Continuing Authority (CAP) Program
Section 206 Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, Water Resources Development Act of 1996

DECISION DOCUMENT REVIEW PLAN

USING THE MODEL NATIONAL PROGRAMMATIC REVIEW PLAN

Spring Creek Valley
Section 206
Cook County, Illinois

Chicago District, US Army Corps of Engineers

MSC Approval Date: September 13, 2013
Last Revision Date: August 14, 2013

US Army Corps of Engineers ®

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Section 206, Water Resources Development Act of 1996

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. PURPOSE AND REQUIREMENTS

a. Purpose. This model National Programmatic Review Plan defines the scope and level of peer review for the Spring Creek Valley Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration project decision document developed under Section 206, Water Resources Development Act of 1996, as amended.

Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, Public Law 104-305, authorizes the Secretary of the Army to carry out a program of aquatic ecosystem restoration with the objective of restoring degraded ecosystem structure, function, and dynamic processes to a less degraded, more natural condition considering the ecosystem's natural integrity, productivity, stability and biological diversity. This authority is primarily used for manipulation of the hydrology in and along bodies of water, including wetlands and riparian areas. This authority also allows for dam removal. It is a Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) which focuses on water resource related projects of relatively smaller scope, cost and complexity. Traditional USACE civil works projects are of wider scope and complexity and are specifically authorized by Congress. The Continuing Authorities Program is a delegated authority to plan, design, and construct certain types of water resource and environmental restoration projects without specific Congressional authorization. The Federal share of costs for any one Section 206 project may not exceed $5,000,000.

b. Applicability. This review plan is based on the model National Programmatic Review Plan for Section 206 project decision documents, which is applicable to projects that do not require Independent External Peer Review (IEPR), as defined in EC 1165-2-214 Civil Works Review. A Section 206 project does not require IEPR if ALL of the following specific criteria are met:

- The project does not involve a significant threat to human life/safety assurance;
- The total project cost is less than $45 million;
- There is no request by the Governor of an affected state for a peer review by independent experts;
- The project does not require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS),
- The project is not likely to have significant economic, environmental, and/or social effects to the Nation;
- The project/study is not likely to have significant interagency interest;
- The project/study is not likely highly controversial;
- The decision document is not likely to contain influential scientific information or be a highly influential scientific;
- The information in the decision document or proposed project design 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; and
- The project has not been deemed by the USACE Director of Civil Works or Chief of Engineers to be controversial nature.

If any of the above criteria are not met, the model National Programmatic Review Plan is not applicable and a study specific review plan must be prepared by the home district, coordinated with the National Ecosystem Planning Center of Expertise (ECO-PCX) and approved by the home Major Subordinate Command (MSC) in accordance with EC 1165-2-214.

Applicability of the model National Programmatic Review Plan for a specific project is determined by the home MSC. If the MSC determines that the model plan is applicable for a specific study, the MSC Commander may approve the plan (including exclusion from IEPR) without additional coordination with the ECO-PCX or Headquarters, USACE. The initial decision as to the applicability of the model plan should be made no later than the Federal Interest Determination milestone (as defined in Appendix F of ER 1105-2-100, F-10.e.1) during the feasibility phase of the project. In addition, the home district and MSC should assess at the Alternatives Formulation Briefing (AFB) whether the initial decision on the use of the model plan is still valid or if a project specific review plan should be developed based on new information. If a project specific review plan is required, it must be approved prior to execution of the Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement (FCSA) for the study.

This model National Programmatic Review Plan does not cover implementation products. A review plan for the design and implementation phase of the project will be developed prior to approval of the final decision document in accordance with EC 1165-2-214.

c. References

(1) Engineering Circular (EC) 1165-2-214, Civil Works Review, 15 DEC 2012
(2) EC 1105-2-412, Assuring Quality of Planning Models, 31 March 2010.
(3) Engineering Regulation (ER) 1110-1-12, Quality Management, 30 Sep 2006
(4) ER 1105-2-100, Planning Guidance Notebook, Appendix F, Continuing Authorities Program, Amendment #2, 31 Jan 2007
(5) ER 1105-2-100, Planning Guidance Notebook, Appendix H, Policy Compliance Review and Approval of Decision Documents, Amendment #1, 20 Nov 2007

d. Requirements. This programmatic 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).

