EIS to dredge John Redmond Reservoir. The project delivery team (PDT) consists of staff from SWT as well as KWO. The KWO will conduct public participation activities with assistance from SWT, including agency coordination and to develop alternatives. The SWT PDT members include staff from the

Planning and Environmental, Operations, Programs and Project Management, and Real Estate divisions, Regulatory and Public Affairs offices, and Office of Counsel.

- The EIS will address socioeconomic impacts; shoreline impacts; impacts to cultural and ecological resources; public access and safety; impacts to lake use, public parks, and recreation; aesthetics; infrastructure; lake water quality; traffic patterns; terrestrial and aquatic fish and wildlife habitat; federally-listed threatened and endangered species; and cumulative impacts associated with past, current, and reasonably foreseeable future actions.
- Mitigation, if necessary, will be determined during the development of the EIS. Mitigation requirements could expand the scope of the EIS, making the project cost more and/or take longer to implement. KWO will coordinate with all applicable state and Federal agencies early and often to reduce this risk.
- This modification is anticipated to involve routine dredging. The information in the 408 permit application is not likely to be based on novel methods, involve the use of innovative materials or techniques, present complex challenges for interpretation, contain precedent-setting methods or models, or present conclusions that are likely to change prevailing practices.
- The project is not anticipated to require redundancy, resiliency, unique construction sequencing, or a reduced or overlapping schedule.
- Concurrence from RMC that no SAR is required.
- All dredging work would maintain an SWT designated set back distance from the dam and would go no deeper than the original project contours.
- The dredge discharge lines would not go through, or over, the dam.
- Sponsors would seek disposal areas on both government and private properties.
- The removal of accumulated silt would not impact the operation or maintenance of the project, nor would it cause any additional cost to the Government.
- The project is not controversial.
- This Review Plan is considered to be programmatic for the entire scope and duration of the dredging program.

d. In-Kind Contributions. Not Applicable. The project is not federally funded.

3. DISTRICT QUALITY CONTROL (DQC)

All decision documents (including supporting data, analyses, environmental compliance documents, etc.) shall undergo DQC. DQC is an internal review process of basic science and engineering work products focused on fulfilling the project quality requirements defined in the Project Management Plan (PMP). The KWO shall manage DQC which will consist of team members from KWO and SWT. Documentation of DQC activities is required and should be in accordance with the Quality Manual of the District and the home MSC.

a. Products to Undergo DQC. The Section 408 package, including draft EIS, will undergo DQC prior to submission to SWT for Agency Technical Review. Additionally, components of the EIS may be reviewed before the complete draft EIS is reviewed as a whole.

b. Required DQC Expertise. SWT PDT members with expertise in the following technical disciplines will assist KWO with performing DQC: recreation, fish and wildlife, limnology/water quality, hydrology, cultural resources, operations, real estate, socioeconomics, and other environmental resources (aesthetics, air quality, noise, hazardous, toxic, and radiological waste (HTRW), and prime and unique farmlands).

c. Documentation of DQC. DQC will be documented using KWO internal documentation as well as a comment spreadsheet documenting SWT participation.

4. AGENCY TECHNICAL REVIEW (ATR)

ATR is mandatory for all decision documents (including supporting data, analyses, environmental compliance documents, etc.). The objective of ATR is to ensure consistency with established criteria, guidance, procedures, and policy. The ATR will assess whether the analyses presented are technically correct and comply with published USACE guidance, and that the document explains the analyses and results in a reasonably clear manner for the public and decision makers. ATR is managed within USACE by the designated RMO and is conducted by a qualified team from the home district that is not involved in the day-to-day production of the project/product. ATR teams will be comprised of senior USACE personnel and may be supplemented by outside experts as appropriate. The ATR team lead will be from within the SWT.

a. Products to Undergo ATR. The final 408 permit application, including draft EIS and final EIS, will undergo ATR.

b. Required ATR Team Expertise. ATR team members may have expertise in more than one discipline.