(1) District Quality Control/Quality Assurance (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 home district shall manage DQC. Documentation of DQC activities is required and should be in accordance with the Quality Manual of the District and the home Major Subordinate Command (MSC).

(2) 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 US Army Corps of Engineers (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 a designated Review Management Organization (RMO) and is conducted by a qualified team from outside 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.

For decision documents prepared under the model National Programmatic Review Plan, the leader of the ATR team must be from outside the home MSC.

(3) 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 is generally for decision documents and Type II is generally for implementation products.

(a) 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.

For decision documents prepared under the model National Programmatic Review Plan, Type I IEPR is not required.

(b) 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.

For decision documents prepared under the model National Programmatic Review Plan, Type II IEPR is not required except where public safety issues are present.

(4) 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, and warrant approval or further recommendation to higher authority by the home MSC Commander. 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.

(5) Cost Engineering DX Review and Certification. All **decision documents** shall be coordinated with the Cost Engineering Directory of Expertise (DX), located in the Walla Walla District.

For decision documents prepared under the model National Programmatic Review Plan, Regional cost personnel that are pre-certified by the DX will conduct the cost estimate ATR. The DX will provide the Cost Engineering DX certification.

(6) Model Certification/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. The use of engineering models is also subject to DQC, ATR, and IEPR (if required).

For decision documents prepared under the model National Programmatic Review Plan, use of existing certified or approved planning models is encouraged. Where uncertified or unapproved model are used, approval of the model for use will be accomplished through the ATR process. The ATR team will apply the principles of EC 1105-2-412 during the ATR to ensure the model is theoretically and computationally sound, consistent with USACE policies, and adequately documented. If specific uncertified models are identified for repetitive use within a specific district or region, the appropriate PCX, MSC(s), and home District(s) will identify a unified approach to seek certification of these models.

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 the home MSC. The MSC will coordinate and approve the review plan and manage the ATR. The home District will post the approved review plan on its public website. A copy of the approved review plan (and any updates) will be provided to the National Ecosystem Planning Center of Expertise (ECO-PCX) to keep the PCX apprised of requirements and review schedules.

3. STUDY INFORMATION

a. Decision Document. The DPR decision document for Spring Creek Valley Restoration located in Cook County, IL, will be prepared in accordance with ER 1105-2-100, Appendix F. The approval level of decision documents (if policy compliant) is the home MSC. An Integrated Environmental Assessment (EA) will be prepared along with the decision document.

b. Study/Project Description. The Spring Creek Valley project site lies 3 miles east of Barrington and one mile east of Carpentersville in the northwest corner of the county, adjacent to the small Chicago suburb of Barrington Hills. It includes parts of Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 of T42N, R9E.

Spring Creek headwaters originate just east of the eastern site boundary, near the southern boundary line of the project. Flow direction is generally north through the project site into Lake County, and eventually the Fox River. The creek lies in a peat-filled depression within the West Chicago end moraine (Morainal Section of the Northeastern Morainal Division). A glacial outwash plain surrounds the creek.

The Forest Preserve District of Cook County (FPDCC) began to assemble this 3700-acre tract in 1955. Until recently, sections of the land were in crop production, and much of the site contains extensive agricultural drainage systems that utilize ditches and tiles.

The 560-acre north section of the project area is a high quality natural area, which is legally protected as an Illinois Nature Preserve. This area contains fens, a rare wetland type characterized by alkaline water discharge and peat accumulation. The creek flows through wet prairies, extensive sedge meadows and marshes, widening into a glacial lake. It is one of the few places in the Chicago Region with a relatively intact riparian zone, which in this case, is a mosaic of sedge meadows and marshes rather than a monotypic stand of an invasive species. The area also supports important wetland bird species and waterfowl. However, the wetlands and creek are surrounded by degraded oak savanna, and a critically imperiled ecosystem.

The project is necessary because the project site has been heavily altered over time from agricultural practices. Wetlands are drained via tiles and ditches. Spring Creek has been channelized in several sections, which resulted in the channel bed eroding through a process called down cutting, which in turn has caused the banks to be susceptible to erosion from higher velocities in the newly eroded channel. Deep layers of the resultant sediments have been deposited elsewhere on the site. These alterations to the natural channel and the erosion have resulted in a stream with a higher conveyance and a subsequent increase in flood peaks due to a reduction in flood attenuation. The base flow also has been reduced, which has even more serious consequences to the habitat than flood peaks.

c. Factors Affecting the Scope and Level of Review. This is a low-risk ecosystem restoration project that focuses on restoring native plant communities and wetlands. There is no threat to human health and life associated with this project.

- There are no foreseeable technical, institutional or social challenges.

- There is no reason to believe there will be any significant economic, environmental or social effects to the Nation
- The project/study will not be highly controversial for the reason stated above.

d. In-Kind Contributions. Products and analyses provided by non-Federal sponsors as in-kind services are subject to DQC and ATR, similar to any products developed by USACE. During Feasibility there are no WIK contributions.

4. DISTRICT QUALITY CONTROL (DQC)

The product team is responsible for producing quality services and/or products. The technical element assembling the DPR is the Environmental Plan Formulation Section (PM-PL-E). Methodology, concurrence, technical adequacy and product quality (i.e., format, grammar, spelling, consistency, computations, etc.) are obtained through periodic internal reviews by the product team and technical supervisors. The PMP and QCP are living documents and will be updated as the project proceeds through the feasibility, design and implementation phases. The QCP will be used as the baseline to track the schedule and budget. The product team will prepare the QCP at the onset of each new phase. The product lead will coordinate the approval of the QCP as expeditiously as possible after preparation and concurrence by the team. The appropriate product lead will coordinate review and approval of product specific QCP. Responsible branch and section chiefs will certify that the appropriate quality procedures have been followed for specific product. Product specific QCPs will be maintained at P:\PRJ-206 Spring Creek Valley\PM-PM Project Management\QCP.

5. AGENCY TECHNICAL REVIEW (ATR)

a. Products to Undergo ATR. ATR will be performed throughout the study in accordance with the regional Quality Management System. The ATR shall be documented and discussed at the AFB milestone. Certification of the ATR will be provided prior to the District Commander signing the final report. Products to undergo ATR include the DPR.

b. Required ATR Team Expertise. For this small, low risk Ecosystem Project the ATR Lead will represent all disciplines except for Cost Engineering, H&H and Real Estate. The cost analysis will be reviewed by a certified cost ATR reviewer, and certified by NWW. Real Estate ATR will be conducted using the RE ATR process.

ATR Team Members/Disciplines	Expertise Required
ATR Lead	The ATR lead should be a senior professional with experience in preparing Section 206 or 506 (GLFER) decision documents and conducting ATR. The lead should also have the necessary skills and experience to lead a virtual team through the ATR process. The ATR lead would also serve as a reviewer for Planning.
Planning	The Planning reviewer, who is the same for ATR Lead, should have experience in not only crafting ecological restoration feasibility studies, but also have field experience in restoring ecological systems.
Environmental Resources/NEPA	Same as ATR Lead, with experience in how natural systems

	function and expertise with environmental compliance statutes, in particular the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
Hydraulic Engineering	The hydraulic engineering reviewer will be a senior professional engineer with experience In urban storm sewer design and application of engineered measures for wetland restoration.
Cost Engineering	Cost Review shall be certified by the Walla Walla PCX to provide TPC Certification.
Real Estate	The real estate reviewer will have experience in Section 206 or 506 (GLFER) projects.

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 1110-2-12 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 prior to the District Commander signing the final report. A sample Statement of Technical Review is included in Attachment 2.

6. INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL PEER REVIEW (IEPR)

a. Decision on IEPR. Based on the information and analysis provided in paragraph 3(c) of this review plan, the project covered under this plan is excluded from IEPR because it does not meet the mandatory IEPR triggers and does not warrant IEPR based on a risk-informed analysis. If any of the criteria outlined in paragraph 1(b) are not met, the model National Programmatic Review Plan is not applicable and a study specific review plan must be prepared by the home district, coordinated with the National Ecosystem Planning Center of Expertise (ECO-PCX) and approved by the home Major Subordinate Command (MSC) in accordance with EC 1165-2-214.

b. Products to Undergo Type I IEPR. Not applicable.

c. Required Type I IEPR Panel Expertise. Not Applicable.