ATR Team Members/Disciplines	Expertise Required
ATR Lead	The ATR lead should be a senior professional with extensive experience conducting ATR. The lead should also have the necessary skills and experience to lead a virtual team through the ATR process. The ATR lead may also serve as a reviewer for a specific discipline (such as planning, economics, environmental resources, etc).
Dredging\Disposal of Dredged Material	The reviewer should have experience with dredging and disposal of dredged material projects and studies.
Engineering Design	The design reviewer(s) should be experienced in structural analysis of tainter gates and bridges.
Fish and Wildlife	The Fish and Wildlife reviewer should have experience inventorying and evaluating the impacts of alternatives on fish and wildlife species, including federally-listed species and migratory birds; their communities, including fish spawning areas and wildlife corridors; and their habitats.
Limnology/Water Quality	The Limnology/Water Quality reviewer should have experience interpreting reservoir water quality data and evaluating the impacts of alternatives on lake water quality and the interactions between a lake's biological, physical, and chemical components.
Hydrology	The Hydrology reviewer should have experience characterizing

	the hydrology of reservoirs and be familiar with sedimentation studies. The reviewer should also have experience evaluating the potential impacts of alternatives on the use of a reservoir for flood risk management.
Cultural Resources	The Cultural Resources reviewer should have experience conducting cultural resources investigations to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.
Operations	The Operations reviewer should have experience analyzing land use on Federal and private lands and be familiar with the requirements for shoreline management plans and master plans for USACE reservoirs.
Real Estate	The Real Estate reviewer should have experience evaluating the real estate requirements and estimates of real estate values associated with FRM projects, as well as expertise with real estate outgrants and disposals.
Socioeconomics	The Socioeconomics reviewer should have experience inventorying infrastructure, interpreting demographic and economic data, characterizing socio-cultural groups and their interests, and assessing environmental justice issues.
Other Environmental Resources	The Other Environmental Resources reviewer should have experience inventorying and evaluating the impacts of alternatives on lake aesthetics, air quality, traffic, HTRW, and prime and unique farmlands.

c. Documentation of ATR. DrChecks review software will be used to document all ATR comments, responses and associated resolutions accomplished throughout the review process. Comments should be limited to those that are required to ensure adequacy of the product. The four key parts of a quality review comment will normally include:

(1) The review concern – identify the product's information deficiency or incorrect application of policy, guidance, or procedures;
(2) The basis for the concern – cite the appropriate law, policy, guidance, or procedure that has not be properly followed;
(3) The significance of the concern – indicate the importance of the concern with regard to its potential impact on the plan selection, recommended plan components, efficiency (cost), effectiveness (function/outputs), implementation responsibilities, safety, Federal interest, or public acceptability; and
(4) The probable specific action needed to resolve the concern – identify the action(s) that the reporting officers must take to resolve the concern.

In some situations, especially addressing incomplete or unclear information, comments may seek clarification in order to then assess whether further specific concerns may exist.

The ATR documentation in DrChecks will include the text of each ATR concern, the PDT response, a brief summary of the pertinent points in any discussion, including any vertical team coordination (the vertical team includes the district, RMO, MSC, and HQUSACE), and the agreed upon resolution.

If an ATR concern cannot be satisfactorily resolved between the ATR team and the PDT, it will be elevated to the vertical team for further resolution in accordance with the policy issue resolution process described in either ER 1110-1-12 or ER 1105-2-100, Appendix H, as appropriate. Unresolved concerns can be closed in DrChecks with a notation that the concern has been elevated to the vertical team for resolution.

At the conclusion of each ATR effort, the ATR team will prepare a Review Report summarizing the review. Review Reports will be considered an integral part of the ATR documentation and shall:

- Identify the document(s) reviewed and the purpose of the review;
- Disclose the names of the reviewers, their organizational affiliations, and include a short paragraph on both the credentials and relevant experiences of each reviewer;
- Include the charge to the reviewers;
- Describe the nature of their review and their findings and conclusions;
- Identify and summarize each unresolved issue (if any); and
- Include a verbatim copy of each reviewer's comments (either with or without specific attributions), or represent the views of the group as a whole, including any disparate and dissenting views.

ATR may be certified when all ATR concerns are either resolved or referred to the vertical team for resolution and the ATR documentation is complete. The ATR Lead will prepare a Statement of Technical Review certifying that the issues raised by the ATR team have been resolved (or elevated to the vertical team). A Statement of Technical Review should be completed, based on work reviewed to date, for the draft EIS and final EIS. A sample Statement of Technical Review is included in Attachment 2.

5. INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL PEER REVIEW (IEPR)

IEPR may be required for decision documents under certain circumstances. IEPR is the most independent level of review, and is applied in cases that meet certain criteria where the risk and magnitude of the proposed project are such that a critical examination by a qualified team outside of USACE is warranted. A risk-informed decision, as described in EC 1165-2-214, is made as to whether IEPR is appropriate. IEPR panels will consist of independent, recognized experts from outside of the USACE in the appropriate disciplines, representing a balance of areas of expertise suitable for the review being conducted. There are two types of IEPR:

- Type I IEPR. Type I IEPR reviews are managed outside the USACE and are conducted on project studies. Type I IEPR panels assess the adequacy and acceptability of the economic and environmental assumptions and projections, project evaluation data, economic analysis, environmental analyses, engineering analyses, formulation of alternative plans, methods for integrating risk and uncertainty, models used in the evaluation of environmental impacts of proposed projects, and biological opinions of the project study. Type I IEPR will cover the entire decision document or action and will address all underlying engineering, economics, and environmental work, not just one aspect of the study. For decision documents where a Type II IEPR (Safety Assurance Review) is anticipated during project implementation, safety assurance shall also be addressed during the Type I IEPR per EC 1165-2-214.

- Type II IEPR. Type II IEPR, or Safety Assurance Review (SAR), are managed outside the USACE and are conducted on design and construction activities for hurricane, storm, and flood risk management projects or other projects where existing and potential hazards pose a significant threat to human life. Type II IEPR panels will conduct reviews of the design and construction activities prior to initiation of physical construction and, until construction activities are completed, periodically thereafter on a regular schedule. The reviews shall consider the adequacy, appropriateness, and acceptability of the design and construction activities in assuring public health safety and welfare.

Decision on IEPR. Type I IEPR is not recommended for the project. The EIS does not meet any of the mandatory triggers for Type I IEPR described in Paragraph 15 and Appendix D of EC 1165-2-214. The Governor of an affected state has not requested a peer review by independent experts. Neither the Director of Civil Works nor the Chief of Engineers has determined that the project study is controversial due to significant public dispute over the size, nature, or effects of the project or the economic or environmental costs or benefits of the project. No heads of Federal or state agencies charged with reviewing the project study have determined that the project is likely to have a significant adverse impact on environmental, cultural, or other resources under the jurisdiction of the agency after implementation of proposed mitigation plans, if any. The EIS will not contain influential scientific information or be a highly influential scientific assessment, nor will it use innovative materials or techniques, be based on novel methods, present complex challenges for interpretation, contain precedent-setting methods or models, or present conclusions that are likely to change prevailing practices.

Type II IEPR is not required for these projects because the project does not pose a significant risk to public safety. A determination of risk has been made by the Chief of Engineering and Construction (E&C), See Attachment 4. Therefore, the project does not trigger WRDA 2007 Section 2035 factors for Safety Assurance Review (termed Type II IEPR in EC 1165-2-214). These risk factors, which are described in Paragraph 2 of Appendix E of EC 1165-2-214, are specifically addressed below:

- *Is the Federal action justified by life safety or would failure of the project pose a significant threat to human life?* No.
- *Does the project involve the use of innovative materials or techniques where the engineering is based on novel methods, present complex challenges for interpretation, contain precedent-setting methods or models, or present conclusions that are likely to change prevailing practices*? No.
- *Does the project design require redundancy, resiliency, and/or robustness?* No.
- *Does the project have unique construction sequencing or reduced or overlapping design construction schedule?* No.

Once KWO provides plans and specifications for the full design of dredging and disposal, the Chief of E&C will confirm that there is no impact to public safety. Since conceptual level of detail has been provided, a change in the determination is not anticipated.

6. POLICY AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE REVIEW

All decision documents will be reviewed throughout the study process for their compliance with law and policy. Guidance for policy and legal compliance reviews is addressed in Appendix H, ER 1105-2-100. These reviews culminate in determinations that the recommendations in the reports and the supporting

analyses and coordination comply with law and policy. The DQC and ATR augment and complement the policy review processes by addressing compliance with pertinent published Army policies, particularly policies on analytical methods and the presentation of findings in decision documents.