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d. Documentation of Type I IEPR. Not Applicable.

7. MODEL CERTIFICATION AND APPROVAL

a. Planning Models. The following planning models are anticipated to be used in the development of the decision document:

Model Name and Version	Brief Description of the Model and How It Will Be Applied in the Study	Certification / Approval Status

Floristic Quality Assessment (FQA)	This assessment tool was designed to be used as an all inclusive method, not just as a way to identify high quality sites. The FQA was originally developed for the Chicago Region, but has since been developed for regions and states throughout North America. This method assesses the sensitivity of individual plant species that inhabit an area. Each native species is assigned a coefficient of conservatism ranging from "0 to 10". A "0" is assigned to species that are highly tolerant to disturbance and are considered general in their habitat distribution and a "10" is assigned to species with a very low tolerance to disturbance and displays a very specific relationship to a certain habitat type. This model is used in this study to assess the ecological value of the existing site (future-without-project) condition and any proposed management measures, based on the function of the plant community.	Approved
Mean C	Species "conservatism" is used as its basis for assessment; conservatism being known as a level of tolerance each plant species exhibits to disturbance type, amplitude, and frequency, as well as fidelity to specific habitat types. As an area's equilibrium is disturbed - the habitat's capacity to absorb disturbance is weakened, the first plants lost will come from the high end of the conservatism spectrum. Therefore, what is being measured is the extent to which an area supports conservative native plants. As a result, each native species has been assigned a coefficient of conservatism (C), ranging from 0 to 10. Sites with mean C values that approach 3.2 are considered to be moderately disturbed. When site inventories yield mean C values greater than 3.4 or higher, one can be confident that there is sufficient native character present for the area to be at least regionally noteworthy - such landscapes are essentially irreplaceable in terms of their unique composition of remnant biodiversity. Sites with mean C and FQI values greater than 4.0 and 50, respectively, are rare and indicate highly significant natural areas of statewide importance.	Approved
Native Fish Species Richness	This portion of the assessment uses fish species richness (R), which is the total number of native fish species. An assessment was done utilizing the Chicago Region Fish Database. An increase in the sheer number of species would be a significant test for this project since the stream is currently fragmented from Lake Michigan, which has prevented any species of fish from utilizing spring spawning and rearing habitat that the north shore ravines should typically provide.	Under review for Regional Certification
IWR Planning Suite	IWR Planning Suite assists with plan formulation by combining user-defined solutions to planning problems and calculating the effects of each combination, or "plan." The program can	Certified

	assist with plan comparison by conducting cost effectiveness and incremental cost analyses, identifying the plans which are best financial investments and displaying the effects of each on a range of decision variables.	

b. Engineering Models.

Model Name and Version	Brief Description of the Model and How It Will Be Applied in the Study	Certification / Approval Status
HEC-RAS v4.1.0	HEC-RAS is a one-dimensional hydraulic model designed to perform computations for a full network of natural and constructed channels. The program will be used to develop flow characteristics of the ravines under design conditions. Selected parameters from the model output will be used to appropriately design selected measures for the design conditions.	Approved
HEC-HMS v3.5	HEC-HMS is a hydrologic model developed by the Hydrologic Engineering Center. The program is designed to simulate precipitation-runoff processes of dendritic drainage basins. It will be used to determine the peak discharges for selected synthetic storm events which will subsequently be used as input into the HEC-RAS model.	Approved

8. REVIEW SCHEDULES AND COSTS

a. ATR & AFB Schedule and Cost.

Agency Tech Review - 8/26/13 to 9/6/13
Evaluate ATR - 9/09/13 to 09/14/13
ATR Backcheck - 9/16/13 to 9/20/13

AFB MSC Review – 9/23/13 to 10/23/13
Comment Response – 10/24/13 to 10/30/13
MSC Backcheck/Approval – 10/31/13 to 11/13/13

The cost of this ATR is estimated to be about $19,000.