7. MODEL CERTIFICATION AND APPROVAL

EC 1105-2-412 mandates the use of certified or approved models for all planning activities to ensure the models are technically and theoretically sound, compliant with USACE policy, computationally accurate, and based on reasonable assumptions. Planning models, for the purposes of the EC, are defined as any models and analytical tools that planners use to define water resources management problems and opportunities, to formulate potential alternatives to address the problems and take advantage of the opportunities, to evaluate potential effects of alternatives and to support decision making. The use of a certified/approved planning model does not constitute technical review of the planning product. The selection and application of the model and the input and output data is still the responsibility of the users and is subject to DQC, ATR, and IEPR (if required).

EC 1105-2-412 does not cover engineering models used in planning. The responsible use of well-known and proven USACE developed and commercial engineering software will continue and the professional practice of documenting the application of the software and modeling results will be followed. As part of the USACE Scientific and Engineering Technology (SET) Initiative, many engineering models have been identified as preferred or acceptable for use on Corps studies and these models should be used whenever appropriate. The selection and application of the model and the input and output data is still the responsibility of the users and is subject to DQC, ATR, and IEPR (if required).

a. Planning Models. No planning models are anticipated to be used in the development of the decision document. If, during the course of the project, the PDT decides that planning models must be used, the Review Plan will be revised to include information about the models. For each planning model, the following information will be provided: the name and version of the model, a brief description of the model and how it will be applied in the study, and the model's certification/approval status.

b. Engineering Models. No engineering models are anticipated to be used in the development of the decision document or 408 permit applications.

8. REVIEW SCHEDULES AND COSTS

a. ATR Schedule and Cost. ATR schedules are presented below.

Activity	Start Date	Finish Date
ATR of Draft EIS	16 Dec 13	31 Jan14
ATR of Final EIS	02 Jul 14	25 Jul 14
ATR of 408 package	03 Nov 14	05 Dec 14
SWD: Review Section 408 package/submit to HQ	08 Dec 14	12 Jan 15
HQ: Evaluate Section 408 package for Decision	13 Jan 15	12 Feb 15
Completion of Real Estate transaction documents	13 Feb 15	19 Mar 15

The estimated cost of ATR is $60,000, which is equivalent to 42% of the estimated total USACE review project cost.

b. Type I IEPR Schedule and Cost. Not Applicable.

c. Model Certification/Approval Schedule and Cost. Not Applicable.

9. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

There are multiple opportunities for public comment on the project. A scoping meeting was held shortly after the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS was published in the Federal Register, a 60-day public comment period followed the scoping meeting. A 45-day public review of the draft EIS, and a 30-day public review of the final EIS are also scheduled. The current schedule for public participation activities is as follows:

Activity	Start Date*	Finish Date*	Duration (days)*
Scoping Meeting	05 Feb 13	05 Feb 13	01
Public Comment Period	12 Feb 13	12Mar 13	30
Issue Notice of Intent	22 Feb 13	22 Feb 13	01
Draft EIS Public Review Period	11 Apr 14	27 May 14	45
Final EIS Public Review Period	15 Sep 14	15 Oct 14	30
Prepare Record of Decision	16 Oct 14	24 Oct 14	8

* The start date, finish date, and durations are estimates and subject to change based upon Sponsor completion of needed EIS components or any change in key elements vital to project schedule.

A scoping report will be provided to reviewers before they review the draft EIS. The scoping report will contain public comments received during the public comment period following the scoping meeting. The scoping report will also contain SWT's responses to substantive comments. The scoping report will organize comments and responses by topic.

Comments received during the public review period for the draft EIS and SWT responses to those comments will be provided to reviewers before they review the final EIS. The public will not be asked to nominate potential peer reviewers.

10. REVIEW PLAN APPROVAL AND UPDATES

The Southwestern Division Commander is responsible for approving this Review Plan. The Commander's approval reflects vertical team input (involving district, MSC, RMO, and HQUSACE members) as to the appropriate scope and level of review for the decision document. Like the PMP, the Review Plan is a living document and may change as the study progresses. The home district is responsible for keeping the Review Plan up to date. Minor changes to the Review plan since the last MSC Commander approval are documented in Attachment 3. Significant changes to the Review Plan (such as changes to the scope and/or level of review) should be re-approved by the MSC Commander following the process used for initially approving the plan. The latest version of the Review Plan, along with the Commanders' approval memorandum, should be posted on the Home District's webpage. The latest Review Plan should also be provided to the RMO and home MSC.

11. REVIEW PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

Public questions and/or comments can be directed to the following points of contact:

- Bryan Taylor, Ph.D., Project Manager, Tulsa District US Army Corps of Engineers, Programs and Project Management Division,(918) 669-4950, bryan.k.taylor@usace.army.mil
- Susan Metzger, Chief of Policy, Kansas Water Office, Topeka, KS, 6612 (785) 296-1007, Susan.Metzger@kwo.ks.gov

ATTACHMENT 1: TEAM ROSTERS

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Agency Technical Review (ATR) Team Members	
Function / Organization	**Name**
ATR Team Lead SWT	David Blackmore
Dredging Specialist SWG	Brandon Smolinsky
Hydrology SWT	Russell Wyckoff
Cultural Resources SWT	Kenneth Shingleton
Operations SWT	Jim Harris
Real Estate MVK	Karen Vance
Socioeconomics RPEC	Edwin Rossman
Environmental Compliance /NEPA Specialist MVN	Laura Wilkinson
Geotechnical Engineer DSPC	Arvil Bass
Structural Engineer DSPC	Daniel Morales

Review Management Organization (RMO) / Major Subordinate Command (MSC) / Regional Integration Team (RIT) Members	
Function / Organization	**Name**
RMO Lead CESWD-RBT	Michael Southern
RMO Environmental Specialist CESWD-PDP	Charissa Kelly
SWD RIT Planner CEMP-SWD	Sandy Gore
SWD RIT Planner CEMP-SWD	Yvonne Haberer
SWD CESWD-RBT	Mike Jordan

ATTACHMENT 2: SAMPLE STATEMENT OF TECHNICAL REVIEW FOR DECISION DOCUMENTS

COMPLETION OF AGENCY TECHNICAL REVIEW

The Agency Technical Review (ATR) has been completed for the Environmental Impact Statement for the State of Kansas' dredging project at John Redmond Reservoir, Coffey County, Kansas. The ATR was conducted as defined in the project's Review Plan to comply with the requirements of EC 1165-2-214. During the ATR, compliance with established policy principles and procedures, utilizing justified and valid assumptions, was verified. This included review of: assumptions, methods, procedures, and material used in analyses, alternatives evaluated, the appropriateness of data used and level obtained, and reasonableness of the results, including whether the product meets the customer's needs consistent with law and existing US Army Corps of Engineers policy. The ATR also assessed the District Quality Control (DQC) documentation and made the determination that the DQC activities employed appear to be appropriate and effective. All comments resulting from the ATR have been resolved and the comments have been closed in DrChecks[sm].

SIGNATURE _____ Date _____
Michael Southern
/Review Management Office Representative
CESWD-RBT-W

SIGNATURE _____ Date _____
Bryan K. Taylor
Project Manager
CESWT-PP-PC

SIGNATURE _____ Date _____
Name
Kansas Water Office Project Manager
Company, location

CERTIFICATION OF AGENCY TECHNICAL REVIEW

Significant concerns and the explanation of the resolution are as follows: *Describe the major technical concerns and their resolution.*

As noted above, all concerns resulting from the ATR of the project have been fully resolved.

SIGNATURE _____ Date _____
Clif B Warren
Chief, Engineering and Construction Division
CESWT-EC

SIGNATURE _____ Date _____
Steve Nolen
Chief, Planning Division
CESWT-PE

ATTACHMENT 3: REVIEW PLAN REVISIONS

Revision Date	Description of Change	Page / Paragraph Number

ATTACHMENT 4: REVIEW PLAN REVISIONS

CESWT-EC 12 July 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: John Redmond Reservoir Dredging Project 33 U.S.C. 408 Approval

1. In compliance with 33 U.S.C. 408 and after obtaining Section 404 Permits, The Kansas Water Office proposes to restore water supply storage at John Redmond Reservoir through hydraulic dredging as noted in the enclosed review plan. The non-Federal project as planned does not trigger any of the WRDA 2007 section 2035 risk factors that would necessitate a Safety Assurance Review.

2. Based upon the foregoing it is my determination that the dredging of the John Redmond Reservoir does not pose a significant threat to public safety. Therefore, no Safety Assurance Review is required.

Clif Warren, P.E.
Chief, Engineering and Construction Division