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

c. Model Certification/Approval Schedule and Cost. For decision documents prepared under the model National Programmatic Review Plan, use of existing certified or approved planning models is encouraged. Where uncertified or unapproved model are used, approval of the model for use will be accomplished through the ATR process. The ATR team will apply the principles of EC 1105-2-412 during the ATR to ensure the model is theoretically and computationally sound, consistent with USACE policies, and adequately documented. If specific uncertified models are identified for repetitive use within a specific district or region, the appropriate PCX, MSC(s), and home District(s) will identify a unified approach to seek certification of these models.

9. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

State and Federal resource agencies may be invited to participate in the study covered by this review plan as partner agencies or as technical members of the PDT, as appropriate. Agencies with regulatory review responsibilities will be contacted for coordination as required by applicable laws and procedures. The ATR team will be provided copies of public and agency comments. Public will have an opportunity to comment during the NEPA process.

10. REVIEW PLAN APPROVAL AND UPDATES

The home MSC Commander is responsible for approving this review plan and ensuring that use of the model National Programmatic Review Plan is appropriate for the specific project covered by the plan. 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. Significant changes may result in the MSC Commander determining that use of the model National Programmatic Review Plan is no longer appropriate. In these cases, a project specific review plan will be prepared and approved in accordance with EC 1165-2-214. The latest version of the review plan, along with the MSC Commanders' approval memorandum, will be posted on the home district's webpage.

11. REVIEW PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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

Lead Planner/Botanist

Archaeologist

Project Manager

Great Lakes Program Manager

ATTACHMENT 1: TEAM ROSTERS

PDT Members

Discipline
Project Manager
Resource Manager
Lead Planner / Botanist
Restoration Ecologist
Fisheries Biologist
Cultural & Arch. Resources
Real Estate
GIS Support
Cost Engineer
Civil Engineer
Environmental
H&H Engineer
Geotechnical Engineer
Surveyor
Forest Preserve District Cook County

ATR Team Members

Planning ATR Lead/NEPA
Plan Formulation
Restoration Ecology
Cost Engineering and Risk Analysis
H&H Engineering
Real Estate

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 Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Spring Creek Valley Section 206 Project, located in Cook County, IL. 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 _____ _____

Name Date
ATR Team Leader
Office Symbol

SIGNATURE _____ _____

Name Date
Project Manager
Office Symbol

SIGNATURE _____ _____

Name Date
Review Management Office Representative
Office Symbol

CERTIFICATION OF AGENCY TECHNICAL REVIEW

Significant concerns and the explanation of the resolution are as follows: There are no significant concerns.

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

SIGNATURE _____ _____

Name Date
Chief, Design Branch
Office Symbol

SIGNATURE _____ _____

Name Date
Chief, Planning Branch
Office Symbol

ATTACHMENT 3: REVIEW PLAN REVISIONS

Revision Date	Description of Change	Page / Paragraph Number

ATTACHMENT 4: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition	Term	Definition
AFB	Alternative Formulation Briefing	NED	National Economic Development
ASA(CW)	Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works	NER	National Ecosystem Restoration
ATR	Agency Technical Review	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
CAP	Continuing Authorities Program	O&M	Operation and maintenance
CSDR	Coastal Storm Damage Reduction	OMB	Office and Management and Budget
DPR	Detailed Project Report	OMRR&R	Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Replacement and Rehabilitation
DQC	District Quality Control/Quality Assurance	OEO	Outside Eligible Organization
DX	Directory of Expertise	OSE	Other Social Effects
EA	Environmental Assessment	PCX	Planning Center of Expertise
EC	Engineer Circular	PDT	Project Delivery Team
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	PAC	Post Authorization Change
EO	Executive Order	PMP	Project Management Plan
ER	Ecosystem Restoration	PL	Public Law
FDR	Flood Damage Reduction	QMP	Quality Management Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	QA	Quality Assurance
FRM	Flood Risk Management	QC	Quality Control
FSM	Feasibility Scoping Meeting	RED	Regional Economic Development
GRR	General Reevaluation Report	RMC	Risk Management Center
HQUSACE	Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	RMO	Review Management Organization
IEPR	Independent External Peer Review	RTS	Regional Technical Specialist
ITR	Independent Technical Review	SAR	Safety Assurance Review
LRR	Limited Reevaluation Report	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
MSC	Major Subordinate Command	WRDA	Water Resources Development Act